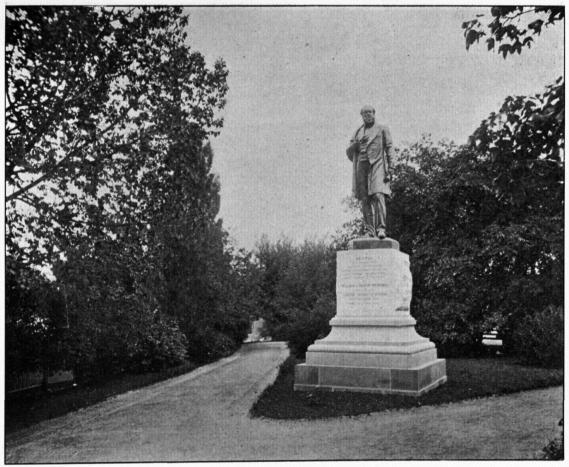
Hobart.

GENERAL.

HE city of Hobart, the capital of the island, and seat of Government, is situated on the western side of the river Derwent, about twelve miles from where that stream debouches into the sea. The site of the city is magnificent, and commands the admiration of every beholder, especially when seen for the first time; and every lover of the beautiful, as well as those whose minds do not rise above considerations of utility and profit, must bless the memory of Lieutenant-Governor Collins, to whose wisdom and prescience we owe the fixing of the settlement where the city now stands. The Rivière du Nord, as the French (who were the first discoverers) named it—the Derwent, as our own navigator, Captain Hayes, afterwards called it, in the belief that he was the discoverer of the stream—has been the theme of many a panegyric. The French were specially enthusiastic in their eulogies of the noble river, and from their appearance until now the admirers of the Derwent and its ever-changing panorama have been not less numerous than whole-hearted. Perhaps the

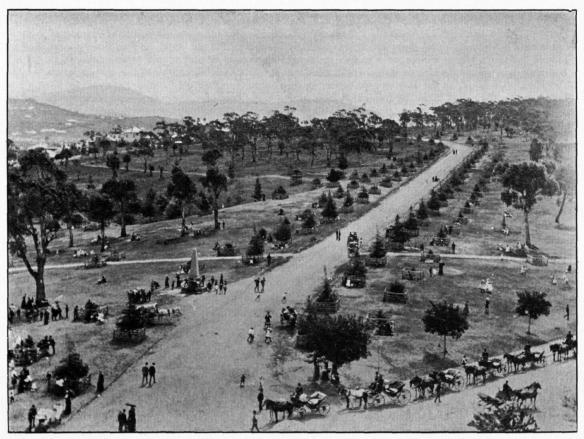


CROWTHER MEMORIAL, FRANKLIN SQUARE, HOBART,

most capacious of all harbours in Australia, the port of Hobart embraces an area that would afford anchorage for all the ships of the British Navy and a great many more besides. In addition it is easy of access, is well sheltered from the prevailing winds, and is more or less deep in every part. In fact, it seems predestined to be in the future the entrepôt of a commerce of which the present residents of the island have but little conception. There is, perhaps, only one other port that will surpass it in the future, and that is the capital of New South Wales, whose geographical situation, not less than its natural advantages as a harbour, give it a commanding position possessed by no rivals. That is the utilitarian aspect.

Now, turning to the other side of the picture, the visitor entering the Derwent, say early in the morning of a fine bright day, has a feast of beauty from which to partake. Rounding the Iron Pot, he sees on the left Bruni Island and the entrance

to the magnificent channel which is named after the illustrious French navigator, D'Entrecasteaux; while on the right Drouthy Point and South Arm, with their happy blending of hill and dale, wood and water, attract attention. In the distance Mount Wellington stands boldly out against the clear morning sky, forming a fitting background to the glorious views which burst upon the beholder at every turn as the vessel proceeds up the river. Brown's River, the Shot Tower, and other spots on the left bank are singled out for special notice; the pretty little church at Lower Sandy Bay is a feature in the scene, and then the immense stretch of water from Sandy Bay to Bellerive shows strikingly the size and grandeur of the port, extending, as it does, a distance of some three or four miles. Battery Point, with quaint old St. George's Church crowning its summit; the old battery, the flagstaff, and the villas and gardens, are all noted as the vessel sweeps along and enters Sullivan's Cove, and then the wharf is reached. First impressions are often lasting; and, as the visitor is almost invariably favourably impressed



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

THE DOMAIN, LOOKING WEST.

with the appearance of the approaches to the city by water, he lands in a tolerably good humour, and, if he be a broad-minded person, he will not find a great deal to cavil at on landing. Almost immediately his eye strikes upon one or other of our most notable buildings, such as Parliament House (which is really a fine-looking structure now that the old markets have been removed), the Town Hall, National Gallery and Museum, and others. Then, on entering the city proper, the streets of which, in fine weather at any rate, present a bright and clean appearance, the principal buildings, apart from those already named, must again meet with approval, although, perhaps, they may not vie in grandeur and magnificence with those to which he has been used. As one writer has well said:—"The city has an aspect both of solidity and brightness, owing to the fact that most of its public and a large proportion of its private edifices are built of an excellent sandstone quarried in the neighbourhood, and retaining the original freshness of colour in many instances, while mellowing down to a soft grey in others. The principal streets have been laid out at right angles to each other, and the main streams of traffic, as in most Australian cities, are confined to a couple of thoroughfares running north and south, and two others running east and west." The main buildings referred to are St. David's Cathedral, St. Mary's R.C. Cathedral, the block comprising the Post Office, Treasury, and Supreme Court, the Lands and Works Office and the Government Printing Department, St. Joseph's R.C. Church, Memorial Church, Centenary Church, and many other churches and private buildings.

The general appearance of the city, with its very great natural advantages, is attractive in a high degree, and though there are defects, both in the laying out of some of the streets and in the architecture, there is nothing that time will not remove. Of late years the style of house erected in the city and suburbs for residential purposes has been a decided improvement upon that of days gone by; and elegant villas, set in the most charming surroundings, are more common now than what were regarded as mansions in the past. And not only is the exterior appearance improved, but the interior arrangements and accommodation have kept pace therewith, and are infinitely superior to the old. In business premises, too, the progress has been not less marked; and as we have at last begun to make our streets on a really enduring and sensible plan, this aspect of the city is

also rapidly changing for the better. So far as it has been tried here, the wood-blocking of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets seems to be a complete success. Though carried out comparatively recently, it has attracted the serious attention of visitors, one New Zealand city council having written asking for information as to the mode of construction, etc. Then we are to have a drainage system shortly, and if the Metropolitan Board prove a success in this direction, and the city be efficiently drained, there will, in all probability, be extensive additions required at the New Town Depôt, because, of course, no one will die but from old age. It is to be hoped that it will be remembered in the right quarters that Hobart is the capital, and that it is a national duty to make it still more beautiful and attractive. With the near prospect of federation, a new Parliament House can scarcely be looked for; but even for what will be the provincial legislature, the interior arrangements of the present structure at least require improvement. A new Post Office is promised, and additions are to be made to the Government Printing Office. In various other directions, especially in street making and repairing, improvements are also needed, and we hope that no time will be lost in having them effected.

AREA.

The area of the city of Hobart is 1270 acres. It is bounded by the river on the east side, by New Town and Mount Stuart on the west, by the Queen's Domain on the north, and by Wellington and Queenborough on the south. The city contains 35 miles 65 chains of roads and streets, and these on the whole are kept in a fair state of repair with the means at command. There is no doubt, however, that more must be done in this direction, and that the support which was formerly readily afforded by the central government to the municipality will have to be renewed. Mr. Alfred Crisp, M.H.A., last session made a valiant effort to get the House to vote £4000 for the repair of the streets of the capital; but the Government opposed the motion, and it was accordingly rejected. As the revenue, however, is now in a healthy condition, the hope may reasonably be entertained of a vote being passed for this purpose at no distant date.

POPULATION.

The population of Hobart is greater at the present time than at any previous period of its history. For some years it remained almost stationary, but since 1894 there has been an addition of over 5000 to the number of residents in the metropolitan

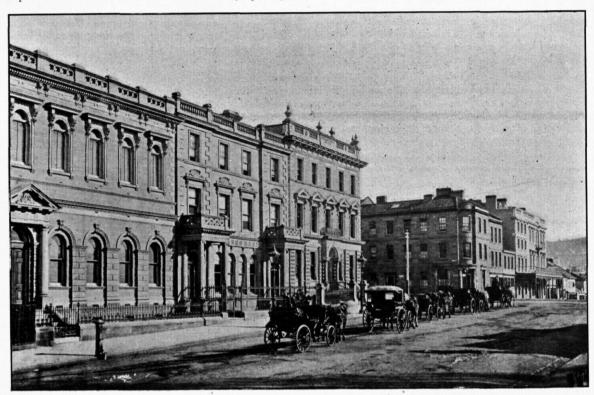


ANSON BROS., HOBART.

FRANKLIN SQUARE, HOBART, SHOWING STATUE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

districts, which was on 31st December, 1898, set down by the accurate Government Statistician at 39,808, or, in round numbers 40,000 souls. This is almost one-fourth of the population of the colony, and, in round numbers, 15,000 more than reside in Launceston and suburbs. There have been some defections since these figures were prepared, a number of the younger working men having gone to the West Coast to try their luck in the bustling centres which have sprung up there; but it is unlikely that there has been a material decrease, and there is no doubt that their places, if not already filled, will soon be occupied by others attracted by the increasing prosperity of the city and colony. It requires but a cursory glance to see that the city is

steadily, if not rapidly, extending in the direction of Sandy Bay and New Town, Glenorchy and Moonah, while building has also proceeded briskly at the Glebe and up towards Knocklofty. In whatever aspect Hobart may be viewed, the impartial observer must admit that, despite its defects, it is "no mean city," and that its future prospects are not only encouraging but pregnant with a success which can scarcely be estimated. The imagination can readily picture it in the future as one of the finest cities of the Southern Hemisphere, with a population of perhaps half a million, extending along both banks of the Derwent. All patriotic spirits will echo the wish that the time may speedily come.



MASONIC HALL, SAVINGS BANK, ETC.

CLIMATE.

Notes on the Climate of Hobart by Mr. H. C. Kingsmill, M.A., Government Meteorologist of Tasmania.

The climate of Hobart resembles that of the drier parts of the South of England in summer; in winter it is considerably milder. The mean summer temperature of Hobart is 61°.9, that of London 62°.9. The mean winter temperature of Hobart is 46°.8, that of London 39°.5.

The total average rainfall of the year in Hobart (22.9 inches) does not differ much from that of London (24 inches), but there is more evaporation, both on account of the greater amount of sunshine and the frequent occurrence of dry north-west

winds. The evaporation exceeds the rainfall of the year by about fifteen inches.

The principal rainfall occurs in winter and spring; the driest months are January, February, and March; but there is a fairly even distribution of the rainfall throughout the year—the average number of days on which rain is recorded

being 143.

In summer the prevailing winds in fine weather are north-west during the night and morning. After a hot morning the sea-breeze generally comes up in the afternoon from the south-east, greatly reducing the temperature, and blows steadily till dark, often with sufficient force to cover the Derwent with white-crested waves. On account of its steadiness it is much appreciated by yachtsmen. Another characteristic of the sea-breeze is the canopy of cloud which it spreads over Mount Wellington. apparently covering the summit. But though the summit is hidden from the town, those who like to try the experiment of penetrating through the belt of cloud will find the sun shining and a north-west breeze blowing at an altitude of 4000 feet, showing that the sea-breeze does not extend to the higher levels of the atmosphere.

The highest temperatures in Hobart are registered during hot winds, which sometimes, though rarely, occur in summer. They are characterised by great dryness as well as heat, but they only last a few hours, being soon followed by a cool breeze as the wind veers round to the west and south-west. These hot winds are a continuation of the hot winds proceeding from the

interior of Australia, but they are rendered much milder by their passage across Bass Strait.

The climate of Hobart is much modified by the fact of its lying to the east of considerable mountain ranges, which intercept the vapour-laden westerly winds which prevail in the latitude of Tasmania, and cause great precipitation of rain on the west coast. The rainfall of Mount Lyell, which lies to the west of these mountains, amounts to more than five times that of Hobart. The foregoing remarks apply to the climate of Hobart at the sea level, but the visitor can have his choice of a

variety of climates within a radius of six miles from the city simply by a change of elevation. On the slopes of Mount Wellington, where it is traversed by the Huon Road and the new road to the Springs (called Pillinger's drive, after the late Minister of Public Works), there are favourite summer resorts, where one can enjoy the bracing mountain air at elevations of from 1500 to 2500 feet above the sea, with an unrivalled panorama to look at below.

In winter the air is rather too bracing, except for the hardy visitor, who delights in such reminiscences of the old country as frost and snow. On the whole, the verdict of those who have travelled much is that few places enjoy such a healthy

and delightful climate as Hobart.

BUILDINGS.

As we have said above, a large number of the buildings of Hobart are constructed of stone obtained within or adjacent to the city limits. Of a pleasing colour, which stands well, it is also durable, easily worked, and in every way suitable for the purpose. Should the tide of prosperity, which has now set in, continue to flow, and all the signs portend that this will be the case, this stone will in all likelihood be utilised still more largely, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory so far as appearance and durability are concerned. Sir W. Denison, the first Governor to perceive the advantage of this material for building purposes, has left solid evidence of his wisdom in this regard, and of his generous interest in the future progress of the colony in the numerous fine buildings which he erected in the capital. The banks and insurance offices of the city would do credit to a much larger community whether in respect to design or extent and completeness of accommodation. Among these may be mentioned the Commercial Bank, Union Bank, and Bank of Australasia, the Savings Bank, the Derwent and Tamar Life Assurance Society, the A.M.P. Society's office, the Stock Exchange, etc., while business premises are most creditably represented by Fitzgerald and Co.'s new building, Paterson, Laing and Bruce's, Brownell's, A. Mather and Co.'s, J. and R. Cumming's, W. M. Williams', Salier's, Whiteside's, Bidencope's, Fysh's, A. P. Miller's, L. Susman's, Walch's, Toplis', and others. The best hotels and leading boarding-houses are also fine buildings, as a rule. The public halls, too, are creditable, if not pretentious structures; and it is not too much to say that Hobart as a whole is well served in this respect. Although mentioned last, Government House (which is fully described elsewhere) occupies quite the first position as a residential building; and with its unequalled surroundings will long continue to command the homage of visitor and resident alike.

LIGHTING.

At present the streets of Hobart are lighted by gas, under contract with the Hobart Gas Company. The centre of the city is supplied with Welsbach incandescent burners, which have proved their excellence wherever they have been tried, and are really most effective for illuminating purposes; while the outer portion has the ordinary fan-tailed burners. There are altogether 338 ordinary and 26 incandescent lamps, and the cost to the corporation is roughly about £2200 a year. The lighting of the city is not good, although better than it was; and there is no doubt that there would have been a change long ere this had it not been for the uncertainty felt in many quarters in regard to public electric lighting. Hobart, however, possesses special facilities for the economical installation of a plant that will at least light the public thoroughfares effectively and cheaply; and, as the corporation already possesses the power to carry this out, it is not unlikely that some such scheme will be adopted. In the meantime the Gas Company have obtained a plant, the motive power of which is a gas engine, and they have successfully supplied a number of the leading business establishments with electricity for lighting purposes. The light is good, but there is a division of opinion as to its merits compared with gas, especially in the leading features of brilliance and cheapness. In justice it must be said that the Gas Company have served the citizens fairly in the past; but, in view of the successful municipalisation of gas works elsewhere, it is felt that Hobart will follow suit, in so far at least as the lighting of the streets is concerned.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of the capital is fairly good, both as to quantity and quality, but there is no question that it can be improved, and to a material extent. The supply is obtained from Mount Wellington, the most distant source being about eleven miles from the city, and 2000 feet above the level of the sea. This is called St. Crispin Well. The aqueduct is capable of carrying between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons per day, and the distributing or service reservoirs are capable of containing together about 7,710,000 gallons. The total consumption of water in the city and suburbs in dry weather is about 2,000,000 per day, or sixty gallons per head of the population; but in the winter time it is fully thirty per cent. less. The water supply question will be found treated fully under the heading "Hobart Corporation."

DRAINAGE.

The drainage of Hobart has been a perennial source of complaint from the very early days; and the trouble continues almost unabated till the present time, although great things are promised by, and expected from, the Metropolitan Drainage Board when once they get to work. As far back as 1843 a report on the drainage of Hobart as proposed by an engineer of the day thus referred to the state of sanitary matters in the somewhat primitive community on the banks of the Derwent:—
"It is the opinion of the most experienced medical men in this town that, to the want of a plentiful and general supply of water, and the non-existence of effective drainage, are to be attributed the epidemic of disease which has for several years so fatally visited this town in the summer season. And what else could be predicted? Almost every house has its cesspool, its corner for rejected vegetables, its pigstye; its stagnant surface drain for slops and refuse of that kind; the whole sending up into the air a cloud of miasma, which has to be respired and absorbed by every man, woman, and child residing in or near the town." In some respects the picture presented would do for the Hobart of to-day. Anyhow, we have made but little progress in drainage matters since those lines were penned over half a century ago. Beyond the construction of the Hobart Rivulet and some "barrel" drains leading into it, we have accomplished next to nothing, and it is common property that many valuable lives, which would otherwise have been spared to us, have been sacrificed in consequence of this neglect. Detailed information in regard to the drainage of Hobart is given under the heading "Hobart Corporation."

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Few cities are more bountifully supplied with recreation grounds and pleasure resorts than Hobart, and their natural attractions have been largely enhanced in many instances by the knowledge and ingenuity of man. Surrounded on all sides by scenes of beauty that are irresistibly charming, Hobart can vie with the most picturesque of cities, whether in the old world or the new, and the visitor has a choice of places to see which is simply embarrassing, both in regard to number and attractiveness. The Queen's Domain, situated scarcely five minutes' walk from the centre of the city, is a magnificent reserve of about 660 acres, commanding a glorious prospect from almost every part of it. In its spacious area are the Government House and grounds, the Royal Society's Botanical Gardens, and the Southern Cricket Association's Cricket Ground The latter is not



MURRAY STREET, HOBART, LOOKING NORTH.

only a fine ground from a cricket point of view, but is probably the most picturesquely situated in the colonies. The Royal Scciety's Gardens contain a grand collection of flowers, shrubs, and trees, and well repay a visit, especially during the hot days of summer, when the leafy shades to be found at intervals will prove specially acceptable to the wearied wayfarer. To the tired city man, with a love of nature, no more restful spot can be found within the city boundaries; body and brain are alike invigorated by a ramble through its inviting walks. The Domain Committee have done much to make that resort attractive, and are constantly carrying out improvements, to the very great advantage and enjoyment of the citizens generally, as well as to the stranger within the gates. The Barracks Square Reserve, the North Hobart Recreation Ground, and Franklin Square all possess attractions. In Franklin Square, which, owing to its situation near the centre of the business part, is

largely patronised, are two handsome statues, one erected to the memory of the famous navigator, Sir John Franklin, a former Governor of the colony, and the other in honour of the late Hon. Dr. Crowther, a leading parliamentarian and medical man, who stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. All these reserves are well-kept, and supply a want which is fully appreciated. The reserve on Battery Point, now called Princes' Park, with its old-time "battery," and its fine esplanade planted with oak trees, is another favourite resort, and deservedly so, as it commands lovely views of mountain, plain, and river for miles around. The esplanade at Sandy Bay has numerous visitors on fine days, and few more charming marine prospects can be obtained than from the comfortable seats which are disposed at intervals throughout its entire length. When regattas

are held, or there is any notable race under way, either of the large yachts or "models," this esplanade presents a very bright and animated appearance, as it also does on fine Sunday afternoons. There are many private gardens in Hobart, almost every house of any pretensions having flowers or trees surrounding it; and it is due to this fact, probably, that so few attempts have been made, as in other places, to provide gardens to which the public can resort for the purpose of drinking tea, coffee, or other stronger potations. There are some, however, the principal being Lipscombe's Tea Gardens at Lower Sandy Bay, which are extensive and beautiful, and are visited by thousands in the summer season. These gardens are not far from the magnificent beach which extends from the Public School round to the Alexandra Battery, and the visitor can spend a very enjoyable hour, after leaving the gardens, by strolling on the sands and inhaling the ozone from the ocean.



MURRAY STREET, HOBART, LOOKING SOUTH.

HARBOUR EXCURSIONS.

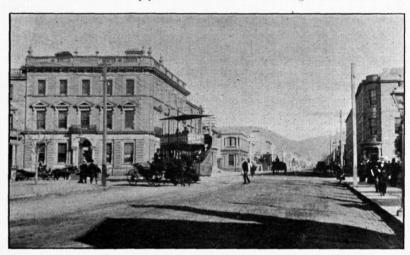
The harbour excursions that may be made from Hobart are numerous and varied, and all of them attractive. The fine steamers of Messrs. O'May Brothers, model ferry craft, run all day long to Bellerive and Beltana, and she or he would be difficult to please who would not enious a run across the Derwent to those delightfully situated suburbs. If the visitor be a cyclist the country on the Bellerive side affords ample scope for the indulgence of this pastime, and in this way a thoroughly agreeable time can be had until nightfall. Brown's River has always been a favourite resort for visitors, and since the steamers have been making excursions there, its popularity has increased amazingly. Its contiguity to the city has helped to draw the

crowd; but in itself it is a delightful spot, with its fine beach and verdant background, and there is no likelihood of its attractions being eclipsed for a long day to come. On holidays and Sundays the beach is lined with people, old and young, male and female, who come by steamer, and coach, and private trap, the crush being so great in the summer season that the conveyances by both land and water have all they can do to get the people back to town again. New Norfolk is another favourite spot for excursionists, whether by water or rail, and the visitor is more than repaid, although the trip up the river is sometimes just a little long, occupying as it does nearly three hours. The scenery, however, cannot be surpassed, and a stranger will never regret making the journey either in the train or by steamer. Boats also run regularly to ports in D'Entreeasteaux Channel, which have gained a wide celebrity for almost everything that makes a trip attractive to a tourist. The scenery throughout is superb, the fruit unsurpassed, the fishing and shooting splendid, and the people kind and hospitable to a degree, so that it is no wonder travellers from all parts of the world find their way to one or other of the beauty spots in this famous locality. South Arm, Port Arthur, Eagle Hawk Neck, and other places are visited at intervals by steamers, and the trips to them, in fine weather at any rate, are always a source of interest and pleasure. In the summer season, moonlight excursions are frequently held and largely patronised. Yachting and boating being favourite pleasures of Hobartians, private excursions are always under way, except, perhaps, in the middle of winter, and it would be difficult indeed to name even one-half the spots to which those craft are piloted in search of sport or pleasure.

EXCURSIONS BY RAIL.

While excursions on the water are decidedly popular with the residents of the capital, railway trips to inland centres and beauty spots are receiving increased attention. This is due as much to the judicious management of the railways, to the facilities offered to the travelling public in the matter of trains and fares, as to the attractions of the centres or spots themselves; but whatever the reason the fact remains that the people travel by rail in increased numbers, and to all appearance they enjoy themselves thoroughly. Especially is this the case on holidays and Sundays. Excursion trips are, of course, run more frequently during the summer season than in winter, but all the year round excursionists are attracted by the scenery of the Derwent Valley. Cheap trains are run to Glenora three times weekly during the summer months, and are largely patronised, the accommodation at times being taxed to the utmost; while in the winter a train is despatched monthly. and is also well supported. The Russell's Falls are the principal attraction, and are well worth a visit; and, as the trip can be made in one day, it should be taken by visitors. Then there are periodical trips on the Apsley line, which are enjoyable. On the Sorell line, Shark's Point is a great picnic resort, as well as a favourite spot for fishing parties. Situated on the shore of the extensive Pitt Water Inlet, Frederick Henry Bay, it is a very desirable picnic ground, and, as it is only five miles from Bellerive, ample time is afforded to visit it, indulge in fishing, etc., and return to Hobart the same day. The Lakes district is also becoming more extensively patronised year by year, and when these beautiful sheets of water become more widely known, as they are bound to be, the number of visitors will be greatly increased. The Lakes plateau rises abruptly from the lowlands on its eastern and northern boundaries; is ascended by a long slope on its southern boundary, extends westwards to within a few miles of the West Coast silver fields, and contains some of the finest grazing land in the colony. From it rise many mountain peaks to a height of 4000 and 5000 feet above sea level, and many varieties of native wild flowers and mountain berries of various hues flourish luxuriantly. The exhibitanting effect of the pure atmosphere at this altitude during the summer season must be experienced to be realised; to breathe it makes one "feel a pleasure in merely living," and a keen relish is given for the plainest food. Scattered over the Lakes plateau are some dozens of lakes, but many of them are mere "tarns." The largest lake in Tasmania is the Great Lake, which lies 2880 feet above sea level, is fourteen miles in length, and has an area of over 28,000 acres. Ova of English brown trout were introduced in 1869, and have thriven wonderfully, and the lake is well stocked with fish from 1 lb. to 30 lbs. in weight. There is an accommodation-house at the south-western end, on the shores of Swan Bay, the charges being moderate. During the month of April, when the trout collect near the source of the Shannon River, down the first half-mile or so of which they proceed with the first freshet of approaching winter, to spawn in the gravel beds, they may be seen literally in droves. The most direct route from Hobart to the Great Lake is via Apsley and 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. The Clyde River, which flows through the township, is 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. There is an excellent road from Bothwell to the Great Lake (forty miles), the total distance from Hobart being Lakes Sorell (area 12,300 acres) and Crescent (4400 acres) are only fifteen and a half miles from ninety-two miles. Tunbridge. The first eight miles is over a good road, with but a gentle ascent, but in the next four miles the road winds up the Western Tier, the elevation to be surmounted being from 750 feet above sea level at Tunbridge to 2750 feet at the crest of the Tier, there being a fall thence to the lakes of about 300 feet. The scenic views are charming; the Tier is clothed with a luxuriant growth of trees and scrub, and at intervals along the roadside beautiful clusters of scarlet, purple, and red and white berries may be gathered. Interlaken Accommodation-house is situated beside the streamlet (artificially made) that unites Lake Sorell with Lake Crescent, and boats are kept on the former lake. Tunbridge is not only the nearest railway station to the Lakes, but can be recommended to the sportsman and angler as a centre from which he may make excursions in almost any direction with satisfactory results—the surrounding district being well stocked with game, furred, feathered, and finny; but permission must be obtained from the owners of private property. The insignificant-looking Blackman's River, which meanders through the township, is stocked with brown trout, perch, and eels; while Lakes Sorell and Crescent, in which Loch Leven and Californian brook trout have been placed, are but fifteen and a half miles distant. In the numerous lagoons around Tunbridge, black swan and wild duck of various kinds are plentiful; hares and rabbits are a nuisance to the farmers and graziers; and kangaroo and wallaby are fairly plentiful. Then, of feathered game, there are wattle-birds, quail, snipe, plover (three varieties), ground doves, bronzewing and scrub pigeons, and minor varieties in abundance; while the platypus, which, though not strictly speaking game, is valued for its beautiful fur, also abounds in several localities. Game is not only plentiful, but, from the open and fairly level nature of the district, easily accessible; while in "mine host" of the Victoria Hotel the visitor will find a keen sportsman and an able guide, and prepared to furnish a rod or gun if required.

There are a number of other lakes whose attractions are also great. All can be visited from Hobart with ease and comfort, in the summer time at least, the time occupied extending from a couple of days to a week or longer, at the instance of the visitor. The Tourists' Association, which has branches in many of the principal centres, has done admirable work in advertising the colony and pointing out attractive excursions, and promises to do much more, especially in the southern part of the colony. Visitors to Hobart may, therefore, expect to obtain complete information in regard to every place worth visiting in the island, as well as enjoy increased facilities for seeing them.



MACQUARIE STREET, HOBART, LOOKING SOUTH.

TRIPS FOR VISITORS.

There are many places which can be visited by strangers passing through Hobart, who have, perhaps, only a day or two to spare. Fern Tree, five and a half miles from Hobart, is a favourite resort, and can be reached either by the Huon coach, private vehicle, or by walking. There is a good hotel, as well as several boarding-houses, at the Fern Tree. The Bower—a short distance off the road. the Silver Falls and the Springs are the main attractions of a visit to this spot; but the bracing mountain air is another which will not be despised by the visitor in search of health. Railway trips covering one day can be made to many places, full particulars of which will be readily supplied by Cook and Sons' representative or by the Railway Department. It may be said here, however, that among the favourite trips are those to Glenora, Russell's Falls, and Ellendale, which can be accom-

plished in one day, though two days would make the trip more enjoyable in the case of the Falls. The Sorell district also presents attractions to the visitor, and a pleasant day may be spent there. The trip is by O'May's steamers to Bellerive, and thence by train. Then there are the channel trips, those to the Harz Mountains, and many others, all deserving of attention.

DRIVES.

Notwithstanding the hilly configuration of Hobart, its citizens adopt riding and driving as one of their favourite modes of amusement, and the "turnouts" that are to be seen here show that the standard of taste in regard to horseflesh and vehicles

is by no means low. The drives around Hobart, if not so numerous as in some other cities, are certainly very delightful. That to Brown's River is along a ten-mile road almost as smooth as the proverbial billiard table, and possessing features of interest and attraction that cannot fail to gratify even the most "travelled" visitor. One of the most beautiful drives around the city, and on a most perfect road, is that to Derwent Park by way of the Domain Road, past Cornelian Bay to Risdon Ferry, and continuing along the new road round the Prince of Wales Bay. The return journey may be made by the main road or through the Domain by turning off the main road at the New Town tram terminus. From Bellerive also, some pleasant drives are to be had to Sorell, to South Arm, etc. In fact, if trips extending over more than a day can be indulged in, the number of places to which the visitor can go with profit and pleasure can be extended indefinitely.



ELIZABETH STREET, HOBART, LOOKING NORTH.

WALKS.

Tasmanians are already noted in the athletic arena, and in the matter of walking they are, perhaps, superior to any of the colonists on the mainland, or even those of "the land of greenstone." That the climate has a great deal to do with the proclivity is unquestionable, and whether this be admitted or not, the fact that walking is largely practised is undoubted and not less satisfactory, because good walkers do not belong to the "sickly tribe," and there seems every probability that the Tasmanians of the future will be, physically at least, without the slightest exaggeration, a splendid race. Walking trips to Mount Wellington are common among the males, from the man of mature age to the juvenile not yet in his teens; and though ladies frequently make the trip, it is too severe for any except the most robust, and no visitor who is not used to walking should go further than the Bower, five and a half miles up hill. The walk to Mount Nelson, via Sandy Bay, is a pleasant ramble, and ladies may essay with safety the task of climbing the Mount, as although the road is steep, and to the untutored

somewhat difficult, yet the exertion does not last long, and the reward is great on arrival at the top, a splendid view being obtained of the surrounding country. The walk to the waterworks from Sandy Bay, that to "The Huts" via Cascade Road, and others, are all largely patronised, particularly on Saturdays and holidays.

THE TIDES.

The question of the tides at Hobart has not received the attention that its scientific importance merits. Investigations, however, have been made by Captain Oldham, of H.M.S. "Egeria," in 1889, and also by Mr. A. Mault, Engineer to the Metropolitan Drainage Board, which are both interesting and valuable, though not complete. Enough, however, was ascertained to show fairly conclusively that—1. The tides are subject to a large diurnal inequality; the highest high water is followed by the lowest low water; the tide then rises to a lesser high water, and falls to a lesser low water. 2. With the moon's declination north, the higher high water follows the superior transit of the moon; with the moon's declination south, the higher high water succeeds the inferior transit. 3. The greatest range of tide appears to occur about two days after the moon has reached its greatest north or south declination; the least range when the declination is zero. Commenting on these observations of Captain Oldham, Mr. Mault says:—"So that at Hobart there is no 'age of the tide.' These irregularities will, I think, show that no 'establishment'—that is, time of high water on the day of new or full moon—can be fixed, although on the month's observations, Captain Oldham mentions 8 hours 15 minutes. At Hobart this is of no great consequence, as the depth of water in the harbour is such that the comparatively small rise and fall of the tide does not much affect sailing arrangements."

WHARFS.

As befits the capital and its splendid port, the wharfs of Hobart are not only extensive and well arranged, as well as strongly and substantially built, but would do credit to a harbour having a much larger commerce. Sullivan's Cove, where all the principal shipping business is done, is lined with wharfs and jetties throughout its entire length, presenting a most creditable and attractive appearance, especially when crowded with shipping as it has been of late; but the trade of the port is growing to such an extent that more wharfage will soon be required. The management of the port, however, is in good hands under the present Master Warden (Captain J. W. Evans) and the Marine Board, and confidence may be felt that whatever is needed will be supplied, and every facility given for the extension of commerce. The New Wharf is evidence of what can be done, and the example set by its construction will, if necessary, be followed without delay. The possibilities in regard to the extension of wharfs and the provision of docks are, so far as natural facilities are concerned, practically unlimited, and should the demands of commerce justify it, no difficulty will be found in obtaining the money with which to erect them.

RAILWAYS.

The city of Hobart is now served by not less than 456 miles of railway, embracing, with the exception of the West Coast, most of the principal districts of the colony. At the time of writing, the extension from Ulverstone to Burnie is in progress, as is also the construction of the Emu Bay Railway to Zeehan, and when these two works are finished, the resident of the capital will be able to travel by rail round the island—that is, he can, branching off the main line at Conara, go to St. Mary's on the East Coast, and then proceed on to Launceston, and go from there to Scottsdale. Returning to the northern city, his route will be to Burnie, from there through Waratah to Zeehan, and thence on the Government line and the two private lines (Mount Lyell and North Mount Lyell) to the various notable spots in that interesting locality. When the Great Western is completed, as it promises to be within a reasonable time, the circuit will be complete, and the railway traveller will be able to go round the greater part of the island. And should the outlook continue as hopeful as at present, there is a likelihood of additional lines being constructed; and the more that are built the greater will the capital benefit, especially if the management of the railways be as good and as satisfactory as it has been for many years past.

TRAMS, ETC.

The Hobart Electric Tramway Company have three lines of tramway running through the city, each having a length of about three miles. Starting from the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets, they run to New Town and Glenorchy, to the Cascades, and to Lower Sandy Bay. They commence running at 7 a.m., and from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., the running is every fifteen minutes upon the Newtown line and every twenty minutes upon the Cascade and Sandy Bay lines. On the whole the service is an efficient and creditable one, and has proved of distinct advantage to the city.

The cabs of Hobart have an excellent reputation, and are as a rule superior to those of the other colonies, whether as regards comfort or appearance. Among visitors they are in great request; and in the season they are to be seen in all directions doing a very brisk business indeed.

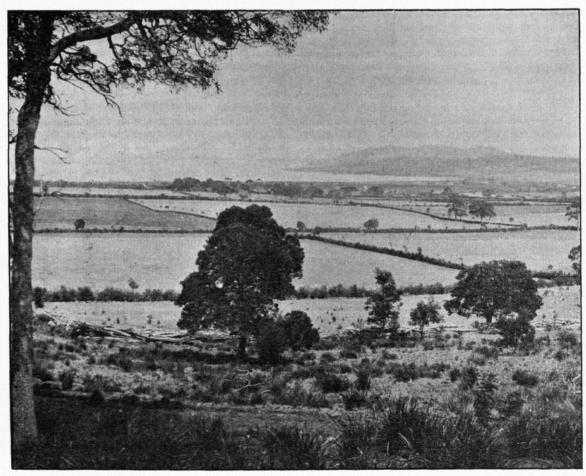
COMMERCIAL.

Almost since it was a city Hobart has had the reputation of being a solidly progressive business centre. The conditions of the colony have been such that it has rarely experienced times of abnormal prosperity such as have characterised the commercial progress of Melbourne and Sydney, for instance; neither has it had to sit in sackcloth and ashes, and sorrow over its financial sins, as those places have had to do, without finding much comfort in the proceeding. Geographically it occupies a splendid position for transacting the commerce of the island; its natural advantages as a port are unsurpassed; and now that the time seems approaching for "a boom," the assertion may be ventured that the merchants and traders of the capital will avail themselves of their advantages, and secure to themselves, the city, and the country, all the benefits which by right are theirs. The "mainlanders" have levelled the taunt at us that we are "slow" and non-progressive, but this is scarcely correct, and the statement may, therefore, be taken for what it is worth—and no more. To show that our business people are not altogether behindhand, the trade of the capital with the West Coast may be pointed to with some satisfaction. At the outset it was said that Melbourne would monopolise the lion's share of the West Coast trade, but time has quite falsified this prophecy, as unquestionably Hobart has by far the greater part of the trade in her own hands, with every prospect of retaining

it. That outsiders are beginning to realise this is apparent from the fact that they are trying to acquire interests here, as was evidenced in May by the purchase of one of the oldest wholesale businesses in the city—that of R. Lewis and Sons, softgoods warehousemen, by a Melbourne firm. Considering the size of the city the number of purely wholesale houses is small, but it is quite evident that a sound, substantial business is done as a rule; and that houses operating in this way have met requirements is proved by the fact that the main businesses have been retained in the same families since they were started, away back in the comparatively early days. As to the retail establishments, they will compare very favourably with similar businesses in even larger cities on the mainland and elsewhere, and their improvement in size and attractiveness almost year by year, shows that the traders are fully alive to requirements. There is no question that Hobart commands all the trade of at least the southern half of the island, as well as the bulk of that with the East and West Coasts, and she is in such a position that each branch is bound to improve, to her decided advantage.

THE OUTLOOK.

It only remains to add that the outlook for Hobart is bright. The fruit industry, the mining industry, the export of timber and other branches of trade, are each showing unwonted vitality, especially mining on the West Coast; and, as the development there in the future is expected by competent judges to far surpass that of the past, there can be but one result as far as Hobart is concerned, and that is accelerated progress. With the construction of the Great Western Railway, also, which now appears to be within measurable distance, there can be no doubt, even in the minds of the most sceptical, as to where the bulk of the trade will gravitate to, so that the signs are propitious. The people are self-reliant, and a healthy, progressive spirit is manifested. Education is general; a higher political standard is being unfurled; and religion, deep-seated and widespread, is doing her share in moulding the character of the citizens, and smoothing the acerbities of everyday life. Poverty and distress are to be found in our midst, as in every other aggregation of human beings into cities, but cases of this kind are neither very numerous nor very serious, being mainly relics of a time that is gone for ever; but whatever they are, they receive attention and assistance.



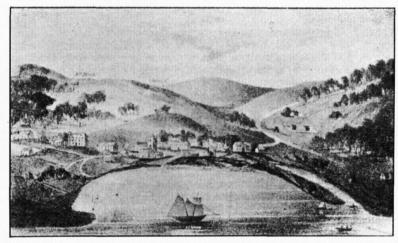
ANSON DROS. HOBART.

CLARENCE PLAINS TASMANIA.

Old Hobart.

VING given a fairly full and accurate description of the Hobart of to-day, it will, no doubt, be regarded as fitting that a glance should be taken at the past, that some reference at least should be made to the birth and development of what is now, and worthily it may be said, the capital of this fair land of Tasmania. It is not necessary to dwell on the attempt made by Bowen to locate the settlement at Risdon in September, 1803, and its utter failure a few months afterwards; but it may be said that the site of this first settlement is on the farm so well known as the home of the late Mr. T. G. Gregson, M.H.A. It is about two miles from the landing-place at the Risdon Ferry. A stone causeway crosses the cove not far from the mouth of the creek. For some 100 or 150 yards before the little stream falls into the cove it finds its way through a small marsh of some 20 acres, shut in on each side by steep hills. In Bowen's time this stream was fresh and clear-flowing; now it is brackish, sluggish, and muddy, choked with weeds and slime, and altogether uninviting in aspect. At the upper end of the marsh, where the valley suddenly contracts, a dilapidated stone jetty marks the old landing-place on the creek, at present quite inaccessible even for a boat. On the narrow strip of flat ground between the jetty and the steep hill beyond are the barely discernible foundations of a stone building, the first stone store in Tasmania. From this point a road leads upwards along the hillside for some 150 or 200 yards to the top of the rise, where there is a level piece of land of no great extent, bounded on the north by rough hills, and on the south sloping steeply to the valley. On the edge of this level ground, overlooking the flat and commanding a fine view of the Derwent and of the mountains behind it, stand some dilapidated wooden buildings, for many years well known as the residence of Mr. Gregson, the little cottage in front being, not improbably, Lieutenant Bowen's original quarters. A good garden extends to the rear of the house, and in this garden, about 100 yards behind the cottage, there still stand the "ruins of an oven, with brick chimney, which Mr. Gregson for many years religiously







HOBART TOWN IN 1817.

preserved as the remains of the first house erected in Tasmania. A plan which Bowen sent to Governor King enables us to identify the locality with absolute precision." Thus Mr. J. B. Walker, from whose interesting papers on the "Risdon Settlement" and "The Founding of Hobart" much of the material used in this article is derived. Bowen named the new settlement "Hobart," after the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, and made a fairly good start with the founding of the future city; but the fates were against him. His "colonists"—soldiers and convicts—were of the most undesirable kind; the former insubordinate, even mutinous, and the latter probably the worst of their class,—and, with other contributing causes, the result was that the scheme was an utter failure. When Governor Collins arrived from Port Phillip, where he had made an abortive attempt to found a colony, Bowen's party was in a state of semi-starvation, and the site so unsuitable for a settlement that he sought and found another at Sullivan's Cove. The indifferent capabilities of the place (Risdon) had not been made the most of. No grain had been sown, and no Government land had even been prepared for sowing. Dr. Mountgarret and Clark and Birt, the free settlers, had each about five acres ready, but they had no seed. For a time Collins left the Risdon settlement severely alone; but eventually, what with the massacre of the aborigines and other troubles, he was directed to take over the command of the settlement, which he did, shipping most of the convicts and soldiers that composed it back to Sydney, and afterwards ordering all the houses at Risdon to be pulled down, but it does not appear whether this order was carried into effect.

In the meantime, Governor Collins and his party, which arrived in the "Ocean" and "Lady Nelson," had planted themselves on the site at the head of Sullivan's Cove. Here Collins landed, and, after a short examination, made up his mind that it was the very place for his settlement. We can imagine his admiration of the fine cove, with deep water up to the shore,

and his profound satisfaction after four months on the dry sand hills of Sorrento, at finding himself on a well-wooded and fertile plain lying at the foot of the great Table Mountain, and watered by a copious stream of splendid fresh water. In his

first despatch to Lord Hobart he says that the situation was all he could wish.

In a despatch to Governor King, Collins gives a description of the cove in its original state. "In the centre of the cove," he writes, " is a small island, connected with the mainland at low water, admirably adapted for the landing and reception of stores and provisions. Round this island is a channel for a boat, at the head of which is a run of clear, fresh water proceeding from a distance inland, and having its source in a rock in the vicinity of Table Mountain. The ground on each side of the run is of gradual ascent, and upon that, next the cove, I have formed my camp. The 'Ocean' and 'Lady Nelson' are lying within half a cable's length of the shore in nine fathoms of water." The inhabitants of Hobart (says Walker) will hardly recognise their harbour in Collins' description. The filling-up has been so considerable as to obliterate the original natural features. The creek has been diverted from its course, and the island, which Collins named Hunter's Island, after his old patron, has been swallowed up in the Old Wharf. Originally the cove was much more extensive than it is at present. The island, which now forms the extremity of the Old Wharf, was then in the middle of the bay. This island was connected with the mainland by a long sandspit, covered at high water, and the site of which is now occupied by the long range of stores forming the Old Wharf. The bottom of the cove was marked by a yellow sandstone bluff, since cut away, and now forming the cliff overhanging the creek at the back of the Hospital. A little below this was the original mouth of the creek, which issued out of a dense tangle of tea tree scrub and fallen logs, surmounted by huge gum trees. It fell into the river just at the intersection of Campbell Street and Macquarie Street, at the lower angle of the new Market Building. The land at the creek mouth was flat and marshy for some distance. On the site towards the town the beach curved round the site of the old Bonded Stores, thence along a slope covered with gum trees, by the back of the Town Hall, by Risby's sawmill and the Parliament Houses, past St. David's Churchyard, and thence along the line of stone stores on the New Wharf to the Ordnance Stores, and round the old Mulgrave Battery Point. On the side of the creek, towards the Domain, was a low swampy flat extending over Wapping and Lower Collins and Macquarie Streets to the Park Street rivulet and the present bridge leading to the Domain. Thence the beach ran round the foot of a wooded slope by the present Gas Company's office, along the course of the railway embankment to Macquarie Point.

The Governor's tent was pitched on the slope overlooking the cove near the spot where the Town Hall now stands, the chaplain's next to the Governor's, and those of the other civil officers in close proximity, on the same slope. The tents of the convicts were further inland, extending from about the present Office of Taxes, at the corner of Macquarie and Elizabeth Streets, back to Collins Street, to the edge of the scrub in the valley of the creek. The camp of the marines was placed higher up, towards the Cathedral. As soon as the tents had been pitched under the shadow of the great gum trees, spades, hoes, saws, and axes were put into the hands of the prisoners, and they began clearing away as fast as they could. The block just opposite the Tasmanian Museum, behind the old Bank of Van Diemen's Land building, to the neighbouring mouth of the creek, was then an impervious grove of the densest tea tree scrub, surmounted by some of the largest gum trees that this island has produced. All along the rivulet, as far up as the old mill beyond the Molle Street bridge, was impassable from the denseness of the scrub and the huge collections of fallen trees and dead timber which had been washed down the stream and were strewed and piled in confusion in its bed. In many places the stream was dammed back, and spread out into marshes covered

with rushes and water.

The first census of the colony was taken on the 26th February, 1804, when the population was found to number 262, of whom 15 were women and 21 children. Of these, 178 convicts and 25 marines were located at Sullivan's Cove, while the

settlers, with their families, were placed on a spot on the shores of New Town Bay.

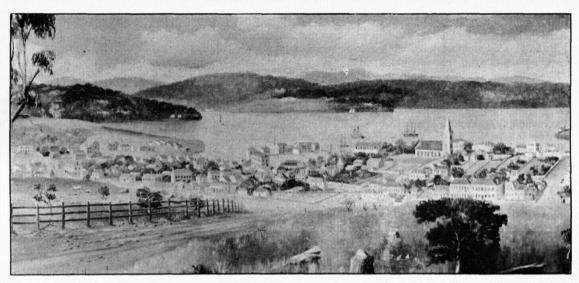
The work of settlement and improvement was pushed on with energy. When the landing jetty at Hunter's Island was completed, all the strength that could be spared from the work of clearing was bent to the building of a "Government House;" but building operations were necessarily slow. A quarry had to be opened on the sandstone point near the mouth of the creek to supply stone for the foundations; oyster shells were gathered from the beaches and burnt for lime, and a quantity of bricks which had been sent from Sydney by Governor King were utilised for chimneys. The historian of the time then goes on to say:—"It speaks well for the industry of the community and the energy of the administration that the sawyers, carpenters, and other mechanics made such good progress with their work that in less than three weeks from the day of landing Government House was completed, and the chaplain records in his diary on the 9th March—'The Lieutenant-Governor slept in his house for the first time.'" The first wooden Government House was not on the same site as the brick building of later years, but stood on the spot now marked by the main entrance to the Town Hall.

The Governor's next care was to get his people housed under better shelter than tents afforded. They were encouraged to use their spare time in building huts, which were of the most primitive construction, being for the most part what old settlers will remember under the name of "wattle and dab," or wattle and daub, with a rustic thatch. Four corner posts were stuck in the ground, and upon these wall-plates were rested or nailed; further uprights were then added, and long rods of wattle from the bush were interwoven with the uprights, openings being left for door and window. Mortar was then made of clay and loam, into which was mixed and beaten up wiry grass, chopped up, as a substitute for hair. This mortar was dabbed and plastered against the wattles outside and in, the roof covered in with flag grass, a chimney built of stones or turf, a door and window added, the earthen floor levelled, and a coat of whitewash completed the cottage. It is said that the first house in Hobart was a wattle and dab hut built by Lieutenant Lord on land adjoining "Macquarie House." In less than two months after the "Ocean" and "Lady Nelson" had anchored in Sullivan's Cove the huts were completed and the people were all provided with fairly comfortable habitations, occupying a line from the Commercial Bank to the Hobart Club in Collins Street, and thence along the edge of the scrub to the Australian Mutual Provident Society's building.

It will thus be seen that a promising start was made at Sullivan's Cove in the way of settlement; but it is not matter for surprise that the progress of this somewhat grotesque and rough-looking village was very slow when we read the

"The Lieutenant-Governor, in his despatches to the Colonial Office, enlarges on the advantages of Hobart for the purposes of commerce, and speaks of the spot chosen for the settlement as 'a port, the advantages of which, when once known, will ensure its being the general rendezvous of all shipping bound into these seas.' For the present, however, merchant ships were absolutely forbidden, under severe penalties, from entering the Derwent, except in case of absolute necessity. The masters of vessels sailing from Port Jackson for Van Diemen's Land had to enter into a recognisance of £100 and two sureties of £50 each, to be forfeited if they landed any person or took anyone away without the Governor's permission. No one but the harbour master was allowed to board any vessel arriving in the river. These restrictions on merchant ships were not removed until the year 1813."

As we have remarked, the Risdon settlement had been named "Hobart," and on the abandonment of that place Collins appropriated the name, and called his new settlement at Sullivan's Cove "Hobart Town." This name it retained until 1881, when the Legislature dropped the superfluous "town" and reverted to the simple original designation "Hobart." The



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART

HOBART TOWN IN 1830.

memory of the first encampment lingered long with the early settlers, and though "Hobart Town" was the official designation of the colony, at that time and for many years afterwards, even as late as the year 1825, the new town at Sullivan's Cove was familiarly known as "The Camp."

The difficulties attending the early settlers were numerous and varied,—there were the bushrangers on the one hand and the aborigines on the other, and a threatened famine in 1808 almost destroyed the settlement, absolute starvation staring the inhabitants in the face, owing to the failure of the crops in New South Wales. This was happily averted, but the disease and death which followed in the wake of the shortness of provisions, the hard labour, and the exposure, had a most depressing effect, and, from what can be gleaned from the early records, the place was at the lowest ebb. There were no roads worthy of the name, no "public buildings" except the cottage of the Governor, and beyond the religious services conducted by the Rev. Robert Knopwood, Church of England chaplain, there were absolutely none of the necessary "adjuncts of civilisation."

Governor Collins died in March, 1810, aged 56, and his body was buried in St. David's Churchyard. To provide a temporary place for public worship a small wooden church was erected, and its altar was over his grave. During the prevalence of a terrific storm the building was blown down, and the materials were carried off, thus leaving the resting-place of Collins long exposed, until Sir John Franklin erected the graceful memorial which now covers them.

In the following year Governor-in-Chief Macquarie visited the infant colony, and the windows of the scattered cottages were illuminated in his honour. While at the settlement His Excellency traced the plan of the future city. The centre of the projected town he called St. George's Square, where he proposed to build a church and town hall and the quarters of the main guard. The open space he designed for a market, and the streets intersecting each other he called by the names which still distinguish them:—Liverpool Street, after the Minister of the day; Macquarie Street, after himself; Elizabeth Street, in honour of Lady Macquarie; Argyle Street, after his native county; and Murray Street, out of compliment to the officer in command. He also ordered the erection of a flagstaff on Mount Nelson, which hill was named after the vessel that conveyed him to and from the island. The plan sketched by Governor Macquarie was not absolutely followed, so far as the laying out of the city was concerned; but it was so in the main, and his nomenclature, as many of our readers know, was absolutely adhered to.

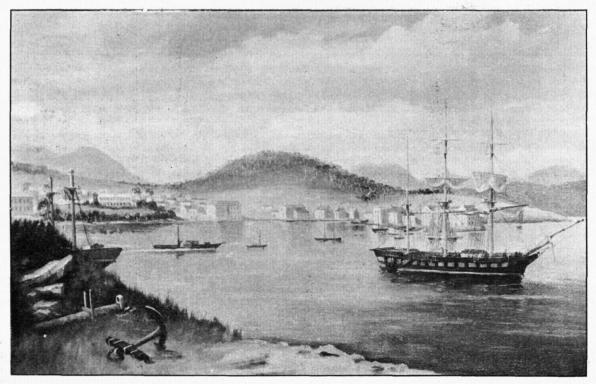
With the advent of Governor Davey came a new era. The restrictions on shipping were removed, the ports being opened for general commerce in June, 1813; and this had an almost immediate and beneficial effect on the progress of the rising town, mercantile houses being established, and English goods imported direct. The whale fishery had now reached respectable dimensions, and was a profitable enterprise, and a lucrative trade in sealskins was established with the islands in Bass Strait. Agriculture also improved and extended, and the erection of a flour mill followed; and in 1817 the city showed further signs of progress in the erection of the first church. The Governor laid the foundation-stone, and the Rev. Robert Knopwood preached on the occasion. This church was old St. David's, which was completed five years afterwards, and was a landmark in the city for many years, and was only removed when the handsome Cathedral Church now owned by the communion was erected. The population of Hobart at this time was about 1000, and the houses are described as for the

most part a collection of mean-looking wooden huts. No schools had been established, and the moral tone of the community is spoken of in terms other than complimentary. When Governor Sorell arrived he infused a new spirit into the population. The Government House of Governor Collins, on the site overlooking the Cove, had been abandoned for a building erected in Barrack Square; but this was of such faulty construction that Sorell during his first year of office moved to a new one which had been erected in Macquarie Street. He almost extirpated the bushrangers, and generally fostered the growth of the infant city and colony in every way in his power, especially by the introduction of free settlers, who had a marked influence in improving the morals of the residents. Governor Macquarie paid a second visit to the island in 1821, and found unmistakable signs of progress on every side. The population of the capital had increased to 2700, and of the island to 7400, while there were 426 houses in Hobart Town. The architectural appearance of the town also continued to improve, and churches and schools were provided, while the area over which buildings extended increased rapidly. Following the Anglicans, the Wesleyans provided church accommodation for the adherents of that sect, the building being erected on a small block of land in Melville Street, which had been given by Mr. David Lord. The Rev. Philip Connolly, the first Roman Catholic chaplain, arrived in 1822, and conducted services, first in Mr. Curr's store, in Bathurst Street, and afterwards in a plain wooden edifice in Harrington Street. The first Presbyterian church in the city was opened in 1824.

In this same year Governor Sorell took his departure, and was succeeded by Colonel Arthur, and the first session of the Supreme Court was opened; and early in the following year the colony was declared independent of New South Wales. These events had their influence on the fortunes of "Old Hobart." About this time it was proposed to remove the capital to Brighton, the commissioner, Mr. Bigge, considering that the seat of Government should be nearer the source of the Derwent. Brighton was therefore named as the most suitable spot, being close to an extensive and fertile country, and possessing facility of communication therefrom with the interior. The Governor had been instructed to settle this matter, and to him some advocated the removal of the capital on the ground that the prisoners would be beyond the reach of the temptations of the port. On the other hand, property was invested to a large amount, and the merchants strongly opposed the transfer. It was further contended that the separation of the seat of Government from the chief centre of population would have seriously impaired its moral influence. Arthur acted with moderation, and the project was finally abandoned; but owing to the

Another project for the removal of the common wharf from the old jetty to Knopwood's Point, on the opposite side of the cove, also produced great dissatisfaction. The Governor was petitioned, praying that no such alteration should be

uncertainty as to what would be decided on, the progress of the town was obstructed for some time.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

HARBOUR, HOBART TOWN, 1830.

sanctioned, and he replied that no such change had been mooted. In 1827 a public meeting of the townspeople was held for the purpose of establishing a mechanics' institute. Mr. Gellibrand, senior, presided, and resolutions affirming the desirableness of such an institution being formed were carried; the Governor was invited to act as patron, the Chief Justice was chosen president, and Mr. James Wood secretary. A course of lectures was inaugurated by Dr. James Ross on 17th July of the same year, lecturing on "The Science of Mechanics," Mr. Gellibrand, Mr. Hackett, Mr. Giblin, senior, and Dr. Turnbull following with lectures on various appropriate subjects. The institute, on the whole, made good progress, a library being obtained from England. In 1830 two hundred members were enrolled, and all classes endeavoured to promote the success of the institution. In 1823 the Van Diemen's Land Bank was established, with a subscribed capital of 200,000

dollars in 200 shares, and it flourished exceedingly; and in 1828 the Derwent Bank, with a capital of £20,000, commenced operations. Other banks were also founded in the colony, and the progress made generally was very satisfactory. Wharf, which quite transformed the appearance of Sullivan's Cove, was constructed during Arthur's régime at a cost of nearly £80,000. Roads were made through the interior, and the causeway across the Derwent at Bridgewater was another important work carried out. Notwithstanding the general prosperity, there was a feeling of resentment in Hobart against the Government, and the growing liberties of the community received a great impetus by the formation of a political association to redress many wrongs which it was alleged the community was suffering from. Mr. Thomas Horne was appointed secretary, and the long roll of members contained the names of many influential colonists. The principal grievances were the employment of convict constables and the military jury, which, however, remained unredressed until long after Arthur's The progress of education in the colony during the twelve years Arthur was at the head of affairs was remarkable. There were only two schools in operation under Government supervision when he arrived, and when he left there were thirty, with 1331 scholars. The King's Orphan School was established by him, and, under the superintendence of Mr. R. W. Giblin, rendered excellent service to the State, the children cared for and educated in it being those of parents who either could not or would not look after their offspring, or were orphans pure and simple. Other educational institutions were established as the needs of the community required them; and it is not too much to say that in this direction "Old Hobart" has memorials in men and buildings of which the present residents have reason to be proud. The most notable event from a scientific and literary point of view that occurred during Sir John Franklin's governorship was the founding of the Royal Society, which is dealt with at length elsewhere in this volume. This society has been the means not only of adding a learned body to the institutions of the country, and one that is respected far and wide, but has erected a fine block of buildings in the city, greatly improving the part in which they are situated. The city and the country continued to progress during the governorship of Wilmot and Latrobe, and also while Sir W. Denison was at the head of affairs. In 1853 transportation ceased, and "Tasmania" replaced Van Diemen's Land on the map. The city was partly governed by commissioners about this time, but in 1853 a municipal council was appointed, which, by Act of Council, took in hand the management of affairs. As may be imagined, matters generally were in a somewhat primitive state. The principal streets and gutters were "formed," but the drainage was bad, there was no proper water supply, and the lighting was by means of candles and oil lamps. When the new council got to work they tried to remedy the existing state of affairs, but their powers were limited; and after carrying on for four years they were superseded, the city being incorporated by an Act passed in 1857, entitled the "Hobart Town Incorporation Act," under which, with amendments, Hobart has been quite transformed. During the same year Hobart was lighted with gas, and various other improvements were made, notably in the drainage of the city. Town Hall, which cost £10,000, was opened in 1866, and was greatly admired, as it deserved to be, as one of the finest public buildings in the colony. Various other halls and public buildings were erected, and churches were built in number and variety perhaps greater than in any other city of the same size. A water supply was initiated in 1860, which has since been extended to dimensions far greater than anticipated at its inception, and vet not sufficient for the growing wants of the metropolis. In many other directions the progress made is wonderful. The drainage, bad as it is, has been improved as compared with even twenty years ago; the sanitary arrangements are now regarded as fairly satisfactory as compared with the old disease-breeding cesspits; the lighting of the city, what with gas and electricity, has been immensely improved, and the beautifying of the reserves has not been lost sight of. In architectural matters some of the old-time places yet remain to remind the spectator of days that have long gone by; but the later buildings, both public and private, will compare favourably with those in other cities of the same size in the adjoining colonies.

When Governor Collins first landed on these shores he brought with him a small printing press, which had already done service at the Port Phillip Camp. This was set up under a convenient gum tree, and on the day of landing the first printed work was issued from the Tasmanian press. It was a general order, fixing the weekly rations to be issued to each person, viz., 7 lbs. beef or 4 lbs. pork, 7 lbs. flour, and 6 ozs. sugar. The second order, with a backward glance at the casks sunk at the foot of the Port Phillip sand hills, expressed the Governor's satisfaction at having been enabled to fix the settlement advantageously, and in a situation blessed with that great comfort of life, a permanent supply of pure running water, and cautioned the people against polluting the stream. From 1804 to 1810 the orders were printed and issued in this way. In the early part of the latter year the first newspaper printed in the colony appeared, under the title of the *Derwent* Star and Van Diemen's Land Intelligencer. This was issued fortnightly at 2s. a copy, and was published by Messrs. Barnes and Clark, who printed it "at the Government press, Hobart Town." The venture was not successful, the publication of the Intelligencer lasting only a few months, and then ceasing for lack of support. The second attempt to establish a newspaper in Hobart was made in 1814, under the title of the Van Diemen's Land Gazette, the first number of which appeared on 14th May of that year; but various untoward circumstances hampered the new journal from the start, and eventually the difficulties which beset it caused it to collapse, after the issue of nine fortnightly numbers. The Gazette was published by Mr. George Clark. In 1816 Andrew Bent, the "father of Tasmanian journalism," launched his Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter, which was not only the official mouthpiece of the Governor, and was subsidised as such, but was in addition a newspaper in the modern sense. The support accorded to it was not of the heartiest character, as may be judged from the fact that Bent was compelled in 1819 to appeal to subscribers who were three years in arrears, strongly urging them to settle their accounts, and stating that he was prepared to receive wheat in payment; otherwise he would have to sue them. Bent's paper continued to drag along in the face of great mechanical and financial difficulties until Governor Arthur arrived, and then he was brought face to face with what he regarded as official tyranny, and he sought to turn his paper into a vehicle for attacking the Administration. He accordingly engaged Evan Henry Thomas as editor; while Robert Lathrop Murray was a contributor under the nom de plume of "Colonist," addressing his letters to the Governor, whose conduct he showed to be in great contrast to that of his immediate predecessor. The Governor started another paper, and also named it the Gazette; but had subsequently to admit, on appeal to Governor Brisbane, that Bent's property in the title was indisputable. The latter, however, did not push his claims, but changed the name of his paper to the Colonial Times, in which Arthur and his friends were attacked with unsparing zeal at every opportunity. Bent was tried for libel, and convicted and imprisoned on two separate charges. During the whole of Arthur's Governorship the Press continued to increase in power and influence, and from that

out it has maintained a position in the community creditable to all concerned. It would be tedious to follow the record all through; but the whole history of Hobart shows that it has always appreciated the blessings of a free and intelligently conducted newspaper, and that when occasion arose its journals did great and noble service to the city and the country generally. Individual journals are treated at length in separate articles, so that there is no necessity to refer here to the present city daily, weekly, and monthly papers, beyond saying that they are honestly and ably conducted, and take their place with other Australian newspapers.

In dealing with "Old Hobart," a few words must be devoted to some of the industries which at one time helped to make Tasmania known far and wide, and brought Hobart itself into great prominence. We refer in particular to the ship-building industry. Alderman John Bradley, a recognised authority on the subject, readily talks of the old days. He was



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
SUPREME COURT AND POLICE OFFICE, MURRAY STREET, HOBART TOWN, 1838.

apprenticed to the trade forty-one years ago, at which time there were no less than thirty whaling ships trading out of the The whaling made the shipbuilding industry exceedingly lucrative. Mr. John Ross' slip at that time ran out into the Derwent at the end of the Castray Esplanade, and many a stout seaworthy vessel was launched from it. Among the craft turned out by Mr. Ross was the "Isabella Brown," which was built of well-selected Tasmanian timber, and was much thought of both here and abroad for her sailing qualities. Then there was the "Thomas Brown," built immediately afterwards specially for Captain W. H. T. Brown, which proved a splendid sailer, and showed a clean pair of heels to many of the crack tea clippers. Previous to this, however, Mr. John Watson carried on an Then there was the "Thomas extensive shipbuilding business on Battery Point, and the Messrs. De Graves were also large shipbuilders, their yard being situated on the site now occupied by Risby Brothers' timber yard. Besides Mr. Ross' slip, Messrs. McGregor, Mackay, Lucas, and Tilley had shipyards, and many fine vessels were turned out from them from time to time. The far-famed "Harriet McGregor" was launched by Mr. McGregor in the early seventies, having been preceded by the "Petrel" and "Hally Bayley," one of the prettiest topsail schooners of her day. Mr. John Lucas also did excellent work, launching such fine vessels as the "Waratah," "Grace Darling," "Lily," and others; whilst Mr. Mackay built the clipper barque "Nautilus," one of the finest vessels of her class that ever sat on salt water. She was built to the order of Mr. Henry Hopkins, who made his first voyage to England in her, and she afterwards traded between Hobart and the adjoining colonies for many years. About thirty-three years ago Mr. Ross transferred his slip to the Battery Point site, in the vicinity of St. George's Hill, and then handed it over to Mr. John Lucas, who was subsequently succeeded by Messrs. Kennedy and Son, the present proprietors of the slip. Soon after the removal of Mr. Ross' slip, the shipbuilding trade began to decline, and though a fillip was given to it afterwards by the construction of a number of shallow draught ketches for the Adelaide outport grain trade, it never regained its old position. The decadence of the whaling industry, owing to the low price of oil, followed, and then the bottom began to tumble out of shipbuilding altogether. The vessels which we have referred to as being built in the Hobart shipyards ranged from the small river craft to smart and handsome barques of from 400 to 700 tons. These vessels were superior in every way to many of the same class built in the old country; but the policy of the Board of Trade in London was to stamp out such

attempts at local production, and they did this for all they were worth. For instance, a Tasmanian ship would be classed, say, for eight years, while a British-built vessel of the same specification would be classed for fifteen years. The effect of this was in some cases immediately disastrous, and in all it directly tended to obstruct the progress of Tasmanian shipbuilding. In the case of the "Harriet McGregor," on her first arrival in London, the owner was compelled to strip the copper off her, and thus go to an unnecessary expense of £1200, but even then she was only classed for eight years, whereas if the same vessel had been built in England, she would have got a twenty-one years' first-class register. It is hoped, however, that an Australian Lloyd's will yet be established, and so provide a tribunal that will deal justly with all kinds of craft built in these lands. A revival of the industry is looked for, and should it take place, Hobart as a port will renew the glories of the past, and the

prosperity of the city and country will be materially added to.

Whaling was another important industry. In a paper written by Mr. Bradley, he says that "the numerous whaling fleet which belonged to the port of Hobart contributed the chief source of commercial industry. The recollection of those times makes the few old identities connected with whaling look back with well-founded regret at Tasmania's old whaling trade, hand in hand as it was with every other branch of shipping business, all shore trades being directly dependent upon it." The following interesting details in regard to whaling are also from Mr. Bradley's pen :- "The pursuit of black whaling in Tasmanian waters dates from about 1819. The harbour, which is now the port of Hobart, was the resort of the black or true whale; but as the take of them increased they retired to an ocean refuge at Recherche, where their periodical visits fixed the season from 1st June to 1st November. The winter occupation of whalemen thus became assured, and this 'bay whaling,' as it was styled, proved highly remunerative till as late as 1841, when the black whales almost ceased to visit the coast." Mr. J. B. Walker says in this connection: -- "The sperm whale season lasted from December to April. William Collins says that when the season for sperm whales and for sealing on the islands was over, the vessels could arrive in the Derwent in time to get rid of their catch, and then pursue the 'beach whale fishery,' which commenced early in July, and continued till September. During these months Storm Bay Passage, Frederick Henry Bay, and the Derwent abounded with the black whale or right fish, and a dozen vessels yearly could be freighted and sent home with their oil. The right whale was frequently seen in the Derwent in considerable numbers out of the regular season; but during the months of July, August, and September they were so numerous in the shoal parts of the river that, from his tent at Sullivan's Cove, he had counted as many as fifty or sixty whales in the river at one time. Knopwood, in his diary, speaks of whales being so numerous in the river that his boat had to keep close along the shore, it being dangerous to venture into mid-channel. Captain Rhodes, of the 'Alexander' whaler, fished in the Derwent and Storm Bay Passage from August to the end of October in this same year, and went home a full ship. There are persons yet living who can remember the time when bay whaling, as it was called, had not ceased to be profitable." Mr. Bradley continues:—"Sperm whales, however, took their (the right whale's) place, although under altered circumstances, for they only passed by the port, coming from the westward. The ships had to be fitted out to capture them off shore, and it was then found that the black whales occasionally followed in their track; but as the ships were fitted out for the then more important pursuit of sperm whaling, it was usual to leave the black whales alone, because of the great difference in value between the sperm whale and the black. The number of vessels owned and whaling out of Hobart in 1849 was thirty-eight, with a registered tonnage of 7260 tons, valued at £148,000. On Good Friday, 1847, there were forty-seven whalers anchored in the Derwent. refitting, the bulk of which were American, showing what Hobart was even then thought of as a refitting depôt. Prior to 1855 the trade had greatly expanded, and many fine vessels were included in the whaling fleet. Some of them went long distances, to the coasts of Japan, North-West Australia, the Australian Bight, New Zealand, and the South Sea Islands. The shipowners, however, were much handicapped in effecting repairs, there being neither a dry dock nor patent slip in the port, the primitive mode of 'heaving down' only being resorted to. This was not only a slow and laborious method, but was very expensive, for when a ship's bottom needed repairing all her spars and rigging-except the lower masts-had to be taken down, and the 'upper works' made thoroughly tight. The vessel was hove down on her side by means of powerful winches and tackle attached to a large shallow punt. This was a tedious and somewhat dangerous operation, for in bad weather the vessel had to be eased up. In 1855 the late Mr. John Ross completed his patent slip at Secheron Road; it was afterwards removed, and is now owned by Messrs. Kennedy and Sons. The Messrs. McGregor also laid down a similar slip at the Domain yards. The slips marked a new era in the shipping and whaling industries, as repairs which formerly took months were done in so many days or weeks. The trade prospered for some years, and gave employment to hundreds. The late Dr. W. L. Crowther fitted out an expedition in 1858 prospered for some years, and gave employment to nundreds. The late Dr. W. L. Crowther fitted out an expedition in 1858 to whale in high southern latitudes, and Kerguelen Island was selected. The barque 'Offley' was fitted out at great expense, as it was intended that she should winter there, and Captain J. W. Robinson was placed in command. Great hopes were entertained that the venture would succeed; but the brigantine 'Elizabeth Jane,' which sailed as a tender to the 'Offley' with supplies, did not reach the rendezvous. Having received considerable damage through heavy weather, she bore up for the island of Mauritius for repairs; but being condemned, did not return to Hobart. On this disappointing news reaching Hobart, Dr. Crowther (knowing that Captain Robinson would not only be short of supplies, but also handicapped without the small vessel, which was essential for the capture of the seals and sea elephants in the waters around the island), promptly fitted out and despatched the schooner 'Flying Squirrel.' But misfortune also befell this vessel, as her crew mutinied on the passage, and she returned to Hobart. Captain Robinson was then left to do his best, and, though short of the tender and other necessaries, he succeeded in securing about 100 tons of sea elephant oil. The return of the 'Offley' to Hobart at Christmas, 1859, was hailed with delight, notwithstanding her comparative failure. The voyage showed clearly, even in those days, the necessity of having steam power attached to such an expedition. Between 1860 and 1869, some of the vessels were withdrawn from whaling for various reasons; but those which were kept in the trade made good catches. Scenes like the following were frequent: Two or three whalers signalled as coming up the river with eager enquiries at the port as to 'Whether they were made out,' 'How much oil,' etc. And the answers, 'Yes;' 'the "Runnymede," 75 tons;' "Aladdin," 70 tons,' and the "Maid of Erin," cutting in a whale off Partridge Island.' Again, 'the "Derwent Hunter," Captain Kennedy, a full ship.' On the arrival in port of two or three vessels with good catches of oil, pay day quickly followed, and then there was a lively time for several weeks afterwards. For our whalers, like most sailors (good hearted and open handed to a fault), soon made their hard earned money go; the repentant mood only returning when they were again hauling their ships out into the river, ready for another voyage. Then the chorus of a song they often gave voice to, as the anchor was hove up, was—

'Through keeping of bad company,
I've lost all my store;
I have been a bad boy,
But I'll be so no more.'

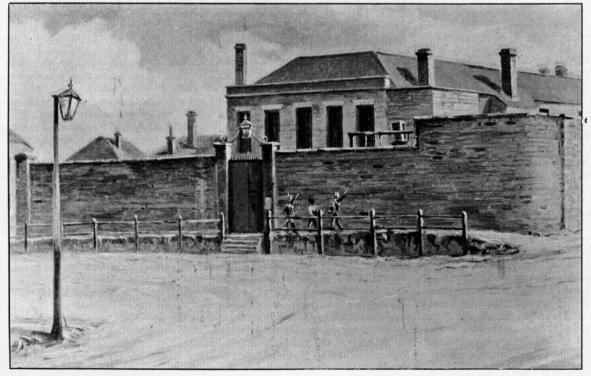
Various races composed the crews of these then famous whale ships, natives (aborigines) of New Zealand, the South Sea Islands, and Australia figuring largely, owing to the keenness of their vision. The white natives of Tasmania also showed considerable aptitude for the work, and William Lanne, the last male aborigine of this island, also distinguished himself in this arduous occupation."

There is now, it may be added, only one ship engaged in the whaling trade, the evergreen "Helen," but there are those of the olden time yet with us who look forward confidently to a revival of the trade, and to Hobart once more humming with it and the industries which will inevitably follow in its train. All patriotic citizens will join in the hope that these

expectations may be realised.

These were the two main industries of the Hobart of from thirty to fifty years ago; but the timber trade was also a source of great benefit to the community, and there is every prospect that it will be so again. At one time over a dozen large sawmills were in full work in a district embracing the Huon, Port Esperance, Southport, and Recherche. Then were heard the ring of the axes of the tree-fellers in the forest, the sound of the tram-builders' and repairers' hammers, the voices of the drivers as they called loudly, yet kindly, to their intelligent horses or cattle, the rattle of the saws of the mills, where everything went like clockwork, and the sounds were as sweetest music to every lover of the country; while the look of contentment on the faces of the men, women, and children, completed a picture not easily forgotten. There is no doubt that this will all come again, as the quality of our timber is beyond question, and it can be supplied at least as cheap as the other colonies can sell theirs at.

In the matter of sports and pastimes the residents of thirty to forty years ago were at least as enthusiastic as those of to-day, and the aquatic carnivals in particular were a feature of the social life of the people. This is only natural, when the great fleet of whalers which sailed out of Hobart is remembered. Yachting and boat-sailing were pursued with the greatest earnestness and enthusiasm, and though the craft of those days might not be fit to class with the "Cluthas" and the "Americas"



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. THE OLD GAOL, MURRAY STREET, HOBART TOWN, 1848.

of the present era, they were splendid boats, and their handling is still spoken of by old-time boating men as quite equal to the best of the work done now. The "Maggie Laurie" (yacht) and the "Secret" (cutter) were two of the most distinguished boats of their day. The former was built by Mr. Ross, of Battery Point, for Mr. W. H. T. Brown, M.H.A, whose father was then one of the most prominent and most successful merchants and shipowners in the city, having several vessels in the London trade; while the "Secret" was from the yard of Mr. Jacob Chandler, boatbuilder, also of Battery Point. Rowing was likewise extensively practised, especially in the heavier class of boats, such as were used on the whalers, and the contests with these were often for very valuable prizes, and caused tremendous excitement, almost everybody in the town flocking to witness them. There were usually, at least, four or five whalers in port when these races were arranged. At the regattas the prize for

the champion five-oared race was £100. In one year a crew came over from Sydney to take part in this contest, and they brought with them a boat much lighter than the usual service whaler, and also pine sculls, while the local men had to "work their passage" in the ordinary boats with ash oars. Of course the Sydney men won, but the contest was a good one, and the rowing throughout was first-class. Since then there has been a falling-off in rowing on the Derwent; but with a return of the prosperous conditions which then existed, so surely will the old sport revive, and Tasmanian oarsmen again take their place among the most expert in the colonies. The facilities for both rowing and sailing are unsurpassed; and a more extensive indulgence in these sports of the real pioneers of the city will not only benefit those taking part in them, but help to build up the manhood of the country, and afford pleasure and enjoyment to the whole community.

In the matter of social pleasure and conviviality also the old-time residents were not backward. In many ways this was manifested. The quaintly-named and numerous hostelries gave some indication of this, and likewise of the large part the nautical element played in the life of the community thirty or forty years ago. They all did a good business; and the scenes that were not uncommon when the whale ships returned to port were of a lively description, but they have long been buried in the limbo of the past. Taking everything into consideration, however, the population was an orderly and well-behaved

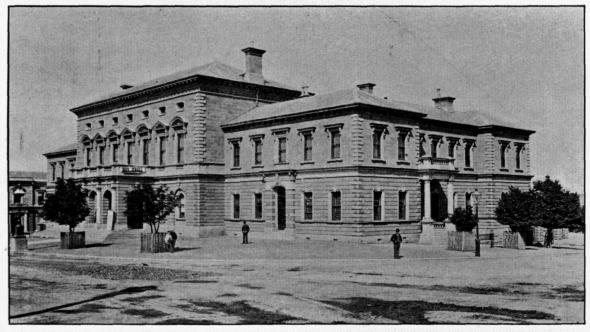
one: and it has certainly not deteriorated in that respect since then.

Clubs, as a means of social enjoyment, early began to make their appearance, and they have retained a strong hold on the community ever since. The St. Andrew's Club was started as far back as 1831, and had as its president Mr. J. Scott and secretary Mr. J. A. Eddie; and though we have no details of its charter or working, it can be gathered from its name and the names of its officers that it was an association of "brither Scots," formed, as all such institutions are, for the purpose of promoting good fellowship and keeping green in the memory of its members the "land of the mountain and the flood." next club to announce itself was the Union Club, which was established in 1834 and had its headquarters in Murray Street. This was the most ambitious effort of the kind made up till that time. It was established on the plan of the London Club Houses, and "Elliston's Hobart Town Almanac" for 1837 gravely announces in reference to it that "the institution enrols among its members most of the 'respectable gentlemen' in town and country. Strangers of character on a visit to the colony, if not more than one month, whom the committee may deem advisable to name, are admissible to the club on payment of one guinea. The members are limited to 200," which shows that the club was very select, and particularly so in regard to strangers. It had an existence for several years, and then, like many others of its kind elsewhere, gave up the ghost. An institution of a less ambitious nature was the Union Billiard Club, which was started by a number of gentlemen who were fond of billiards, but did not care about frequenting hotels in order to indulge in their favourite sport. There were only some fourteen or fifteen members to begin with, but from its inception the club showed great vitality, and it grew in strength and influence until 1877, when it expanded into the Hobart Town Club, of which Mr. O'Boyle was appointed honorary secretary, and Mr. W. J. McMichael honorary treasurer. The club-house was in Murray Street, but with the new constitution, the increase in the number of members, and the improvement in the status of the club, the committee were empowered to obtain new and larger premises. They accordingly took a lease of what was then known as "Broadland House," near the corner of Murray and Collins Streets (where the club is now situated), with the right of purchase within two years. They exercised that right, and in 1882 erected a billiard room, which is admittedly one of the fluest in the colonies, besides effecting other improvements which have resulted in making the club eminently attractive and comfortable. There is a fine reading room, strangers' room, smoking room, members' room, dining room, etc., besides a social hall, in which music, mirth, and jollity have on innumerable occasions been strongly in evidence. A feeling of kindly good fellowship has always prevailed among the members, and in this, as in other respects, the Hobart Club has not only amply justified its being, but gives promise of a long and prosperous career. The president is the Rev. R. D. Poulett Harris, M.A., formerly rector of the High School; and Mr. H. F. Bourne is the secretary. The Athenaum Club is one of the later institutions, having been established about twelve years ago, but like its congener, the Hobart Club, it caught on at once and is now firmly established in the community. Its club-house is at the corner of Harrington and Macquarie Streets. The building was originally erected for the purposes of a museum, then it was one of the leading schools of the city, next it was a private dwelling-house—occupied at times by some of the leading families—and after that it was leased by the Church Institute, which was founded by members of the Church of England for recreation purposes. This institute was in fact an ordinary non-resident club, with the exception that no intoxicating liquors were allowed to be sold. It was somewhat of a failure, and soon collapsed. The Athenæum Club was then formed and took the premises, and has been housed there ever since. There is a fine billiard room with three good tables, reading room, strangers' room, and other necessary accommodation; and, like the Hobart, it is a very harmonious institution and well fulfils the purposes for which it was formed. The Hon. Henry Dobson is president, and Mr. T. G. Lovett secretary. The Working Men's Club has been established for many years, and has proved a great success. The Tasmanian Club is the leading institution of the kind in the city as well as the oldest, having been established as far back as October, 1861. Its first president was Sir Francis Smith. The entrance fee was £10 10s. and the subscription £5 5s. per annum. The Hon. Sir James Agnew is now president, and the subscription is increased to £8 8s., though the entrance fee remains the same. The club-house was first at Webb's Orient Hotel (now Hadley's), but as the institution grew in power, it secured the old Derwent Bank of Tasmania building, and had it altered and improved to make it adapted for the purposes to which it is now devoted.

Various other aspects of Old Hobart will be found dealt with in special articles, so that there is no need to make mention of them here; but we regard it as only fitting that, in closing this article, we cannot do better than pay a tribute to the men of the past, who were in the main responsible for the formation and character of the community of to-day. Their energy, their determination to overcome difficulties, their uprightness, their sterling personal qualities, all had their effect in moulding the character of the community. And he would be a bold man who, in the face of the facts, would say other than that the men of the bygone era deserve well of their successors, or that Hobart is other than one of the most law-abiding, sober, and thoroughly respectable cities of its size in the empire!

Hobart Corporation.

HE City of Hobart has been blessed with municipal government since 1852, when an Act was passed in the old Legislative Council providing for the establishment of municipal councils in Hobart and Launceston. Previous to that the government of the city had been divided between commissioners, who were elected to look after "the lighting, paving, and cleansing" of the streets, and the central authority, under the Governor, and, as in many other directions, the system did not work well, although, perhaps, it served its purpose for the time being. The Act provided for the establishment of a municipal council, to consist of seven persons "known as the Mayor and Aldermen," the aldermen to be elected for two years, and the sheriff was to preside at the election. The qualification for alderman was the possession of £500 worth of real estate, or £50 a year, and a citizen who refused after election to accept office as mayor or alderman was fined £100 and £50 respectively, which was a pretty stiff penalty. It is not on record, however, that there was ever any occasion to enforce the Act in this particular. The qualification for persons entitled to vote at elections was as follows: -Males, 21 years of age, possessed of a house of the annual value of £10 and up to £50, one vote; with a maximum number of four votes for additional property. Women were not allowed to vote in those days. This Act also wiped out the commissioners, and generally placed the entire government of the city in the hands of the municipality. Although a lengthy measure, and evidently designed to meet the whole difficulty in regard to municipal government, the Act proved defective, and had to be amended in the following year. Even then it did not realise expectations, and eventually in December, 1857, the "Hobart Town Incorporation Act" was passed, repealing all previous enactments, and placing the government of the city on the basis which exists at the present time. The measure was of a most comprehensive character, comprising no fewer than 167 clauses, and brought about several important changes. The number of aldermen was increased from seven to nine, the system of election by ballot was introduced, and



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART

TOWN HALL, MACQUARIE STREET, HOBART.

several other reforms effected, tending to place the then Hobart in the forefront of municipal progress. The Act has been amended since, and additional powers have been given to the Corporation in regard to borrowing money, etc., but, as said before, in the main the same law governs the city to-day, and, on the whole, has proved most salutary. When the municipality was formed in 1853 the annual rateable value of the property in the city was £113,709, and the rate imposed was ninepence in the pound. Last year (1898) the annual value of the property was £192,861. Though the progress of the city has been slow compared with other centres, it has been steady, and municipally and otherwise the future wears a roseate hue.

AREA, ETC.

The area of the city is 1250 acres, and within its boundaries there are over 29,000 people, with 5800 houses, giving a population of about 23 per acre. Glebe Town is more thickly populated than the city, having 24.6 persons per acre. There are 37 miles of streets and roads. The Corporation has reclaimed nine acres from the river at the back of the abattoirs and

adjoining the frontage to the Queen's Domain. This is used as a sanitary depot. And in another part of the town they are levelling off the spot known as Fitzroy Crescent, overlooking Sandy Bay, which in the future should make a delightful park, the site being admirably adapted for the purpose.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of Hobart is derived from Mount Wellington, the most distant source being the Plains Rivulet, one of the tributaries of the North-West Bay River, situated about eleven miles from the city. A pipe head well is constructed on this stream, commonly called St. Crispin Well, at an altitude of 2000 feet above sea level. The water is conveyed thence towards the city by means of an iron main, laid down on a track on the side of the mountain for a distance of five and a quarter miles. This main has a pretty regular grade of from 80 to 100 feet per mile, and discharges itself into the Bower Basin at an elevation of 1521 feet above the level of the sea. It collects several additional supplies on its way by means of branch pipes attached to small masonry dams constructed in the gullies, the principal being Long Creek and Fork Creek. At the latter place an extensive masonry well is constructed. From the Bower Basin the water is conveyed for over two miles by means of a very substantial freestone aqueduct, crossing the gullies by masonry bridges, consisting of flying arches, upon which is placed the conduit, cut out of the solid stone. This aqueduct again discharges itself over a point of rocks known as Murray Hills or Gentle Annie Falls, the trough being cut out of the solid rock in places, and through and over which the water descends with great velocity into the receiving-house, or the principal pipe head well, for the mains directly connected with the city. This aqueduct is estimated to be capable of carrying between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 gallons per diem. The receiving-house is situated at an altitude of 540 feet above the sea, and stands near the storage reservoirs on the Sandy Bay Rivulet, and from it two 10-inch mains are laid for a distance of three miles to supply the distributing reservoirs in the city, situated at Hill Street, at an elevation of about 310 feet above sea level, from whence the water is reticulated throughout the city and suburbs. Another 10-inch main has recently been laid from the lower storage reservoir to the wharves to supply Sandy Bay and the shipping. The surplus water in the receiving-house, not conveyed by the mains into the city, overflows into the new storage reservoir, which is thus kept constantly supplied with a fresh stream of water. The distributing or service reservoirs are capable of containing together about 771,000 gallons. The upper storage reservoir was completed in 1888 at a cost of £35,000, and its working capacity is about 75,000,000 gallons. In 1891 it was decided to reconstruct the old storage reservoir, which had failed soon after being made in 1861. This work, which was commenced by day labour, was abandoned owing to the discovery of bad foundations. In 1893 the whole question of water supply was fully reported upon, and it was ultimately decided by the City Council to continue the work of repairing this reservoir, and it was completed by contract in 1895, a new wall being also built round the storm channel for $11\frac{1}{2}$ chains by day labour. The expenditure involved in these two works was about £14,000, and the total cost of the waterworks was nearly £170,000. The capacity of the two storage reservoirs is now about 110,000,000 gallons of consumable water. The total consumption of water in the city and suburbs in dry weather is 2,000,000 gallons per day; therefore, the supply in these two reservoirs would last for about five weeks, exclusive of the daily supply coming from the mountain, estimated in dry weather at over 1,000,000 gallons per day. The average consumption of water per day per head of the population in dry weather is about sixty gallons. Owing to the extreme dry seasons of late years, the existing supply from Mount Wellington, together with the storage, is regarded as insufficient, and fresh sources of supply have

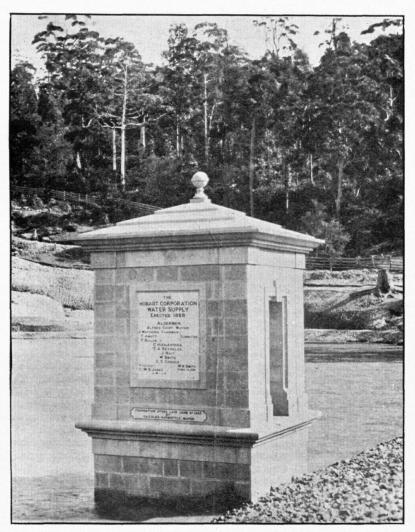
Mr. R. S. Milles, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Director of Waterworks, has furnished several reports on the question of getting an additional supply from the Styx River—the first in 1893, and the last in 1898. He carefully examined the whole of the country drained by the Plenty, Junee, Styx, and Russell's Falls Rivers, and the Humboldt Creek, with a view of obtaining a permanent supply for Hobart and suburbs, and recommended the Styx as the most desirable. The intake would be about fifteen miles above Glenora, at an elevation of about 700 feet above sea level, and it is possible to bring the water from this river into the present storage reservoirs, which have an elevation of 500 feet and 447 feet above sea level respectively. The total distance from Hobart would be from forty to forty-five miles, and the supply to be got therefrom is estimated at from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 gallons per day, exclusive of local requirements. The last examination of this proposed source was made in 1898, during an exceptionally dry season, when it was found by Mr. Milles that there was ample water to carry out this scheme. The matter has been under discussion on several occasions by the City Council, and in 1898 a resolution was brought forward to pass money for a permanent survey of the work, but the proposal was lost on the casting vote of the mayor. In 1893 an effort was made to hold a conference of representatives of the Government, of the city, suburbs, and districts interested, in order to discuss the feasibility of the scheme, and arouse public feeling to recognise the national importance of the work; but a resolution to that effect, which was moved in the Council, was rejected. In 1898 a proposal to vote money for a permanent survey, in order to ascertain the actual cost of the scheme, again came before the Council, and, after a heated discussion, the resolution was lost. But, although efforts to obtain an additional supply of water have thus met with rebuff, the public, through them, were being educated to the importance of the matter, and there is no doubt that the question will be reopened at a very early date, especially in view of the fact that the metropolitan drainage scheme is in a fair way of at last being commenced, and, notwithstanding what "experts" may say to the contrary, will necessitate an increased supply. In addition to this, the consumption per head is growing yearly; while some sixty gallons per head is consumed in the dry season, not half this quantity is used in winter. But it is pointed out that the consumption per head in Sydney is also increasing year by year, and in the latest report was set down at forty-two gallons per head all the year round; while in Melbourne the average consumption was just over 100 gallons per head per day of the entire public of the metropolis.

Another proposal in recent years was to extend the works beyond St. Crispin Well to the North-West Bay River, which is a beautifully pure mountain stream, and admirably adapted for the purpose of an additional supply. This scheme was strongly opposed by the residents of the North-West Bay district, and the bill seeking power to carry it out was in consequence rejected in the House of Assembly. The principal objection urged by the residents was that if the scheme were carried out they would be short of water in the summer time, but their fears were shown to be groundless, as the proposed intake was at an elevation of 2300 feet above sea level, while the first settlement at Longley is only a little over 600 feet, and there are several other tributaries coming in between the intake and the first settlers; therefore, they could not possibly run completely dry, or

be deprived of water during the summer season,

During the dry season of 1896 the storage water was almost consumed, and grave fears were entertained of there being a sufficient supply, especially for the higher levels of the city, and since then proposals have been made for increasing the storage by the construction of another reservoir. But the features of the country are such as, in the opinion of competent judges, to preclude this being carried out, except at a great cost; and it is questionable whether in the long run the larger scheme, that from the Styx River, would not be the cheaper for the city.

In the reticulation system, which has a total length of sixty-nine miles, a large number of the mains are very old, and, owing to the very high pressure existing, these are continually failing. In consequence of this the Council is now undertaking a more rigid renewal. They are not only renewing the pipes, but enlarging the size. The pressure has been very considerably increased of late years, and it is a noteworthy fact in this connection that although several fires have occurred in Hobart which, under previous conditions, would in all probability have been disastrous, they have been prevented from spreading to



WATERWORKS, HOBART.

any great extent, chiefly because of the good pressure of water now available in the mains. Superintendent Stein, of the Melbourne Fire Brigade, specially remarked on the good pressure existing during his visit of inspection, which he made recently for the purpose of reporting to the Hobart Fire Brigade Board.

A better class of fittings, taps, etc., is likewise being adopted, so as to reduce the waste of water which is going on in various parts of the city; and, with a view to securing thoroughly efficient plumbers' work, on the most modern lines, a proposal is now being made to have an inspecting plumber, thoroughly certificated, and make all licensed plumbers pass an examination before him. At present there are no means of putting plumbers through theoretical as well as practical work; but under the new system, if adopted, this will be effected, and so raise the standard of the work in this branch, and likewise in the end save water to the consumer. The Hobart Technical School Board is now arranging for the carrying out of a class for plumbing students, which may perhaps be amalgamated with the above proposed arrangement.

Under the present Water Act, all extensions of mains, renewals, and maintenance work is carried out out of revenue; consequently, as a large amount of interest has to be paid on the original capital cost, the funds at the disposal of the Council are barely sufficient for requirements. For several years back the water revenue has averaged £13,000 per annum, out of

which over £8000 has to be paid in interest, leaving a comparatively small margin for working expenses and extensions. It is gratifying to state that the finances of the Waterworks Department are becoming year by year much more satisfactory than they were, although the rates are lower now, on an average, than they were ten years ago, and in spite of the fact that extensions and renewals are being more vigorously carried out than for years past. The water population is just on 35,000; including the shipping. The rates (1899) are:—City rate—Assessment over £10, and not exceeding £40, 1s. 2d. in the £, and 11d. in the £ over £40. Suburban rate—Assessment over £10, and not exceeding £40, 1s. 5d. in the £, and 1s. in the £ over £40. Special rates are charged for trade and other purposes. For irrigation so much a tap is charged at the present time, 25s. for one tap per annum, and 45s. for two; and if by meter the average charge is 1s. per 1000 gallons, with a minimum of not less than 10,000 gallons per meter.

STREET LIGHTING.

The city is at present lighted by gas at a cost of, roughly, £2200 a year, there being altogether 364 lamps. years ago, the Corporation and the Gas Company both obtained legislative sanction to introduce the electric light, but owing to the present uncertainty in regard to public electric lighting, the Corporation have stayed their hands in this respect. In the meantime the Gas Company have installed a small plant driven by a gas engine, and are lighting up many of the larger business establishments, an overhead cable having been laid along a few of the principal streets. Up to the present the public buildings have not availed themselves much of this new light. Experiments have been made with lighting the main hall of the Town Hall Buildings with the electric light with very good results, but nothing definite at the time of writing has been settled as to its permanent installation. From general observation the light does not give quite as good results generated from the gas engine as it does from water power, as demonstrated in the Launceston installation. In regard to a municipal installation, the city engineer has reported upon the water power available from their own waterworks for the purposes of an installation for street lighting. In this report Mr. Milles points out that the power available is from the Fern Tree Bower down to the reservoir, which, although only a small supply of water, has a head of 900 feet, which, he contends, is certainly worth while being considered in this matter. The small flow in summer time will give 150 horse power continuously, and, of course, much greater power in winter, when more light is required; and, as has been remarked by visitors, it seems a great pity that this power is continually running to waste within such a short distance of the city. To show the value of this supply, it may be said that Launceston has only about 100 feet head—of course with a much larger body of water,—and it is believed that if the Corporation had availed themselves of their powers, granted under the Act, responsible firms would have negotiated to have made an installation from this power which would have amply supplied the city for street lighting at any rate. This is a matter that considerably affects the citizens, paying as they do a large sum for the present lighting, which is regarded as anything but satisfactory, and it seems somewhat strange that nothing has been done in the matter beyond that stated. The lighting power would only be required for twelve hours—from half-past 4 in the afternoon till half-past 4 in the morning,—and as is pointed out, the water could be conserved up at the head works, and the twenty-four hours water could be run down in the twelve hours, thus giving a double power. This could easily be done, and this water would still be available for the high levels or at an elevation above the upper reservoir. At present the citizens have no asset in the matter of lighting, and in addition are completely in the hands of the Gas Company as to charges, there being no competition. The company has to make large profits for the shareholders, and the citizens have to pay for the proportionate profit in any case. Other municipalities have undertaken the lighting of their towns, both public and private, with much success, and in this connection Launceston may be mentioned with confidence, and expert opinion is that for £2200 a year, the annual cost of the present street lighting of Hobart, a very serviceable plant could be erected, which would not only give a far superior light to that at present in use, but the Corporation would have a splendid asset.

DRAINAGE.

As far back as 1843 an elaborate report was prepared for the improvement of the drainage of Hobart, and the provision of an adequate supply of pure water for the use of the citizens. The necessity for the carrying out of the scheme was urged on the ground of the epidemic of disease which had for several years previously visited the town, due, in the opinion of the most competent judges, to its insanitary condition, and the lack of an adequate supply of water; and it was contended that even an ample supply of water for ordinary domestic purposes "cannot be effective for all purposes of cleanliness and health without a system of subterranean drainage, with sewers to receive waters after use, and carry them into the ocean." The report is, of course, very ancient history, and it is not clear whether it was accepted by the Government of the day, but the wisdom of it, considering it as a whole, is unquestionable; and had it been carried out in its entirety a great deal of preventible disease would have undoubtedly been either unknown here, or else its virulence would have been very much abated. The waterworks proposals were no doubt largely adopted, and some of the recommendations in regard to drainage were carried into effect. But despite its great natural advantages for drainage purposes, or perhaps because of them, the sanitary condition of Hobart has continued anything but creditable to the authorities. At the present day a number of the old barrel drains are found in the principal streets at various depths from the surface. Some of these old drains vary in size from nine inches up to two feet in diameter, and in many cases consist of single brick rims, and in others of double brick rims. These sewers have given a great deal of trouble, as, being built on the old principle of great capacity, there is not sufficient water to flush them. The inside surfaces also become irregular, and cause many blockages, besides which there is no system of ventilation in connection therewith. Many houses in the centre of the city are connected to these drains, which discharge their contents into the Hobart Rivulet and around the wharves, thereby causing a considerable nuisance during the hot seasons, especially at low tide. Several small isolated portions of drainage have been carried out from time by the municipal authorities, in addition to which the making of the Hobart Rivulet into a main sewer was done by the Corporation. This was a very large and important work, involving an expenditure of some thirty thousand pounds, and necessitating the building of retaining walls along both sides and above the floor, so as to provide for the carrying off of the heavy flood waters, which at times come down with great impetuosity from Mount Wellington. This large work, with disjointed portions of underground drainage, is all that has been done towards the drainage of the city up to the present time, excepting a few individual cases which have been carried out within the last year or two. In these cases proper sewers have been made, so as to form portion of the proposed

metropolitan drainage scheme. This scheme has been under consideration for many years past, and several reports bearing upon it have been laid before Parliament, but the practical progress made is not such as to excite general surprise. Under the Metropolitan Drainage Act the late board prepared a scheme, and at the present time is considering the possibility of carrying out a portion of the same at the lower levels. Before this work can be entered upon, however, the Act provides that a poll of the citizens has to be taken and their sanction obtained. At the present time the greater per centage of the slops and drainage from the houses is discharged into the side channels, and runs down these until it gets an outlet into some of the old underground sewers or open creeks, or into the Hobart Rivulet, and, as is easily seen, no amount of flushing and sweeping will keep some of these clean, especially those abominations which are known as cobble stone gutters. It seems now high time, especially in view of the teachings of sanitary science, that a proper underground drainage scheme should be carried out, even if the citizens have to pay perhaps a little more for it than they do now, because, apart from the health and comfort which will infallibly follow the adoption of such a scheme, they will be amply compensated by a much lower death-rate than has prevailed in the past. Notwithstanding this primitive system of drainage, however, the climate is of such a health-giving character that the death-rate of the city has generally been exceptionally low. In this connection it is well to point out that the present sanitary system costs the ratepayers approximately £4000 a year, and, while admitting that its administration is a great improvement upon what prevailed some years ago, the system itself must be regarded as disgusting and inefficient as well as expensive. In many respects, also, it is a menace to health. A proper scheme, if carried out on economic lines, should not cost the citizens very much more than they are paying now. Expectations are high, in some quarters at least, that the board will overcome the difficulty, and the most earnest wishes will prevail that these expectations may be realised. In well informed quarters the constitution of the board has excited adverse comment. It does appear somewhat questionable whether small communities such as this should have a board of seventeen members, representing in round numbers 32,000 people, while a centre like Sydney and suburbs, with a population approaching half a million, can manage their work with a board of seven members, which board, it may be remarked, has lately gone through the ordeal of a Government enquiry, and came out with very satisfactory results. Should the appeal to the citizens be adverse to the carrying out of this scheme by the present board, it is to be hoped that the Corporation themselves will take it over and do the work, as it is one that for every reason should no longer be delayed.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

In all important centres of population the public health is now regarded as a matter of primary importance, and whatever tends to conserve it, though in itself of a subsidiary character, receives the attention it merits. In the matter of the disposal of household refuse, Hobart would appear to be an exception to this wholesome rule. Neither its drainage, its sanitary arrangements, nor its water supply are what they should be, and but little doubt is entertained that the present system of disposing of household refuse is both unsatisfactory and inimical to public health. It seems that as far as "the centre of the city" is concerned—that is the premises in a few of the streets in the business part—the household refuse is put into boxes which at night are left on the footpaths for removal by the Corporation carts in the morning. These carts take the refuse to the tip at the back of the abattoirs, and to that at Fitzroy Crescent, where it is used for filling up purposes. No question is raised as to the efficiency of the service so far; but it is indisputable that the great bulk of the ratepayers have to dispose of their household refuse as best they may. It seems that there is a regulation to the effect that, if notice be given in writing to the town clerk of the desire of a householder to have his refuse removed regularly, the carts will call; but a moderate estimate puts the number of persons who are are aware of this at not 10 per cent. of the burgesses, outside of those already served, and still less those who make any attempt to take advantage of it. It is somewhat humorous to learn that, notwithstanding this utterly imperfect scheme, a householder is liable to prosecution and punishment if an inspector of the local board of health finds his premises in an insanitary or unwholesome state; and the ludicrousness of the whole thing is heightened by the fact that the number of prosecutions for this offence is utterly out of proportion to the dirt and disease which lurk in almost every other back yard. There is very little doubt that, but for the climate, there would be such an epidemic as would would soon result in a change being made; and, even as it is, the risk is great, if not of fatal results, at any rate of sickness and discomfort which could and should be easily prevented. A system should be introduced under which every house in the city should be visited by the corporation carts at least once a week, and all household refuse carefully removed and destroyed. If this cannot be done with the present rate, it should be increased, and Hobart brought into line with other places in this important matter. The question of erecting destructors for dealing with the city refuse has been under the consideration of the City Council on several occasions, and reports made thereon by the professional officers of the corporation; but up to the present nothing has been definitely settled. Should the proposed drainage scheme be carried out by the Metropolitan Board, one important duty will be taken off the shoulders of the City Council, and, perhaps, then they will find time to take such action as will satisfactorily settle the question of the removal and disposal of household refuse.

RATES.

Hobart is not an over taxed city as compared with some other Australian and New Zealand centres, still the ratepayers think they pay enough for the return they get, and in consequence they are somewhat conservative in the matter of large expenditure, no matter what the object of it may be.

Rate No. 1 is a general rate for the general purposes of the Corporation, and is 1s. 4d. in the £1.

No. 2 is a sanitary rate, and is levied as under:—On properties valued up to £30, 12s. each, and on properties valued at £30 and over, 5d. in the £.

No. 3 is the annual city water rate, and varies as follows:—£10 and under, 13s. each house; over £10 and not exceeding £40, 1s. 2d. in the £; over £40, 1s. 2d. in the £ on £40, and 11d. in the £ on the remainder.

No. 4 is the annual suburban water rate:—£10 and under, 13s. each house; over £10 and not exceeding £40, 1s. 5d. in the £ : over £40, 1s. 5d. in the £ on £40, and 1s. in the £ on the remainder.

No. 5, annual warehouse rates—city and suburban:—Under £12, 6s. each warehouse; between £12 and £30, 6d. in the £; between £30 and £100, 6d. in the £ on £30, and 3d. in the £ on the remainder. Over £100, 6d. in the £

on £30; 3d. in the £ on £70, and 2d, in the £ on the remainder. Warehouses where water is used for water closets, urinals, or any other domestic purpose, the domestic rate will be charged. Building water—For buildings, where the contract does not exceed £100, 10s.; and where the contract exceeds £100, 10s. for the first £100, and 10s. for every extra £100 or fraction of £100. The foregoing charges to be exclusive of cost of providing service. Charges for foundations and other special cases to be by arrangement. Plumbers' licences, 5s. per annum. The charge for water supplied for the following purposes other than domestic shall be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as may be agreed upon by the municipal council and the person to be supplied; provided, however, that for any year or part thereof the minimum charge for water supplied for the undermentioned purposes shall be in each case as set forth hereunder, viz. :-Water for irrigation purposes (when supplied by meter), £2 per annum. Garden taps (when not supplied by meter), one, 25s. per annum; two, 45s. per annum; and 15s. per annum for each additional tap. Syphons, £3 per annum; machinery and trade purposes, £2 per annum; bottle washing, £2 per annum; photography and any like process, £2 per annum; fountains, sprays, etc., for shop windows, £2 per annum; livery stables, £5 per annum; horses and cows (each), 5s. per annum. When water is supplied by meter for domestic purposes the minimum charge shall be equal to the rate payable on the assessed value, reckoned at 1s. per 1000 gallons, For all other purposes the minimum charge shall be 10,000 gallons per quarter at 1s. per 1000 gallons. Where water is supplied by meter to any premises for both domestic supply and any other purpose or purposes other than domestic, the minimum charge per quarter shall be equal to the rate payable for domestic water, plus the specified minimum or minimums for the other purpose or purposes, plus the rent of the meter. A quantity of water will be allowed to be used for that value, at the rate of 1s. per 1000 gallons, less the rent of the meter. The minimum must be paid whether such quantity is used or not, and any excess must be paid for at the rates set forth below. Where more than the minimum is used, 1s. per 1000 up to 100,000; above 100,000 and up to 500,000, 1s. per 1000 for the first 100,000, and 10d. per 1000 on the remainder; above 500,000, 1s. per 1000 on the first 100,000, 10d. per 1000 from 100,000 up to 500,000, and 8d. per 1000 on the remainder. Where individual premises are supplied with water by meter for domestic and irrigation purposes through the same or separate pipes, the charges for the irrigation shall be at the above schedule, and irrespective of the domestic charge. Shipping—For water supplied to shipping, 1s. 9d. per tun.

LOANS.

The total borrowing of the Hobart Corporation amounts to £231,000, as follows:—£100,000 borrowed May 1st, 1880, for 50 years, due 1930, at 5 per cent; £50,000 borrowed May 1st, 1888, for 30 years, due 1918, at 4 per cent.; £50,000 borrowed May 1st, 1890, for 50 years, due 1940, at 4 per cent.; £30,000, borrowed April 1st, 1887, for 15 years, due 1902, at 5 per cent.; £1000, borrowed November 22nd, 1894, for 20 years, due 1914, at 5 per cent. These loans have since been consolidated. Of the £231,000 borrowed £160,000 was for the purpose of waterworks construction and the reticulation of the city, and £70,000 for the construction of streets and other public works, and the £1000 balance was the loan raised recently for the construction of private streets, viz., those that are under the prescribed width as laid down for the Corporation to take over as public streets. Most of the money has been spent, there being now a balance to the loans working account of £5990 12s. 8d. The Council possesses power (it has had it for some three or four years past) to borrow £10,000 additional for water works purposes, and it may use it before long.

With great wisdom the Council decided to establish a sinking fund in connection with these loans. There is now to the credit of that fund £18,147 17s. 9d., and a sum of £1175 is annually set apart for the redemption of the loans. At one time only £600 a year was paid into the fund, but this being regarded as inadequate, considering the indebtedness of the

Council, the amount was increased as stated.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

The liabilities of the Corporation, outside the loans stated, are practically nil, owing largely to the scrupulous care observed in regard to expenditure. The total revenue for the year 1898 was £43,601 8s. 2d., while the expenditure amounted to £43,630 0s. 6d. Owing to the assessment gradually going down, the revenue last year was not so great as in previous years; for instance, in 1895 it amounted to £46,216 5s. 3d., while the expenditure was only £41,093 9s. 6d. The new assessment has to be made under the law passed in 1898, by which the assessment of property is to be regulated according to the net rental, and some doubt is felt as to what will be the result thereof, as compared with the present assessment. Whether it will raise or reduce the revenue cannot be stated until the roll is compiled. Anyhow, the Corporation is in an exceedingly sound financial position. The gross valuation of property for rating purposes is £191,839, which is subject to a deduction of unoccupied properties and those buildings occupied by Government amounting to £13,144, leaving £178,695 for rateable purposes; while the amount of the suburban assessment upon which the Corporation collect water rate is £31,002. There are 5746 properties assessed in the city, and 1171 suburban houses.

RATEPAYERS' ROLL.

The ratepayers' roll contains the names of 7497 burgesses, who are allowed to vote at all elections except for that of Mayor. Of these 5706 have one vote, their valuation being from £8 to £39; 1268 have two votes, with a valuation of from £40 to £79; 280 have three votes, with a valuation of from £80 to £119; 150 have four votes, with a valuation of from £120 to £159; 29 have five votes, with a valuation of from £160 to £199; 34 have six votes, with a valuation of £200 to £239; and 30 have seven votes, with a valuation of over £240. Women have the same voting power as men in the municipal elections, and they freely exercise it.

His Worship the Mayor of Hobart, Alderman JOHN GEORGE DAVIES, M.H.A., is now serving his fourth term as chief magistrate of the city. He first entered the municipal council in 1883, and served the ratepayers with zeal and ability until 1887 (filling the mayoral chair in 1885 and 1886), when he retired to take a trip to Europe. In 1890 he again sought the suffrages of the electors, and was successful, and has been a member of the council ever since. Apart from the great services his worship has rendered to the citizens as an alderman, the way

in which he has carried out the duties of mayor has commanded general and very hearty approval. No previous occupant of the office has, when occasion demanded it, been · more generous in his hospitality, or has more worthily upheld the good name and fame of the city in this as in other respects, although the allowance attached to the office is by no



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., MR. J. G. DAVIES.

means what it should be. A busy man in many other directions, his worship allows no outside demands on his atten tion to interfere with the faithful discharge of the duties of the high office he fills with credit to himself and satisfaction to his fellow-citizens.

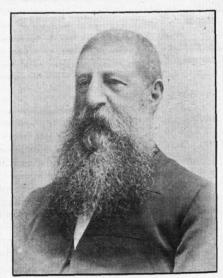
Mr. WILLIAM SMITH, Alderman of the City of Hobart, hails from Cheriton Bishop, Devonshire, England, where he was born in 1825. Brought up to farming pursuits, he followed them until he was 23 years of age, when he accepted the position of gamekeeper to Sir Robert Lidston Newman, Bart., near Exeter, which he held for seven years. Mr. Smith came out to Melbourne by the ship "Boomerang," and crossing over from there to Hobart by steamer found employment on the East Coast, where he remained two years, and then returned to Hobart, which has been his residence ever since. For many years Mr. Smith was connected with the business of an auctioneer, and in 1868 he started business as an importer and commission agent, and conducted it with success until he retired in 1887. He was elected an alderman of the city of Hobart the same year, and has been so highly appreciated in that capacity that he has been always re-elected. Mr.

alderman, and devotes almost the whole of his time to forwarding the interests of the city in one direction or another. He is a member of the Rechab Lodge of Freemasons, and was for some years treasurer. He was married in Devonshire to Miss Martha Hannaford, who died in 1887. Mr. Smith resides in Bathurst Street.

Alderman G. KERR has been a member of the municipal council for some years, and has proved an industrious, intelligent, and faithful servant of the ratepayers.

Mr. SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Alderman of the City of Hobart, is one of the latest additions to the public life of the colony, and one that promises remarkably well for the future, as during the tenure of office he has not only proved himself energetic but wellmeaning and able. Mr. Benjamin's lifestory reads like a romance. A native of the colony, he was born at Hamilton on 21st July, 1839, and received his elementary education in Hobart. At thirteen years of age he was placed with the then well-known firm of Messrs. T. and J. Solomon, merchants, of Temple House, Hobart, where he received his commercial education, and where he remained until the firm relinquished business in Tasmania some fifteen years Mr. Benjamin then went to Melbourne, and was for a time in business there with the sons of Messrs. T. and J. Solomon, afterwards going into partnership with his eldest brother. The latter proceeded to London, and started a boot and shoe factory, and Mr. S. Benjamin looked after the Australian branch of the concern, with headquarters at Melbourne. When the ad ratorem duty of 4s. per foot was imposed, he removed his headquarters to the free port of Sydney, and carried on a very successful boot trade business there for twenty-two years, the turnover being from £175,000 to £200,000 a year, and there he was also married to Miss Fannie Benjamin, by whom he has a family of one son and two daughters living. Having accumulated a fortune, Mr. Benjamin's last trip to London was made to arrange for his retirement from the business, which was duly accomplished. Not having anything with which to occupy his time, after the active business life he had led, Mr. Benjamin entered into speculations on the Stock Exchange, with results of so disastrous a character, that he was compelled to go into business again. Previous to doing so, however, he spent twelve months in Paris, and then resolved to try his luck

Smith is an indefatigable worker as an . in America. Arriving in New York, in 1884, he bought into a wine and spirit business, but before he could effect an insurance on the stock, etc., the establishment was burnt out, and he was completely ruined. He then, with invincible determination, went "out west," and was soon making money again, and doing well; but owing to the severity of the climate, he was compelled to seek fresh fields and pastures new. Making his way to San Francisco, he only remained some three or four months, and then proceeded to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he entered into the leaf tobacco industry, and was very successful. It was while residing here that he received a telegram from the executors of the will of his uncle, the late Mr. Joseph Solomon, announcing that he was sole heir to the estate, some £100,000. Mr. Benjamin at once started for Tasmania to take up his inheritance, and arrived in Hobart after being absent from the colony some thirty-five years. Soon after his arrival he was made a J.P., and was elected an Alderman of the City of Hobart in 1897. He is a Freemason, a member of the Tasmanian Operative Lodge, No. 345, and is also an Oddfellow (Jubilee Lodge), and a Druid. Mr. Benjamin is president of the Hebrew Congregation, president of the Working Men's Club, president of the Southern



HOBART J. W. BEATTIE MR. S. BENJAMIN.

Tasmanian Chrysanthemum Association, and president of the Ornithological Society. In May, 1898, he contested one of the Hobart seats in the Legislative Council against the Hon. Wm. Crosby, the old member, but was defeated. Mr. Benjamin's youngest daughter, Eveline Rosetta, was educated at St. Vincent's College, Sydney, and is now studying for medicine at Trinity College Hospital, Melbourne, where she will remain for a year or two, and then go to London to finish her studies. Mr. Benjamin's eldest son is in the Railway Department, Hobart.

Mr. GEORGE HIDDLESTONE, Alderman of the City of Hobart, was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, in 1834, and was educated at South Shields, in the county of Durham. After leaving school, he was for some years with a contractor at Newcastle, and came to Tasmania in 1857 by the ship "Heatherbell," accompanied by his father, mother, and sister, Starting business in 1862 as a grocer in Elizabeth Street, he has carried it on up to the present time, his son now undertaking the active management of affairs. Mr. Hiddlestone was married in 1862 to Miss Elizabeth Watson, and has a family of two sons and four daughters. He has always taken an active and intelligent interest in public affairs, and the result was that when he first sought aldermanic honours in 1884 he was returned, and has continued to retain the confidence of the electors ever since, having been an alderman continuously. He has been twice chosen by his brother aldermen as chief magistrate of the city, viz., in 1891

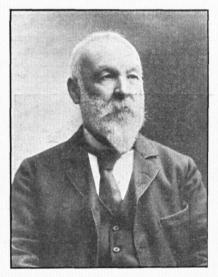


MR. G. HIDDLESTONE.

and 1897, and discharged the duties of his high office so as to gain the approval of the citizens generally. He has also served two terms in the House of Assembly. He is a prominent member of the Independent Order of Rechabites, and has held the position of district treasurer in the order since

1871; is superintendent of the Primitive Methodist Sunday School, and in various other ways displays great interest in the welfare and advancement of the city. He is a member of the Metropolitan Drainage Board, a member of the Hospital Board, and Trustee of the Public Library and Cemetery.

Mr. ROBERT HENRY, Alderman of the city of Hobart, is a native of that city, born in 1838. Educated at a private school, he entered the Public Works Department when fourteen years of age, and continued there till the opening of the telegraph line, when he was transferred to the Electric Telegraph Department. On the completion of the laving of the cable between Victoria and Tasmania in the latter part of 1859, he was sent to Low Head as assistant, and in February, 1860, was promoted to the charge of that station. Mr. Henry continued to earn the appreciation of his superior officers to such a degree that in



R. McGuffie & co.. Hobart. M_{R} . R. H_{ENRY} .

1878 he was offered charge of the Telegraph Department, Hobart, which he accepted, and he continued to discharge the duties of the office until his retirement in 1894. During the time that Mr. Henry was at the head of the department, the length of lines and volume of business greatly increased, and he introduced and carried out the telephone system in the colony. He has written a series of articles on the history of the telegraph in Tasmania from its inception, which are not only interesting reading, but form a valuable record on the subject. Mr. Henry was electrician to the Torpedo Corps, and for some years its commanding officer, and he is now on the volunteer staff as electrical adviser. He was elected an alderman of the city in 1897, and, as might be expected, has proved a valuable addition to the ranks of the City Fathers. He is a member of the Technical School Board, and chairman of the Hobart Horticultural Committee. Mr. Henry is a member of the Masonic craft, his mother lodge being the Union Lodge, No. 3. His private residence is at 165 Campbell Street, and his telephone number is 5. Mr. Henry was married in 1865 to Miss Stanfield, daughter of the late Mr. William Stanfield, of Single Hill, and has a family of six children.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
MR. J. W. JOHNSON.

JAMES WILLIAM JOHNSON, Alderman of the City of Hobart, was born in that city in 1838, and received his education at a private school. He made his first start in life in a grocery business, and remained in the one establishment for twenty years, when he set up for himself. This was in 1872, and he has been in business ever since. Mr. Johnson, who is a large property holder in and around the city. was in 1891 elected an alderman of the municipal council, and continued so until 1894, when he was defeated. In that year he was made a justice of the peace. After a considerable interval Mr. Johnson determined to once more seek the suffrages of the ratepayers, and in 1897 he was successful. He is a very old member of the Manchester United Order of Oddfellows, has gone through all the grades, and for several years occupied the position of corresponding secretary. He was the originator of the first friendly society's demonstration held in Hobart in Governor Du Cane's time.

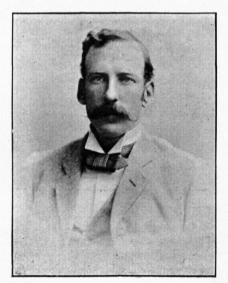
In 1887 he was unanimously elected honorary secretary to the Queen's Jubilee celebration, and in 1897 he was appointed to a similar position in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen's reign. Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jean Brierly, of Hobart, and has issue three sons and five daughters, his eldest son being the proprietor of the Hobart Turkish Baths.

Alderman JOHN BRADLEY has been a member of the municipal council since 1892, filling one of the seats vacated in that year by the retirement of Messrs. J. G. Davies, T. A. Reynolds, and John Baily, who did not seek reelection. He was returned at the head of the poll out of a list of twelve candidates, and the positions which he then assumed has been more than maintained ever since. Several important works were then awaiting attention, notably the reservoir at the waterworks, which, while being repaired, had practically become a wreck. After a close inspection and serious consideration, the council decided to entirely rebuild the dam and to go deeper and secure a more solid foundation. The council made a thoroughly good job of the work; and after events have proved the wisdom of their action, as dry seasons have since been experienced which made it necessary for all the water that could be held in both reservoirs to be retained. Alderman Bradley warmly supported the carrying out of this work; and during the six years he has been in office, the council has, as far as its means would allow, effected many improvements in sanitary matters, in public works (particularly in cutting Davey Street through from from Murray Street to Elizabeth street), and in other directions. proposed drainage of the city was "hanging fire" when he entered the council; and seeing the necessity for action being taken in the matter, he and others succeeded in having the scheme resuscitated and the plans completed so far that the report was placed before Parliament, and a bill passed which reconstituted the Metropolitan Drainage Board and granted the estimated amount required (£100,000) for the carrying out of the scheme. With the other aldermen, the subject of this notice is anxious to see the city improved as fast as possible (consistent with the means available for the year), as is patent by the zealous and faithful discharge of his duties as a representative of the citizens. He is, though not quite a native, proud of Tasmania and of her capital, and no one, either in the council or in Parliament, renders one or

the other more single-hearted or loyal service.

Mr. R. SNOWDEN, Alderman of the city of Hobart, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Alderman Seabrock. He is a native of the city, and has been identified with various public movements.

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM CHAN-CELLOR HAMILTON, Town Clerk of the city of Hobart, was born at Oatlands, Tasmania, on July 29, 1866, and is the second son of Mr. John Hamilton, member for Glenorchy in the House of Assembly. He was educated at the High School, Hobart, and at the Tasmanian University, and after completing his studies entered a mercantile house for four years. He then took up the law, and was articled to Mr. John McIntyre (now one of the Puisne Judges), of Butler, McIntyre, and Butler. Admitted as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court in 1891, Mr. Hamilton at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and continued practising until February, 1898, when he was appointed to the position he now holds. Mr. Hamilton is a member of the Athenæum Club, Hobart. He takes

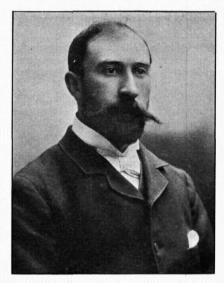


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M.R. J. W. C. HAMILTON.

an interest in yachting, and has also identified himself with cycling.

Mr. ROBERT SYDNEY MILLES, C.E., City Surveyor and Director of Waterworks, Hobart, is in reality the city engineer. Born in Kent, England, in 1858, he is the youngest son of the late Rev. Thomas Milles, a clergyman of the Church of England, the last

surviving branch of a very old Kentish family, many of whose ancestors were buried in St. Peter's, Canterbury. He received his preliminary education at Tunbridge School, afterwards proceeding to King's College, London, studying in the engineering branch there for three years. He served his apprenticeship to large engineering works in Leeds, and



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. R. S. MILLES.

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was then articled to Mr. Thoms, city engineer of the city of Wolverhampton, with whom he remained some time after completing his articles. It was during this period that several of the large sewerage and other engineering works were carried out, and in connection with which Mr. Milles gained a wide professional experience. He arrived in Tasmania in 1883, and was immediately employed by the Government in the Public Works Department, and with the exception of one year, when engaged by a mining company, he was employed by the Government till he was appointed to the position he now occupies in 1892. During that period he was for three years engaged in the construction of the Scottsdale Railway as assistant engineer, as well as being on several other Government lines. He laid out the greater portion of the Mount Cameron water race, and for several years, when so many public works were being undertaken, he had full charge of the designing and drafting branch under the engineer-inchief, Mr. Fincham. He also designed and was resident engineer for the construction of the new Bridgewater bridge. The first important work Mr. Milles took charge of after entering the services of the Hobart Corporation was the restoration of the old storage reservoir,

and which occupied a period of two years, and was carried out very successfully, though it involved several engineering difficulties; the water supply of the city having since then been increased considerably. In addition to special works of this kind, Mr. Milles has, of course, to devote his time to the ordinary work of the city, and within the last few years several important works, and improvements have been carried out. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, London, and also an Assoc. Member of the Inst. of C.E., London, in 1883. He is on the Board of Examiners for Surveyors, Tasmania, and is also a member of the Technical School. He was married in 1890 to Miss Livingston, eldest daughter of Mr. J. L. Livingston, a very old colonist, and has three children. In 1898 he was an applicant for the post of city engineer of Wellington, New Zealand, and was one of the six chosen for submission to the full council out of a large number of applications from various parts of the world.

GREGORY SPROTT, M.B. and C.M. 1885, M.D. 1894, Glasgow University; Diploma Public Health; F.P.S. Glasgow, 1888; Fellow of the Royal Institute Public Health, London; Medical Officer of Health and Surgeon



DR. G. SPROTT.

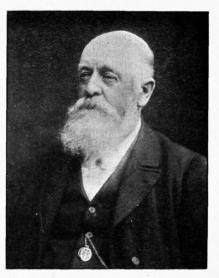
to City Police, Hobart; Medical Officer of Health, Queenborough; and Hon. Pathologist General Hospital, Hobart; is a native of Wigtonshire, Scotland. He was born in 1863, and educated at Madras Academy, Stranraer, Scotland, from which he went to the University of Gasgow to study medicine, graduating

HOBART.

in 1885. After taking his degrees, Dr. Sprott visited America, and then India, and in 1887 settled in Manchester, England, where he practised his profession for about three years. Failing health, however, compelled him to take a prolonged holiday and lighter work. In 1890 he was Resident Surgeon in in the Greenock Infirmary, and after a brief residence left there to come to Tasmania to join his old fellow student and friend, Dr. McCall, of Ulverstone. In December, 1893, he was appointed House Surgeon to the General Hospital, Hobart, and resigned that position in 1896, to take up his present duties. In addition to his official duties Dr. Sprott has taken a warm interest in the Royal Society of Tasmania, of which he is a Life Fellow, and has contributed several able papers to that society on matters relating to Public Health. He is hon. secretary to the medical section of the Royal Society, member of the Technical School Committee, of the Metropolitan Drainage Board of Hobart, and of the British Medical Association. He was local secretary to the Intercolonial Medical Congress, and Government representative at the meeting held in Dunedin in 1896. Dr. Sprott was married in the old country in 1890, and has a family of two daughters.

Mr. EDWARD M. FISHER, Magistrate of the Territory, "Talune," Hobart, is a native of the capital, having been born there on the 3rd June, 1833. He received his education at the Hutchins School, and began his business career in 1851 by entering a merchant's office. In 1860 he embarked in business on his own account as a shipowner and sawmiller, the mills being situated on Bruni Island, and his city establishment being on the New Wharf. Mr. Fisher carried on a very large trade in produce and timber with the other colonies, and was held in high repute by all with whom he had transactions, until his retirement in 1885. The shareholders in the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company had elected him a director of the company some time before, and in 1885 he took over the management of its affairs, a position which he filled with marked ability and foresight until 1891, when he, in company with the chairman, went to New Zealand and arranged the terms of amalgamation with the U.S.S. Company. It is well known that this mission was conducted with acumen and address, as the shareholders in the T.S.N. Company certainly did not suffer by the change, and the result was undoubtedly due mainly to the subject of this notice. Since retiring from the company Mr.

Fisher has not been actively engaged in business on his own account. He was warden of the Marine Board of Hobart for several years, and for two and a half years occupied the master warden's chair. Mr. Fisher was also elected an alderman of the city, but he only retained the position for a short time, resigning on account of his holding the



MR. E. M. FISHER.

master wardenship of the Marine Board. On the formation of the National Fire Relief Fund early in 1898, Mr. Fisher was one of the three gentlemen chosen to represent the south of the island on the committee appointed to administer it, the other two being the Chief Justice and the Mayor. When the lamented death of Sir Lambert Dobson occurred in March, Mr. Fisher took the position of chairman, and the manner in which he carried out the duties of that office earned the highest commendation on all sides. The Premier, in making a Ministerial statement in the House of Assembly on the subject of the Bush Fires Relief Fund, said, amongst other things :-"As to Mr. E. M. Fisher, it has to be stated that he has devoted himself to these duties continuously day by day with unflagging zeal, perseverance, and tact, and has, in the course of those duties, visited several of the scenes of the bush fires, and by local enquiry, personally made, saved a considerable sum of money." The Hobart committee, upon whom the greater part of the work naturally fell, were reduced in number by the lamented death of the late Chief Justice, who almost up to the day of his death gave his heart-whole energy to this charitable work. Subsequent to the decease of Sir Lambert Dobson, the duties were taken up by the two surviving members, and were performed by them in an unexceptionable manner. Mr. Fisher is a director of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, chairman of the Tasmanian Loan and Finance Company, a director of Roberts and Co., Limited, auctioneers, and one of the executive of the Hobart Savings Bank. He is a member of the Hobart Bowling Club, and was elected president for 1898 and 1899. Mr. Fisher was also one of the executive commissioners for the Tasmanian Exhibition of 1895. He takes an active interest in all matters appertaining to the benefit of the city.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH SEA-BROOK, Ex-Alderman of the City of Hobart, was born at Hobart in 1838, and educated at a private school. On leaving school, he went into the building trade with his father, the late Henry William Seabrook, who was a prominent builder and contractor in the capital, and having completed his indentures, he continued working for his father for some years. When he reached the age of twenty-five, he started in business on his own account as a builder and contractor, and carried on successfully for twenty-seven years, when, in his fiftieth year, he retired from active service, and left the business to his son.



MR. G. S. SEABROOK.

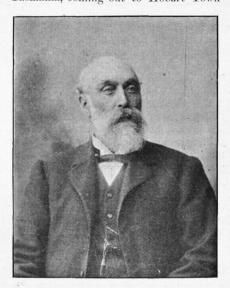
Mr. Seabrook executed many important works in the city, including the erection of the Government buildings, the Deanery, and other fine structures. In 1879 he was elected an alderman of the city of Hobart, and continued to represent the citizens in the Municipal Council till 1888, when he retired for

the purpose of making an extended tour of Australia. On his return to the colony, in 1890, Mr. Seabrook was re-elected an alderman, and has held office ever since. It is a well-known fact that Mr. Seabrook takes a deep and abiding interest in everything that concerns the welfare of his native city, and as alderman and chairman of the public works and waterworks committees, he is most assiduous in the performance of his duties,—in fact, he spends most of his time in looking after the interests of Hobart. He is a member of the Metropolitan Drainage Board, and chairman of the finance committee. Seabrook has been a member of the Oddfellows Order for thirty years, and has passed through all the grades up to the highest. He was married in 1858 to Miss Reid, a niece of Sir Peter Laurie, one of the late Lord Mayors of London. Mrs. Seabrook died in 1879, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters.

Mr. EDWARD MAHER, J.P., Ex-Alderman of the City of Hobart, was superintendent of the Hobart Fire Brigade for thirty-four years. At one time, as is well known, the Tasmanian Insurance Company and the Derwent and Tamar Company had each a fire brigade, and then the amalgamation took place under the municipal council. Mr. Maher served fourteen years under the municipal council, and twenty years as superintendent of the Tasmanian Insurance Company's Brigade. He was born in Ireland in 1824, and came out to Tasmania with his parents four years later. After his school days were over, he was sent to the painting and plumbing business, serving his time with Mr. Harbottle, of Hobart, and has been identified with that business ever since. Mr. Maher was married at St. Joseph's Church, Hobart, on 5th October, 1848, to Miss Burns, and the venerable pair celebrated their golden wedding, amid the general rejoicings of their friends, in October, 1898. There are eight children of the union living, and three of the sons are engaged with their father in the business of painter and plumber and decorator. Mr. Maher has been for forty-eight years a member of the M.U. Oddfellows, and has passed through all the chairs, and he has been twenty years a member of the Hospital Board, and is a magis-

Mr. JAMES GREGORY, late Chairman of the Queenborough Town Board, was born at Whitminster, seven miles from Gloucester, England, in 1830. He was brought up to the building trade, serving

his apprenticeship to Thompson and Sons, builders, Camberwell. On completing his indentures, he worked at his trade, and was appointed deputy foreman before he was twenty-two years of age, a position in which he had fifty men under his charge. His health gave way in 1854, and on the advice of friends he sailed for Tasmania, coming out to Hobart Town



wrigglesworth a binns, wellington. $Mr.\ J.\ GREGORY.$

by the vessel "Ocean Chief." Immediately on his arrival, he went to work with Mr. Seabrook, a well-known builder and contractor of Hobart, and six months later started in business on his own account. This he carried on successfully till 1885, when he retired from active life and went on a trip to England. Among the prominent buildings he erected were the Union Chapel, Bathurst Street; St. David's Cathedral, Masonic Hall, two residences for the Hon. A. Kennerley, a large residence for Mr. Morton Allport; and the large stone residence, Battery Point, for the Hon. Alex. McGregor. He also built the infectious disease ward and nurses' quarters in connection with the General Hospital and quite a number of other buildings. Mr. Gregory is a large property owner. He was in 1880 elected an alderman of Hobart, but resigned when he retired from business and went to England. While in office, he discharged his duties with great zeal and assiduity, and these, added to his professional knowledge and skill, constituted him the city surveyor's (Mr. James) right hand man. Mr. Gregory was elected a member of the Queenborough Town Board, 1885, and has been reelected ever since; in fact, he was chairman for eleven years, and in that

position, as in others, has gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens. He takes no great interest in politics, but devotes his attention mainly to the advancement of the district in which he resides. Mr. Gregory was married in 1853 to Miss Mary Ann Wassell, of Battersea, London, and has a family of nine, six sons and three daughters, and more than twenty grand-children.

Mr. THOMAS AUGUSTUS REYNOLDS, Magistrate of the Territory, "Kaoota," Bellerive, near Hobart, , was born in London in 1831, and came to Hobart with his father (Mr. George Reynolds) in 1833. Mr. Reynolds, sen., carried on a building and contracting business, and erected a considerable portion of early New Town. He also took a great interest in temperance matters, and was one of those who originated Rechabitism in Tasmania. He died in 1889. The subject of this sketch was educated in public and private schools, and afterwards worked with his father and learned the building



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

MR. T. A. REYNOLDS.

trade. In 1849 he went to Melbourne in company with his brother, Mr. George Reynolds, and started contracting under the style of Reynolds Bros. They remained there until 1857, and during the time they were in the Victorian capital

they erected a great many buildings, including the first brick edifice at St. Kilda, and the manse at the Scots' Church in Collins street. They also erected a considerable number of buildings on stations, etc., and they further tried their luck on the Victorian goldfields for a period of four years, and were fairly fortunate. Some years after returning to Hobart, Mr. Reynolds went into partnership with Mr. G. S. Seabrook, under the style of Seabrook and Reynolds, contractors, and they continued in business together for some fifteen years, during which time they erected, among other buildings, the public buildings, St. David's deanery, the diocesan buildings, the St. Joseph Orphanage, and many large mercantile establishments. He then joined his son-in-law (Capt. E. T. Miles), in the shipping business, under the style of T. A. Reynolds and Co., which was composed of E. T. Miles, T. A. Reynolds, his son, T. W. Reynolds, and William Walker, trading on the coast of Tasmania and to Melbourne. This firm successfully tendered for and built the Western-Zeehan Railway, and in 1897 they sold out their steamers to the Union Steamship Company. Mr. Reynolds has always taken an interest in mining, and has assisted in developing that industry. He was a member of the Hobart Municipal Council for nine years, retiring in 1894, and occupied the mayoral chair during 1892. Mr. Reynolds was married at St. John's Church, New Town, in 1852, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of Mr. W. Petterd, and they have five children living.

Mr. GEORGE CRISP, Chairman of the Hobart Gas Company, and Director of the Cascade Brewery Company, was born in the county of Suffolk, England, in 1824, and is the eldest living son of the late Mr. Samuel Crisp, who died in 1884. He was only four years of age when his father and family came to Hobart. On completing his education Mr. Crisp went into the office of the late Mr. Rolands, a prominent solicitor, where, however, he remained only three months. Leaving there, he served his apprenticeship with his father, who had a timber vard in Hobart, and stayed on with him until taken into partnership, the business being carried on at Lower Campbell Street. Mr. Crisp also entered into the sawmilling business, which he carried on for a few years, and then he admitted his brother



R. MCHUFFIE & CO.,

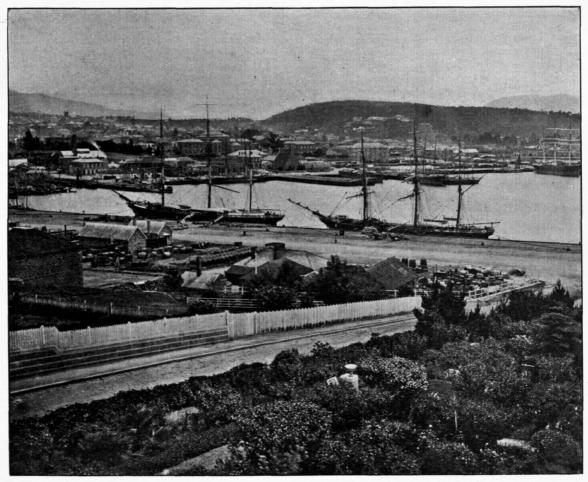
HOBART.

Mr. G. Crisp.

Alfred, who had been in the office for some years, into partnership, the name and style of the firm being then G. and A. Crisp. After carrying on the business successfully for some years Mr. George Crisp retired, leaving the entire control to his brother Alfred. He has since gone in for speculating occasionally, but during the past fifteen years has taken no active part in business affairs, excepting that at present he is chairman of the Gas Company and director of the Cascade Brewing Company. Mr. Crisp was for fifteen years an alderman of the city of Hobart, and mayor during the last three years of that period, and was for some years a warden of the Marine Board. He was married in Hobart to Miss Dawson, daughter of Mr. William Dawson, by whom he had seven children. She died, and later on Mr. Crisp was married again to Miss Burgess, sister to the Hon. W. H. Burgess, of Hobart, by whom he has three children. Mr. Crisp resides at "Holladene," Campbell Street, Hobart, where he has lived for the past forty years, and is one of the the most popular identities of the city.

The Port of Hobart.

TRICTLY speaking, the port of Hobart is confined to Sullivan's Cove and that part of the Derwent embraced in the following regulation of the Marine Board:—"The limits of the said harbour shall be a line drawn from Macquarie Point to Sandy Bay Point, intersected by a line bringing the two flagstaffs on Battery Point in one." But the whole river, from the Derwent Lighthouse up to the cove, is practically part and parcel of the harbour, and a brief description of it is, therefore, necessary in dealing with the port. It may be premised that Hobart is admirably situated for the purpose of commerce, and that in its capacious and splendid harbour it possesses an asset of inestimable value, a fact which will be the more readily realised in the not distant future. Situated in the south-eastern side of the island, it is in an admirable position to command almost the whole of the coastal trade of the island excepting that on the north coast; and in regard to the deep sea traffic, a glance at the map must convince everyone that it is certain to be the great entrepôt of trade and commerce for the whole



ANSON CROS 'HOBART.

NEW WHARF, HOBART.

country. The natural advantages of the port lie in the fact that it is easy of access; is landlocked, and, therefore, well sheltered; has deep water in every part; has no swift currents; has good holding ground everywhere; and can be easily navigated day or night. There are two approaches to the Derwent River, that from the south-west through the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and the other by Storm Bay, between the northern part of Bruni Island and Tasman Peninsula, at about twelve miles to the eastward of it; but the latter approach is much to be preferred by sailing vessels, experience having shown that though apparently time and smooth water would be gained by going through the D'Entrecasteaux Channel, still, in consequence of violent squalls, which suddenly rush down from the hills, preventing vessels from carrying sail, much time is actually lost, so that in all cases the better passage to the river is through Storm Bay. The Derwent, which is 130 miles long, has conspicuous marks at its entrance, Mount Louis, a conical hill 683 feet high, with the signal station, being on the west side, and the Iron Pot Islet, with

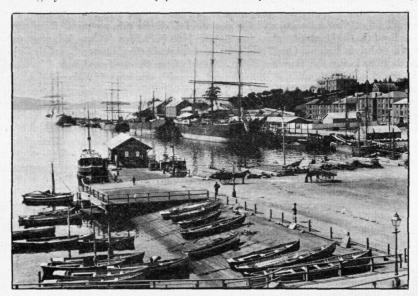
the lighthouse, on the east. The entrance, between the east point of Cape Delasorte and Derwent Lighthouse, is two and a quarter miles wide, with a depth of from eight to ten fathoms. Thence the river retains an average width of two and a half miles for the whole distance of twelve miles to Hobart, the soundings in mid-channel increasing to twenty fathoms at six miles above the entrance, and from this depth decreasing to twelve fathoms close to the town. The lighthouse on the Iron Pot is a square tower 40 feet high, painted white, and exhibiting a fixed white light 65 feet above the sea, visible in clear weather from a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. There is very little current at the entrance, and the rise and fall of the tide averages from three to four feet. Although at present there are no other lights in the Derwent, except those at the piers in Sullivan's Cove, it is proposed, on the recommendation of the harbour master, to erect a bright light on One Tree Point, a rocky projection between Crayfish Point and Sandy Bay Point, as a guide to masters of vessels after losing the Derwent light. Vessels from the westward bound into the Derwent through Storm Bay, should give Tasman Head, the south point of Bruni Island, a good berth, to avoid Friar Rocks. In proceeding northward past Fluted Cape, the most remarkable object will be Mount Wellington, and, in advancing up the bay, Betsy Isle, which is high and wooded, will soon appear, when a course will have to be taken to the west side of the Derwent Lighthouse. The generally prevailing strong westerly winds make it desirable to keep within a mile of Bruni Island. Having entered the Derwent between Cape Delasorte and the lighthouse, the course is along the western shore to a quarter of a mile of One Tree Point, and then north-west direct for Sullivan's Cove, where vessels may come to as most convenient. danger all the way up, so that vessels may work in or out without a pilot, tacking at about a quarter of a mile off shore, and may anchor anywhere on muddy bottom. The eastern shore of the Derwent is partly formed by the South Arm, a peninsula from a mile to a quarter of a mile broad, extending from Cape Direction, the south point of the arm, to Jane Point. general character of the country on that side is undulating, but on the western side the shore is bolder, the cliffs in places being precipitous and conspicuous. The only stream of any consequence flowing into the Derwent on the western side is Brown's River, ten miles south of Hobart, which is not navigable. There the township of Kingston is situated, and is noticeable mainly for its natural attractions, which cause it to be the favourite summer resort of visitors and residents of the capital. A grazing and fruit district, it is one of the oldest settlements in the colony. A mail coach runs daily from, and there is also telegraphic communication with, the capital. Sandy Bay, the only other town on that side, is one of the suburbs of the city, from which it is distant about one mile. There are no manufactures here, the place being mainly used for residential purposes. On the eastern side Bellerive and Beltana are also residential suburbs. They are situated directly opposite Hobart, with which they are in communication by ferry steamers.

Sullivan's Cove, the principal anchorage of Hobart, extends from Battery Point to the Hobart Rivulet, and embraces an extensive area. Here all the shipping business of the city is conducted, and at times this is of considerable magnitude, and is increasing of late at a very rapid rate. The cove is irregular in shape, the southern side, from the esplanade opposite the Government stores, being almost a straight line, along which a splendid wharf has been erected, having a length of 1292 feet 4 inches; while the other side, to Miles' Wharf, forms the segment of a circle, and has wharves and piers throughout its entire length. The shape of the cove, it may be said, has been very much altered from what it was in its original state, the greater part of the shore at the head of it having been reclaimed, while dredging operations have been carried on to such an extent that now the port of Hobart is equal to any emergency, the depth of water in the cove varying from four to ten fathoms. On the southern side, facing the New Wharf, are the Government and other stores. At right angles to the New Wharf is the Market Wharf, 313 feet in length, where small vessels engaged in the outport trade discharge, and where also is situated the Bellerive Ferry jetty and waiting-room. A fine boat harbour for watermen adjoins, and is generally fully occupied, and on the northern side of this Franklin Wharf begins. Seven piers project from this fine wharf, viz., Brooke Street, Franklin, Elizabeth Street, Argyle Street, and Dunn Street, in the order named, for the intercolonial and deep sea shipping; and the Fish Market Pier and the Kangaroo Pier, for the use of fishermen and the venerable ferry boat, "The Kangaroo," respectively. In addition to this wharfage accommodation, the Victoria and Constitution Docks afford ample space for the river and coasting craft, who have every facility for loading and discharging cargo in absolutely still water. Further round, Miles' Wharf, at present unused, has excellent wharfage accommodation for vessels drawing up to 13 feet; and, if necessary, the reclamation works now being carried out from the Hobart Rivulet to Macquarie Point will give space for the erection of nearly 1200 additional feet of wharfage, apart from piers that might be constructed from it. The cattle jetties are situated a short distance past Macquarie Point, on the same side of the river, and not far from the abattoirs, the road to which leads through the Domain. H.M. ships, when they visit Hobart, which they do at least once a year, and remain some time, as a rule anchor in the stream at the entrance to Sullivan's Cove, where other men-of-war also bring up; but the surveying ships, such as H.M.S. "Dart," usually anchor in Sandy Bay, not far from the patent slips on Battery Point. In this connection it may be said that the defences of the port, consisting of two fine batteries, armed with modern breech-loading guns, are situated—one, the Alexandra Battery, on Sandy Bay Point, and the other at Kangaroo Point. Fort Mulgrave is only a fort in name now, and Battery Point sounds more warlike than it really is. Fort Mulgrave is now used solely as a signal station. The signal is a ball, which is hoisted to half-mast about ten minutes before signal, as preparatory, and close up about five minutes before signal, and is dropped at 1h. 0min. 0sec. p.m. Hobart mean time, equivalent to 15h. 10min. 39 6sec. Greenwich time. A gun is fired from the Queen's Battery simultaneously with the drop of the ball. The flagstaff is in latitude 42° 53′ 12″ S., longitude 147° 20′ 35" E. There is a subsidiary signal station on Mount Nelson, which is 1191 feet high, and is in telegraphic communication with both Hobart and Mount Louis, the Commercial code, as well as local signals, being used. Mount Nelson is two and a half miles south of Hobart, and Pierson Point seven and a half miles further south. At Pierson Point there is also a pilot station, the pilots being provided with a whaleboat, in which they board inward-bound vessels in Storm Bay at a distance depending upon the weather.

The quarantine station is situated at Barnes' Bay, where arrangements exist for coping with any infectious or contagious disease that may be brought to the port by shipping. The regulations dealing with this part of the government of the port are very strict, and the penalties heavy, and some proof that they have been effective is to be found in the fact that no infectious disease of a serious nature has ever been brought to Hobart and effected lodgment. The port health officer is Dr. E. J.

Crouch, and the deputy Dr. G. Sprott.

Tasmania is happily free from any serious diseases amongst stock. Thirty or forty years ago scab was decimating the flocks of our sheep-owners, but the Legislature grappled with the evil by passing a compulsory dipping act and providing most rigid inspection, which had the effect of completely eradicating the disease in less than twenty years. The colony has been thoroughly clean about twenty years, and the only chance of infection now is by the introduction of diseased animals from other



NEW WHARF, HOBART, LOOKING SOUTH.

places. Such a contingency is guarded against by a system of quarantine, which is strictly enforced. Two quarantine stations are provided: one known as Nubeena, situate on the River Derwent, about six miles south of Hobart; the other, Middle Island, in the River Tamar. In addition to these, which are used only for stud stock, it is provided that stock for slaughter may be landed only at certain places in the cities of Hobart and Launceston.

Sheep may be landed at Hobart, Launceston, Devonport, Burnie, and Strahan (or at any other places by permission of the Chief Inspector), only from the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland (temporarily proscribed), and New Zealand, provided three days' notice of intention to import be given, that they are accompanied by a declaration of health from the owner or agent, and a certificate from the inspector at port of shipment that they are free and have been free from disease during the preceding twelve months. Care must be taken that the vessel by which they are imported has not been

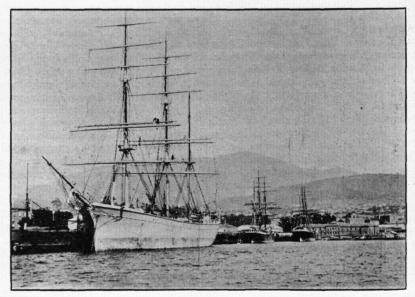
trading with any colony other than those before mentioned for three months preceding, and if the sheep have been in any other colony than those named, they must have undergone the dipping and quarantine prescribed in that colony. Western Australia may not send sheep here without full quarantine, as the authorities are not yet satisfied that the flocks of that colony are free from scab.

Importation of animals of any kind from Africa, south of the fifth parallel of south latitude, or from any other place beyond Tasmania, by vessels which have at any time within six months preceding called at any port in that portion of Africa is absolutely prohibited. This precantion is taken to avoid the possible introduction of the disease known as "rinderpest."

Same from New Zealand are absolutely prohibited for one year from the 24th March, 1899; and sheep, or the skins,

wool, or any portion thereof, from Queensland, for one year from the 20th January, 1899. These temporary prohibitions are subject to renewal until the authorities are satisfied that the diseases guarded against have been completely eradicated.

İmportations from places other than those previously named are subject to extensive regulations, which were published in the Hobart Gazette, on 27th September, 1898, but the periods of detention have since been modified by a Government notice, issued through the same medium on 20th January, 1899. Briefly they provide that all animals (goats and deer are absolutely prohibited except from the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, or unless they be for zoological gardens) from all parts of the world, other than the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, and South Africa, must be shipped at the port of London, in England. If they came from any other place first, they must be kept within the limits of the United Kingdom for fourteen days before being shipped for Tasmania. Importers must give the Chief Inspector at least six weeks' notice of intention to import, with full particulars of number,



NEW WHARF, HOBART, LOOKING NORTH.

brands, etc., also of the place whence they came, the time they were shipped, and the name of the vessel conveying them. The health of the animals must be authenticated by declarations from the breeder or owner, by a veterinary surgeon who has examined the animals prior to shipment, and by the master of the vessel which conveys them. They may not be landed until examined by an inspector and a duly qualified veterinary surgeon, who, if satisfied, may order their removal to Nubeena, or

Middle Island, where, from the date of their arrival, they shall be kept as follows:—Horses, 14 days; cattle, 40 days; camels, 90 days; sheep, 30 days; dogs, 6 months. All sheep have to be washed, dipped, or disinfected in such manner as the Chief Inspector may direct. The fees payable per diem are—cattle, camels, or dogs, 6d. for one, 3d. per head for any number beyond belonging to the same importer; sheep, one, 6d., two to six, 3d., more than six belonging to the same importer, 1d.; horses, 6d.; swine, 6d. for one, in excess of one belonging to the same importer, 3d. It should also be mentioned that, with a view to guarding against pleuro-pneumonia, cattle are subject to six months' quarantine from any of the Australian Colonies, and

30 days from New Zealand. The tides of the Derwent have excited a considerable amount of curiosity and interest, although no complete observations have been made to ascertain the real cause of their apparent irregularity. Captain Milford McArthur, harbour master, is at present (August, 1899) engaged in making observations in connection with the proposed metropolitan drainage scheme, and the result will be looked forward to with considerable interest, as it may furnish some data from which to ascertain the reason why it is at present impossible to say when it will be high water, or vice versa, at Hobart. From observations which Captain McArthur has made, the tides are very irregular. The average rise and fall is from three to four feet, and the highest tides are generally with strong westerly winds, while the lowest have been recorded with easterly winds and fine weather. One result of these low tides is that there is comparatively little current. In summer time it is generally low water all the afternoon, that is, with fine weather; the night tides being the highest. The Marine Board have a tide gauge at the Esplanade Point, the motive power of which is clockwork, and the harbour-master has charge of it. From its working it is ascertained that what is called a tide and a half-tide—that is, it may be high water and fall 18 inches or 2 feet, and then run up to high water again—occurs as follows: -When the declination of the moon is high there is a good high tide, and when the declination is low there is this half-tide; but when the wind comes from the westward there are good high tides in the winter time, no matter what the declination. The Australian Directory gives the following information:—"It is high water, full and change, in Derwent River at 8 h. 15 m.; springs rise 4½ feet, and neaps 3½ feet. Tides here are irregular, and frequently for days almost stationary. The flood stream is barely perceptible between Iron Pot Islet and Kelly Point, but it runs stronger under Mount Louis, and thence parallel to the shore; it then follows the course of the river at the rate of half a knot. Between Macquarie and Montague Points the ebb runs south 11 knots at half tide; off Battery Point it runs south by east, sweeping south-eastward round Sandy Bay, at the rate of three-quarters of a knot, and, after passing Sandy Point, its strength is gradually reduced to half a knot towards the entrance of the river."

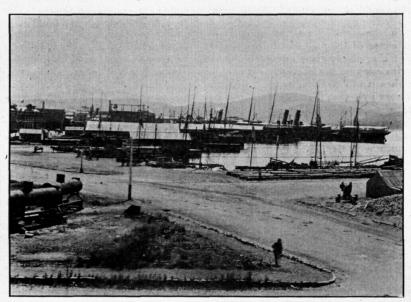
Hobart is in railway communication with the principal centres of the island, except those on the West Coast, but although the main line terminus is close to Sullivan's Cove, the railway has not yet been extended to the wharfs. This has been proposed more than once, but no serious effort has yet been made to have the work carried out, the great expense involved deterring action in the matter. There is no doubt, however, that as the commerce of the port increases the railway will have to be extended to the wharfs and piers, thus immensely facilitating the loading and unloading of vessels. At the present time Hobart is the centre of a large trade with ports on the east and west coasts, as well as with channel ports. The Union Company's steamers trading to Melbourne make it their port of call, and there is regular communication by the same company's and Huddart Parker's steamers with Sydney. In addition to this, it is visited regularly by the ocean-going steamships of the New Zealand Shipping Company and the Shaw-Savill and Albion line on their voyages from London to New Zealand, and in the fruit season, by the P. and O. and Orient steamers on their homeward voyages from Sydney to London.

The management of the port of Hobart is vested in the Marine Board, the establishment of which, its functions, etc., is fully described under the heading "Government Departments," so that not much need be added here beyond saying that the board has more than justified its existence by the excellent work it has performed, and the much more satisfactory state of affairs generally than when the port was under the old control. The first chairman of the board was Mr. C. M. Maxwell, and the other occupants in succession have been Messrs. Henry Tonkin, E. K. Barnard, W. Tarleton, E. M. Fisher, A. G. Webster, F. H. Wise, T. M. Fisher, E. T. Miles, A. McGregor, W. J. Watchorn, and J. W. Evans, who at present ably fills the position. Mr. Tonkin occupied the office for nine years, showing the high estimation in which he was held by his brother wardens, as well as the electors, and Mr. C. M. Maxwell filled the chair from 1861 to 1866.

The principal officers of the board are Captain Evans, master warden, whose nautical training, as well as experience in public affairs, well qualifies him for the discharge of his important duties; and Mr. Henry Smith, secretary, who is an old, faithful, and respected servant. Mr. J. Adams is the assistant secretary. Of out-door officers, Captain Milford McArthur, the harbour-master, is justly held in high esteem. He has been connected with the board for a period of twelve years, first as assistant harbour-master, and during the past three years in his present position; and under his efficient supervision there has been no falling-off in the management of the port. Captain Creese, deputy harbour-master and pilot, is a comparatively new officer, but he is well known as a master of vessels trading out of the port of Hobart for many years. Captain Anderson, pilot, stationed at Pierson's Point, has been about three years in the service, and has proved himself a good and reliable officer. The foreman of works, Mr. Ainslie, has been in the board's service since 1864, has been on the permanent staff for twenty years, and has occupied his present position since 1887, a record which speaks for itself. Mr. G. Hawthorn is shipping master, Mr. D. McMillan shipwright surveyor, and Mr. E. S. Ross engineer surveyor.

The board has power, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, to borrow on the security of the funds, other than the lighthouse fund, any sum of money not exceeding £50,000 for the purpose of constructing any additional wharfs, quays, piers, or docks within the jurisdiction of the board; "and if after having borrowed the said sum or any part thereof the said Marine Board pays off the same, it shall be lawful for the said Marine Board to again borrow, with the approval of the Governor-in-Council, the amount so paid off, and so from time to time." The board has never felt called upon to use the power it thus possesses to its full extent, as the only sum of any magnitude it has ever borrowed was £12,000, which it obtained from the Government for wharf extension and harbour improvements generally. That was in 1893; but in the previous year, it must be stated, they had a windfall in the shape of a Parliamentary grant of £20,000 for harbour works. This was devoted mainly to the construction of the Victoria Dock (a work that has proved a great benefit to the smaller craft) and the remainder to wharf extension, such as the New Wharf, Franklin Pier, and Kangaroo Pier. The only landed property vested

in the board, apart from the wharfs, piers, and frontages, are the offices which they occupy. When the board took over the control of the port there was no office worthy of the name in which to perform the necessary clerical work, temporary wooden structures on Franklin Wharf serving the purpose for some years. A move to the offices now occupied by Messrs. Presse and Co., in Elizabeth street, was then made, where the work was carried on till 1886, when the present premises having been erected, the board took possession. They are admirably situated, having frontages to the wharf and Morrison Street, and



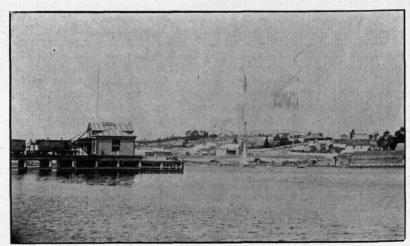
THE FRANKLIN WHARF, HOBART.

convenient for the whole traffic of the cove. Built of brick, they were designed by the board's architects, Messrs. Huckson and Hutchinson, and erected by Mr. J. Cheverton. The block is of pleasing design, and the accommodation comprises on the ground floor, secretary's and assistant secretary's offices, shipping-master's office and harbour-master's office, besides a large store at the rear; and on the upper floor a fine board-room, master warden's office, etc. The land on which the building is erected cost £210 14s. 9d., the expenditure on the buildings was £3037 5s. 4d., and on the furniture and fittings £408 7s. 7d. There is a structure adjoining the Marine Board offices which might well meet the fate of the old market, which has recently been removed "off the face of the earth." This was originally built as police quarters, and was used as such for many years; then the boatmen of the Marine Board resided there; and latterly a portion of it has been in the occupation of a sergeant of police. The other portion has been condemned as unfit for habitation. It has a gaol-like depressing appearance, and the Government, to whom it belongs, would be render-

ing an all-round service by having it removed. To show the progress that has been made, and the improvements which have been effected since the board assumed the control of the port, it may be said that there was no Argyle Street Pier, no Franklin Pier, and only a very small pier at Brooke Street, while the pier at Elizabeth Street was almost falling to pieces owing to the decay of the piles. A new pier was built at the end of Elizabeth Street in 1868, and Franklin Pier was finished in 1890. Brooke Street Pier, which was originally built in the early fifties, was replaced by a new one in 1876, and the Argyle Street Pier was erected in 1875. The Dunn Street Pier was the old Government pier, built in the early fifties by Thompson Brothers. Owing to decay it was renewed in 1874-75. It was extended 150 feet in 1882, and further extended in 1888-89. The Constitution Dock, situated at the angle of Argyle and Morrison Streets, was built by Governor Denison in the early forties, and gave a depth of from 8 feet to 9 feet at low water. In those days most of the intercolonial traders were of light draught,

especially those which crossed the straits to Melbourne, as a vessel drawing over 9 feet could not get up the Yarra. Constitution Dock was, therefore, constructed to meet the then requirements of the port, and it served its purpose well until vessels of deeper draught were placed in the trade, and these had, of course, to be berthed elsewhere. The first important improvement carried out under the Marine Board was rebuilding the entrance and the upper works all round this dock. This was done in 1864, when Mr. Watson was superintendent of works for the board. After thirty-five years it is now again proposed to reconstruct the entrance, and the work will probably be finished before these lines are in print.

The Victoria Dock, which adjoins the Constitution Dock, was excavated and built in the years 1890-91. The whole of the ground from the Customs Bonded Stores, at the corner of Davey Street, to the Constitution Dock was,



VIEW OF BELLERIVE, FROM THE WATER.

as all old colonists will recollect, simply a beach, and was known as Fishermen's Dock, from the fact that the fishermen used it as their boat harbour. When it was decided to construct the dock the outside walls were built first, and, the water having been dammed off, that between the dam and the beach was pumped out, and the excavation then proceeded with. The work occupied nearly two years before it was completed, and involved an expenditure of about £26,000. The dock provides berthage accommodation for a large number of small craft, and vessels drawing up to 10 feet can be moored there. The joir off the north end of

this dock, which the board provided for the use of the steamer "Kangaroo," which carries all the heavy traffic between Bellerive and Hobart, was built in 1893. It is 110 feet in length and 30 feet in width, and is, like all the other work, strong and substantial. The Fish Market and Fishermen's Jetty, also off Constitution Dock, is another improvement which has been greatly appreciated, both by the fishermen and by the public. The watermen's boat harbour, between the Market Wharf and Brooke Street Pier, was made in 1881-2. It was dredged out to a depth of 4 feet at low water with Priestman's bucket dredges, and fitted with a slip and convenient landing stages, and all other necessary conveniences. The original Market Wharf was built away back in the early days, in what may be said to be the real head of Sullivan's Cove, and is more sheltered than any other part from almost every wind that blows. The present structure was erected by the Marine Board on the old site in 1893. All produce, such as fruit, timber, straw, etc., is landed there from the river ports by the small sailing eraft, with which it has always been a favourite mooring place; so much so, indeed, that a difficulty has been experienced in getting them to go to the docks, which are more especially for their accommodation. What is now known as the New Wharf dates back to nearly half a century ago. It was rebuilt by the Government in 1860-61, having by that time become quite decayed. The contract was accepted by the Government before the Marine Board took charge of the port, and the work was carried out by Messrs. T. Oldham and Swift, at a cost of about £14,000. It then had a length of 840 feet, and was 40 feet wide. Since then the entire renewal of the wharf has been in progress, and in 1891-92 it was extended an additional 460 feet, including a pier seawards 300 feet in length by 60 feet in breadth. This gives the New Wharf a total length of 1300 feet. The present renewals and repairs have been in progress since May, and are expected to be finished by the end of the year (1899). When completed, the wharf will be in good order for many years to come. At the end of the pier there is a small boat harbour, with a landing stage known as Prince's Steps, from the fact that the Duke of Edinburgh landed there when he visited the port in H.M.S. "Galatea."

The Bellerive Pier, where O'May's ferry boats berth, is another improvement which has given great satisfaction to everyone whose duty or pleasure takes them to and from Bellerive. It is 120 feet long by 30 feet wide, and the shed affords

comfortable protection from the weather to waiting passengers.

There being no storage accommodation at the disposal of the board for the reception of inward or outward cargo which might have to wait, they several years ago erected shelter sheds on the piers at Argyle and Dunn Streets. These are simply erections roofed in, with no protection at the sides or ends; and, while they serve their purpose for the time, the wisdom of putting them up on the piers has been questioned. There seems little doubt that if the piers have to be renewed, as they certainly will in time, these structures will have to be taken down again. Proper stores could be erected on the wharf frontage, facing the Marine Board offices, and on other available sites; and, should the trade of the port greatly expand, as it is hoped it will in the not distant future, some action of the kind will have to be taken.

Owing to the increasing weight of goods arriving within the past few years, such as mining machinery, locomotives, boilers, etc., the want of cranes capable of handling them has been greatly felt. The board, therefore, sent to England for a 25-ton travelling crane of the latest type, and are now having it erected on the inner end of Dunn Street Pier. This, it is anticipated, will meet all requirements for some time to come. There is already a small fixed crane at the Constitution Dock of about 10 tons capacity, but owing to the water in the dock being comparatively shallow it is not available for the deep sea

shipping, although it has proved useful in its present position, the tariff of charges being very moderate.

The only large reclamation work done by the board is that at the slaughter yards. Before it was carried out the sewage from the Hobart Rivulet used to spread over the beach almost up to the slaughter yards, causing a nuisance; and it was mainly with the object of abating this that the reclamation was undertaken. This has been fully attained, as the sewage is now carried out into deep water and swept away. First of all a pile retaining wall was built from the mouth of the rivulet round to Macquarie Point, a length of 997 feet, and then the space between that and the shore was filled in, giving an area of about five or six acres. The work was carried out under the direction of the Government at a cost of £6361 7s. 9d., which was refunded to the board. It was at one time proposed to utilise the land so reclaimed for railway purposes, for which its position, in close proximity to the terminus, admirably adapts it; but the project has never been carried out, owing principally to the "lean" years which have followed since it was finished.

The cattle jetties were rebuilt in 1887. The old jetties, constructed by the Government, were quite worn out, and the present ones are a great improvement. The approaches are of stone, and the two jetties are about 120 feet in length with T ends, measuring about 40 feet by 12 feet. A vessel with cattle on board lies alongside both T's, and discharges the cattle into the water between the jetties, and they swim ashore and walk along a railed enclosure straight into the slaughter yards. This arrangement is made so that if a beast is suffering from any disease it is practically in quarantine till a careful inspection (which

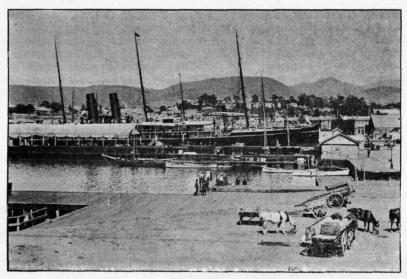
is always made) discloses the fact, and then the ordinary precautions are taken to prevent inimical results accruing.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the Marine Board have not only kept the wharfs and docks in a highly creditable state of repair, having in fact entirely renewed nearly all of them; but they have very largely extended the berthing accommodation, and improved the port in almost every direction. At present the berthing space is more than equal to the demand, as the wharfs are very rarely full; but owing to the increased size and numbers of the steamers arriving, it is not improbable that an additional pier may have to be built. Should this be so, the only place for it will be from the wharf frontage of the Victoria Dock, parallel with the Dunn Street Pier, where there is plenty of room and a more than sufficient depth of water. At the New Wharf, about five vessels, averaging from 700 to 800 tons, can be berthed; at the Market Wharf, six vessels of from 50 to 60 tons; and at Brook Street Pier, four of the channel steamers. Franklin Pier, 215 feet in length, can berth two of the intercolonial steamers; and the Elizabeth Street Pier, 220 feet, also two intercolonial steamers. Argyle Street Pier is at present 273 feet long, but it is to be extended 52 feet as soon as possible, which will give it a total length of 325 feet, with a width of 62 feet, while the depth of water at the outer end will be 42 feet, shallowing to 28 feet at the inner. pier intercolonial traders berth, and when finished as proposed four steamers will be able to berth there. The Dunn Street Pier has a length of 470 feet and a width of 60 feet, while the depth of water is 42 feet at the outer end and 30 feet at the inner. In view of the growing size of the deep sea steamers coming to the port, such as the P. and O. and Orient mail steamers, it is proposed to lengthen this pier by 80 feet, which will give it a total length of 550 feet, so that it will be equal to any demands

that may be made upon it for some time to come. The largest vessel berthed in the port, and at this pier, was the R.M.S. "Omrah," 8291 tons, which was taken alongside and out again with comparative ease, there being not the slightest hitch.

The port charges are as follows:-

Vessels not liable to pay wharfage rates, but which shall use any wharf, or embark or disembark passengers, pay harbour dues as follows:—Stean ferry boat, or river steamer of five tons and under, £1 10s. per annum; exceeding



VIEW OF HARBOUR, FROM OLD WHARF.

five tons, and not exceeding ten tons, £3 per annum; exceeding ten tons, and not exceeding twenty-five tons, £5 per annum; exceeding twenty-five tons, £10 per annum. Payable in advance by monthly instalments on first of each month. Barge, boat, or sailing vessel trading to and from Hobart and any place within Cape Pillar and Recherche Bay, 2d. per ton per month. Every steam vessel trading to or from Hobart beyond the limits of "rough water," and for every boat or sailing vessel trading to and from Hobart beyond the limits defined above, 1d. per ton register each trip, to be paid immediately such vessel is moored. In lieu of this a monthly charge may be paid for such vessel as follows:-Under 50 tons register, 16s. 8d.; up to 100 tons register, £1 10s.; up to 150 tons, £2 3s. 4d.; up to 200 tons, £2 16s. 8d.: 200 tons and upwards, £3 10s.; and 13s. 4d. for every 100 tons complete after the first 200 tons register. Every intercolonial trader, or foreign going ship or vessel, whether propelled by steam or

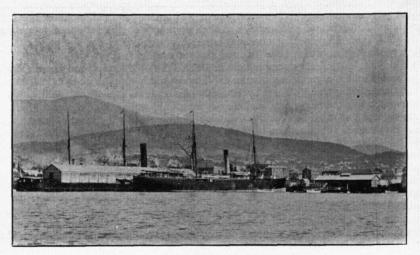
sails, not landing goods liable to wharfage, on

each occasion of entering the port upon which passengers are landed or embarked, 3d. per ton; maximum, £15.

When the services of a pilot have been required and received, the charges are :—Inwards—Sailing vessels, 6d. per ton register; steamships, 4d.; maximum, £15; minimum, £4. Half the above rates outwards; maximum, £5. Vessels under 50 tons are exempt from pilotage, unless a pilot is employed. Ships requiring the services of a pilot must make the usual signal. Ships arriving must hoist signal letters or distinguishing flag when within a distance of six miles of the Derwent Lighthouse, and keep such flags flying until answered from Mount Nelson signal station. The master of a vessel claiming to be exempt must keep flying a white flag, two yards square at the least. Pilots detained on board vessels in quarantine, or otherwise delayed, are remunerated at the rate of 15s. per day, in addition to the payment of the usual pilotage. No person shall receive a certificate of exemption from pilotage on entering the port of Hobart unless he shall previously (being in charge of a vessel of the same description with that to which the certificate is intended to apply) have three times entered the said port, or shall previously (being the holder of a master's certificate and being employed as first or only mate upon a vessel

of the same description with that to which the certificate is intended to apply) have six times entered the said port, and shall have upon examination satisfied the harbour-master of his competency to navigate a vessel of such description into and out of the said port, and shall have paid the fee of £10 if in respect of a steamer, and £5 if in respect of a sailing vessel, whether upon entering into or leaving the port of Hobart. Pilotage payable by any vessel liable to pay pilotage shall be paid by every such vessel which shall enter or depart from the waters comprised within an imaginary line drawn from the Derwent Lighthouse at the entrance of the River Derwent to Pierson's Vessels, the masters of which hold exemption certificates, must pay one full pilotage annually.

The charges for light dues are—For every steam vessel and for every sailing vessel, 3d. per ton register payable on arrival, maximum £25; the charge for any one vessel for six



VIEW OF HARBOUR, FROM NEAR, OLD WHARF.

months not to exceed £150 in the aggregate, notwithstanding the tonnage of such vessel. N.B.—When a vessel pays light dues at any port in Tasmania she is permitted to take the whole or any part of her "original" cargo to any other port in Tasmania without further charge for light dues. For every coast trade vessel, 3d, per ton; a transire to enter any port in Tasmania free of lighthouse rates for six months, 1s, per ton. Every coast trade vessel which passes any lighthouse on any voyage to pay light dues in same manner as ships entering inwards, although such vessel may not go beyond the limits of the

port in which the starting place is situate. Every vessel which arrives in the port for the purpose of receiving cargo must pay

For every ship, except a coaster, on entering the port of Hobart from or upon which passengers only are landed or

embarked a fee of 3d. per ton register is charged; maximum fee or charge is £15.

All ships calling for coal or supplies, having passengers for another port and none for Hobart, the passengers are allowed to land and re-embark without entailing any port charges upon the ship. All vessels arriving and sailing in ballast, or which do not break bulk, or only to such an extent as may be necessary to provide funds for repairs, coaling, refittings, or refreshments, required by such vessels, are wholly exempted from the payment of all port dues whatsoever, except only those

of pilotage, in cases where the services of a pilot has been actually required and received.

In order to encourage the resort to the port of vessels of all nations engaged in the whale fishery and vessels arriving under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned, all vessels of all nations outfitting for or refitting from the whale fisheries, and all vessels arriving and sailing in ballast or which do not break bulk or only to such an extent as may be necessary to provide funds for the repairs, refitting, or refreshment of such vessels, and all vessels belonging to any foreign power with which a treaty of commerce declared by any royal order in council to be subsisting has been made, which arrive at any port for the purpose of landing oil or whalebone, the produce of fish caught or taken by the crews of such vessels, and land such oil and whalebone at any wharf appointed by the board for that special purpose, are exempted from the payment of all port charges, lighthouse dues, and port dues except those of pilotage in cases where the services of pilot have been actually required and

A reasonable number of lay days are allowed to vessels berthed at the wharfs. A vessel of 100 tons is allowed four clear days to unload, and five days to load; and a vessel not exceeding 200 tons, eight days and ten days respectively. Larger vessels are allowed four extra days to unload for every 100 tons above 200, and working days are only to be reckoned. Vessels ballasting or discharging ballast are limited to half the time such vessels would, under the foregoing scale, be entitled to for the purpose of discharging cargo, and vessels occupying stage berths for any of these purposes are allowed double time.

The schedule of warehouse rents and charges is as follows: - Liquids in bulk-Every cask, 8d. for receiving, and rent per week varying from 4d. down to ½d., according to the size of the cask. Liquids in bottles or tins (not being kerosene)— Every case or cask, 5 gallons and upwards, 2d. for receiving, and ½d. per week; under 5 gallons, 2d., and ¼d. per week; 6 reputed quarts, and their equivalent in pints and half pints, 2d., and ¼d. per week. Tobacco, per package, 4d. for receiving; do., per cwt., or any portion thereof, 1d. per week rent. Cigars and cigarettes, 90 lbs. net and over, 9d. for receiving, and 3d. per week; do., 40 lbs. and under 90 lbs., 2d. per week; do., under 40 lbs., 1d. per week. Gold and silver plate, etc., 5s. per package, and 2s. 6d. per week per £100 or fractional part thereof in value. Hops, 2d. per package, and 1d. per week. Sugar, 1d. per ton, and 3d. per week. Tea, exceeding 130 lbs., 2d. and 1d., down to 1d. and \(\frac{1}{4}\)d., according to the size of the package. Timber, 6d., and 1d. per week. Goods subject to ad valorem are subject to charges up to 1s. for receiving, and 4d. per week rent up to £100 in value. Mixed goods, subject in part to ad valorem duty, pay ad valorem rates on total value of each package of such goods. Outside packages subject to duty, and covering original contents as imported, such contents not being subject to ad valorem duty, shall not pay receiving charges or rent in addition to that payable on such contents. Paper, paper bags, earthenware, and glassware are subject to double the rates provided for goods liable to ad valorem duty. Loose heavy goods, being metals and manufactures thereof, are subject to a charge of 1s. per ton net for receiving, and to rent at the rate of \(\frac{1}{4} \)d. per cwt. net for every week. All goods not otherwise provided for are subject to a charge of 1s, per ton net for receiving, and to rent at the rate of 1d. per cwt. net for every week. All goods not otherwise provided for, and liable to duty by measurement, are subject to a charge of 8d. per package for receiving, and to rent at the rate of 8d. per ton of 40 cubic feet for every week. Fractions of 1 cwt. are charged as 1 cwt. Less than 1sth of a ton measurement shall pay as if 1sth. Charges for sampling are:—Spirits, wine, and beer, in bulk, 3d.; ditto, in cases or casks (in bottle), 6d.; tobacco, per package, 1s.; cigars, per package, 1s.; other goods, per package, 1s. Charges for repacking are:—Pipe, butt, or puncheon liquids, 84 gallons and over, 4s.; hhd. liquids, 45 gallons and under 84 gallons, 2s.; barrel or quarter-cask liquids, 30 gallons and under 45 gallons, 1s. 6d.; quarter-casks and octaves under 30 gallons, 1s.; tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes, per package, 2s.; other goods, per package, 2s.

Repacking and filling up on first entry are performed by and at the expense of the importer. Labour in breaking out, excepting for duty or exportation, same rate as receiving. The charge for labour to be paid on entry into bond. All fractional parts of a penny taken as a penny on the total amount. Liquids in bulk taken at full contents.

There has been no material alteration in the charges for many years past; but the above, the latest fixed, are lower than those made previously.

Water used to be supplied to shipping at the rate of 2s. per tun for the first 25 tuns, and 1s. per tun for every additional

In 1899 the charge was altered to 1s. 9d. per tun all round. Her Majesty's ships get water free.

Owing to the falling-off in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port, there is very little ballasting done now. The best ballast supplied here is sand, which is obtained from two or three private firms at from 2s. 6d. per ton; stone ballast can be obtained at the same rate, and dirt at 1s. 3d. per ton. A vessel arriving here in ballast can sometimes obtain as much as from 2s. to 3s. per ton for it. That is an extreme price, and the ballast would have to be of the best quality. In the majority of cases the price is very much less, and it not infrequently happens that the ship-master is glad to get rid of his ballast at the price of the cartage.

Hobart as a coal port offers facilities for bunkering not surpassed by any other port outside of Newcastle. Large stocks are carried in hulks, and at least 50,000 tons of the produce of the Newcastle mines are got rid of every year. Tasmanian coal, which is excellent for domestic purposes but unsuitable for steam, is, therefore, not used by shipping. The best of it, such as Port Cygnet, Cornwall, Jerusalem, and others, is worth from 18s. to 20s. per ton delivered in the city. Newcastle coal, as supplied by the two firms engaged in the trade, comprises the best qualities, including Stockton, Newcastle, Co-operative, Burwood, A.A., Metropolitan, and East Greta, the latter mine's produce being used exclusively by the Hobart Gas Company, while the vessels of Her Majesty's fleet prefer Metropolitan among the New South Wales coal, though Westport (N.Z.) is their first choice. At the ship's side the charge for large coal is 19s. 6d. per ton wholesale, which includes 3s. 6d. duty and wharfage, and 15s. 6d. for small, including 2s. 6d. duty and wharfage. It is also delivered in the city at a cost of from 9d. to 3s. per ton for cartage, according to radius. The charge for bunkering steamers is 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. on the ship's rail, according to quantity, for large coal, and 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. for small. Of course there is no duty when the coal is transhipped. Some smart work has been done here at bunkering, and there has, so far as can be ascertained, never been a complaint; on the contrary the reputation of the port stands high in this respect. The fact that the ships of the Royal Navy take their coal here every year is some testimony to the facilities the port offers in this direction.

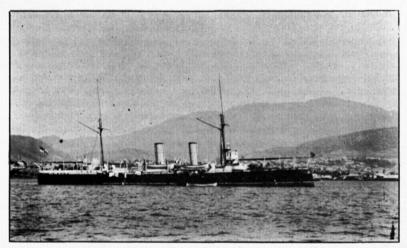
Wool has always been one of the principal items in the export trade of the port, and for many years past it has remained at about the same quantity, viz., 10,000 bales a year. The firms who undertake dumping and shipping are Messrs. A. G. Webster and Sons and J. R. Fryer and Co. The charge for dumping and shipping is 2s. per bale. If wool is consigned for sale there is a receiving and delivering charge of 1s. per bale, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission on sales. Auction sales of wool have been held

in Hobart for the past forty years, and are conducted by the firms mentioned, and by Messrs. Roberts and Co.

In 1861, three years after the Marine Board took control, their revenue amounted to £4084 11s. 8d., while the expenditure was £3289 2s. 6d.; in 1898 the receipts had increased to £7,940 7s. 9d., and the expenditure to £7107 16s. The receipts for last year, as given, do not include the sum of £6361 7s. 9d., being the amount (with interest) expended by the board in the reclamation works at the Slaughter Yards, which was refunded by the Government deducting it from the loan of £12,000, which the Board had obtained from the Government.

From the first balance sheet now available, viz., that for 1861, it appears that the salaries paid by the board were as follows:—Clerk, £250; Harbour Master, £340; Boarding Master, £120; Signalman (Battery Point), £80; Mount Nelson Signal Station—Signalmen, £180; Mount Louis Signal Station, £30; Wardens' salaries, £209 4s.; total, £1209. The salaries paid by the board last year were as follows:—Harbour Master, £300, with quarters and uniform; Deputy Harbour Master, £200, with uniform; Boat's Crew, £390 18s.; Secretary to board, £375; Assistant Secretary, £200; Clerk, £25; Master Warden, £200; Mount Nelson Signalman, £110, with quarters and fuel; Assistant Signalman, £80, with quarters







H.M.S. " WALLAROO," HOBART HARBOUR.

and fuel; Battery Point Signal Station Signalman, £125, with quarters; Shipwright Surveyor, £50; Pilot, £225, with quarters and fuel; Boatmen—one at £88 15s., and the other at £72, with quarters and fuel; Wharfs—Foreman of Works, £225; Shipping Master, allowance from the board, in addition to his fees, £125; total, £2566 13s.

There is every indication that the traffic of the port is increasing at a satisfactory rate. The imports in 1897 amounted in value to £555,949, and in 1898 to £615,198, while for the first half of 1899 they totalled £330,771. A similar satisfactory increase is perceptible in the exports, which were as follows:—1897, £624,957; 1898, £626,542; and for the first half of 1899, £482,269. The duties for the same periods were £151,158, £173,264, and £89,689 respectively. Complete returns in regard to the shipping of the port, the tonnage of goods handled on the wharfs, and so forth, have not been kept. From the records of the Government Statistician, however, it is ascertained that in 1897–277 vessels, of 320,520 tons, entered the port of Hobart with cargoes, and 22, of 9462 tons, in ballast; while in 1898–236 vessels, of 341,671 tons, arrived with cargoes, and 25 vessels, of 6350 tons, in ballast. The departures in 1897 numbered 313 vessels, of 330,410 tons, with cargoes, and 6 vessels, of 174 tons, in ballast; while in 1898 the departures were as follows:—304 vessels, of 357,455 tons, with cargoes, and 6 vessels, of 3091 tons, in ballast. At one time nearly the whole trade of the port was done by sailing vessels; now, the reverse is the case, as last year out of 236 arrivals, with cargoes, only 28 were sailers, while of those which came in ballast (25) only one was a steamer. Of those which cleared out 266 steamers and 38 sailing vessels left with cargoes, and the six which left in ballast were all sailers. Steam has not only largely displaced sail, but the size of the vessels registered at the port of Hobart, of 10,871 tons net register.

The fact that there are no tugs, employed only as such, proves that towage is seldom required at Hobart. When a sailing vessel, however, does need the services of a steamer, the channel boats and the coasting steamers, as well as Messrs. O'May's ferry boats, are ready to do the work. Under the circumstances there can scarcely be said to be any fixed rates; but for removals the charge usually made is £3 from the stream to the wharf and out again for a vessel up to 1000 tons, and £4 for a vessel above that size. For towing a vessel to and from sea, the charge is as may be agreed upon.

All vessels entering in are charged $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton register, harbour-master's fees, the maximum charge being £7 10s. for any one service so performed.

At one time the boarding of vessels was done by means of a whaleboat; but some time ago the board obtained a steam launch, the "Egeria," with which the work is now done swiftly and satisfactorily, and with the minimum of trouble and

discomfort.

In order to afford an opportunity for comparison with other ports, the charges which a vessel arriving in Hobart from British and foreign ports has to pay are given:—A sailing vessel or steamship of 1000 tons register would have to pay compulsorily—Light dues, 3d. per ton; maximum, £25. Pilotage, 4d. per ton for steamers, and 6d. per ton for sailing vessels; maximum, £15; minimum, £4. Outward pilotage, half the above rates; maximum, £5. Harbour-master's fees, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton; maximum, £7 10s. There is also a charge for the use of gas on the wharfs, for the lamps in the sheds, of 5s. per lamp per night. A vessel is not compelled to take a pilot, but payment has to be made as if the services of a pilot had been availed of.

In order to provide for the satisfactory adjustment of ships' compasses, the board has placed proper swinging buoys in the river off Government House, and the work is performed by the harbour-master. Opposite to the buoys, on the Beltana side of the river, there is a mark, which is called magnetic, to take bearings from, and vessels up to any size can be swung. The fees are:—A vessel of 100 tons and under, £1; up to 300 tons, £2; and £1 extra if the magnets are adjusted.

Facilities for repairing ships at Hobart are much greater than the demand, although a few months ago the Admiralty were sounded with a view to the construction of a graving dock here suitable for Her Majesty's ships and vessels of the largest size. The proposal, as was expected in many quarters, did not meet with favour, and, as before, the larger class of vessels will have to go elsewhere to have repairs effected, that is, vessels of over 1500 tons. There are four slips in Hobart, the principal being that of R. Kennedy and Sons, on Battery Point, which is 219 feet in length, 13 feet at the far end of the cradle, and 24 feet at the after end, and is capable of taking up a vessel of 1000 tons capacity. The largest vessel ever taken up was the steamer Flinders, 948 tons, some eighteen or nineteen years ago, and the last vessel on the ways (August, 1899) was the Union Company's "Orowaiti." There is, unfortunately, little or nothing doing in this line now, and but little hope is entertained of there being any improvement, at any rate in the immediate future. Dalgleish and Taylor's (late McGregor's) slip, in the Domain, is 150 feet in length, 10 feet at the far end, and 18 feet at the after end, its capacity being a vessel of 450 tons. Mackey's slip, next to Messrs. Kennedy's, on Battery Point, is 120 feet long, 5 feet at the far end, and 9 feet at the after end, its capacity being a vessel of 250 tons. Then there is McPherson's slip, which is of about the same dimensions as Mackey's. All ordinary repairs to both iron and wooden ships of the sizes mentioned can be effected here, where it is necessary they should be slipped; but other repairs are carried out by the various engineering shops, etc., with

expedition, and at moderate rates.

As in other places, the moral and spiritual welfare, as well as the physical comfort of the sailors, visiting the port has received attention. Sixteen years ago a Sailors' Rest was established on lines similar to those of Miss Weston's institutions in England, which have proved so successful, and it is still in existence, though it can hardly be said to have flourished exceedingly. It is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Association, and the premises, which are situated in Salamanca Place, near Montpelier Street, provide board and lodging accommodation for about 100 men, in addition to a reading-room, and a large apartment on the second floor which is used as a club-room, and in which are a grand piano, bagatelle table, draughts, and other materials for indoor games and amusements. So far as it has gone, good work has been done by the institution; but owing to the falling off in the number of deep sea sailing vessels visiting the port, the visitors to the home are very much smaller than in former years; in fact, unless a man-of-war happens to arrive, scarcely anyone goes to the home in winter time. The place appears to be clean and well kept under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Vimpany; but if more funds were available, it certainly might be made a little brighter and more cheerful. 1898 shows that during the year 948 beds and 1479 meals had been supplied, and that 59 boarders had been accommodated, while 269 visitors had the free use of the reading-room and concert hall. The Naval League, which was only recently established, has a large apartment, rent free, in the premises. This is provided solely for men of the Royal Navy, and was furnished by means of public subscriptions and a grant from the Government. There is a grand piano, a bagatelle table, etc., in the room. A large number of men of the fleet availed themselves of the accommodation on the last occasion of the Royal Arthur and her consorts being here, and they expressed themselves as well pleased with the Rest generally, and their own portion of it in particular. There is also a Mariners' Church, which was erected many years ago. This is a fine stone building situated at the bottom of Elizabeth Street, facing the wharf, in which services are held of an unsectarian character.

Military.

OBART is the headquarters of the defence force of the colony, and from it is administered the whole of the various branches. The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief, and the Hon. William Moore, Chief Secretary, is also Minister of Defence. Colonel Legge is the Commandant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wallack has command of the infantry forces, and under their direction there has undoubtedly been an improvement in the tone and condition of the forces generally, though much is yet required to be done. The military spirit of the colony is beyond question, but more encouragement will have to be given before the defence force of Tasmania is in the condition it ought to be. There is a small body of permanent artillery at Hobart, to look after the guns in the Bluff and Alexandra Forts, and, in addition, four separate corps, viz., the Southern Tasmanian Artillery, the 1st Battalion Infantry Regiment, the Tasmanian Torpedo Corps, and the Southern Tasmanian Cadet Corps, each of which is referred to at some length below in the order stated. At the time of writing, the outlook for the empire is not altogether peaceful, and it behoves each state to do its best to see that its defences are what they should be. Tasmania has all the raw material with which to do her part; military training and capacity, together with the needful expenditure, are what are required to make this as effective as it should be, and we have no hesitation in saying that they also are to be found within her own borders.

Colonel WILLIAM VINCENT LEGGE, late Lieutenant-Colonel R.A., Commandant of the Forces, Tasmania, was born at Cullenswood, Tasmania, in September, 1841. He went to England as a child, and was educated principally at Bath, and in France and Germany; passed into the Royal Academy in 1860, and obtained his commission in 1862 in the Royal Artillery. He served at Dover for two years, and afterwards for three years at Shoeburyness with the Experimental Batteries, and passed through the School of Gunnery, getting the usual certificates. He served in Melbourne in 1867 and 1868 with No. 7 Battery, 2nd Brigade; and on the Imperial troops being withdrawn from the Australian colonies, he was sent to Ceylon, where he remained from 1868 till 1877, serving in various regimental and staff positions at Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalee. Whilst in Ceylon, Colonel Legge gave his attention to the pursuit of natural history, to which he had been devoted from early years. He became a member of the Royal Asiatic Society, of which he acted as secretary, and while in that position he reorganised the Museum at Colombo, which was in every sense in a state of dilapidation. He also continued the ornithological work so well commenced by Mr. Edgar Layard, forming an immense collection of birds, which was the groundwork of his well-known standard work on the "Birds of Ceylon." Leaving Ceylon in 1877, he returned to England, and served at Portsmouth till the end of 1888. Being instructor of gunnery to his brigade, he was given the work of arming the new forts at Spithead, mounting the heavy guns in two of them. He was then offered a position

on the scientific staff of the School of Gunnery, but owing to being fully occupied in literary work, viz., in the preparation of his "Birds of Ceylon," he declined it, accepting in lieu thereof the appointment of adjutant of militia artillery, which afforded him more leisure to pursue his favourite bent. While at Aberystwith, serving with the militia brigade, he completed and published



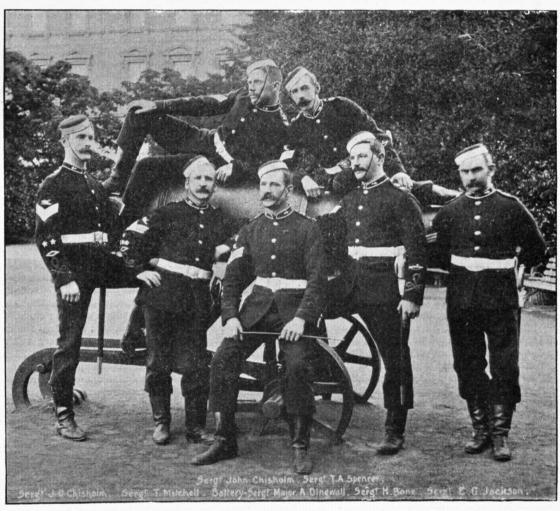
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., COL. W. V. LEGGE.

his book, which has met with wide acceptance by scientific bodies, and is, as said before, the standard work on the subject. At various times during his service in the Imperial Army, Colonel Legge had displayed marked interest in the defence of the Derwent; and on that account, in 1883, on the recommendation of Sir Peter Scratchley, he was offered

the command of the forces in Tasmania. He accepted the offer, and retired from the Imperial Service with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in March of that year. Prior to coming to the colony, Colonel Legge passed through the torpedo course on the "Vernon" at Portsmouth, and, in conjunction with Sir Peter Scratchley and General Hardinge Steward, R.E., the then Military Adviser, ordered the new breech-loading guns for the colony, at Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. He took up the command of the Tasmanian forces in December, 1883, and continued in that position until June, 1890, being twice re-engaged, when, owing to the Government retrenching their expenditure, his second re-engagement ceased, his services having met with recognition from the Home authorities, though very slightly from the Government under which he served. During the time he occupied the office of Commandant, the forces were entirely reorganised, the batteries on the Derwent were armed with the new guns ordered from England, and during the war scare of 1885, the Alexandra battery was added to and completed, while afterwards the electric light was installed at One Tree Point, and various other improvements were made to the defence of the country. In 1898, on the retirement of Colonel Cox, who was provisionally in command of the forces, the appointment was again offered to Colonel Legge, and he accepted it and has held the position since. Colonel Legge is a fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon), of the Zoological Society of England, late fellow of the Linnean Society (England), and member of the British and American Ornithological Unions.

THE SOUTHERN TASMANIAN ARTILLERY.

The first Artillery Corps started in Hobart was the Hobart Volunteer Artillery, which was formed on the 30th December, 1859. Captain A. F. Smith was commander for a short time, and about the beginning of 1860, Captain William Tarleton assumed command, a position he retained until the disbandment of the corps in 1877. All corps in the island were disbanded on the 31st December, 1867, and reorganised the following month, this step being taken owing to there being so many corps, that it was considered desirable to reduce the number, as well as to place the remainder on a more satisfactory footing. In 1878, Dr. E. L. Crowther, M.H.A., revived the volunteer movement, and one result of his patriotic efforts was the formation of the present Southern Tasmanian Artillery, of which he was appointed commanding officer. He held the rank of Major until 1884, when he resigned his commission, and was succeeded in the command by the then senior Captain, now Lieutenant-Colonel T. M. Evans, who still retains the position. Captain Evans was promoted to be Major on taking over the control of the corps, was further promoted to be brevet Lieutenant-Colonel during the Queen's jubilee, and had the Volunteer Officers' Decoration conferred upon him in 1894. Soon after its formation, the Southern Tasmanian



W. WILLIAMSON, HOBART,
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN TASMANIAN ARTILLERY.

Artillery was called out for active service, that being the only time in its history. This was on the 27th June, 1878, on the occasion of the celebrated Chiniquy riots. The men were on duty for three or four days, case shot was served out for the guns and carbine ammunition to the men, but fortunately there was no occasion to expend either, the events passing off bloodlessly so far as the troops were concerned. The Southern Tasmanian Artillery has always received great praise for discipline and efficiency, and at present it admittedly stands second to no other corps in those respects. The standard is five feet seven inches high and thirty-five inches round the chest, and great care is exercised in recruiting, so as to secure a well-balanced desirable class of men in all respects. The field guns used by the corps are two thirteen-pounder B.L., Armstrong's make, which, though good of their kind, are somewhat out of date. Periodical drills are held at the Battery at the Bluff, and also at the Alexandra Battery with the big guns; and field artillery drill, as well as infantry movements, is also practiced. The corps do not get enough ammunition to practice with, but that is a complaint everywhere prevalent. The corps numbers eighty officers and men.

Colonel Evans takes a great pride in his battery. This is easily understood when it is recollected that he has been a member of it (practically, the old artillery and the present corps are the same) for nearly forty years, having joined in January, 1860, as a gunner. He passed through all the grades in succession as a non-commissioned officer; and since gaining his first commission has been promoted step by step to his present rank. No officer in the Service is more respected—as much for his personal qualities as for his military efficiency.

TASMANIAN INFANTRY.—1st BATTALION.

The residents of this colony, and particularly the native born, have proved beyond doubt that the martial qualities of the race are not likely to deteriorate in this land. The princely contribution made by the colonists to the fund raised for the sick and wounded during the Russian war of 1854-6, was a striking testimony alike to their benevolent instincts, their intense patriotic feeling, and their military ardour, because only people filled with warm appreciation of the brave deeds of the British troops at Balaclava, at bloody Inkermann, and the other battlefields of the Crimea, could have acted with the spontaneity, unanimity, and generosity which the colonists of Tasmania so markedly displayed on that memorable occasion. Even before the Imperial troops were wholly withdrawn from these colonies a desire was manifested here to assist the mother country by raising local forces, and early in 1860 the movement in Tasmania assumed tangible shape. The first military force established in Hobart consisted of rifle companies, viz., the Masonic Rifles, the Independent Order of Oddfellows Rifles, and the Manchester Unity Rifles, the membership of these companies being confined solely to the friendly societies named. They were subsequently designated the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Rifles respectively, and with the change in name came also a change in the constitution of the corps, other than Masons or Oddfellows being permitted to join. In July of the same year (1860) another corps was started in Hobart, named the City Guards, and was placed under the command of Major-afterwards Sir J. M.-Wilson, while the Buckingham Rifles, a suburban corps with headquarters at New Town, also came into being under the command of the Hon. T. Y. Lowes. Brown's River had previously raised a rifle company, so that the martial spirit prevailing was pretty strong. In 1863 these infantry companies were amalgamated into one administrative regiment, of which the Hon. J. M. Wilson was appointed commander, and Sergeant-Major Alderton staff sergeant-major, the latter appointment dating from July, 1863. Matters in relation to the infantry remained unaltered until 31st December, 1867, when, for various reasons, the infantry forces were disbanded. For nearly eleven years thereafter there was no infantry in the colony, partly owing to a falling off in the interest at one time felt in the volunteer movement, and in some measure due to an opinion held in certain influential quarters that infantry was not necessary in the then condition of affairs. In 1878, however, the designs of Russia were regarded with such grave suspicion that a war scare was created, and with this incentive to action the community were raised to a high pitch of military enthusiasm. The authorities lost no time in taking advantage of this movement by raising and reorganising the forces throughout the colony. In the capital four companies of infantry were quickly enrolled up to the full strength of 80 members each, a total of 320, and embodied in the Tasmanian Rifle Regiment, which remained in existence until about a couple of years ago. The first captains of companies were—No. 1, J. G. Davies (now retired lieut.colonel); No. 2, Thomas Marsden; No. 3, J. O'Boyle; No. 4, W. H. Smith. H. M. Hull was paymaster, and James M. Clarke adjutant. Lieut.-Colonel St. Hill had command of the regiment. At the outset of the regiment's career the standard measurements were—height, 5 feet 8 inches, and chest 36 inches, and recruits were easily obtainable; while now the standard height is but 5 feet 6 inches, and the chest measurement 35 inches, and there is a difficulty in obtaining suitable men. This is not matter for surprise, seeing how little inducement there is for a man to render military service to the State. At one time money prizes were offered for shooting, and awards were also given for efficiency in drill, etc., but when the depression came upon the colony all such aid was refused, and the result is just what might be expected-suitable men will not come forward to do work for the benefit of the State and not only receive no return but actually have to pay for the privilege. One of the most interesting incidents in the career of the Tasmanian Rifle Regiment was the presentation to it of colours made by Lady Weld and her daughters during the governorship of Sir Frederick Weld. The colours have always been greatly admired, and are warmly cherished by the members. Another important event was the order for active service received during the Chiniquy riots, the first and last order of the kind received. The response was in every sense creditable. Out of 300 men on the regimental books 297 answered to their names on the parade, and were supplied with five rounds of ball cartridge. They were on duty for several days, but the disturbance which they were called out to quell ended without their active intervention being necessary. Of the three absentees, one was ill in bed, and one was out of the colony, while the third was the only one unaccounted for at the time, and he had to answer for his conduct afterwards before a court-martial. With a view of inducing greater interest in the infantry forces a movement was initiated about two years ago in which Major—now Lieut.-Colonel—Watchorn took a leading and successful part, and that was the establishment of district companies, and embodying the whole of the infantry of the colony into one regiment of three battalions, with headquarters at Hobart, Launceston, and Ulverstone respectively. The scheme was given effect, and so far has worked satisfactorily. Lieut.-Col. E. T. Watchorn has command of No. 1 Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Martin of No. 2, and Major Brown of No. 3. Of No. 1. Battalion the headquarters company is commanded by Capt. Hickson, the central company by Captain Westbrook, the Glenorchy company by Lieut. Coldstream, the Sandy Bay company by Lieut. Sansom, the Bellerive company by Lieut. Tinning, the Channel company (comprising all the Huon detachments) by Captain Innes, the Geeveston company by Lieut. Geeves, and the West Coast company by Capt. the Hon. A. Morrisby. The total strength of the 1st Battalion is approximately 600, officers and men. Taking all the circumstances of the force into consideration the infantry is a credit to the country; the material is undoubtedly excellent, and with a little more encouragement the regiment would be fit to rank with the best of the mainland regiments, or, as they will shortly be called, the Federal Regiments of Australia. Lieut.-Col. Watchorn, who has command of No. 1 Battalion, has been an enthusiastic soldier since he joined the force as a recruit in April, 1878, He rose step by step in the service until appointed to command the regiment on the 1st January, 1898, when he held the rank of major. He was promoted to his present rank, brevet lieut.-colonel, on 18th January, 1899. An expert rifle shot, Colonel Watchorn held the proud position of champion of the colony for three consecutive years, viz., 1884-5-6; and he had the further distinction of being chosen as a member of the combined team which went to England in 1886 as representatives of Australia, and took part in the Kolapore Cup competition. The team did not win the coveted prize, but held a fairly good

place when the competition was over. In other directions Major Watchorn has proved his military capacity, and it has been freely acknowledged, as is evidenced by the high position to which he has attained in a comparatively brief period.

When the infantry force was first formed it was armed with the now ancient Enfield. Later on this weapon was replaced by the Snider, and next with the Martini-Henry, which is the present arm of the force. Recently a shipment of Martini-Enfields have arrived—500 in number,—and will be served out to the men as soon as deemed advisable. This is regarded by experts as a better weapon than even the Lee-Metford, although not a Magazine rifle. It has a bore of 303, and, with cordite ammunition as a charge, has a range of 2050 yards, and a good marksman can fire thirty-five shots a minute from it.

TASMANIAN ENGINEERS.

About the middle of the year 1883 the proposal was first mooted to form what was then called the Tasmanian Torpedo Corps. This was brought about principally upon the recommendation of Colonel Scratchley, R.E. The whole of the colonies at this time were engaged in reorganising their defence. Towards the beginning of the year 1884 the corps was in full working order, under the command of Captain Boddam, R.E., and with him was Lieut. Robert Henry, electrician. The following have been commanding officers for different periods in succession to Captain Boddam: - Lieut. Burnett, Lieut. J. J. McDonald, Lieut. J. Clarke, Lieut.—now Major—Robert Henry, and the present commanding officer, Capt. H. E. Packer.

A torpedo boat with an average of about seventeen knots speed was purchased by the Government in connection with this line of defence, but unfortunately this possession is not taken advantage of as it should be, probably on the score

of expense.

Upon the retirement of Major Henry from the position of commanding officer, in 1897, Lieut. Packer was appointed to take his place, and during the present year was promoted to the rank of captain. It is to this officer that the present prosperous condition of the corps is largely due, owing to the untiring energy brought to bear, and the keen interest displayed in the details of the working of the corps. The rest of the personnel of the corps consists of one lieutenant, A. C. Parker, in whom the Engineers have a thoroughly experienced electrical engineer, one quartermaster-sergeant, one colour sergeantmajor, and the usual complement of lesser non-commissioned officers, which, together with the rank and file, brings the strength up to about sixty men.

Since Captain Packer took charge the old tunics have been discarded in favour of the new field service jackets for ordinary drill work, the corps being supplied with handsome dress uniforms, for use on special occasions, the tunic of which is made of fine red cloth with black velvet facings, and when in review order the men have a particularly smart and soldier-like

appearance.

The work of the corps is divided into three classes, probably the chief of which is the submarine mining and electric light branch. This is presided over by Lieut. A. C. Parker. Lectures on these subjects are given at intervals during the year by the late commanding officer, Major Henry, and others, which are listened to with great attention and interest by the members of the corps. Another class consists of the signallers, the efficiency of which should be very gratifying to those in authority, some of the smartest flag and lamp signallers in the island being found here. A third section is the knotting and splicing class. This, to a layman, may appear an uninteresting portion of the work, but it is not so in reality. The work is most interesting, and its utility is fully exemplified at the annual training, when heavy weights have to be raised, and parted ropes spliced.

The corps is not neglected in the matter of infantry drill, this being rightly looked upon as an essential portion of their instruction. The Engineers are justly proud of their collective and individual prowess on the rifle range, some of the first shots in Tasmania being members of the Rifle Club which is part and parcel of the corps. At the last meeting of the Tasmanian Rifle Association a team of ten men carried off a splendid challenge cup, beating teams from every part of the

colony, and establishing a record score for ten shots.

SOUTHERN TASMANIAN CADET CORPS.

In 1897, Lieutenant-Colonel Watchorn, now commanding 1st Battalion Tasmanian Infantry Regiment, determined to make an effort to form a Cadet Corps in the capital. His object was twofold: to get the boys and youths who loiter about the streets of an evening in an aimless fashion and train them to habits of discipline and respect, and, secondly, to add to the defence force of the colony a branch that would prove of great and increasing value. At the outset he was successful beyond his most sanguine expectations. The corps was formed in September, 1897, there being five companies of about fifty members each, more than sufficient boys offering to complete the strength. Colonel—then Major—Watchorn was appointed to the command of the corps, and the lieutenants were G. A. Roberts, R. E. Snowden, E. N. Snowden, George E. Bond, Gordon Douglas, J. E. Mulcahy; paymaster, A. J. Jackson; and Lieut. A. K. Fysh adjutant. The boys, who were drawn from all classes of society, showed intense interest in the instruction given to them by their officers, and the latter in their turn were zealous and attentive, and rapidly profited by the classes which were formed to enable them to obtain a more complete knowledge of their duties. The result was that at the first Queen's Birthday parade, which the cadets attended on 24th May, 1898, they made a very brave show indeed, their marching and general turn-out being most favorably commented upon. His Excellency the Governor (Lord Gormanston), an old soldier himself, took occasion to single out the corps for special commendation, referring particularly to their steadiness in the ranks and their excellent marching; and the commandant was none the less eulogistic. Colonel Watchorn retained command till the beginning of February, 1899, when he was succeeded by Captain W. H. Buckland, who has been connected with the defence force for a number of years, and shows a special aptitude for dealing with cadet battalions. On the whole, the behaviour of the lads has been exceptionally good. considering that they include all kinds, from the college student to the factory boy; but it is felt that there is a lack of control in the case of boys who do not attend some school, as there is practically no means of punishment should such boys commit offences, beyond dismissal from the corps. An effort is therefore being make to obtain boys from the various schools and colleges. such as Hutchins School, St. Mary's School, Queen's College, etc., and should this be successful, as there is every reason to hope it will be, the general tone and discipline of the cadets are expected to immediately improve. The boys are from about fourteen to eighteen years of age; they pay from 12s. to 13s. each towards the cost of their uniforms, which are of khakee with scarlet facings, and field service cap; and they are armed with the ordinary service Martini-Henry carbine. There is an excellent fife and drum band connected with the corps, numbering 30 members, under Bandmaster Watkins. The boys are occasionally taken down to the butts at Sandy Bay, where they are trained in rifle shooting, in which they have made satisfactory progress. Lieut. Fysh is now quartermaster to the 1st Battalion, and he has been succeeded in the adjutancy of the cadets by Lieut. Read, an officer of eight years' service in the Imperial Army.

RIFLE BUTTS.

The Metropolitan Rifle Butts are situated at Sandy Bay, a short distance from the city on the right-hand side of the road leading to Brown's River. Roughly, the area is about ten acres, and there is a range up to 800 yards. Up till now the marking has been performed on the group system. There are five groups of targets, each group having four targets, and they are connected at each firing point with the telephone. Four men fire at the targets in the one group, and the officer in charge rings a bell, when the marker comes out of his shelter along the line of targets, and marks the shots, the same procedure being followed in regard to each group. This has been proved to be the best system of marking up till the present. On the introduction of the new 303 (Martini-Enfield) rifle, however, a change has been deemed imperative, and canvas targets are to be substituted for the present iron plates. The velocity of the bullet from the new arm is so great that it "splashes" all round, rendering the markers' duties absolutely dangerous, and for that reason alone resort to canvas targets is necessary. There are many different kinds of canvas targets proposed, and, though no final decision has yet been come to as to which will be adopted at Hobart, it is very probable that "the balance system" will be settled upon. By this means the one target is being exposed and shot at while the other at the end of the balance is being repaired and made ready for the next shots, and there is, as compared with the present system, absolutely no danger to the marker. Altogether there has been of late years a very great improvement in the conditions of rifle shooting in Hobart, and when those proposed to be adopted are realised there will be every facility for the acquirement of increased skill in this most important adjunct to the modern soldier's effectiveness and efficiency, viz., "straight shooting." The arrangements generally at the butts are creditable, and as the site is convenient, as well as picturesque, riflemen may reasonably be expected to put up a good record for the future. In past years the colony possessed many splendid shots, and there is every reason to hope that, as rifle shooting is steadily on the increase, and country rifle corps have been established, the reputation of Tasmania in this regard will be enhanced in the immediate future.

HOBART MILITARY CLUB.

With a view of bringing the officers of the various branches of the defence force into closer contact with each other, and to promote feelings of harmony and good fellowship, as well as to afford opportunity for an interchange of ideas on matters of interest and importance to the separate corps, a proposal was made some time ago to establish a Military Club in the capital. An institution having objects similar to those stated above was formed in Launceston some two years ago, and has proved an undoubted success, and it was felt that the capital should not be behind hand. The idea caught on at once, and in August, 1899, the club was formed with every prospect of success. Membership is open to all branches of the services, and at the time of writing about fifty members are enrolled. Lieut.-Colonel Evans is president, Lieut.-Colonel Watchorn vice-president, and the Premier, Minister of Defence, Commmandant, and the paid staff are honorary members. The club, which has rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, will be conducted on the lines of similar institutions in the Australian colonies, and gives promise of a bright and prosperous future.

TASMANIAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

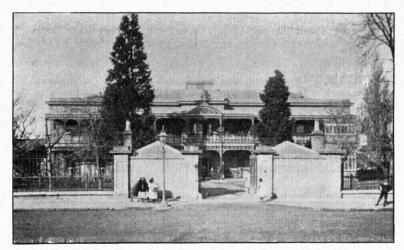
The Tasmanian Rifle Association was founded in the year 1887, with a view of encouraging "members of the defence force of the colony to become proficient in the use of the weapon with which they are armed, and to promote rifle shooting throughout the colony." His Excellency the Governor was patron, the Commandant was president, the council was composed of officers of the defence force both north and south, while Captain—now Lieut.-Colonel—Albert Read was hon treasurer, and Major-now Lieut.-Colonel-J. G. Davies acted as honorary secretary, and was, in fact, the leading spirit of the whole movement, and has continued to be so up till the present. Any member of the defence force could join on payment of 5s. per annum, and any outsider on payment of £1 per annum, while a donor of £10 became a life member. There was a fair response to the appeals made to join, about 220 members enrolling themselves. For a time there was a prospect of the Association being a very great success, but although it has done good work in bringing the members of all branches of the defence force together, and has helped materially to improve the quality of rifle shooting throughout the island, these desirable ends have only been achieved as the result of the efforts of two or three enthusiastic members, notably of Lieut.-Colonel Davies, who has devoted his time, money, and labour unsparingly to forwarding its interests. The result is that Tasmania has of late years taken a creditable part in intercolonial contests, and rifle shooting has extended and improved greatly. In the last Federal match fired at Sydney Tasmania was fourth, while the Hobart Garrison Club won the teams' match, beating no fewer than sixty-three teams, representing all the best shots in the southern hemisphere. The annual rifle meeting was held at Hobart on 27th and 28th December, when the entries were most satisfactory, and the shooting was good. Colonel Davies, who is also hon. secretary of the Federal Rifle Association, is now endeavouring to arrange a match between Canada, Great Britain, and Australia, to be fired annually at Bisley, in Canada, and in Australia alternatively. His strenuous endeavours have resulted in the premiers of Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia agreeing to share in an expenditure of £2,000, either for sending a team to England, or for entertaining the teams that may come to Australia. No answer has yet been received from England to the proposal, but the Canadian authorities write that they will consider the

General Government Institutions.

THE HOBART GENERAL HOSPITAL.

T was established away back in the early days of the colony; and if what tradition says be true, its reputation did not stand so high in the first stages of its career as it does at the present day. However that may be is not material, for the purpose of the writer of the present article is only to put on permanent record some facts in connection with the institution of to-day. Situated on a block of land comprising roughly about two acres, the Hobart General Hospital has a most central position, and from a sanitary point of view its stituation cannot justly be taken exception to. It has frontages to Campbell, Liverpool, and Argyle Streets, and, as our photographs show, presents an appearance which adds considerably to that portion of the city in which it is situated. Wholly a Government institution under the Imperial régime, it continued so until 1877, when the present system of management was inaugurated, and the improvement since then in the internal arrangements as well as the external appearance of the buildings has been remarkable. Then there was only what is now known as the "main building," capable of accommodating about eighty patients, with practically the most primitive arrangements outside the necessities of the institution; now, there is a well appointed hospital, in every detail, with accommodation for 148 patients, and one that would do credit to any city. The first addition that was made to the original structure was the "new hospital," situated directly at the back of the main building, some distance away. Intended mainly for female cases, it has since been found necessary to utilise it for the purpose of a children's hospital, and also as an infectious diseases ward. There are altogether eight wards in this building, with sixty-four beds. The next addition was the officers' quarters and dispensary, also a stone building facing Argyle Street, which is well situated and arranged for the administrative duties carried on in it; and then followed the erection of the mortuary building, which is also the morgue for the city. In passing, it may be said that this is a well-appointed adjunct, so much so that it is proposed to erect one on the same lines in Dunedin, New Zealand. A part of this building is fitted up as refractory wards for the confinement of female patients, who either develop dementia in the hospital or are sent to Hobart







GENERAL HOSPITAL, HOBART.

from the country districts for transmission to New Norfolk. In the rear of the main building, at the north-eastern corner, are the male refractory wards, which are practically a receiving house for lunatics for the whole colony, as are the female wards. While such an arrangement is practically outside the work of a general hospital, and is admitted to be so, it is at least satisfactory to know that the patients so forwarded are only kept for one night, being then forwarded on to New Norfolk. The operating theatre is the next building to which the visitor's attention is invited. This was erected by means of the Solomon bequest of £1000, which was left to the institution by the late Mr. Joseph Solomon, who sat as a member of the board for many years. He left it to the Committee of the Hospital to be expended as they in their wisdom thought best; and as an operating theatre had been urgently required for many years, and the Government could not be induced to supply the funds which were necessary for its erection, the Committee resolved to build it themselves. Their wisdom in so deciding has been amply justified by the results, the equipment of the hospital having been added to in a most important particular, and the operations, since performed, having turned out much more successfully than under the old order of things. In this connection it is pointed out that the confidence of the public in the institution has greatly increased since the theatre was provided, and that cases which were formerly sent to Melbourne for treatment as a matter of course, are now dealt with here. The new nurses' home, which was erected about six years ago, has accommodation for twenty-five nurses, and four or five female servants, and is not only an attractive building from the outside, but has an exceedingly comfortable and well-arranged interior. The officers' quarters and

administrative block include the secretary's office, board room, house surgeon's office, and casualty room. The annual cost of each occupied bed in the hospital in 1882 was £82 14s. 5d. In 1898 the cost was reduced to £60 12s. 10d. The cash paid by patients or their friends for their maintenance in the hospital in 1882 was £222 16s. 11d., plus £91 credit for medicines, etc., supplied to other institutions; and for 1898 £822 9s. 3d., plus credit for cost of medicines supplied to Her Majesty's Gaol, Government institutions, and out-patients, etc., £633 15s., or in all £1416 4s. 3d. The number of indoor patients in 1882 was 991, and in 1898 the number was 1403. The out-patients in 1882 were 4737, and in 1898 5279; while the expenditure for the year 1887 was £8451 16s. 8d.; while for 1898 it was only £7349 8s., showing a reduction of £1102 8s. 8d., although the number of cases treated was so much larger than those dealt with in 1887. Out of 1403 patients admitted to the Hospital in 1898, 545 came from the country districts, while in the previous year the proportion of country cases was even larger. "As showing the comparative cost of hospitals conducted under the elective system, attention is directed to the Alfred Hospital, Melbourne, where the cost per occupied bed for the last year was £71 6s., and the report from the Adelaide Hospital (1897), conducted on the same principle, was £71 1s. 10d. The cost per occupied bed in the Hobart General Hospital last year (1898), notwithstanding the extraordinary strain placed upon it by the typhoid epidemic, was only £60 12s. 10d.; the total number of typhoid fever patients being 272, and as many as 154 being under treatment at one time. In comparing the cost of this Hospital with the Melbourne and Adelaide institutions, it must be borne in mind that the cost of food, etc., on the mainland is much cheaper than in Tasmania. The public have from time to time signified their confidence in the Board as at present constituted; and have shown their appreciation in a tangible form by the very liberal bequests that on several occasions have been left to the Institution. The late Mr. Joseph Solomon, for many years a member of the Board, left £1000, with the express condition that should the Board be abolished within a certain time, the bequest should be transferred to the Benovolent Society. Mr. John Linay bequeathed £50; Mr. Charles Abbott, £500; Mr. Arthur Leake, £1000; Mr. R. C. Smith, £75; and Mrs. Rose Grimstone, £500."

The Board of Management is as follows: -Chairman, Donald McMillan; The Mayor; John Baily; Richard S. Bright, M.R.C.S. England; George Kerr; Gamaliel H. Butler, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Edward L. Crowther, M.D.; C. Harbottle; John Mitchell; Edward Maher; G. S. Seabrook; Robert Snowden; Thomas Bennison; W. F. Brownell, Vice-Chairman; Thomas Whitesides; John Edgar Wolfhagen, M.B., C.M., Edinburgh; Alexander Riddoch. The chairman, Mr. MacMillan, has been a member of the Board ever since it was constituted in 1877. The following is a list of officers of the Hospital:—House Surgeon, Dr. E. J. S. Spark; Assistant House Surgeon and Dispenser, Dr. McGowan; Lady Superintendent, Miss Johnstone-Turnbull; Secretary, Mr. Frank H. Oldham.

At the time of writing, it is interesting to learn, there is less sickness than there has been for the last eighteen months, so far as the Hospital is concerned. There is, however, an extraordinary demand on the accommodation for women, which is taxed to its utmost capacity. This is accounted for by the Hospital being used now much more extensively than before for

It only remains to add that the general management of the Hospital has met with nothing but praise for many years past, except in a few quarters; that the grounds are well laid out and carefully kept, and that the Institution, as a whole, is a credit to the city and the colony.

Mr. FRANK HENRY OLDHAM, Secretary to the General Hospital, Hobart, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Peter Oldham, of Hobart, and was born in the capital in 1859. Educated at the Central School, he entered the Government service (the Postal Department) in 1879, and from there he went to the Audit

Department, and was travelling Audit Inspector for five years, until, in 1890, he was appointed to his present position. He was for many years honorary secretary to the Derwent Sailing Club, and is a great supporter of aquatics. Oldham was married in 1888 to a daughter of the late Mr. William Andrews,

a prominent citizen of Hobart, and has a family of three children. As a freemason, he is a member of the Tasmanian Operative Lodge, No. 1, T.C., and at the present time is worshipful master. Mr. Oldham was for some years secretary to the lodge.

TASMANIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

DREVIOUS to its present development the Public Library, supported partly by Government and partly by private subscription, was established in 1850 by an Act of Council. An annual grant of £100 was given, which in 1854 was increased to £200. In 1859 Parliament granted a pound for each pound subscribed by private members on condition that the Library should be thrown open to the public. The result was not satisfactory. In 1864 the Government grant was withdrawn altogether. This was a fatal blow, and after a fruitless struggle against difficulties the Library collapsed in 1867. Soon after this the Town Hall was built, and, in accordance with the Act authorising money to be borrowed for its construction, rooms were provided therein for a Public Library. In 1870 an Act was passed for the Incorporation and Government of the Institution. Trustees, partly Government and partly Municipal, were provided for, and an Annual Report, including income and expenditure, was requested to be furnished to the Chief Secretary. An Act provided a sum of £250 to clear off outstanding liabilities on condition that the Trustees "place the valuable and extensive collection of works belonging to the Institution in the Town Hall, and render them accessible to the community at large for ever." About this time the Treasurer of the Colony had informed the subscribers that the sum of £1700 derived by Government under the Escheat Act would be placed at the disposal of the Trustees for Library purposes. These arrangements were duly completed, and £1,500 having been invested, the Library was formally inaugurated on 5th September, 1870, by His Excellency Governor Du Cane. Since 1872 the Municipal Council of Hobart has made an annual grant in aid of the Institution. Since the year 1881 Parliament has also made an annual grant in aid.

The Library, which is situated in upstairs rooms of the Town Hall, Macquarie Street, is one of the best arranged Libraries to be found anywhere. The books are admirably classified, and the rooms are bright and cheerful. In addition to the book room, there are well supplied newspaper and magazine rooms. The Institution is kept open to the public from 10 a.m. until 9.30 p.m. on week days, and, since the year 1878, has been open from 2 p.m. until 6 p.m. on Sundays, a privilege fully appreciated and taken advantage of by the public.

The Institution is managed by a body of eight Trustees, of which Sir James Agnew, K.C.M.G., has for many years been chairman. The first Librarian was Mr. S. Hannaford. The present Librarian, Mr. Alfred J. Taylor, was appointed to

the position in January, 1874.

The library and reading rooms are well supplied with the most recent literature, and the requirements of the Institution

will very shortly necessitate the erection of larger and more suitable buildings.

In the store room of the Institution there is a number of files of the early newspapers of the colony, which are both valuable and interesting. These include the Britannia, Cornwall Chronicle, Cornwall Times, Colonial Advocate, Daily News, Hobarton Guardian, Herald, Advertiser, Courier, Home's Weekly Express, Launceston Advertiser, Launceston Times, Leader, Morning Advertiser, People's Advocate, Southern Star, Sydney Gazette, Tasmanian Colonist, Tasmanian Times, Trumpeter, Weekly News, Mercury, News, and others.

Mr. ALFRED J. TAYLOR concluded his twenty-fifth year as Public Librarian with the close of the year 1898. A quarter of a century's continuous service speaks well for the estimation in which he has been held by his employers, and it is not too much to say that, by constant and courteous attention to duties impartially and faithfully discharged, he has earned general esteem. He has been a large contributor to the leading and other columns of the local and colonial press. His persevering and consistent efforts upon the platform and through the press helped largely in such matters as the amelioration of the criminal law, reforms in hospital and asylum management, the establishment of technical education, the extension of the franchise, and other movements of public interest. His contributions to the press are always interesting, and he has lectured upon such varied subjects as art, science, education, and religion. When the mineral fields of Zeehan were first discovered, Mr. Taylor visited the locality at some personal risk, and having satisfied himself that the silver deposits gave promise of a great future he did much towards inspiring confidence in others, and may be regarded as one of the pioneers of the Western silver-fields. He backed his opinion by investing in prospecting associations and mining companies, and at the time of the

bank smash stood to make an independence at the end of that year. He is a frequent lecturer at Our Father's Church (Unitarian), and the poor, who come to him in sickness and trouble, always find



MR. A. J. TAYLOR.

him a friend. At different times he has been elected a member of the Howard Association, the Royal Geographical Society, the Linnean Society,

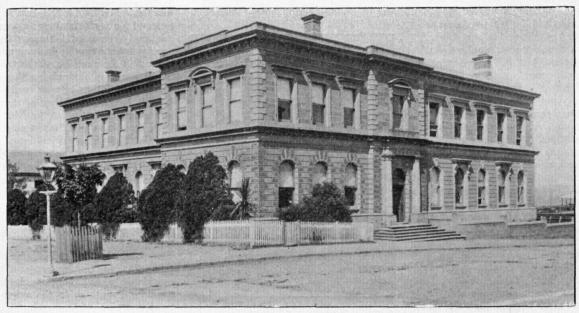
and Royal Colonial Institute, London; the Austral Salon, Melbourne: Ballarat School of Mines, and various other literary, benevolent, and scientific societies. Mr. Taylor has been requested to stand for parliamentary honours, but has always declined. During the past twenty-seven years he has taken a deep interest in the question of the treatment of consumption. Having suffered from this disease before he was twenty years old he tested a system of treatment which restored him to health, and a letter on this subject that he contributed to the Melbourne Argus was widely copied in the Australasian and New Zealand press, with the result that he was inundated with correspondence from all quarters. The Health Officer of Melbourne was interested, and strongly supported his views, and a leading medical authority also supported him through the columns of the Argus. The result has been that Mr. Taylor can point to the recovery of cases, considered almost hopeless, leaving no room for dispute as to the value of the treatment he recommends. At his private residence the Public Librarian has a museum of considerable value. Besides a splendid collection of minerals. it contains many articles of ethnological interest, and the large number of casts covering one wall indicates the interest he takes in the study of criminology.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

THE Royal Society of Tasmania is one of the oldest scientific societies of Australasia, having been constituted on 12th September, 1844. The "Tasmanian Society" had been founded six years previously by Sir John Franklin, the then Governor of the colony, and did excellent work. In 1841 it had 31 resident members, and 38 corresponding members. Of the former there is only one now living, viz., the venerable Sir James Wilson Agnew, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.E.C. Among the latter were Captains Ross and Crozier, R.N., of H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror," which vessels put into the Derwent, after having ascertained the true position of the South Magnetic Pole; the late Sir George Grey, Mr. W. Colenso, of New Zealand, and the great botanist, Sir Joseph Hooker. From an interesting historical sketch, written by Mr. A. Morton, the secretary and librarian of the Society, the following particulars are taken:—"As pointed out in the introductory paper read at the first meeting of the Tasmanian Society, by the Rev. Dr. Lillie, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hobart, the main objects of the founders of the Tasmanian Society were to encourage investigation into the plant and animal life of Tasmania, and into

the mineralogical character and fossil contents of its rocks, and to obtain, as far as possible, faithful and trustworthy records of the interesting forms and laws under which mineral, plant, and vegetable existence exhibit themselves in Tasmania." The papers read during the existence of the parent Society are bound up in three vols., under the heading of "The Tasmanian Journal of Natural Science, Agriculture, and Statistics." The meetings of the first Society always took place at Government House, under the presidency of Sir John Franklin. The following is a list of the papers read, and published in Vol. I. of the Tasmanian Society: - Introductory paper, by the Rev. John Lillie. Callorhynchus Australis, by E. C. Hobson, M.D. On the habits of the Alectura lathami, by J. Gould, F.L.S. On the examination of some fossil wood from Macquarie Plains, Tasmania, by J. D. Hooker, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, H.M.S. "Erebus." Geological remarks, Kerguelen's Island, by R. McCormick, Surgeon, H.M.S. "Erebus." Remarks on the indigenous vegetable productions of Tasmania available as food for man, by Ronald C. Gunn. Catalogue of the Birds of Tasmania, by Rev. J. J. Ewing, F.L.S. Description of a collection of fish found at Port Arthur, Tasmania, by J. Richardson, M.D., F.R.S. On irrigation in Tasmania, by Captain A. F. Cotton. Observations on the blood of the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus, by E. C. Hobson, M.D.

The vocabulary of the Adelaide tribe, by J. P. Gell. Terrestrial Magnetism, by Lieut. J. H. Kay, R.N., H.M.S. "Terror." Remarks on the Physalia pelagica, by Andrew Sinclair. The Birds of Australia, by John Gould, F.L.S. Observations upon the conditions of young marsupial animals, by E. S. P. Bedford. On certain varieties of Australian coal, by Count Strzeleck. Observations on the flora of Geelong, by R. C. Gunn. Descriptions of the instruments employed in the Magnetical Observatory, Tasmania, by Lieut. J. H. Kay, R.N., H.M.S. "Terror." Additions to observations on young marsupials. A Meteorological Table, taken from the observations made at Port Arthur from 1st July, 1837, to 30th June, 1841, by D. A. C. G. Lempriere. A sketch of the Antarctic Regions, embracing a few passing remarks, geological and ornithological, by R. McCormick, Surgeon, H.M.S.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART

MUSEUM, HOBART.

"Erebus." Moral and social characteristics of the aborigines of Tasmania, as gathered from intercourse with the surviving remnant of them now located on Flinders Island, by Rev. T. Dove, late of Flinders Island. On the Mythology of the New Zealanders, by J. Hamlin. Excursion to Port Arthur, D. Burn. Account of the proposed steam-digging machine, by Captain A. F. Cotton. On the occurrence of atmospheric deposits of dust and ashes, with remarks on the drift pumice of the coast of New Holland, by Rev. W. B. Clarke, M.A., F.G.S. Account of Macquarie Harbour, by J. Lempriere. Description of some ferns lately discovered in New Zealand, by W. Colenso. Abstract of Meteorological Observations at the Van Diemen's Land Co.'s establishment, Hampshire Hills, by J. Milligan. The other two volumes contain similar interesting papers. At the termination of Sir John Franklin's office as Governor of Tasmania, in 1843, an address was presented to him by the members of the Society, in which they said, "The friends of science have upon this, and no other claim, ever been treated as your personal friends, and admitted to your domestic circle." On 14th October, 1843, a meeting, consisting of members of the Tasmanian and Horticultural Societies, and of other gentlemen interested in the advance of science and the progress of the Colony, was held at Government House, His Excellency the Governor, Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, Bart., in the chair. The Governor subsequently assigned to the Society a large portion of the Government Garden, with an allowance of £400 a year from the Public Treasury to pay the officers of the Society, and generally to promote its objects.

"On 12th September, 1844, the Governor announced that Her Majesty the Queen had signified her consent to become Patron to the Society; that the constitution of the Society had been approved; that the grant of £400 a year had been confirmed; and that its designation should thenceforward be 'The Royal Society of Van Diemen's Land, for Horticulture,

Botany, and the Advancement of Science.'

"Immediately after the Royal Society had been formed, the Council, in 1844, directed their attention to certain improvements of the Gardens and forming certain roads in the Government Domain. The Horticultural Shows were carried out by the Society—two yearly. In 1848 the Society made the commencement of a Public Library, and in the same year also

Sir Wm. Denison, like Sir John Franklin, took a very great interest in the Society, presiding at the evening meetings, and contributing papers. During the year 1850 the Council were appointed a committee to arrange for a Tasmanian representation at the great Exhibition to take place in London during the following year. The Museum collections increasing very largely, a special general meeting of the members was held on 13th May, 1851, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting measures to get accommodation for the Society and Museum. Up to this time, and since the departure of Sir John Franklin, the members had had accommodation at the Legislative Council for the Museum exhibits, and for the purpose of holding their meetings. Finding the rooms totally inadequate, the Council leased a hall in Harrington Street (now the property of the Athenaum Club). In 1856 the pressing need of a larger building for the Museum collection was again brought under the notice of the Government, also again during the following year; and on 5th September, 1857, the Treasurer wrote stating that the claims of the Society would be considered. In 1858 the present site was given to the Society; also a grant of £3000, conditional on a sum of £1500 being raised by private subscriptions. The energetic secretary (Dr. Milligan) at once set to work, and soon had collected, chiefly from the members of the Society, a sum amounting to over £2000 towards the erection of a new building. Designs were at once called for the new building, the successful architect being Mr. Henry Hunter, of the city of Hobart. In 1860 Dr. Milligan, who had held the position of secretary for so many years, resigned, on account of his leaving for Europe. The Hon, Wm. Archer, F.L.S., M.H.A., kindly undertook to act as secretary, and on his resignation, which took place during the year, Dr. (now Sir James) Agnew consented to fill the office gratuitously, on condition of an assistant secretary being appointed. In 1862 Mr. Thos. Roblin was appointed curator and assistant secretary to the Royal Society's Museum, Mr. F. Abbott, jun., having been appointed to the position of Superintendent to the Botanical Gardens during the year 1859, and in 1884 Mr. A. Morton was appointed to the position on the death of Mr. Roblin. Museum and Botanical Gardens continued under the control and management of the Council of the Society until the year 1885, when the Council of the Royal Society felt that the time had arrived when these two institutions should be nationalised, and they intimated to the Government of the day their willingness to hand over their right, title, and interest, provided that Parliament made them national institutions, with a fixed permanent endowment. An Act was passed by Parliament in December, 1885, the change taking effect from 1st January, 1886. The following Governors have been Presidents of the Society, many of them contributing papers and presiding at the evening meetings:—Sir John Franklin, 1837 to 1843; Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot, 1843 to 1846; C. J. La Trobe, 1846 to 1847; Sir W. T. Denison, 1847 to 1855; Sir Henry Fox Young, 1855 to 1861; Sir T. Gore Browne, 1861 to 1868; Sir C. Du Cane, 1869 to 1874; Sir Frederick Weld, 1875 to 1880; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Lefroy, 1880 to 1881; Sir G. C. Strahan, 1881 to 1886; Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, 1887 to 1892; Viscount Gormanston, 1893."

The following is a list of subjects read at the meetings of the Royal Society:—Mammalia, Aves, Reptilia, Pisces, Conchology, Insecta, Vermes, General Zoology, Botany, Geology, Palæontology, and Mineralogy; Historical Geography,

Ethnology, Astronomy and Meteorology, General Subjects.

The Royal Society and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery are situated at the angle of Argyle and Macquarie Streets, and form a conspicuous block in the architecture of the city. The Museum comprises the "Tasmanian Collection," which is situated in the eastern wing, on the basement, and contains a most admirable collection of the natural products of the colony, including birds, beasts, fishes, reptiles, minerals, ethnological specimens, timber, etc. In the northern wing is a general collection from all parts of the world; next to this is the Royal Society's board-room, containing a large and valuable library. In a room adjoining that containing the general collection are the photographs of Tasmanian scenery, etc., exhibited by the Tourists' Association, which have proved a great source of attraction during the short time they have been there. The Art Gallery, dealt with below, occupies two of the apartments on the first floor, and the third is filled with the Australian and New Zealand collections. Altogether the Museum contains a fine collection of exhibits, which is being constantly added to; and, under Mr.

Morton's able direction, has grown and flourished exceedingly.

The Art Gallery in connection with the Museum has fully realised the expectations of its founders, in that it has afforded a standard of taste in works of art that has had a most beneficial effect on the community generally. The need of such an adjunct to the Museum was long felt, and this became so pressing that in 1886 it was determined to erect a new wing, and utilise portion of it for the purpose of the gallery. The foundation-stone was laid by the then Premier, the Hon. Sir James Agnew, on the 23rd December of that year, on which occasion Sir James said that marked the third stage in the career of the Royal Society. "Sir John and Lady Franklin," said the speaker, "were the founders of the present Royal Society; at least the Society which preceded the present one, and from whose ashes the present Society, phœnix-like, sprang. Lady Franklin was a munificent friend of the society, and determined to build a museum at her own cost. The site was unfit, in the solitudes of a place called Kangaroo Valley, her idea being that it would conduce to the study of natural history, which she wanted to foster; but it was a failure. The second step was taken by Dr. Milligan, who collected a large amount by subscriptions from the general public, and had them supplemented by a subsidy from the Government. A grant was also obtained of the land on which the Museum at present stood. The completion of this main building was the second stage; and the third stage was that they were now taking in erecting this wing, one room of which was to be set aside for the Art Gallery. . . . It appeared to him that the love of art, or at least the capacity for appreciating art, was pretty generally diffused throughout the country.'

The late Sir Lambert Dobson, who was administering the Government at the time, and was present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone, paid a high tribute to Sir James Agnew, saying that he had done more than any other person to foster the growth of the Society, and that no one could be more fittingly selected to lay the stone than that gentleman whose name would be connected with the Society as long as it continued to exist. The new wing, as was the main building, was designed by Mr. Henry Hunter, of Hobart, and the contract was carried out by Messrs. Duncan and Crow. The Art Gallery was opened on 21st May, 1889, by the then Governor, the late Sir Robert Hamilton, who delivered an admirable address on the occasion, speaking warmly in advocacy of the establishment of the gallery, and of the Royal Society's objects generally. The pictures at that time in the possession of the Society were few, consisting mainly of the French artist's Deuterreaux's, and Bock's "Tasmanian Aborigines," some of Piguenit's fine reproductions of Tasmanian scenery, and some oils and waterplours on loan, among these being Messioner's "1807" and "1814," and specimens of Cooper's work, which still

adorn the gallery, and delight every visitor with artistic taste. After the Tasmanian International Exhibition in 1894-5, at which some fine pictures were shown by British and other artists, Mr. Morton, by great exertion, secured a number of these for exhibition in the gallery, where most of them remained for many months, and some of them are fortunately still in the collection. Among those who have been special benefactors of the gallery by giving pictures are Miss Wilson and Miss Ada Wilson, Sir James Agnew, Sir Francis Smith, Sir Lambert Dobson, Mrs. Greig (of Launceston), and Miss Lily Allport. As we have indicated, the gallery has been a most valuable institution, and its future usefulness can be relied upon, as the number and quality of the works exhibited therein improve year by year. Included in the pictures in the gallery, the property of the trustees, are several oil and water-colours, among which may be specially mentioned "Chloe," by Sir Edward Poynter, R.A., president of the Royal Academy. This picture was exhibited in the Academy in 1892, and was purchased by Miss Ada Wilson for 500 guineas, and presented to the gallery. At the same time Miss Wilson purchased a very fine water-colour by the well-known artist, E. M. Wimperis, the subject being a distant view of Mount Snowden, at a cost of 100 guineas. Mrs. Billyard-Leake presented a fine landscape in oil-"Crossing the Moor"-by the late E. Hargitt, R.I. This very handsome picture was selected by the late Sir Frederick Leighton, R.A., for the Tasmanian International Exhibition, and was nancsome picture was selected by the late Sir Frederick Leighton, R.A., for the Tasmanian International Exhibition, and was valued at £210. Then there are two sea pieces by the well-known seascape painter, D. James, of London. Among the water-colours, the following leading artists are represented:—Walter Severn (president of the Dudley Gallery), E. R. Franz, G. Guisti, H. R. Steer, J. Muirhead, J. Gully, Henri Tebbitt; and in oils are specimens of R. Scott (Lauder), W. Peter Walsin, J. Farquharson, J. A. Turner, W. E. Christmas, Miss Lily Allport, R. Equsquiza, G. C. Kerr, T. Sidney Cooper, Williamson, A. Ryle, Louis Doyen, J. Stark, T. L. Rowbotham, J. A. Sage, F. V. Mieris, and several others.

Special mention must be made of a Tasmanian artist, Mr. W. C. Piguenit. Mr. Piguenit is now acknowledged to be the leading landscape artist in Australia. There are come evenlent works of him in the callery in block and white respective properties.

the leading landscape artist in Australia. There are some excellent works of his in the gallery, in black and white, representing the western islands of the colony, and in colour are some of the lake scenery of Tasmania. Mr. J. G. De Libra, a well-known art critic, writing of Mr. Piguenit, spoke as follows:-" Mr. William Charles Piguenit, a native of Tasmania, was for years in the Civil Service of that colony, painting only during his holidays and spare time. The treatment, however, he received from a particular Administration induced him to indignantly throw up his appointment, shake the dust of his feet against his native land, devote himself entirely to his dearly cherished pursuit, and settle in Sydney, which he did about twenty years ago. What was a loss perhaps to the Tasmanian Government has proved a gain to Australian Art. A hardy explorer of the rugged and almost untrodden mountain ranges of the western highlands of Tasmania, few artists have been brought more closely face to face with Nature in her wildest moods and most grandly solemn manifestations than Mr. Piguenit; while in his woodland home upon the Lane Cove River, a few miles out of Sydney, where he works perpetually, and absolutely refuses to take pupils, he is surrounded by the softer features of Australian scenery. Until 1897, when he visited England, he had never left our southern shores, and, being self-taught, may be regarded perhaps as the most completely Australian of all Australia's painters; yet, curiously enough, he is one of the most English of any in his general style and manner, some of his work reminding one not a little of Peter Graham's, of which, however, he had scarcely seen a specimen till a few years ago. 'The Upper Nepean,' which is in the Sydney Gallery, is perhaps the finest landscape in the collection, and one of the finest Mr. Piguenit has ever painted. The river is seen emerging from a wild and wooded gorge, down which the clouds and mists are driving in great fissures. Through them the sunlight struggles in gleams, flecking the rocks and trees with light, and silvering the rippling wavelets of the stream. The right bank rounds to form the foreground of the picture, with wild fowl perched upon a knoll, and the river flows on quietly beyond. The scene is a superbly fine one, and the painter has not only himself felt the grandeur of its beauty, but makes the spectators feel it also. The loving worship of pure Nature is strongly apparent, the composition exceptionally fine, and the handling altogether such as would make its mark in any European Gallery. Mr. Piguenit works with equal facility in oils or water-colours, though he principally affects the former medium."

It only remains to add that the valuable collections in the Museum and Art Gallery are carefully looked after by Mr. Morton and his assistants, and that the colony has reason to be proud of the institution, and thoroughly appreciative of the able

manner in which it is managed.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

THE Government Telephone Exchange was opened in Hobart in 1883, with nine or ten subscribers. At the end of that year there were thirty-five subscribers, and the number has gone on steadily increasing up to the present time, when there are 431 subscribers. The instruments in use are those of the Blake transmitter and the Solid Back Hunnings. The system has extended over the whole city and to the suburbs, and a country exchange with a trunk line has been opened at New Norfolk. The telephone bureau system has also been extended in the capital, so that any person, not a subscriber, can go into any bureau office and speak to any subscriber on payment of sixpence or one shilling, according to distance. The revenue in Hobart for the first year the telephone was opened was £151, the total for the whole colony being £258 10s. 7d. The amount of the revenue obtained in 1898 in the metropolis is not available, but for the whole colony it was £3838 7s. 6d. The charge to each subscriber is £6 per annum, payable half-yearly, for exchange lines; for domestic exchange lines (that is to private houses), £4 10s. In the case of private lines the charge is £1 10s. per mile per annum, and £1 for each telephone.

TASMANIAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

FORMED at a general meeting of Civil Servants held at the Town Hall, on the 11th May, 1897, its objects are to promote the general welfare of the service by any means not inconsistent with its regulations or with the loyalty due to the Government of the colony; to uphold the rights and just claims of the service; to afford opportunity for giving just and reasonable expression to its views and opinions; to encourage social intercourse and esprit de corps among its members. The council, in addition to the president, is formed of two representatives each of seven departments into which the whole service is divided. Since its inception the council has been principally occupied in considering and preparing a Draft Civil Service Bill for submission to Parliament by the Government, and have succeeded in producing a measure which, it is believed, will be approved by the majority of the Civil Service.

The council meets once a month at the office of the Auditor-General, Murray Street, Hobart, and the subscription has

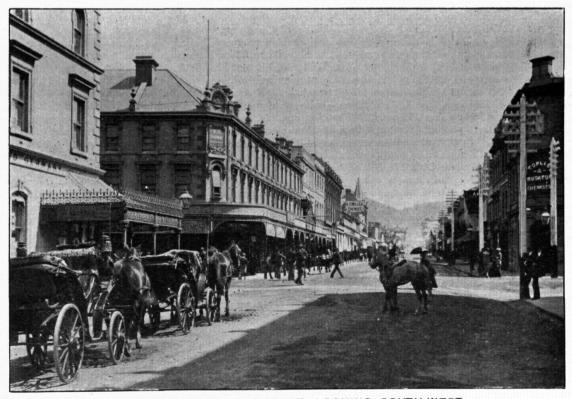
been fixed for the current year (1899) at the nominal sum of one shilling.

During its short existence the Civil Service Association has been very active, a number of representations having been made to the Government with favourable results to the service generally. The Association was the first local body to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee by a demonstration in Franklin Square, on the 19th June, 1897, when a distinctive Civil Service badge was adopted. The present members of the council are:—Treasury Department, Messrs. R. C. Oldham, W. R. Cooke; Chief Secretary's Department, Mr. W. F. Ward; Education Department, Messrs. S. O. Lovell, R. Smith; Railway Department, Messrs J. Colvin; S. Scoles; Minister of Lands Department, Messrs. E. H. Kennedy, W. H. Wallace; Telegraph Department, Messrs. R. J. Meagher, E. Richards; general secretary, Mr. A. Moat; treasurer, Mr. E. H. Kennedy; auditors, Messrs. W. N. Hurst and A. W. L. Hudson; local committee at Launceston of twenty members; chairman, Mr. W. Hunt; secretary, Mr. W. R. Lisbey.

CIVIL SERVICE SOCIAL UNION.

This Union is an offshoot of the Civil Service Association, and is managed by a committee of eleven members, Mr. J. W. Israel being president, and Mr. J. R. Downie secretary and treasurer. The main object of the Union is to provide for means of recreation and entertainment for the members and their friends, thus giving effect to one of the objects of the Civil Service Association. Only members of the association are permitted to belong to the Union.

The annual subscription is 5s., or 2s. 6d., according to the privileges enjoyed in connection with the number of tickets required for each concert given by the Union. At least two "smoke concerts" and one "ladies' night concert" must be given during the year; but various outdoor exercises are also projected. The opening concert (a "ladies' night") was given in the Town Hall, Hobart, on Friday, the 10th December, 1897, with great success, there being an overflowing audience. The number of members in the Social Union is about 140.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. LIVERPOOL STREET, HOBART, LOOKING SOUTH-WEST,

Charitable Institutions.

HERE are few cities where the charitable instincts of the people are more pronounced, or find more varied expression than Hobart. Provision is made for the relief of both mental and physical sufferers, the aged, infirm, and helpless, the needy of almost all descriptions. Some of the institutions are dealt with in this work under other headings, such as the Hobart General Hospital, New Town Charitable Institution, and the Sailors' Rest; but the principal organisations apart from these are referred to below.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF HOBART

AS founded in 1859 by the Ven. Archdeacon Davies, who was warmly assisted in his benevolent object by a number of the leading residents of the city, especially the Hon. Alfred Kennerley, J. R. Bateman, R. A. Mather, Dr. Hall, T. J. Crouch, B. T. Solly, and W. Tarleton, who have all passed away. The objects of the society were, and are, "to relieve the poor, the distressed, and the afflicted, and thereby to discountenance, as much as possible, mendicity and vagrancy, and to encourage industry among the indigent, irrespective of religious creed or denomination." The Governor, Sir H. F. Young, was patron; Mr. Henry Cook, Mayor of the city, first president; Hon. A. Kennerley, chairman of the executive committee; T. Giblin, treasurer; J. R. Bateman, secretary; and Messrs. Cook, Crouch, Hall, Tarleton, and Whitton members of the executive committee. The first duty of the executive after its election to office was to select "an efficient and trustworthy person to discharge the duties of keeping an account of all applications for relief, serving out of all food, and otherwise devoting all his time to the objects of the society." They advertised for such a person, and out of fifty-two applicants Mr. William Witt was unanimously chosen at a yearly salary of £150. Mr. Witt continued in the active discharge of his duties for thirty-two years, giving entire satisfaction throughout the whole of that period, although he was afflicted with blindness during the latter part of the time; and the high estimation in which he is still held is shown by the fact that although he has been physically entirely disabled for some years past through an accident he met with by falling downstairs, yet he nominally retains his position as registrar, the work being done by his daughter, Miss Witt, and his son, Mr. Charles Witt. The old gentleman is at the time of writing eighty-six years of age, and intellectually remains unimpaired; and, apart from his loss of sight, presents few or none of the "wrinkles and curves" which are almost invariably attendants on old age. The society in 1860 relieved 1789 persons—331 males, 457 females, and 1001 children—while 40 applicants were refused aid. In 1898 296 families (being new cases) were relieved, comprising 175 men, 247 women, and 692 children, totalling 1114. The rations issued in 1860 were:—Bread, 32,444 lbs.; meat, 22,420 lbs.; sugar, 2518 lbs.; tea, 811\frac{3}{4} lbs.; oatmeal, 3791 lbs.; rice, 5060 lbs.; cheese, 203 lbs.; sago, $590\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. In 1898 the rations issued were:—Bread, 167,442 lbs.; tea, 3136 lbs.; sugar, 17,574 lbs.; oatmeal, 17,073 lbs.; rice, 109 lbs. From these two statements it will be seen that the operations of the society have largely increased. In 1860 the revenue amounted to £839 17s. 2d., subscriptions and contributions, and a Government subsidy of £800; and, after meeting all expenditure, there was a balance of £316 odd to carry forward. Last year (1898) the revenue totalled £1987, of which not less than £1386 was contributed by the Government, and only £108 subscribed by the public, while the expenditure amounted to £1576 8s. 9d. It is only fair to say, however, that the Government subscriptions in 1898 were practically arrears owing to the society for permanent cases taken over, and also for increased expenditure incurred in the purchase of bread. Financially speaking, this society probably stands alone in Australia, and that may be the reason of the small subscription list. The following statement, taken from the 1898 report, will show what is meant:-

INVESTED CAPITA	L.						
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government Treasury Bills					4,900	0	0
Fixed Deposit, Commercial Bank					900	0	0
" " Building Society					1,515	0	0
" " Union Bank					166	4	7
Savings Bank					111	19	0
Premises, Bathurst Street					750	0	0
Terrace of Houses, Smith and George Streets					2,200	16	8
Land adjoining					70	0	0
FIRE AND FLOOD ACCOUNT, viz.,							
Fixed Deposit, Union Bank (with accrued interest)		130	18	8			
Savings Bank		73	0	6			
		-		_	203	19	2
					£10,817	19	5

The society commenced operations in a house in Harrington Street now used as the Friendly Societies' Dispensary, where they remained for about twelve months; then removed to "Dove House," in Melville Street, which was occupied for about two years; and finally settled in the old Rising Sun Hotel, where they have remained ever since. This hotel was one

of the worst in the city, and the acquisition of the property by the society was both a moral and practical gain to the community. The system of affording relief is much the same as that followed elsewhere. An application for assistance is fully enquired into by Miss Witt (who acts as inspector in addition to performing office-duties), and if her report is favourable rations are given, a ration being as follows:-6 ozs. tea, 8 loaves, 2 lbs. sugar, and 2 lbs. oatmeal or rice. Sago, corn flour, and cocoa are given in the cases of sick people, and a special allowance is made to indigent families at Christmas time, while in the winter blankets and fuel are bestowed. As far as possible male persons getting relief for themselves and families are made to work for three hours each week in the society's yard, cutting up firewood, as a sort of return for the assistance given. Of course there is a lot of imposition, as in the working of every society of the kind, but as far as possible steps are taken to prevent it. The "problem of the poor" has never been solved, and never will be while human nature remains as it is. All that the kind-hearted, the lover of humanity, can do is to help where he or she can. The society has done this. It earned and received the support of many who have long since passed away, and the "legacy board" of the institution is decidedly interesting reading. T. Y. Lowes, £2000; Welsh McRae, £3552; A. Kennerley, £500; — Brodribb, £500; R. C. Smith, £300; being a few of the items. Mr. McRae's legacy has this interesting story attached to it. He was born in Bothwell, in this colony, and when a young man went to America to seek his fortune. He fell upon evil days, and in his misfortune sought the aid of a benevolent society, who in addition to giving him present aid, assisted him to another centre, where he not only obtained employment, but succeeded in amassing a competence. Returning to Australia later on, he had a varied career, but the good turn he received from a benevolent society he never forgot, and when he died he showed his gratitude by leaving all he possessed to the Benevolent Society of Hobart. The institution is well managed, and a credit to the city, and has always been regarded as such.

Officers of the Society.—Patron, His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.; president, the Mayor of Hobart (ex officio), Mr. J. G. Davies, M.H.A.; chairman of executive committee, Rev. J. W. Simmons; treasurer, Mr. G. S. Crouch; secretary, Mr. G. S. Seabrook; auditors, Messrs. Thos. Bennison and T. B. Mather; trustees, Messrs J. Baily, G. S. Crouch, G. Kerr, T. B. Mather, T. A. Reynolds, G. S. Seabrook, J. W. Simmons, T. Westbrook; executive committee, Messrs. J. Baily, T. Bennison, C. Butler, G. S. Crouch, J. Hamilton, G. Kerr, T. B. Mather, J. Mitchell, T. A. Reynolds, G. S. Seabrook; general committee, Messrs. John Baily, S. Benjamin, T. Bennison, W. F. Brownell, W. H. Burgess, Charles Butler, G. S. Crouch, Sir P. O. Fysh, John Hamilton, M.H.A., C. Harbottle, G. Hiddlestone, Geo. Kerr, Edward Maher, Thos. B. Mather, John Mitchell, Hugh Murdoch, W. M. Murdoch, J. G. Parker, T. A. Reynolds, C.

H. Robey, G. S. Seabrook, Leo Susman, Thomas Westbrook, and the resident ministers of all denominations.

HOBART CITY MISSION.

HIS institution, as constituted at present, was started in the year 1884. It is undenominational in character, its object being to work among the non-church-going and poor of the city. Its mode of operations consists of domiciliary visitation, the conduct of evangelistic services, temperance meetings, visiting the Hospital, and distribution of suitable reading matter. It is the medium also of supplying a considerable amount of material comfort to the sick and needy in the form of clothing, food, and bedding.

It is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and several small legacies have from time to time been received. It is managed by a committee of ladies, the secretary and treasurer being gentlemen—Mr. J. W. H. White and Mr. W. A. Weymouth respectively. The missionary is Mr. W. Lake. By this society a great deal of good is done in a quiet way. Previous to the establishment of the present mission, a society of a similar character was organised as far back as 1852, when two missionaries were employed, and the work was carried on for about twenty-five years, but it lapsed for want of funds and

interest, so that the present society ought to be called a re-establishment of the old mission.

The committee in their report for 1898 state:—"The aim of the mission has, at least in some measure, been realised, the Gospel having been carried into the homes of the poor and neglected of our city; with the blessed result that hearts and lives have been brightened, and many discouraged ones cheered on their way. That our missionary is the only friend whom many of the poor and distressed see in their homes, may appear to some a strange statement; but such is the case, for there are numbers of homes where no other Christian worker ever enters. It is a matter of much thankfulness that the committee have been able to pay the missionary's salary in full to the end of the year, the first time during the last six years. This was brought about principally by the receipt of a legacy of £100 from the estate of the late Honourable Alfred Kennerley. It came into the hands of our treasurer when funds were very low."

The missionary reported:—"During the year 1800 visits were made, of which 347 were to the sick; 340 persons were read and prayed with in their homes; 227 services were held; 39 funeral services were conducted; 5 persons induced to sign the pledge. The following sums were received for assisting cases of distress:—Friend, £4; several friends, £1 14s. 6d.; also £5 subscribed in answer to a special appeal made through The Mercury, and £3 sent by the Grocers and Drapers' Assistants' Association for two cases of extreme distress. A large quantity of clothing was kindly sent along during the year by a number of friends, which proved a great boon to many; 913 articles were distributed to many needy ones, some of them being in very sore straits."

The committee is as follows:—Mesdames John Baily, T. A. Dossetor, Hummell, Joshua Ikin, Mitchell, Morgan, S. B. Pitt, J. Robb, Miss Downes.

HOBART INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

THIRTY-TWO years ago, under the auspices and with the active assistance of kind-hearted Lady Gore Browne, wife of the Governor of the day, the ladies of Hobart founded the Hobart Industrial School for Girls, an institution that has had an uninterrupted career of usefulness and success ever since. Its objects at first were mainly to reclaim the fallen, but after some experience it was wisely decided to take the young and train them in those paths which only lead to pleasantness and peace. There was no written constitution at the outset, but the principles under which it continued to be managed were, in 1890, embodied in a document which set forth:—"1. That the school shall be for the education, maintenance, and training of such classes of children as described in the Industrial Schools Act, 1867. 2. That there shall be five governors elected to remain in office until their successors are appointed. That all subscribers be empowered to vote in the election of such Governors. 3. That the management and control of the school be vested in a committee of not less than ten, nor more than twenty, ladies, to be elected by the donors and subscribers. 4. That the committee of management have power to remove officers and fix salaries, and that they shall submit an annual report in January of each year." The class of girls admitted into the school consists of poor and unprotected children, who are sent by the administrator of charitable grants (Mr. F. R. Seager.) They range from very young children upwards, and no girl is allowed to leave the institution till she is sixteen years of age. The Government contribute 5s. per week for each child for the specified time she is committed to the care of the institution, in some cases two years and some five years. They are then supported until they leave by the funds of the institution. When an inmate is sufficiently trained for private service, arrangements are made by the committee in connection with the matron, for her discharge, to such employment as may seem fit, subject in each case to the approval of the managers. Instruction is given in reading, writing, and arithmetic, needlework, laundry work, cooking, and general housework. The school is Protestant unsectarian. About forty children pass through it each year. Of late years the subscriptions have been falling off, but the school is still sound financially, though more funds are required for special cases. The building now occupied as a school (formerly Kensington House), has cost over £4000, which has been practically paid for. It is well situated in Davey Street, and in every way suitable for the purpose. Among the pioneer workers who rendered special service to the school for years was Mrs. Crowther, widow of the late Hon. Dr. Crowther, who is still alive in England. The venerable honorary secretary, Mrs. Harriet M. Salier, has filled that position since the inception of the school. For thirty-two years she has devoted herself to forwarding its best interests, not only as secretary, but in every direction possible, and it has been and is with her truly "a labour of love." Her son, Mr. Fred. J. Salier, has been honorary treasurer for twenty years, and has also rendered most valuable service to the institution. The present president, Mrs. Hardy, daughter of Sir Henry Edward Fox Young, one of our late governors, is most indefatigable in attending to the interests of the school. Officers for 1899-1900:— Patroness, Lady Gormanston; president, Mrs. Hardy; governors, Messrs. G. Patten Adams, Justice Clark, C. J. Maxwell, Fred. J. Salier, Hon. W. Crosby; hon. treasurer, Fred. J. Salier; committee, Mesdames G. Adams, James, Barnard, Barrett, D. Barclay, E. Burgess, H. Chapman, W. Crosby, E. L. Crowther, Cook, Kite, Davies, Montgomery, J. G. Parker, Perkins, C. J. Maxwell, Hudspeth, Bernard Shaw, Miss Nutt; hon. secretary, Mrs. Harriet M. Salier; hon. auditor, Mr. R. M. Johnston; trustees, Messrs. Chas. Butler, C. E. Walch, F. J. Salier.

BOYS' HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, HOBART.

THIS Home was established in 1869 by the Honourable Alfred Kennerley (deceased), at one time Premier of the colony. It is pleasantly situated on high ground on Landsdowne Crescent, near and overlooking the city. A better situation for health and surroundings could not have been selected. It has now existed about thirty years, during which time some 250 lads have been received, educated, then apprenticed, and at the expiration of the apprenticeship have been given a good start in life. Most of them have done well; in the case of those who have not, the fault rests entirely with themselves. The Home is supported by private subscriptions, supplemented by an annual grant from the Government. The average number of boys kept in the Home is about thirty. The Home is open for inspection on Wednesday afternoons. The present officers are as under. The patron and president have not yet been appointed since the deaths of the previous occupants, viz., Sir Lambert Dobson and the Hon. Alfd. Kennerley. The governors are—The Rev. Canon Shoobridge (chairman), Messrs. Jno. Macfarlane (treasurer), T. B. Mather, John Mitchell, Bernard Shaw, F. Stops, and Geo. Steward; the trustee is Mr. Charles Butler; and the secretary, appointed by the governors, Mr. E. Hawson, 125 Stone Buildings. Mrs. Shipley is the matron of the Home, residing on the premises, and Mrs. Spratt is the visiting school teacher.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

THE Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk, was established nearly seventy years ago, and on the whole has done work with which the community has reason to be satisfied. In the early stages of its career there were blemishes in both its methods of treating the inmates, and in its administration, the removal of which was due in a large measure to the efforts of the late Bishop Willson and one or two other large-hearted philanthropists in the one case, and to the introduction of an improved system of management in the other. Now the Hospital takes rank with the most efficient of its kind on the mainland, the treatment of the patients being all that could be desired, and the management generally such as would be expected in an institution of such magnitude and importance. The site chosen has many things to recommend it, and the buildings generally are suitable, and contain the most complete accommodation. The sanitary arrangements are perfect; there

is an ample water supply, and baths of the most modern description, with an unlimited supply of hot and cold water, are available at any time of the night or day. The first patient was admitted to the Hospital on the 4th January, 1830. A cottage for gentlemen was opened in 1860, a cottage for ladies in 1868, and one for boys in 1888. The new building for males was opened in 1889, and that for females in 1893. The total number of inmates in 1899 was 398, viz., 216 males and 182 females. Various trades are carried on in the institution, there being a carpenter's shop, shoemaker's shop, painter's shop, and tailor's room, while farming, gardening, and roadmaking are also successfully followed. The staff consists of the medical superintendent, assistant medical officer, clerk and storekeeper, assistant clerk, chief attendant, senior attendants (2), farm overseer, and matron and sub-matron, the latter being both trained nurses.



W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

MALE DIVISION, ASYLUM, NEW NORFOLK.

Dr. WILLIAM HOLDSWORTH MACFARLANE, M.B., Ch.B., Melb. Univ., Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk, is a native of Victoria, and was educated privately by tutor, and then at the Geelong College, under Dr. George Morrison. He graduated at the Melbourne University, taking his M.D. degree on 27th January, 1874, and that

of Ch.B. five years later. He was appointed House Surgeon to the Hobart General Hospital in May, 1874, and continued to occupy that position till June, 1877. For a short time afterwards he acted as health officer at Port Phillip. In December, 1878, he was appointed assistant medical officer at the Hospital for the Insane, and in 1880, on the resignation of the late Dr. Hustin, he

was appointed to the position which he now holds. Dr. Macfarlane was made a J.P. for the district in 1887, and a magistrate for the territory in 1892, and he is also a commissioner of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, at New Norfolk. He is a member of the British Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of Great Britain.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

THE formal opening of this institution took place on 27th September, 1899. The hospital is the second of its kind founded in the Southern Hemisphere, the other being the fine institution bearing the same name on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne. The Victorian institution had an even humbler beginning than the Tasmanian one, for it began as a dispensary for outdoor patients. Now it has grown to a large hospital whose buildings comprise a main structure facing the St. Kilda Road with a wing at either end running south and forming angles with the main building. The second wing was built in the time of the "land boom" by Mr. J. S. Hosie, who recently died in Melbourne. Doubtless the promoters of the Hobart Homeopathic Hospital would welcome one or more benefactors of that kind.

The Hobart Hospital has been begun in a house formerly used as a private dwelling. But had the committee chosen a site and erected a building themselves they could not have produced anything more suitable for the purpose than what they

have got ready made at "Wellington Grange," as the mansion is called. Viewed from the Cascades Road, the house, which stands a little off the road in the midst of four and a half acres of land, is a solid square building of grey stone, showing eight windows to the north. The avenue leading to the house is from the Cascades Road (or Upper Macquarie Street), and the principal entrance to the building faces the east, on which side there are five windows. The property at present is being rented, and the house carries with it one acre of land; but there are in addition three and a half acres attached, a portion of which is let to a market gardener. Should, therefore, the property be at any time bought by the hospital committee they will have the abundant grounds necessary for a large hospital, and the conformation of the building at present on the land will

adapt itself to any mode of enlargement which might be adopted.

The hospital is within 300 yards of the city boundary, and is part of the real estate of the late Mr. John Fisher. The house is built of stone, with slate roof, and has been thoroughly overhauled at considerable cost, and is now in first-class order. The drainage, ventilation, and all the adjuncts necessary for making it a perfect hospital, on a small scale, have been carried out under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the secretary and engineering inspector of the Central Board of Health. The work of repairing, renovating, and painting the building, inside and outside, was entrusted to Messrs. Stabb Bros., who were also employed by the hospital managers to do what was necessary for complying with the requirements of the Central Board of Health. The internal arrangements are in harmony with the exterior of the building. The rooms are large and lofty, well ventilated, and fitted with all necessary for the comfort of patients and those having care of them. The ground floor is occupied by the hospital staff, and the upper floor contains the wards for patients—one for men, one for women, and a third for children.

The first resident medical officer is Dr. Bernard Thomas, who has had seven years' experience in a similar institution at Liverpool, England. The matron is Miss Sly, who has graduated in the Hobart and Melbourne hospitals, and has also had experience in Western Australia, whence she had recently returned.

VICTORIA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THIS institution was founded as a memorial of the Queen's long reign, and has proved an undoubted success from the outset. The home and grounds are situated at Beltana, in one of the healthiest and most attractive spots in and about Hobart. From the last annual report (1898-99) it is shown that 109 patients were received during the year, twenty-four were paid for privately, thirty-three women through the instrumentality of the Queen's Fund, and fifty-two children and men by the Ministering Children's League. Viscountess Gormanston is patroness; Mrs. Henry Dobson, president; Mrs. C. E. Davies and Mrs. McGregor, vice-presidents; Mrs. E. J. Burgess, hon. treasurer; and Mrs. McGregor, hon. secretary. The general committee for the year 1899-1900 are:—Mesdames H. Dobson, T. Stephens, W. Young, E. A. Counsel, Alex. McGregor, C. W. Butler, S. Willes, C. E. Davis, E. J. Burgess, C. Elliston, C. Lovett, G. Clerk, A. Cox; Misses Hall, Maudsley, Butler, and Roe; Dr. Delaney, Archdeacon Whitington; Drs. Gibson, Wolfhagen, Crowther, Butler, and Sprott; Messrs. T. Bennison, J. Mitchell, F. F. Butler, E. J. Burgess, G. S. Seabrook, Hons. F. W. Piesse and W. Crosby, Father Henebery; with Messrs. L. J. Dobson and E. J. Taylor auditors.

OTHER CHARITIES.

THERE are numerous other charities in the capital, mainly connected with the various churches, such as St. Joseph's R.C. Schools and Orphanage (a thoroughly well-managed institution), the Salvation Army Homes, the Church of England Home of Mercy for Fallen Women, the Girls' Reformatory in the Barracks, the Sailors' Rest (which is referred to elsewhere), the Helping Hand Mission, etc.; and all are doing their part to render lives which would, in all probability, otherwise be dark and dismal, bright and happy. The New Town Charitable Institution and others are dealt with in separate articles.

Educational.

S far as means of education are concerned, the capital is well supplied, from the primary schools up to the University. The State School department, with the work it does, is referred to elsewhere in the *Cyctopedia*, and it is only necessary to say here that the average quality of the teaching in these schools is of a satisfactory nature. There are eight State Schools in Hobart, with a total aggregate enrolment of 2945 scholars, and an average attendance of 1587 scholars, with twelve male and twenty-five female teachers and assistant teachers, and sixteen pupil teachers. The private schools, such as Hutchins School, Officer College, Friends' High School, and the Queen's College, as well as

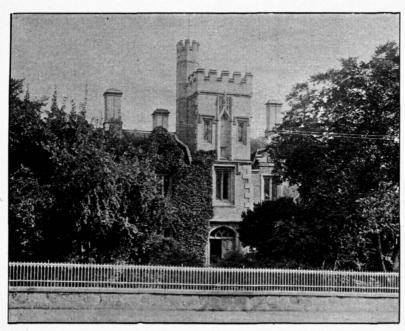
The private schools, such as Hutchins School, Officer College, Friends' High School, and the Queen's College, as well as others, are secondary schools of which the colony has reaped the benefit for many years, and of which it has reason to be proud. They continue to do the good work which established their reputation. Of the Technical School, it may be said that it has realised the objects of its promoters, and at no time in its career has it ever shown greater vitality or more promise of future usefulness. The University, which may be said to be only in its initiatory stages, is preparing the way for the future; and although some of the "practical" people have endeavoured to cry it down as against technical education, there is no doubt it will take root in the community, and flourish exceedingly. Already the number of students is creditable, and with increased funds, which is all that is needed to extend its sphere of usefulness, it would soon be able to rank with the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide.

Lieut.-Colonel J. H. R. CRUICK-SHANK, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, Registrar of the University of Tasmania, is the eldest of three sons of a field officer of the Honourable East India Company's Bombay Engineers, who all passed through the Military College, Addiscombe, into their father's corps. The youngest fell in action at Kandahar, in 1880. The Registrar received his first commission in 1858, and served in the Bombay Presidency till 1885. On retirement he settled in Tasmania, having many years previously heard its praises from a relative, the late Colonel

Andrew Crawford, of Castra. He was appointed by the Council to the Registrarship in 1892, in succession to the first Registrar of the University, Mr. George Richardson, an officer of long service in connection with the former Council of Education of the colony.

HOBART BOARD OF ADVICE.

Generally speaking, a Board of Advice, which is appointed for each school district, is the local authority to assist the Minister in the supervision of State schools, and in giving effect to the regulations made under the Act. Each board consists of not more than seven persons, three of whom may form a quorum. A meeting is held in January of each year, at which the chairman is elected to preside at the meetings and conduct the correspondence of the board. The members are appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and the choice of chairman has to be approved by the Minister. When a member is absent from three meetings of the board, the chairman has to report the fact to the Minister. In the exercise of local supervision the members of the Board of Advice are expected to visit the schools from time to time; to examine the school records, and enquire into the attendance of children; to inspect the school premises, and to note the condition in which the buildings, fences, furniture, books, and other property of the Department are maintained by the teacher, and whether any action in reference thereto is required on the part of the board or of the Minister. The board may enquire into complaints reflecting upon the character or conduct of a teacher; or, in cases which do not admit of delay, suspend a teacher for misconduct; the result of such enquiry, or the cause of such suspension, being immediately reported to the minister. All reports and complaints relating to teachers are considered confidential. The board is empowered to appoint members of its own body, or other eligible persons, to act as special visitors to any of the schools within its jurisdiction. Special visitors should be persons who are qualified to take an intelligent interest in the work of education, and who have convenient opportunities for visiting the schools. Their functions are to make themselves acquainted with the circumstances of the schools; to assist the teachers in cases of local difficulty, protecting them from frivolous and vexatious complaints; and to report to the board any matters under its control which appear to require attention. Subject to regulations, it is the duty of the Board of Advice, unless other provision has been made for the purpose. to enforce the attendance at school of all children of school age. In special cases the board may exempt from attendance children of school age for a period not exceeding four weeks, notice of such exemption being sent to the teacher of the school at which such children are liable to attend. Where parents neglect or refuse to pay the fees due for the instruction of their children. it is the duty of the board, unless other provision is made for the purpose, to cause proceedings to be taken for the recovery of such fees. Subject to the regulations provided for exemption from school fees, the board may, in cases of poverty, exempt parents from payment of school fees. The board may alter the distance within which parents are required to cause their children to attend school by extending the radius of two miles prescribed by the Act, when circumstances render such extension desirable, the particulars of the alteration being forthwith reported to the Minister. The board may allow school buildings which are vested in the Minister to be used out of school hours for other than State school purposes, provided that the regulations are observed. Out of any funds voted by Parliament for the purposes of Boards of Advice, the Minister may appropriate such sum as he may deem necessary as remuneration for clerical assistance to any Board of Advice. The remuneration is granted to such person, not being chairman of the board, or a State school teacher, as the board may appoint to the office of clerk or secretary, and is payable in quarterly instalments. The board may close any school under its supervision if urgent necessity arises for such closing, and may grant to any school a holiday or half-holiday for a school treat or for a local festival at which the attendance of the children is desirable. No holiday may be granted for any denominational purpose or for private convenience. The board has also power to cause any necessary small repairs to the schoolhouse to be effected; fuel to be supplied to maintain sufficient fire in the schoolrooms during winter months; and provision to be made for cleansing the schoolroom and out-offices, the cost of such repairs, fuel, and cleansing not to exceed in any year an amount to be fixed by the Minister. The Hobart Board of Advice consists of seven members and a secretary, as follows:—Chairman, Mr. W. F. Stephens; secretary, Mr. A. Strathearn; members, Messrs. G. Kerr, H. C. Lovett, J. F. Mather, E. Mulcahy, W. Perkins, A. J. Taylor. The work of the Hobart Board was at one time done by the Hobart Municipal Council, as is the case in all districts where municipalities are established, the council acting as a board of advice; but some four or five years ago they resigned, and the Department itself performed the duties until two years ago, when the board as now constituted was appointed, and has done good work ever since.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

HUTCHINS SCHOOL, HOBART.

THE HUTCHINS SCHOOL, HOBART. This famous educational institution has now been in existence for fifty-two years, having been founded as a memorial to Archdeacon Hutchins, the first Archdeacon of Tasmania, and the high hopes that were entertained at the inception of the movement for its establishment, that it would become a power for good in the land, have been more than realised. It seems that prior to the year 1846 the education of boys was administered by a number of highly capable gentlemen in their own private establishments, but there was no bond of union or cohesion between the various schools until Dr. Nixon, the first Bishop of Tasmania, decided that a curriculum on the lines of the great English public schools might be inaugurated. His plan was to open two grammar schools, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, to be feeders to a third seminary of more advanced culture, to be called Christ's College. The time was favourable, and the response to the appeal which was made for funds was enthusiastic and liberal, sufficient money being rapidly provided wherewith to launch the three-fold establishment.

The Hutchins School was the first to open-on 3rd August, 1846, under the head mastership of the Rev. J. R. Buckland—and it soon took its place as one of the leading schools in the south of the island. The first school building was one that had previously been a shop, at the corner of Argyle and Macquarie streets, but this was soon found altogether inadequate, and on 31st August, 1847, the foundationstone of the present handsome edifice was laid by the then Governor, Sir William Denison, and the school was opened for work in the following year. Its roll of old boys contains the names of the most distinguished Tasmaniansthe late Sir Lambert Dobson, Archdeacon Mason, Canon Hudspeth; Mr. Henry Dobson, the late Premier; Mr. N. J. Brown, Speaker of the House of Assembly; Messrs. C. J. and D. Barclay, of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania; Mr. Alfred Dobson, Solicitor-General; Mr. J. G. Davies. M.H.A., Mayor of Hobart; with many others who hold high positions in the island, besides not a few who have won distinction in the other colonies. The first headmaster died in 1874, and was

succeeded by his son, the Rev. J. V. Buckland, who resigned in June, 1892, and went to England. The present headmaster is the Rev. Henry H. Anderson, B.A., associated with whom is a large and efficient staff of assistants; and, under his able direction, the school has fully maintained the high place it has held all along in the estimation of the public. The school buildings stand in over three acres of ground, a most beautiful site, and contain, besides a spacious class-room, accommodation for about thirty boarders. In addition to a large playing field, there is a tennis court, a fives court, a gymnasium, a carpenter's shop, and a swimming bath for the use of the boarders. No sickness of a severe nature has been known in the annals of the school, which is some testimony to the healthiness of its site. It has a high reputation for scholarship and thoroughness of work, and in the domain of sport has more than held its own. The words of an old scholar may here be quoted :- "The Hutchins School claims this special attribute, as far as Tasmanian schools are concerned, it has never been 'shut down' for a day since its first opening. Through the depression of the late forties; through the exhilaration of the golden fifties; through weal and woe, misconception



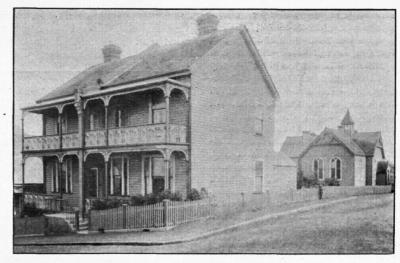
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HOBART

REV. H. H. ANDERSON.

and approval, the first headmaster loyally stood to his guns without material break in his life-long drudgery." In conclusion, it may be said that from a tabulated statement of the published results of the senior public examinations covering the years 1893 to 1897, it is shown that the Hutchins School secured twenty-four passes—ten first class, four second, and three third, quite outdistancing every other school. Every boy sent from this school in the five years for this examination has passed, and four scholarships were gained, as against six scholarships divided amongst four other schools; and, in the senior public examination, a Hutchins School boy has been first of the boys three times in the five years, namely, in 1893, 1896, and 1897.

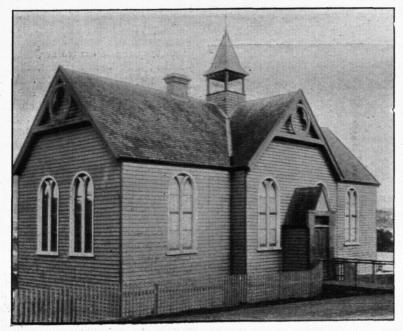
OFFICER COLLEGE was founded in 1888 by the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania for higher education. Its name perpetuates the memory of Sir Robert Officer, a distinguished colonist and staunch Presbyterian. Though it is a Presbyterian college, the teaching is strictly undenominational. Situate on the Presbyterian glebe, in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Hobart, in the immediate vicinity of the Queen's Domain, and within a radius of five minutes' walk from the University, cricket and football ground, swimming baths, rowing sheds, yacht moorings, railway station, and tram terminus, the college is in an ideal position for a boarding-school. There is no dormitory system; the number of boarders is



OFFICER COLLEGE AND PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.

limited to fifteen, and they have all reasonable home comforts. The classrooms are large and exceptionally lofty. Although only in existence for twelve years the results achieved place the college in the van of secondary schools in Tasmania. At the inception of the Tasmanian University, the college undertook the teaching work of that body until the appointment of professors and lecturers. In the Associate of Arts, junior public, and senior public examinations there have been seventy passes—twenty-three first class and thirty-five second class. Eight University Exhibitions and five scholarships have been won. Since 1895, when the first Tasmanian degree was conferred, seven old Officer College

boys have graduated, R. L. Blackwood being the most distinguished student, and E. W. Turner the first M.A. of the local university. The curriculum is arranged to prepare boys for the senior and junior public examinations for the professions and for commercial pursuits. To secure uniformity and continuity in the method of instruction, a preparatory school on kindergarten lines has been established. Thus the college provides a complete course of instruction from the kindergarten to the university or counting-house. The staff consists of none but fully-qualified teachers of large experience, resident and in continual touch with the pupils, who are never left to the care of pupil-teachers. The Principal, Mr. Gavin Wilson, was specially trained for the profession of teacher at the Church of Scotland Training College, Glasgow; a Queen's Scholar; took a high position in his classes; received the diploma of the Scotch Education Department and of the Science and Art Departments. South Kensington, London; holds high testimonials from home and colonial sources; has twenty years' experience as a teacher in primary, secondary, science and art, and technical schools. Since Mr. Wilson was appointed the numbers have increased by one-third. During the past three and a half years Mr. Wilson has been art instructor at the Technical School, Hobart. That his work there is exceptionally successful is borne out by the fact that of some seventy certificates gained by the students at the South Kensington examinations during the past two years Mr. Wilson's classes have carried off over sixty. Mr. Wilson is assisted by the following teachers: H. B. Ritz, M.A., Melb., First-class Honours in the Group



OFFICER COLLEGE.

of Modern Languages 1896; Firstclass Honours in the School of Modern Languages and Literature 1898; Final Honours in the School of Classics and Comparative Philology 1898; twenty years' experience as a master in Australian colleges-Ballarat College, 1878, Scotch College, Melbourne, 1898. J. T. Matthews, B.A., Melb.; Scholar, Queen's College; University Classical Honours; late Grenville College, Ballarat. Mrs. G. Wilson (née McPhee), Trained and Certificated, Tasmanian Education Department; Kindergarten and Infant Mistress; Head Mistress, Model School, Hobart; eighteen years' experience. Miss L. Hudspeth, A.A., ten years' experience at Officer College. The Council, consisting of nine members, is appointed annually by the General Assembly.

THE FRIENDS'HIGH SCHOOL, Hobartville Estate, Commercial Road, Hobart, was established in January, 1887, under the management of a committee of the Society of Friends, of which the secretary is J. Francis Mather, and the treasurer N. H. Propsting. There is an average daily attendance of 150 children, and there are twenty to thirty boarders. The joint education of boys and girls is a specialty. There is a girls' sittingroom and museum, a boys' sittingroom with library, a diningroom capable of seating sixty, and nine finely-lighted and wellventilated class-rooms, fitted with modern appliances. Then there is a carpenter's workshop, chemist's laboratory, teachers' sittingrooms, three bathrooms, four dormitories for boys, two dormitories for girls, and attractive gardens, tennis court, and playgrounds, the whole being comprised in an area of five acres.

Mr. SAMUEL CLEMES, principal of the Friends' High School, is a native of Cornwall, England, and was educated at the Friends' School, Sidcot, Somersetshire. He was a missionary for ten years in Madagascar, and then returned home, and was headmaster at the Friends' School, Wigton, Cumberland, where he introduced the mixed system of education. In 1886 he came to Tasmania to found the Friends' School, which was opened in January, 1887, and since that time it has increased by leaps and bounds. It was started with the idea of giving almost no home lessons to young children, and that plan has been adhered to. The vice-principal is Mr. B. B. Le Tall, M.A., London, and the resident master Mr. J. F. Hills, B.A., London, The other assistant teachers are Mr. G. E. Clarke, B.A., London, Miss M. Davis, Miss M. Irvine, Miss M. Averne, and Miss A. Propsting. Mr. Clemes'



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. S. CLEMES.

eldest daughter (Tasmanian University) also assists, and his sister, Miss Clemes, Mat. Tripos, Cam., is connected with him in the working of the school, taking charge of the Higher Mathematics. Mr. Clemes is secretary of the Blind Society, and takes great interest in general religious and philanthropic work.

BUCKLAND'S PRIVATE SCHOOL, the Barracks, Hobart, established 1893 by Mr. W. H. Buckland. There are between sixty and



MR. W. H. BUCKLAND.

seventy boys attending the institution, which is a preparatory school, and they are from seven years old upwards. Mr. Buckland has three assistants, and each boy is so well grounded that he can go on to a larger school qualified to take up the work that will be set before him.

Mr. WILLIAM HARVEY BUCKLAND, B.A., the principal, is the youngest son of Mr. John Richard Buckland, who was for twenty-eight years headmaster of Hutchins School. He was educated at his father's school, and took his degree of B.A. at Oxford University. He came back to Tasmania after that, and was for twelve years a master at Hutchins School, Mr. Buckland's brother succeeded his father in the mastership of the Hutchins School, but resigned in 1892, and went to England. Mr. W. H. Buckland remained a master till 1893, when he resigned to start the present school. While he was at the Hutchins School he was in command of the cadet corps, and now at his own school he has a cadet corps. Mr. Buckland was at one time a member of the torpedo (now the engineer) corps.

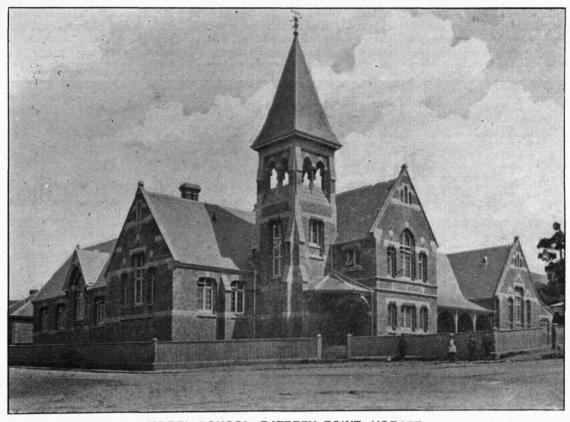
The MODEL STATE SCHOOL, Battery Point, is the finest State school building in the capital. It was erected in 1883 at a cost of £5387, and, as our photograph shows, is a very handsome structure. The interior arrangements were made on the latest lines, and the building as a whole, inside and out, justifies its appellation of the Model School. The headmaster is Mr. R. Smith; chief assistant, Mr. W. D. Wilson; chief female assistant, Mrs. E. A. Naylor; infant teacher, Miss Ida Thorne; fifth class assistant, Miss L. Graves; pupil teachers, Mr. H. H. Thorne, Miss L. Morrisby, Miss A. Large. The students for 1899 are H. E. Blackwood and Miss L. Ross; Smith exhibitioners, Misses A. Wills and L. Dodge. In connection with the Model School, there is a teacher of singing, Mrs. A. G. Shaw. The number of children on the rolls is—Boys, 285; girls, 237; total, 522. Average attendance-Boys, 160; girls, 124; total, 284.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, late Head Master of the Model School, Hobart, was born at Liverpool in 1834, and received his education at the National and private schools. He was afterwards trained as a teacher at the Kneller Hall Training College, Middlesex, taking a first-class certificate of merit of the second year in 1854, and was, in 1855, engaged by the

Tasmanian Government to come to the colony as a teacher. Arriving in Hobart on 1st December of that year, he entered upon his duties in January, 1856, as teacher of the Emu Bay School, where he remained nine months. From there he went to Oatlands, Kangaroo Point, Brighton, Goulburn Street, and Hobart

Miss Benn, and they have ten children, six sons and four daughters. One of the sons, Mr. George Q. Roberts, is at present House Governor of the London Hospital. Having taken the Tasmanian scholarship, he proceeded to England in 1878, and entering Hertford College, Oxford, graduated there in due course.

and subsequently obtained the appointment he now holds. Another son, Mr. Frank Douglas Roberts, who went home in 1897, to study medicine, has already matriculated at the London University. His daughter, Miss Florence Roberts, having shown great facility in the acquirement of languages, was sent to



ANSON BROS., HOBART.

MODEL SCHOOL, BATTERY POINT, HOBART.

in succession, and then to the Queen's Asylum, a school for destitute children, where he was headmaster for several years until it was abolished, and the system of boarding out children was established. After that he was headmaster at the Trinity Hill State school until early in 1897, when he was appointed headmaster of the Model School, in which position he remained till the end of 1898, when he retired on his pension. Mr. Roberts was assisted by a training master, Mr. Walter H. Jones; chief female assistant, Mrs. Naylor, who was trained in England; Miss Thorne, infant mistress, who teaches on the Kindergarten system; two students, senior pupil teachers of the past year (male and female); two "Smith" exhibitioners; one female assistant, Mrs. Chisholm; and two female and one male pupil teachers. There is an average attendance of 300 scholars. Mr Roberts was married at Oatlands in 1858, to



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. G. ROBERTS.

Germany and? France to study, with results of a very gratifying character, as in France she has obtained the certificate of merit, and also the "brevet of capacity," being the second Englishwoman to obtain this distinction. She is now (1899) professor of languages at the Ladies' High School at West Ham. Mr. Roberts was the oldest teacher, as regards service, in the department.

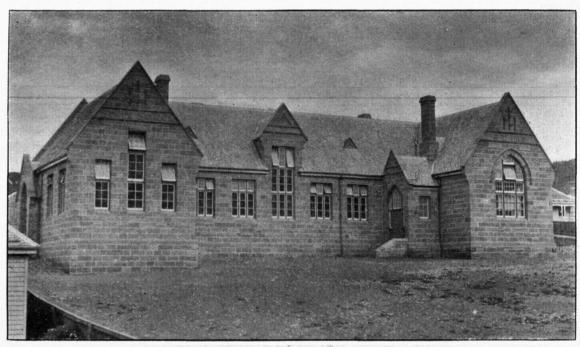
MACQUARIE STREET STATE SCHOOL, which is situated in the upper part of the thoroughfare named, is a modern freestone building in the Gothic style of architecture, and is surrounded by extensive and well-kept playgrounds. These are divided into sections for boys, girls, and infants, and each section is provided with adequate sanitary accommodation. The headmaster, Mr. A. J. Harley, holds to the maxim that school ought to be made pleasant for the

children in every reasonable way, and he has accordingly had the playgrounds enclosed by a plantation of young trees, which, he anticipates, will develop into an adjunct of beauty as well as prove a protecting shade for the pupils. Two shelter sheds of substantial construction are provided, in which there is ample accommodation for the children to carry on during wet weather the games which they indulge in the open air when the elements are propitious. Leaving the attractive playground, the pupils pass through two spacious halls, utilised as

schools. Over 200 pupils are on the roll, and the average attendance may be put down at 180. When the writer visited the school, the children presented a very attractive appearance, their bright faces beaming with an intelligence and kindliness that promise well for their own future as well as for that of the country of which they will one day be citizens. An examination of some of the papers on arithmetic and other subjects by advanced pupils, as well as others, tended to confirm this impression, affording as they did ample evidence of

the high standard which is reached under the careful tuition of the headmaster and his assistants.

Mr. ALEXANDER JOHN HARLEY, headmaster of the Macquarie Street State School, was born in Hobart, and is the eldest son of a well-known and highly-respected colonist, Mr. Alexander Harley, who is descended from an old Norman Scottish family, and who upon his arrival in Tasmania entered upon his business as a shipbuilder at Shipwright's Point, Huon



MACQUARIE STREET STATE SCHOOL, HOBART.

cloak rooms, into the various classrooms. The main class-room, having a floor space of 1250 feet, is approached from what may be termed the grand hall, and is devoted to the use of the senior classes. Mr. Harley is an enthusiastic yachtsman, and the western wall of the room is in consequence adorned with numerous sketches of the smart yachts whose performances have done credit to their respective builders, and enhanced the reputation of the Derwent as a nautical school. junior pupils, according to their attainments, are located in three additional class-rooms, the ceilings of which, like that of the main class-room, are lofty and lined with varnished Baltic pine. An efficient system of ventilation is maintained in each class-room, and in this, as in other respects, they seem thoroughly adapted to the purpose to which they are devoted, and compare with the best of their kind in other



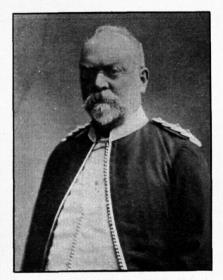
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. A. J. HARLEY.

River, and carried it on for many years. Young Harley was educated at the Battery Point State School, where he was also trained for his profession under the able tuition of Mr. James Rule, the present Director of Education. His first appointment was to the Cormiston State School, from which he went to Port Esperance, and afterwards to Perth, and thence he was promoted to his present important position. Mr. Harley's work is evidently a labour of love. He spares no effort to forward the best interests of the pupils under his care by imparting to them a thorough English and commercial education, and it is interesting to learn that his success is evidenced on many sides, particularly in the cases of the numerous former pupils, who now occupy responsible positions in Tasmania and the mainland colonies in Government and mercantile circles.

The CENTRAL STATE SCHOOL, which is situated in Bathurst Street, has 603 scholars on the roll, viz., 317 boys and 286 girls, while the average attendance is 175 boys and 132 girls. The headmaster is Mr. W. J. J. Reynolds; female assistant, Miss F. E. McWilliams.

Mr. W. J. J. REYNOLDS, Headmaster of the Central State School, Hobart, began his education at the Blue Coat School, in England, and left that and became a pupil teacher in a leading school (All Saints', Islington) in London, where he remained for five years. He then entered as a student in the Cheltenham Normal College, under Dr. Bromby, after having gained a firstclass Queen's Scholarship, leaving the college with high certificates. After being headmaster of Bassaleg School, in the West of England, for three and a half years, Mr. Reynolds, at the invitation of the Board of Education, came out to Tasmania to take charge of the Goulburn Street Public School, Hobart, where great success followed his work, both in exhibitions to superior schools and in the training of teachers. Some exhibitioners occupy high positions in Tasmania and the other colonies, and among the latter are now headmasters in some of the best schools of Tasmania. In 1881 Mr. Reynolds was promoted to the charge of the Central School, Hobart; and for the past eighteen years this school can boast of the greatest average attendance of any school in the capital. Thus more children have passed through Mr. Reynolds' hands than any other master can boast of in Tasmania. Before coming to this colony Mr. Reynolds was selected from a very great number of competitors for an important post in India, but at the last moment he had to refuse it under the advice of his medical attendant. Some years ago a headmaster was required for the Timaru Public School, New Zealand (650 pupils). Out of sixty-seven applicants (limited to firstclass certificate teachers and University men), Mr. Reynolds was elected and offered the appointment, but he was induced to remain in Tasmania. Mr. Reynolds has always been an enthusiast in music. Possessed of a fine bass voice, of great compass, he has been a leading bass singer in Tasmania for many years, and formerly took the chief bass or baritone parts in oratorios, operas, etc., given by the musical societies in Hobart. In 1871 "Il Trovatore" was performed in character at the Theatre Royal, Hobart, and Mr. Reynolds took the part of the Count to Miss Amy Sherwin's Leonora. Other operas have been performed at different times with Mr. Reynolds as leading character in bass or baritone. In 1872 the first intercolonial musical festival, under the management of Mr. Coppin, took place in Melbourne, Miss Amy Sherwin and Mr. Reynolds being the Tasmanian representatives, with Mr. F. A. Packer organist and accompanist. The trio were warmly welcomed in Melbourne, and on their return to Tasmania the Philharmonic Society presented each with a set of operas in commemoration of the event. Mr. Reynolds was for many years instructor in singing and drawing to the classes for teachers organised by the Education Department. He was also an able conductor

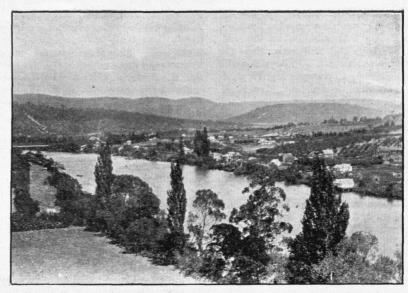


MR. W. J. J. REYNOLDS.

of music, and acted in that capacity on many important occasions with great He was the conductor of the Juvenile Musical Festival at the Tasmanian Exhibition, held in Hobart in 1894, having previously been selected as musical director of the festivities on the day of the Queen's Jubilee in 1887, held in Hobart, when 5000 voices took part. Ten years after, at Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee, in 1897, Mr. Reynolds was again selected by the citizens of Hobart to act as musical director during the week's festivities held in honour of the great event. On 22nd June a choir of 6000 voices and three military bands performed the National Anthem, and other selections, under his baton, with great success. The Hobart Mercury, referring to this event, said :-

"Previous to the performance, and immediately after the review of the troops, Captain Reynolds was invited to the 'Stand' erected for His Excellency the Governor, Viscount Gormanston, and presented by His Excellency with a very handsome baton, mounted in gold and silver, in recognition of the excellent services rendered to the Jubilee Committee during the Queen's Diamond Jubilee." From 25,000 to 30,000 people were present on the occasion. In the evening of the same day Mr. Reynolds was specially appointed to conduct the Hymn of Praise, which was sung by from 10,000 to 12,000 people, including the Philharmonic and Choral Societies, accompanied by the military bands. At the competition of schools in singing at the Tasmanian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition, held in Launceston in 1898, the Central School, Hobart, gained premier position, and Mr. Reynolds received a first-class certificate of merit on the occasion. Silver plate presented to him by the teachers and children under his charge, and by others, on various occasions covers a whole sideboard, and some of it is of great value. On one occasion the congregation of St. John's Church, Hobart, presented him with a purse of nearly thirty sovereigns, with which to purchase silver for himself as a slight recognition of his valuable services as choirmaster for several years. Mr. Reynolds has also been an active member of the Tasmanian defence force for thirteen years, having for seven years been a lieutenant with the colours of the Tasmanian Rifle Regiment, and for five years a captain in command of B Company of the same regiment. Captain Reynolds has lately received a staff appointment as range officer. The late Mrs. Reynolds, wife of the above, whose lamented death took place in 1891, was one of the most brilliant lady teachers Tasmania has had. Endowed with great intellectual powers, which were highly cultivated, she entered upon the duties of her profession with an enthusiasm that overcame all obstacles, so that the results she achieved in the lists of higher education in Tasmania far surpassed those of any other lady teacher. She was a worthy wife, mother, and friend; kind and charitable in the extreme; and no one who desired her aid in any good cause was ever refused. Her death, apparently so untimely, was a severe blow, not only to her own family and relations, but to a much wider circle, who felt that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to fill the void created by her departure,

LADIES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, 26 Davey Street, Hobart. Principal, Miss Poulett-Harris, A.A.; assisted by a competent staff of teachers. A native of Tasmania, Miss Poulett-Harris was educated under the direction of her father, the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, at the High School, Hobart, since merged into Christ's College, then into the Tasmanian University, taking her degree of A.A. in 1879. Miss Poulett-Harris was afterwards engaged for several years at the Hobart Ladies' College, and in private tuition. Four years ago the Ladies' Grammar School was opened by her with a roll of ten pupils, which has now attained to seventy. Miss Poulett-Harris is descended from a renowned educational family, who have always aimed at raising the educational standard and imparting a thorough classical education, and the success that has so far attended her efforts at the Ladies' Grammar School is therefore what might have been expected. During the four years it has been in existence several pupils have taken scholarships in the Tasmanian University examinations, to which the pupils in the upper classes are submitted from class-work without "cramming" being resorted to. In addition to a thorough, high-class education, pupils are instructed in music, drawing, needlework, and physical culture; and the Grammar School Branch of the Ministering Children's League has supplied and supports a child's cot in the Convalescent Home. Miss Poulett-Harris takes the higher Latin and French class, and each of the other classes in some particular subject, thus ensuring a personal supervision over the



RIVER DERWENT, SHOWING RIGHT BANK OF NEW NORFOLK.

entire school, every pupil in this way deriving the advantage of being brought under her immediate personal influence. In addition, Miss Poulett-Harris has the assistance of six regular class teachers, a kindergarten teacher, and visiting teachers for extra subjects. The Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A., the father of the subject of this brief sketch, was the pioneer of higher education in Tasmania, and took an active part in founding the University of Tasmania, and under his care Miss Poulett-Harris enjoyed exceptional advantages to qualify her as a high-class teacher, advantages which in the opinion of a wide circle of friends have been fully availed of.

TRINITY HILL STATE SCHOOL is the largest school, so far

as attendance is concerned, in the city. There are not less than 695 children on the rolls, 410 boys and 285 girls, while the average attendance is 367, viz., \$227 boys, and 140 girls. Mr. O. Eggington is the headmaster, Mr. E. McGregor assistant, and Miss L. Hughes female assistant.

Mr. CHARLES GRUNCELL is a native of Hobart, and was educated at the academy conducted by the late Mr. Robert Giblin. Completing his education at that establishment he, after a short period, entered upon the duties of assistant teacher in the school carried on by his late brother, the Rev. G. Gruncell. The latter eventually decided to devote his entire attention to the Anglican ministry, and accordingly resigned his position as principal in favour of his younger borther, the subject of this notice, who continued the work of the Harrington School, Hobart, and has conducted it ever since. The number of pupils is limited to thirty, who obtain a thorough English and commercial education. Many of the former pupils now occupy prominent positions in commercial circles throughout the colonies.

The GOULBURN STREET STATE SCHOOL has 453 children on the rolls, 252 boys and 201 girls, and the average attendance is 260—144 boys and 116 girls. The head teacher is Mr. C. H. Rule; female assistant, Mrs. S. E. Rule; third class assistant, Miss L. Richardson.

The HOBART TECHNICAL SCHOOL was established in February, 1888, and from the first showed that it



W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

"INGOMAR,"

THE RESIDENCE OF FRED. CRISP, ESQ., HOBART.

had met a greatly-felt want. The institution was so successful that the Government decided to erect suitable buildings; and on 17th August, 1891, the fine premises in Bathurst Street were opened for the use of the school. They provide accommodation for ten class rooms, lecture room, masters' rooms, stores, lavatories, etc., and a committee room and office, besides five other rooms used by the Government Analyst.

Classes in art, mathematics and applied mechanics, machine construction and engineering, book-keeping, shorthand, assaying, building construction, electricity and magnetism, carpentry, etc., are regularly held, and the pupils thereat have been numerous and attentive, while the general results have been eminently satisfactory. The year's work extends from February to November, and is

divided into three terms of fourteen weeks each, the charge for which is 10s. 6d. per term. The committee for 1898 was as follows:—Messrs. A. Morton (chairman), R. Henry (vice-chairman), H. Lamb, Captain J. W. Evans, M.H.A., R. S. Pemberton, J. Bradley, M.H.A., L. Rodway, Dr. Sprott, R. S. Milles; secretary, Mr. F. G. Burt.



J. W BEATTIE, HOBART.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL, HOBART.

Ecclesiastical.

HAT the spiritual needs of Hobart are well cared for is evidenced, in some measure at least, by the number of churches and chapels which are to be found within its boundaries. In a community of 40,000 there are no fewer than thirty-six of these edifices; and, as far as enquiry goes, the churches all appear to be vigorous and well doing, and to be thoroughly appreciated. The Church of England, favoured by Government in the early days, and having the largest attendances, has always held the leading place in the religious life of the community; and since the arrival of Bishop Montgomery, who has infused new life and energy into various branches of Church work, it has more than maintained that position. The old spirit of exclusiveness, characteristic of the establishment in England, is not unknown here; but it finds little sympathy even with the large body of the members of the Church itself, and with none outside its pale. On the other hand, the Protestant churches generally display a spirit of friendliness towards each other which has had a very beneficial effect in many directions, notably in the formation of the Council of the Churches. This organisation has proved a very "live" body indeed, and on several important occasions has taken action which has shown alike its vigour, watchfulness, and ability. It is truly an aggressive body, and, if it continues to be conducted on the lines already followed, it cannot fail to be a great power for good in the community. In other directions there has been a profitable union of forces, such as in the Christian Endeavour Societies; the Presbyterian Church, formerly divided into the Church of Scotland and the Free Church, is now a united body; the Primitive Methodists and Wesleyans are about to amalgamate; and the indications generally are towards co-operation, if not incorporation, and to a lessening of the multiplicity of sects. It is patent that the union of forces of morality and religion in combating the evils of society must have a much greater effect than individual effort, however earnest and sustained, and, therefore, every Christian man and woman must earnestly hope that the spirit of union will continue to

The Church of England has nine churches in Hobart, viz., St. David's Cathedral, St. George's, Holy Trinity, St. John's, All Saints', mission chapels in Campbell and Colville Streets, St. John's (New Town), and St. Mark's (Bellerive). The Roman Catholics have three, St. Mary's Cathedral, St. Joseph's, and New Town. There are three Presbyterian Churches, St. Andrew's, St. John's, and Chalmers; five Wesleyan, Melville Street, Davey Street, High Street, Sandy Bay, and New Town; and five Congregationalist, Memorial, Davey Street, Bathurst Street, New Town, and Bellerive. The Baptists have the Tabernacle; and the Primitive Methodists Collins Street and Sandy Bay Churches. The Jews have a Synagogue in Argyle

Street, and various other bodies, including the Salvation Army, have buildings.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

THE Church of England in Tasmania was represented in the first instance by the Rev. Robert Knopwood, who was appointed Chaplain to the expedition which sailed from England in the "Calcutta" and "Ocean," in 1803, to form a penal settlement at Port Phillip, and which, owing to Lieut.-Governor Collins not being favourably impressed with that place, was removed to the Derwent. The Rev. Robert Knopwood has handed down to us his diary, which gives but little information, beyond his own individual recreations. His duties do not appear to have been very onerous. Although the landing took place on the Tuesday, he did not hold his first service till Sunday morning; his sermon then, by request of the Governor, was "upon the prosperity of the new settlement, and to pray God for a blessing upon the increase of it." This sermon, according to his diary, took him four days to compose. Mr. Knopwood was a magistrate, and his duties as such appear to have occupied more of his time than those appertaining to his ministerial office. He is described as a man of exuberant spirits, with a partiality for lively company; but, whatever may have been his faults, he was possessed of a warm heart and many kindly qualities. He was a clergyman of the "old school," a fox-hunting parson, too much addicted to sport and conviviality to fit him for the more serious duties of a minister of religion in a new settlement.

A large tent did duty in the first instance as a church, then a Government wooden workshop was used for the purpose. The first notice of a religious kind that appears amongst the old records is as follows, dated 28th May, 1808:—"Divine service will be performed to-morrow, and every Sunday in future that the weather will possibly admit, at which time the attendance of the settlers and male and female prisoners is expected." Soon after this a small wooden church was erected in the present St. David's burial ground; Governor David Collins died in March, 1810, and this church was erected over his grave. It, however, was blown down in 1812, and then service was conducted under the verandah of Government House, the clergyman and leading inhabitants making use of that shelter, while the rest of the inhabitants did the best they could, whether

rain or sunshine, beneath the shade of the gum trees in front.

On the 19th of February, 1817, the corner stone of St. David's Church was laid, and on the previous day the following proclamation was issued:—

"Government House, Hobart Town,

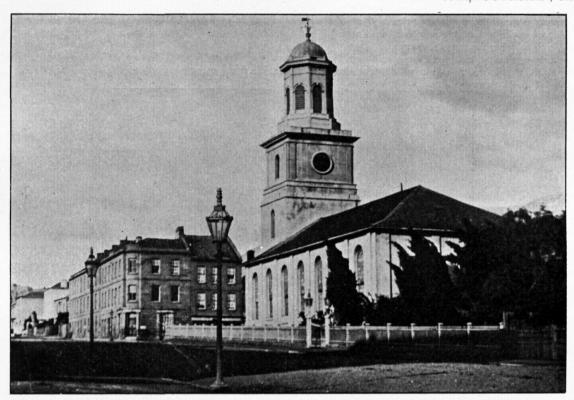
"Tuesday, 18th February, 1817.

"The civil and military officers are requested to attend at Government House to-morrow morning at half-past 11 o'clock a.m., to accompany the Rev. Robert Knopwood to the ground prepared, to lay the foundation-stone of St. David's Church.

"In consequence of which the same will be observed as a holiday throughout the settlement: and the Acting Assistant Commissary-General will cause to be issued to each of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, superintendents, overseers, constables, and other persons in the actual employ of Government, half a pint of spirits.

"By command of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,

"J. B. BOOTHMAN, Clerk."



OLD ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, HOBART.

The stone was duly laid with Masonic honours. The chaplain preached from the text "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ;" after which a neat and appropriate Masonic oration was delivered by a member of the society. The following words were inscribed upon the foundation-stone:—

THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF ST. DAVID'S CHURCH WAS LAID THIS 19TH OF FEBRUARY, A.D. 1817, BY THOMAS DAVEY, ESQUIRE,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL MARINE FORCES,
IN THE PRESENCE OF ALL THE CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICERS OF THIS SETTLEMENT,

TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF

HIS HONOUR THE LATE DAVID COLLINS, ESQUIRE,

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND COLONEL IN THE ROYAL MARINE FORCES,

DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 24TH OF MARCH, A.D. 1810,

IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT.

The latter part of this inscription was probably placed upon the stone some time after, as the following Gazette notice appears, dated Saturday, 23rd September, 1820:—

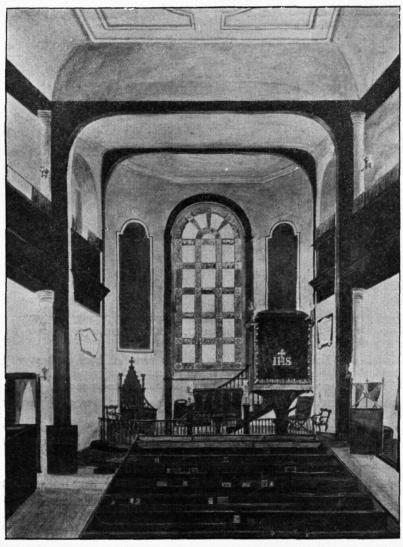
"The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the new church of Hobart Town shall be called 'Saint David's Church,' out of respect to the memory of Colonel David Collins, of the Royal Marines, under whose direction the settlement was founded in the year 1804, and who died Lieutenant-Governor in the year 1810."

St. David's Church was a long time in building. The first record we have of its being used for Divine service appears in the Gazette of 6th April, 1822, as follows:—"Yesterday being Good Friday, Divine service was performed in St. David's Church." In the following year the Rev. Samuel Marsden visited Tasmania. He was senior chaplain of New South Wales at the time, and visited Hobart Town on this occasion under commission from the Bishop of London, in order that he might consecrate both this church and the burial ground, there being no bishops in the Australian Colonies then to perform ceremonies of the kind. St. David's Church was consecrated on the 15th February, 1823. During his visit to Tasmania the Rev. Mr. Marsden travelled north, and consecrated the ground upon which stands St. John's Church, Launceston.

The Rev. Robert Knopwood visited the Northern settlement (or Port Dalrymple as it was called) on two occasions, once in 1811, and again in 1814, on which occasions he solemnised several marriages and baptised numerous children. In 1823 he asked leave to retire upon a pension, which was granted, and he removed to Clarence Plains, where he occasionally

undertook services. The Rev. William Bedford was selected to succeed him as Chaplain of St. David's. He was a man well fitted for the arduous work before him. He found society completely disorganised. There had been no moral deterring agent. He fought hard and long against the reigning evils, and was successful, and many lived to recognise with gratitude his labours.

In the latter part of 1818 the Rev. John Youl, who had been sent out as a missionary to Tahiti by the London Missionary Society, and had afterwards settled in New South Wales, was appointed Assistant Chaplain to the settlement of Port Dalrymple, and took up his residence at George Town, and so became the first resident clergyman in Northern Tasmania. His experiences were very much the same as those of the senior chaplain of Hobart Town, the Rev. Dr. Bedford; perhaps worse, because the North, during the fourteen years, had only received two short visits from a clergyman, and we can well believe Mr. Youl when he says he found the place "involved in spiritual darkness." Although so many years had elapsed since the first settlement, no church was even thought of, either at George Town, where Government headquarters were located, or at Launceston, which was then designated "The Camp." When Mr. Youl arrived a blacksmith's shop did duty for a church



INTERIOR OF OLD ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

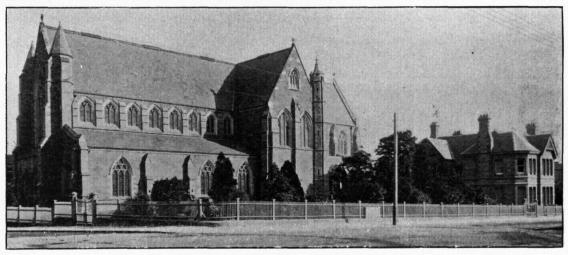
at both places. So far there was only one church in the island—St. David's—but during the year 1824 two others were started, namely, St. Matthew's (New Norfolk) and St. John's (Launceston), both being opened for Divine service in the latter part of 1825.

Up to the year 1836 the whole of Australasia was ecclesiastically within the diocese of the Bishop of Calcutta, of which for the last twelve years of that time it formed an archdeaconry. Mr. John Thomas Biggs came out to the colonies in 1819, under commission from the Home Government to report on the state of the judicial, civil, and ecclesiastical establishments, etc., and in his report he stated "that he found clergymen in Sydney, Parramatta, Hobart Town, etc., acting without concert, subject to no ecclesiastical direction, and owning no spiritual head but the Bishop of Calcutta in India, and His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in England. He recommended the nomination of an archdeacon in New Holland." Government approved of this, and appointed the Rev. Thomas Hobbes Scott first Archdeacon, who arrived in Sydney in 1824. In 1828 he visited Tasmania. At that time there were on the island four churches only, each in charge of a chaplain, as

follows:—St. David's, Hobart Town, Rev. William Bedford; St. Matthew's, New Norfolk, Rev. H. R. Robinson; St. John's, Launceston, Rev. James Norman; one at Sorell, Rev. W. Garrard; and a small chapel at Clarence Plains, the Rev. Robert Knopwood. The Rev. John Youl had died in 1827. Archdeacon Scott consecrated several burial grounds in the country districts, and on 6th March consecrated St. John's Church, Launceston. Whilst on this visit he instructed the several wardens of the churches as to their duties, fixed the pew rents, and issued regulations for the management of the burial grounds. The churches were managed differently then from what they are now; the Government built them, executed all repairs, and in return appropriated all the pew rents. It was necessary, therefore, that the Government should be represented by one official in the church. Two wardens were appointed to each church, one by the Government and the other by the chaplain, or rural dean.

Towards the end of 1828, the Rev. W. H. Browne, LL.D., arrived from England, and took charge of St. John's, Launceston, the Rev. James Norman removing to New Town. Dr. Browne was chaplain of St. John's for forty years, and after that received the appointment of Archdeacon of Launceston, which he retained for seven years. The Rev. R. R. Davies, B.A., arrived at the same time as Dr. Browne, and was appointed Chaplain of Longford, where he remained twenty-three years, being at one time Archdeacon of Launceston, and afterwards of Hobart. The next to arrive were Rev. R. C. Drought, D.D., and the Rev. William Bedford, jun. The former was appointed to Green Ponds and the latter to Campbell Town. Then, in 1833, came the Rev. Philip Palmer, who received the appointment of Rural Dean, and was for a short time Chaplain at New Town, and afterwards of Trinity Church, Hobart. The clergy so far mentioned may be considered the pioneers of the Church of England in Tasmania, the men who faced all the difficulties of a new settlement, and worked well and faithfully for their Church.

The Venerable William Grant Broughton, who had succeeded the Venerable Thomas Hobbes Scott as Archdeacon of Australasia, visited Tasmania in 1830, and held a visitation of clergy at Hobart Town. In 1833, he again visited Tasmania, and administered the rite of confirmation to a number of young people at the different churches throughout the island. In



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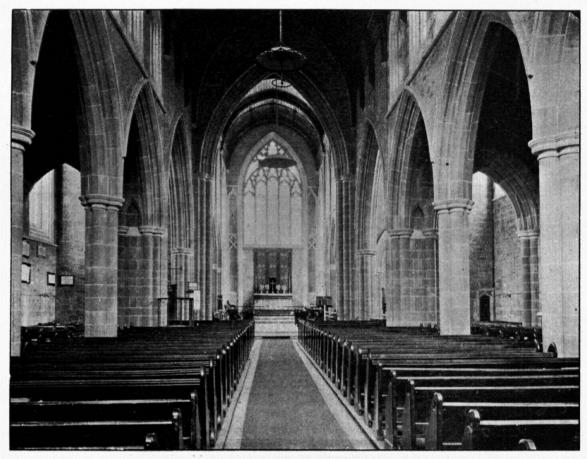
ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL AND DEANERY, HOBART.

noting the fact of these first confirmations, many will, no doubt, be struck by their unusual character. An archdeacon discharges only archidiaconal functions, and confirmation is not one of these, but belongs to the episcopal office, and consists of the apostolic rite of the laying on of hands. It is necessary, however, to take into consideration the year that this occurred (1833). There seemed no immediate prospect of an episcopal visit; meanwhile, a great many young people were growing up, and there were also many well advanced in years desirous of qualifying for holy communion; so opportunity was taken of the visit of the highest officer of the Australian Church to use it as a starting point for those who desired to enter upon the Church's higher privileges. So the venerable gentleman permitted those whom the clergy presented to be assembled before him in church. He addressed them, and used the words of the confirmation service, but did not lay his hands on the candidates.

Archdeacon Broughton visited England in 1834, and whilst there was able to expose the fallacy that the Church in Australia could be governed by a diocesan in Calcutta, the result being that the Archdeaconry of Australia was erected into an independent bishopric on the 18th of January, 1836, and he himself appointed its first bishop. On the 18th of March following, Tasmania was by letters patent created an archdeaconry, and one of the first acts of Bishop Broughton on his return to the colonies was to collate to this newly-formed archdeaconry an old college friend and contemporary, a wrangler like himself, and a man of exceptional qualities, the Rev. William Hutchins, who held the office until his death in 1841. His name and labours are now commemorated in the Hutchins School at Hobart, whilst the vacancy caused by his demise suggested the establishment of the Diocese of Tasmania. This was accomplished on 27th August, 1842, and the Rev. Francis Russell Nixon, D.D., consecrated its first Bishop. He arrived in the colony in June, 1843, and on the 27th July was conducted by the senior Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Bedford, to his throne at St. David's, which was by letters patent created the Cathedral Church of the diocese. It may be mantioned that the present bishop's chair at St. David's is that which was provided for the first Bishop-elect upon the occasion of his consecration at Westminster. A considerable sum of money had been raised in England by subscription to endow this see, and was invested in the Bishopsbourne Estate, while the Legislature by Act secured to

the Bishop a salary of £800 per annum. On the 25th of June, 1847, letters patent were issued, making the Bishop of Tasmania suffragan to the Bishop of Sydney. Of Dr. Nixon it was said, "He was possessed of a strong will, as well as of a vigorous intellect; he was as well suited as any man could be to control the laxer discipline which necessarily characterised a church without a bishop, founded upon episcopal order and discipline. He was not only a man of determined character, but of great benevolence, as his sacrifices of income for church work sufficiently testify."

The ten years ending with 1847 was a period of great activity in the Church of England in Tasmania. Both Archdeacon Hutchins and Bishop Nixon had made their presence felt. The number of the clergy had increased from ten to forty-seven, and besides this a number of catechists had been appointed to outlying districts, and over twenty churches had been



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. INTERIOR OF ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL, HOBART.

erected. Two of these were in Hobart, namely, St. George's and St. John's, and one in Launceston, Holy Trinity. At Longford a church was erected on a very large scale. It was intended to be the Cathedral Church of the district, if not of the north. The inhabitants of Norfolk Plains were most enthusiastic over it, and the way in which subscriptions poured in is a lasting monument to the energy of the late Archdeacon Davies. Altogether £6813 was raised, and £4276 of this by private subscriptions. This church contains, perhaps, the largest and most beautiful coloured window in the colonies. It was the gift of a resident of the district, and cost over £300.

The principal chaplains in the early days of the colonies were members of the Legislative Councils, and were consulted on most measures relating to religion. Bishop Broughton, however, was the first to refuse the honour, and Bishop Nixon did likewise, and so the practice has been discontinued. All the chaplains were then members of the Civil Service, and were appointed and paid by the Crown. As regards the clergy, the Bishop was empowered by his letters patent "to enquire, by witnesses sworn in due form of law, and by all other lawful ways and means, by which the same may be best and most effectually done, as well concerning their morals as their behaviour in the said offices and stations respectively," and for this purpose he desired to establish a consistorial court, but found he had no power to enforce the attendance of witnesses or to compel them to be sworn or give evidence. He appealed to the Colonial Office for this power, but was met by a strong opposition from the various religious denominations in the colony, the result being that his letters patent were cancelled, so far as they empowered him to establish a court, by supplementary letters patent, dated 11th May, 1849.

An Act was passed in the year 1837 "To make provision for the support of certain ministers of the Christian religion, and to promote the erection of places of divine worship." This Act provided for the granting, under certain conditions, of £300 to any congregation towards the erection of a minister's dwelling, and £700 towards the erection of a place of worship. It authorised, moreover, the payment of a stipend of £200 to any minister of the Episcopalians, Roman Catholics, or Presbyterians whose congregations numbered 80 in the country or 200 in either of the two chief towns. This, of course, did

not affect in any way their existing rights in salaries and glebes. Under this Act great confusion arose from the difficulty of establishing the claims of each denomination on the basis of bonā fide membership, and difficulties arose also with the authorities of the colony, who claimed the right to appoint and remove the clergy as civil servants. These difficulties, and other matters not clearly defined in the Act, rendered amendments necessary. Therefore, in 1862 The State Aid Distribution Act, providing for the more equitable distribution of State aid and the severance of the connection between the State and the various churches in Tasmania was passed. By the Constitution Act the sum of £15,000 a year was reserved out of the revenue of the colony for the purposes of public worship in Tasmania. The appropriation of this sum amongst the different religious bodies by the Legislature had become very unjust and unequal when regard was had to the number of members in the several religious communities. The State Aid Distribution Act, in its main provisions, first distributed the £15,000 amongst the churches in proportion to the number of members in each church, payable to its governing body. The Act then provided that, whenever any minister died, or ceased to hold office, the amount of his stipend should, for the future, laspe and fall into the Public Treasury, so that State aid to religion would thus gradually die out with the lives of the then recipients.

In order to encourage endowment, and to prevent mischief accruing from any too sudden change, the Legislature voted £100,000 in debentures, to be divided amongst the several bodies in proportion to the number of their members. This Act, which was called the State Aid Commutation Act, received the Royal assent, and the debentures were delivered on 1st July, 1869, to the governing authorities of the several churches; £58,466 of the amount being allotted to the Church of England. This Act also repealed the Bishops' Salary Act. It may also be mentioned here what had been done for the churches in the way of land grants. In this the greatest liberality was shown, a considerable area, mostly consisting of valuable allotments in towns, being bestowed in ecclesiastical endowments, sites for churches, and parsonages; and land as glebes for the clergy was given by the Governor-in-Council, not only to the Church of England, but to other denominations as well, without reference to Parliament, until in 1868 an Act was passed prohibiting endowments in land for any religious purpose. Prior to that year 2142 acres were granted to the churches, of which the Church of England secured 1716 acres.

In 1857 Bishop Nixon held a council of the clergy and many leading laymen of the Church, and, with their advice, summoned a Synod of the Church, which met on the 29th of September in that year. The Synod thus called together felt that it was merely a voluntary body, having no legal powers, and thereupon appointed a committee to prepare a Bill to submit to Parliament, in order to obtain powers to enable it legally to control and manage the affairs of the Church in Tasmania.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

BISHOPSCOURT, HOBART.

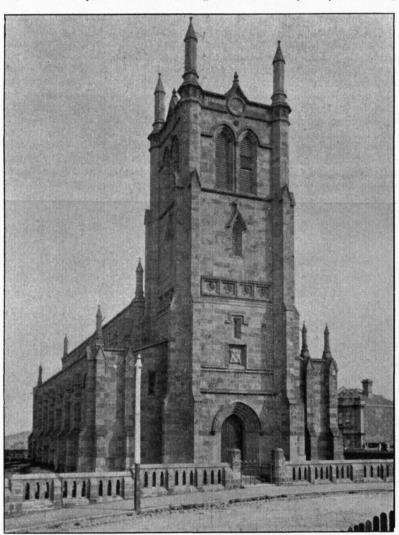
During the next session of Synod the Draft Bill was approved, and it was passed in the same year by Parliament. That Act, the Church of England Constitution Act, and an amendment passed in 1882, confer upon Synod ample power to manage the affairs of the Church of England in this colony. The first Synod consisted of the Bishop, licensed clergy, and fifty-four lay representatives from the several parishes in the island, who were elected for a term of three years.

Bishop Nixon visited England in 1846, in order to consult the authorities on Church matters; and while there he made a forcible appeal to the British public for funds towards increasing and strengthening his missionary chaplains in this colony, and published a letter, which was widely distributed, setting forth the peculiar position of the social and spiritual condition of the colonists, with the pleasing result that in the short space of six months subscriptions were received, in sums

varying from £5 to £200, amounting to £4479 6s. 9d., to which is to be added the munificent donation of £5000 given anonymously by a lady, and annual subscriptions amounting to £288 4s. 6d., making a total in that short period of £9767 11s. 3d.; but that was not all, as the annual subscriptions were for a period of five years. The moneys collected were

invested in Tasmania, and formed the foundation of what is now known as the Ripon Fund.

During the year 1846 three large educational establishments were started in connection with the Church of England, in which Sir John Franklin and Bishop Nixon took the greatest interest. They were:—The Launceston Church Grammar School, opened 1st July; the Hutchins School, Hobart, 3rd August; and Christ's College, Bishopsbourne, on 1st October. The latter was intended to be at the head of the scholastic establishments of the colony—the nucleus of a University, to which the Grammar Schools should act as feeders. These three establishments were erected by private subscriptions, the total amount subscribed being £12,456. Five thousand pounds of this was given by friends in England, and the rest by the people of Tasmania, Bishop Nixon heading the list with the handsome sum of £1000, twenty-two of the clergy following with £15 each. Christ's College was, unfortunately, but short-lived, being in existence only ten years, having commenced on too large



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. TRINITY CHURCH, HOBART.

a scale for so young a colony; but it is interesting to note that from its society of some forty-students it furnished three Archdeacons to the Church, namely, Peter Righton Atkinson, late Archdeacon of Surrey, England; Peter Parry Fogg, Archdeacon of Natal, South Africa; and Alfred Nathaniel Mason, late Archdeacon of Hobart; and likewise several clergy, amongst whom may be mentioned the Revs. Augustus Barkway, James Norman, and the late Canon Adams. Amongst successful laymen who were taught in it were the late Chief Justice, Sir Lambert Dobson, and our present Mr. Justice McIntyre. The late Chief Justice was, and Mr. Justice McIntyre is at the present time, one of the foremost laymen in the Church of England in Tasmania.

Upon the retirement of Bishop Nixon, in 1864, the Right Rev. Charles Henry Bromby was appointed by the Secretary of State of the Imperial Cabinet his successor. Soon after this the question arose as to the power of the Crown to appoint bishops by letters patent, and to erect bishoprics in colonies having independent Legislatures. Consequent, however, upon judicial decisions given in the case of the African Church, the Secretary of State refused to make any fresh appointments.

Bishops are now nominated by a committee of English Bishops appointed by Synod.

During Bishop Bromby's tenure of office H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh visited Tasmania, and one of his most important functions was the laying of the foundation-stone of St. David's Cathedral, Hobart, on the 8th of January, 1868. It is a large stone edifice, capable of seating over a thousand persons, and is one of the handsomest buildings in the island. It was consecrated 5th February, 1874, and that same year old St. David's Church was pulled down. Bishop Bromby retired in 1883, and the Right Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, LL.D., was appointed to succeed him. Bishop Sandford arrived in Tasmania on the 6th of September, 1883, and, after an episcopate of five years, resigned in December, 1888. He was followed by the present Bishop, the Right Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D., who, after being consecrated in Westminster Abbey, was enthroned at St. David's on the 29th of October, 1889.

In a short paper such as this it is impossible to enumerate the several clergy who have from time to time assisted to build up the Church of England in Tasmania. A few only have been mentioned, and those the first arrivals. The Diocese of Tasmania is divided into forty-nine parishes, and these, with the exception of one (the West Coast parish), form nine rural deaneries, and each rural dean is appointed by the Bishop for a term of five years. There are two archdeacons in the diocese



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INTERIOR OF TRINITY CHURCH.

—the Ven. Frederick Taylor Whitington, Archdeacon of Hobart, and the Ven. Francis Hales, Archdeacon of Launceston. The latter gentleman has been rector of Holy Trinity Church, Launceston, since 1856, was made Archdeacon in 1877, and was Administrator of the Diocese in 1882-83 and 1888-89, during the absence of the Bishop. The appointments to the cure of parishes are either made by the Bishop or a council of patronage, the latter consisting of an archdeacon, three clergy, three lay representatives of Synod, and three communicants elected by the parish.

To the Church in Australia has been specially committed the care of two missions, namely, the Melanesian mission and the New Guinea mission, to both of which the Church of England in Tasmania contributes. Tasmania has its own particular mission also, the Furneaux and King's Island mission. The islands in Bass Strait were visited in 1843 by Bishop Nixon, in company with Sir John Franklin, and the first missionary effort was then made on behalf of the Straits Islanders. This mission has been the especial care of the bishops of Tasmania ever since. Three yachts have been built at different times in its behalf, and the names of Nixon, Sandford, Reibey, and Brownrigg will be for ever associated with it. The late Canon Brownrigg, of St. John's, Launceston, visited the islands on no less than thirteen different occasions. In addition to the above mission, the Church's rescue work is well worthy of notice. It consists of three departments. All are now housed at the Cascades, Hobart, in premises generously lent for the purpose by the Government. 1. The Government C.D. Hospital, managed by the Church of England, but on the committee are members of other denominations, who have, with their clergy, free access to their own cases. 2. The House of Mercy, founded in 1889. Of this the Bishop is warden, and there is a strong committee of management, chiefly composed of ladies. 3. Hope Cottage, formerly an undenominational institution in Launceston, but handed over to the Church of England, and is now a definite Church organisation for "first cases."

A Diocesan Book Depôt was opened at Hobart in 1889, and has proved of much service to the Church generally. There are also two papers at the present time published in connection with the Church of England, namely, the Church

News, started in 1862 and issued monthly in Hobart; and the Church Messenger, published every month in Launceston. This paper was started by Canon Kelly, of St. John's Church, in 1892. It was then entitled St. John's Parish Messenger.

Little more need be added. The Church of England during the past few years has made steady progress, as the

following figures sufficiently testify :-

Clergy. Lay Readers. Places of Worship. Sunday School Children. Teachers.

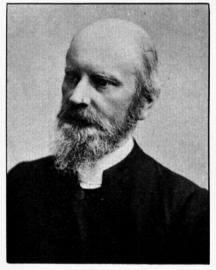
1889 ... 61 48 160 4959 522

1897 ... 69 81 250 8191 846

The figures for 1898 have not yet been published, but when they are more progress still will be noted, especially on the North-West and West Coasts of the island. A great field for labour has been opened up on the West Coast; the Church of England was the first to make a start there; this was in 1889, and the first place of worship was erected the following year at Strahan. The population in 1891 numbered about 2500; to-day it amounts to over 20,000. The whole of the West Coast has been lately ecclesiastically divided into two parishes, Zeehan and the surrounding district forming one, and Queenstown, Strahan, and Gormanston the other. Another church has lately been erected at Queenstown.

Bishop Montgomery is the hardest worked man in the diocese, and sets his clergy an excellent example. He never spares himself, knows no fatigue; even the pack tracks and dense forests of the wild west have not daunted him. There is not a community in his diocese that he has not visited; without a doubt the true missionary spirit is strong within him. Lastly, the untiring energy he has displayed during his tenure of office has infused new life into the Church of England in Tasmania.

The Right Rev. HENRY HUT-CHINSON MONTGOMERY, D.D., Bishop of Tasmania, was born at Cawnpore, India, on 3rd October, 1847, being a son of the late Sir Robert Montgomery, K.C.B., G.C.S.I., Governor of the Punjaub, and afterwards a member of the Council of India in London. He was sent to Harrow in 1861, when the famous Dr. Butler was headmaster, and was foremost in

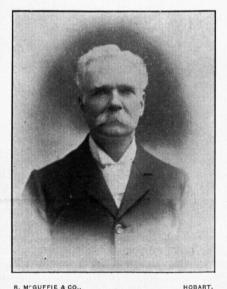


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RIGHT REV. H. H. MONTGOMERY.

both studies and athletics. In his time he won all the school races up to and including the quarter-mile, and the prizes for fencing and single sticks. He was also for three years a member of the cricket eleven, and captain of the football club, being also for some years in the sixth form. From Harrow Dr. Montgomery went to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1866, and took his degree and honours in 1869, second class moral science tripos. Trained for holy orders under Dr. Vaughan, master of the

Temple, he was ordained deacon at Chichester in 1871, and priest in 1872. His first curacy was at Hurst, Pierpoint, Sussex. He then went to Southwark in South London, and afterwards to St. Margaret's, Westminster, under Archdeacon Farrar. For three years, while there, he was private secretary to Dean Stanley, became vicar of Kennington in 1879, and subsequently rural dean and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester. In 1889 he was offered and accepted the bishopric of Tasmania, and in May of that year he was consecrated at Westminster by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Rochester, Ballarat, and Antigua. Arriving in Hobart on the 23rd October, 1889, he set about the duties of his high office with characteristic zeal and energy, the first important work that he took in hand being the completion of St. David's Cathedral by the building of the chancel. The work was finished at the beginning of 1894, and on 12th January of that year it was consecrated in the presence of no fewer than thirteen bishops of the Church in Australasia. At the same time a Church Congress was held at which there were present twenty representatives of the dioceses of Australasia: The work of the Diocese of Tasmania is, as may be imagined, of great magnitude, and the bishop has his time fully occupied, part of it in a manner little known by most of those under his spiritual charge. The visitations alone occupy just half the year away from Hobart, the sphere of work including all the lighthouses and islands in Bass Straits and the mining country which is known as the West Coast. The bishop is a well-known figure and a welcome visitor among the half-caste islanders of the Straits, in whom he has displayed the warmest interest, and his pedestrian excursions among the settlers extending from Waratah right through all the

mining fields, as well as in other parts of the colony, have excited admiration as well as appreciation. These trips usually mean frequently camping out and tramping with a swag in wet weather or fine, the rule being to visit every township in the colony. It is not surprising to learn that under the guidance of Dr. Montgomery the Church of England has made wonderful strides in the paths of progress. Comparing 1896 (the latest



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MR. G. H. BAILEY.

year for which statistics are available) with 1889, there were 3,500 additional Sunday school children, 350 additional teachers, 4000 more services, 1217 more celebrations of the Holy Communion, 100 more churches and places of worship, and 80 per cent. more confirmations, while the money spent on churches, parsonages, and schools (exclusive of grants) amounted to £33,000. Dr. Montgomery was married in 1881 to Maud, daughter of Canon Farrar, now Dean of Canterbury, and has had seven

children, of whom six are alive, and are being educated in Tasmania. In 1892 the Bishop took the work of Bishop Selwyn in Melanesia, visiting the New Hebrides, Banks, Torres, Santa Cruz, and Solomon Groups; the results of his work and researches being incorporated into a book entitled the "Light of Melanesia."

Mr. GEORGE HERBERT BAILEY. Diocesan Secretary and Registrar, Cathedral Chambers, Murray Street, Hobart. Mr. Bailey is a native of Ceylon, having been born at Colombo in 1853, and was educated at the Lichfield Grammar School, England, and Elizabeth College, Guernsey. On

completing his education, he returned to Cevlon, but after a stay of six months he left for Tasmania, arriving in Hobart in October, 1870. In 1872 he joined the service of the Union Bank of Australia, and remained a member of its staff until he was appointed to his present position in 1896. He was married at Hobart in 1881 to Miss Gibson, daughter of the late Mr. George Gibson (brother of the Hon. James Gibson, the famous sheep-breeder), and has a family of four sons and two daughters. Mr. Bailey has always been an enthusiastic cricketer, and takes rank even now with the best batsmen in the colony. He was in the first Australian eleven, which visited England in 1878,

of which he was certainly not the least important member, and only last season he showed to the satisfaction of his admirers and many friends, that his hand had not lost its cunning, as he batted as brilliantly as he did in his younger days, and also showed a nimbleness in the field that youngsters could not do better than imitate. Canon Brooke Bailey, father of Mr. G. H. Bailey, came to Tasmania six months before his son, after thirty-three years' residence in Cevlon as Military Chaplain. Inspector of Schools, etc. The reverend gentleman, after fourteen years' residence in Tasmania, died in 1885, at the age of 62, leaving a family of five children.

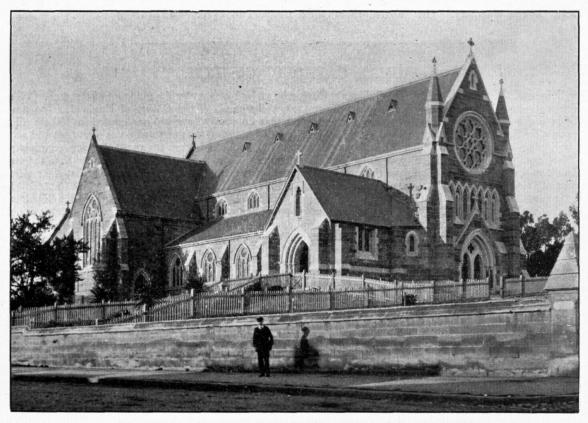
ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A S is well known, the original settlers in Sullivan's Cove, who arrived here under the guidance of Governor Collins, were under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Robert Knopwood, a clergyman of the Church of England. The progress of religion under his direction may be judged from the fact that no place of worship was erected in Hobart till 1822nineteen years after his arrival—and even then the moral and spiritual state of the community was almost as bad as it could be. The beginning of the Catholic Church in Tasmania was in 1817, in which year the vessel that was conveying Father Flynn to New South Wales put in for some days at Hobart Town. He received a friendly welcome from the Governor. Colonel Sorell, who allowed him to administer the sacraments to the convicts, and expressed the opinion that the residence of a Catholic chaplain there would be productive of good. In March, 1821, the Rev. Philip Connolly, the first Catholic chaplain, arrived in Hobart Town from Sydney, and, after finding out the few Catholics in the town, arranged to celebrate mass periodically at Mr. Curr's store in Argyle Street, where he also lodged himself. When Father Connolly found it inconvenient to assemble the faithful at Mr. Curr's store he decided on appealing to Governor Sorell for land whereon to build a church. His Excellency stated that land could be granted only to those who brought capital into the colony. "Well," replied Father Connolly, "I landed with £14 in my pocket." "In that case," said the Governor, "you can have fourteen acres of land." This land, it is said, formed part of the church property in Harrington and Brisbane Streets, and on it, in February, 1822, a small wooden church on a stone foundation was commenced. It was finished in the following year, and dedicated to God under the invocation of St. Virgilius. "This Irish saint," says His Eminence Cardinal Moran, "was famed in the early middle ages for astronomical knowledge, and for broaching the theory of the antipodes, thus anticipating by eight centuries the merits of Coperincus. It was a thoughtful tribute on the part of Father Connolly to choose that great saint as the patron of the first church in Tasmania." The account of this chapel, given ten years later by Dr. Ullathorne, is far from flattering. It should, however, be borne in mind that the Catholic chaplain was quite devoid of the necessary means of erecting a suitable sacred edifice, that this wooden structure was only intended as a temporary oratory, that Father Connolly was obliged to be continually travelling about on foot and on horseback from place to place, visiting the various penal stations, and that for the most part he had to be his own carpenter, and builder, and decorator, as well as his own architect. In a letter to Father Therry, in Sydney, dated 15th April, 1823, Father Connolly thus wrote from Hobart Town: That he expected to have the little chapel ceilinged in a few weeks, after which he would try what could be done towards building one on a larger scale of more permanent materials. Father Connolly continued to hold the office of Vicar-General for New Holland, as well as for Van Diemen's Land, and in the letter just referred to he, as Vicar-General, authorised Father Therry to dispense in some cases with the publication of the banns for marriage, adding that he feared he would be unable to visit New South Wales.

At the opening of the church the Catholic congregation, exclusive of the military, numbered just nine persons, viz., Mr. and Mrs. Curr, Mrs. Hogan and her two sons and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Connell, and Miss Barry. As Father Connelly was the only priest in the island he was obliged to take long journeys to Launceston and other parts of the north as the colony gradually became settled, as well as attending at regular intervals the township of Richmond and other districts. "Father Connelly," says Cardinal Moran, "has been described as a man of genial disposition, and it is recorded that he lived on terms of intimacy with the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Knopwood. This latter reverend gentleman was very much addicted to creature comforts, and received from time to time pleasant treats from the Catholic chaplain. He was, however, civil magistrate as well as chaplain, and, to make a return for the kindness extended to him, invariably inflicted on any Catholic convict that was brought before him the penalty to work for a certain number of days on Father Connelly's farm. Dean Kenny, who had lived for six months as school teacher in Hobart with Father Connelly, tells us that he was a man of no small ability and attainments, very witty, and full of dry humour, and that he had on many occasions shown considerable adroitness in his correspondence with those in authority. Dean Kenny describes the old chapel of St. Virgilius as 'a small oblong rough building in which the flooring boards were not laid.' He adds, 'it must be taken into consideration that the Catholics were few and not wealthy, and that the Government was by no means liberal in those days."

In May, 1824, the Rev. Samuel Coote, or Coate, an Irish Catholic priest, arrived in Hobart by the ship "Ardent" from Dublin. This vessel was chartered by Mr. Roderick O'Connor to bring himself and family and a few free settlers to Van

Diemen's Land. He was a brother of Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist leader, and at this time a Protestant. Later he became a convert to the Catholic faith, and made a gift of £10,000 towards the erection of St. Mary's Cathedral. The vessel left Dublin on the 13th November, 1823, and arrived in the Derwent on the 7th May following. As Father Coote had received no faculties from the Bishop of Mauritius, to whose spiritual jurisdiction Tasmania was then subject, and as the Government allowed the small salary of £100 to only one priest, Father Connolly recommended him to seek elsewhere for a missionary field. A memorial was presented to Governor Arthur, in which the signatories stated that Father Coote had, they were informed, been appointed by the proper authorities in Great Britain to the spiritual charge of the Roman Catholics of the colony, for which mission they considered him in every respect qualified. He had officiated in several districts, and the conciliatory and pious manner in which he had invariably conducted himself since his arrival in the colony, his unremitting endeavours in instruction in his confined sphere of action, and his disinterested behaviour had secured for him the warmest esteem of the memorialists. The Roman Catholic worship was much neglected, the chapel of Hobart Town was nearly deserted, and the Roman Catholic religion brought into apparent disrepute under the system then existing. They had amply contributed to the erection of a proper edifice for the celebration of the ceremonies of their religion, and to the liberality of the Government they were greatly indebted, yet the funds "appear to be laid out more for a private dwelling than for a building erected for divine worship to be performed therein." The amount and application of the funds they were unacquainted with. They therefore prayed that the Governor would be pleased to direct that Father Coote should assume his clerical functions in Hobart Town, as they were



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, HOBART.

convinced that his appointment would afford general satisfaction to the Roman Catholics of the island. The Governor replied to the memorialists that Father Connolly objected to Father Coote taking spiritual charge of the Catholics of the colony on the ground that he had no faculties from the Bishop of the diocese, and although these arrived later on and other correspondence took place, the Governor ultimately refused to appoint Father Coote, his refusal being couched in the following words:—" With regard to the announcement of your appointment in the Gazette, you are aware that I could not appoint you without superseding Mr. Connolly, a gentleman with whom I have had no complaint until one originated with you." This was dated the 7th February, 1825.

Dr. Ullathorne, when proceeding to Sydney in 1833, remained a few weeks in Tasmania, and found religious matters in a very unsatisfactory condition. Father Connolly was absent on his annual visit to Launceston when the visitor reached Hobart, but he was hospitably lodged and entertained by Mr. Hackett, a native of Cork, and a distiller, and influential in the town. Dr. Ullathorne says: "Meeting the leading Catholics, all of Irish origin, I soon began to hear a sad account of the state of Catholic affairs. I found the chapel in a most disgraceful state, though the house was decent. Built of boards, the floor had never been laid down, but consisted of loose planks with their edges curled by the heat, and sharp, as well as loose under the knees of the people." Dr. Ullathorne was courteously treated by Governor Arthur, and met at a dinner at Government House, the Anglican Archdeacon, Broughton, who was on a visit with his family from Sydney, and afterwards became the first Anglican Bishop of Australia. Father Connolly returned before Dr. Ullathorne left Hobart Town. Dr.

Üllathorne continues:—"He expressed no discontent at what I did in the chapel, as the people thought he would, but rather approval; gave me his own ideas of the state of things in Sydney, and we parted friends." The chapel was rude and rough in the extreme, and in no sense befitting its sacred purpose. During his short stay he endeavoured to improve its

condition so far as cleanliness was concerned, and on two Sundays he preached to the people.

The Right Rev. Dr. Polding, Vicar Apostolic of New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the adjoining islands reached Hobart on 5th August, 1835, en route to Sydney, and was received with all honours by the Governor, with whom he lodged. He appointed Father Cotham, one of his missionary staff, to be associated with Father Connolly in charge of the mission. He also arranged for the opening of a Catholic school in Hobart, under Mr. John Kenny, an ecclesiastical student, who had volunteered from Scotland for the Australian mission, and who a few years later was ordained priest in Sydney. Government gave a salary of £90 for the teacher. The erection of a church at Richmond was the first important work with which the Bishop began his mission beneath the Southern Cross. He visited the district, although the Governor endeavoured to dissuade him from doing so, owing to the hostility of the blacks, and there being nothing but a bush track from Hobart. On reaching Richmond he was very heartily welcomed by the few Catholics of the district, and, on the object of his visit being made known, a gift of several acres for the church, schools, presbytery and cemetery was made by a Mr. Cassidy, who also gave a substantial subscription. The Bishop, who had brought with him the plan of a small but neat church, performed the pleasing ceremony of blessing the foundation-stone, and had the consolation of receiving from the few Catholics of Richmond and their friends, towards the sacred work, no less a sum than £1000. Governor Arthur had previously promised the Bishop that the Government would give pound for pound raised by subscription, and was amazed when the amount raised was placed before him. With these sums the first church, begun by Dr. Polding in his Australian missionary field and dedicated to the Apostle St. John, was erected. The Bishop continued his voyage to Sydney on 5th September, 1835, quite gratified with the first fruits of his mission in Tasmania.

Dr. Polding always felt a deep interest in this portion of his vineyard, and Father Therry was after a while sent to Tasmania with special authority as Vicar-General to provide for its religious interests. Father Butler also joined the staff of its clergy, and throughout a long career won the affection of both clergy and people, with whom his memory is still cherished. Soon after the arrival of these priests Father Connolly was summoned to his reward. His remains rest in the burial ground near the spot where the first oratory had stood, and on his grave is a plain headstone bearing the following inscription:

OF YOUR CHARITY PRAY FOR THE SOUL OF THE REV. PHILIP CONNOLLY,

Who died the 3rd day of August, 1839, aged 53 years.

"My days have declined like a shadow, and I am withered like grass."—Psalms cl. 12.

Father Therry entered upon the alministration of the Church affairs in the colony with characteristic vigour. His first care was to endeavour to make provision for Catholic orphans. Up till then these poor children had been placed in the Protestant Orphanage, and there, it was contended, imbued with a hatred of the faith of their fathers. No priest was admitted to the institution, and no opportunity afforded the children of preserving the lessons of piety which they might have heretofore received. A petition to the Governor to establish a separate Catholic Orphanage was disregarded by Sir John Franklin. In 1841 Father Therry made another appeal to that end, but was again unsuccessful. He then endeavoured to gain admission to the Protestant Orphan School for the purpose of administering sacraments to the Catholic children, but permission was refused; and in reply to the remonstrance which he presented against such tyranny he merely received a formal letter of acknowledgment. Father Therry also complained of the public school system of education, and made great sacrifices in the endeavour to support Catholic schools in Hobart, Richmond, and elsewhere. Mr. Chisholm Anstey wrote from Loyla, 16th October, 1840, expressing his regret that "there is not a single school in Hobart Town to which a Catholic child can be sent without apostacy from the doctrines and discipline of the Church whose interests are committed into your exclusive keeping." The zealous Father Therry then wrote to the Board of Education, petitioned the Legislative Council, and wrote to the Colonial Secretary on the subject, seeking relief. He stated that Catholic children were obliged to join in a Protestant form of prayer, and also occasionally to read the Bible, which he requested should be discontinued; and he also asked for the appointment of a competent assistant or master professing the Catholic religion "either to the present or a branch school in Hobart Town or Launceston." The relief obtained was merely a promise to respect the objections of Catholic parents to their children reciting a Protestant prayer or reading the Protestant Bible. Seeing that he could not rely on Government assistance for the education of Catholic children, Father Therry endeavoured to supply the want by establishing Catholic schools out of funds collected among the members of his flock, and besides opening temporary schools at one time in the old building that stood on the site of the Scotch College in Elizabeth Street, and at another in buildings erected on the present Cathedral grounds, he began the building of St. Joseph's Schools, Macquarie Street, which were several feet above the foundations when he handed over the government of the diocese to the Right Rev. Dr. Willson on 11th May, 1844.

Previous to this, some legal difficulties having arisen regarding the parochial property on which the Cathedral now stands, Father Therry purchased a piece of ground in Macquarie Street, and there erected St. Joseph's Church, which was

solemnly opened by him with a Missa cantata on Christmas night, 1841.

When the colony was created into a diocese, this church long continued to be used as a pro-cathedral, and in it the

first Bishop (the Right Rev. Dr. Willson) and the present Archbishop of Hobart, took official possession of the see.

St. Joseph's was scarcely completed when possession was granted of the beautiful site secured some twenty years before by Father Connolly, and by him designated Mount Carmel, on which the grand Cathedral and Presentation Convent and schools and espiscopal residence now stand.

The work of erecting St. Mary's Cathedral was entered upon with joy by the Catholics of Hobart, and on Sunday. 14th November, 1841, the Feast of the Patronage of the Blessed Virgin, the solemn inauguration of the erection of the new church took place. The religious procession was carried out on the grandest scale ever witnessed in Van Diemen's land. From the temporary chapel in Elizabeth Street, the procession wended its way along Elizabeth and Brisbane Streets towards the appointed spot. The band of the 51st Regiment took the post of honour in front; the men of the 51st and 96th Regiments followed under the command of Colonel Elliott, the officers being in full regimentals. Then came the boys'

sodality for serving at the altar, the children of the school in their bright dresses, the whole body of Catholic townspeople, and the Revs. Messrs. Therry and Butler bringing the joyous procession to a close. Beautiful weather lent its charm to the proceedings, and a sum of more than £400 was subscribed towards the building fund. This church of St. Mary's, however, was never completed. When the see of Hobart Town was erected, St. Mary's was fixed upon for the future Cathedral. A munificent donation of £10,000 enabled the Bishop and people to erect it on bolder lines, and at length, in 1861, the walls erected by Father Therry finally disappeared.

Till the year 1842 few Catholic convicts had been sent to Tasmania, but when transportation to New South Wales ceased, Catholic and Irish convicts began to be located in the various penal settlements in this island. In 1842 the official statistics assigned to the Church of Rome a total number of 4492 adherents, the Catholic free population being 3931, whilst

in 1847 the total number of Catholics had increased to 9904.

The appointment of the Rev. Robert Willson to the Diocese of Van Diemen's Land, with Hobart Town as its see, was proclaimed in Consistory at Rome on 22nd April, 1842, and the newly-elected prelate received the episcopal consecration at the hands of Archbishop Polding in the Cathedral of St. Chad's, Birmingham, on 28th October, 1842. There were three peculiarities in the grand ceremonial. It took place in the first and only Cathedral Church erected by Catholics and decorated with the name in England since the beginning of the Reformation period. Dr. Polding, the consecrator, was the first



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART

INTERIOR OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL, HOBART.

Archbishop who had exercised in England the office of consecrating prelate during the same interval of 300 years. In fine, the Bishop consecrated was destined to bear the title of the see to which he was elected, the first Englishman so consecrated in England since the Reformation.

Robert William Willson was born in Lincoln in 1794. His father carried on the business of a builder in that city, and was highly esteemed. A member of the Anglican Establishment, he entered the Catholic Church late in life. His mother was a devout and well-instructed Catholic, of firm character and deep religious sense, to whose good and pious training he ever looked back with affection and gratitude. When his education was completed, young Willson desired to become a farmer, but in his twentieth year there came a crisis that changed the whole course of his life. He was looking forward to settle as a farmer, and had actually formed an attachment to a young lady, amounting almost to an engagement, when, reading a spiritual book according to his daily custom, he suddenly felt that God claimed his whole heart and life. He communicated his feelings to the lady, and this affected her so deeply that they both agreed to give themselves to God in the religious life. He contemplated nothing higher than the state of a lay brother in a Benedictine monastery. She entered a Benedictine convent, became a nun, and died abbess of her community. But when Mr. Willson opened his mind and intention to Bishop Milner, the Bishop gave his decision in these emphatic terms:—"No, sir; I command you to be a priest. You must go to Oscott and begin your studies." He consequently entered the college of Old Oscott in the year 1816, was ordained to the priesthood in 1824, and in the February following was sent to Nottingham. The Catholics in that

city were at the time under the care of an old French priest, whose flock assembled in a chapel, with difficulty holding 150 people, situated up a blind alley, where also was his humble residence. Under Father Willson's ministrations the congregation more than doubled in a year. He then secured an ample site in a prominent position, and upon it he built the spacious church of St. John, which was then considered the most remarkable place of Catholic worship in the country. St. John's was completed in 1828, and rapidly filled, the people being much attracted to its pastor by his kind, gentle, and sympathetic ways, as well as by his sensible instructions. Besides his duties to his flock, he was assiduous in his attentions at the workhouse, house of correction, town and county prisons, and the lunatic asylum, for which last he had a special attraction. He was found to have a singular power over criminals as well as over the insane. He was placed on the board of the county hospital, in which he took great interest, and was also asked to take a seat on the board of the county lunatic asylum, upon the committee of management of which for fourteen years he was annually elected. When the cholera raged in Nottingham he put forth his utmost exertions to relieve the afflicted. He went from house to house, not only to the sufferers of his own flock, but wherever he was called, and several hours a day he spent in the hospital opened for the treatment of that frightful malady. Many persons owed their lives solely to his treatment. It was about this time that the Corporation presented him with the freedom of Nottingham.

With the approval of the venerable Bishop Walsh, he purchased a magnificent site of 6000 square yards, and adjoining it another site of 4500 square yards, and on the land he erected a group of buildings, which now constitute the Cathedral of St. Barnabas, episcopal and clerical residence, etc. The expenditure on the church alone amounted to £20,000. He was also instrumental in the publication of Catholic Bibles, Testaments, and Prayer Books, etc., at a much cheaper rate than hitherto.

When he was nominated for the see of Hobart Town, the people of Nottingham endeavoured to have him retained in their midst, but their efforts in this direction were not successful. His last official act in Nottingham was to ascend to the top

of the spire on St. Barnabas' Cathedral, and bless the cross on its summit.

After visiting Rome to secure the blessing of the Sovereign Pontiff on himself and diocese, and a journey to Ireland, Bishop Willson, accompanied by the Reverend Fathers Hall and Bond, Brother Luke Levermore, and Mr. George Hunter, an ecclesiastical student, set sail from London in the ship "Bella Marina" at the end of January, 1844. The voyage occupied ninety-four days, the Bishop and party landing on 11th May, in the evening. They at once proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, and returned thanks to God for preserving them during the voyage. Father Therry was present, and afterwards they all adjourned to his house. Next day (Sunday), at 11 o'clock, the ceremony of receiving the Bishop entering his diocese for the first time took place. The Bishop received a most hearty welcome, and the people were delighted with the whole ceremony. The Rev. W. Hall, V.G., preached an eloquent sermon on the occasion, and Father Therry, whose office as Vicar-General ceased on the Bishop's arrival, preached in the evening.

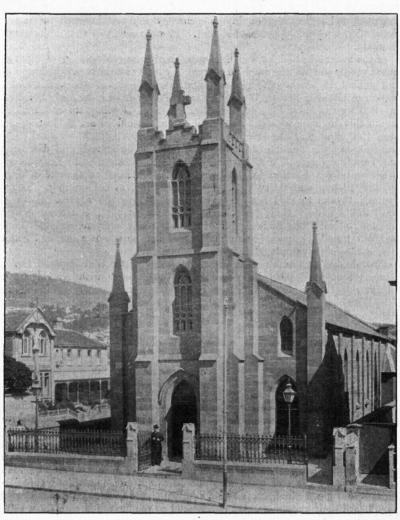
The temporalities of St. Joseph's Church was the first important matter that engaged Dr. Willson's attention, and it was so difficult of adjustment that he decided to go to Sydney and confer with Archbishop Polding. Both prelates, accompanied by the Rev. Father McEncroe, reached Hobart Town on 25th September, but the matter was not settled till long afterwards. The visit of the Archbishop, however, was greatly appreciated, and he received a hearty welcome at both ends of the island. In 1857 the Bishop issued a pastoral, stating as follows:—"For several years some questions regarding temporal matters connected with the erection of St. Joseph's Church have, unfortunately, crippled my exertions to serve you as I could wish. Happily all obstacles have been lately removed, and a final settlement effected. To accomplish this desirable result I have ventured to make myself personally responsible for £1500, and £45 12s. 6d. expenses, in procuring the grant, and a settlement of this long-pending affair. The church and the property adjoining are now legally secured to trustees by a grant from the Crown. The debt, therefore, that remains on the whole amounts to £1545 12s. 6d." "Thus," says the Rev. Thomas Kelsh, in his "Recollections of Dr. Willson," "after fourteen years of weary negotiations and trying difficulties, this church and Pro-Cathedral, built in the first instance on land not secured to trustees, but purchased in the name of private individuals with money given by the Government, and subscriptions from the public, was secured to the Catholic community by Dr. Willson taking upon himself a heavy personal liability."

The Bishop had been only a short time in the colony before he began that great work among the convicts which not only had the effect of ameliorating their condition in many ways, as well as affording them the consolations of religion, but had a material influence in ending a system as barbarous as it was ineffective. He used to visit the ships on their arrival, address all the Catholics among them, warned them of what they should avoid, and encouraged them to follow that course which experience had convinced him would prove beneficial to them. When they were landed he again visited them in their different locations as often as feasible, heard their grievances, and encouraged or remonstrated with them as their cases demanded. He also considered it to be necessary to pay great attention to those unhappy men whose lives were forfeited for their offences. The Bishop's work among the convicts is well summed up in the following letter, written to him by the Civil Commandant of Port Arthur (Mr. James Boyd), under date 28th February, 1860 :- "I can affirm from personal observation, and the abundant voluntary testimony of the prisoners and paupers themselves, that but one sentiment has animated them towards your Lordship's person, namely, that of mingled gratitude, respect, and affection; and heartfelt indeed will be their sorrow when you leave the land of their exile. Many a hardened, reckless convict has, through your missionary zeal and Howard-like philanthropy, been awakened to a sense of his unhappy position, and induced to enter upon an amended career, whereby he has manifested a disposition to act rationally and conform to discipline whilst he remained under my charge, and has ultimately become a respectable member of society." In the little settlements of the bush, on the goldfields of Victoria, and wherever else reformed criminals were to be found (says the Rev. Thos. Kelsh), the name of the good Bishop was held in veneration, and many a "God bless Bishop Willson" has fallen from lips that seldom before pronounced the name of the great God except to blaspheme.

The description of his visits to Norfolk Island, and the evidence he gave before a committee of the House of Lords on the horrors of the system prevailing in Norfolk Island, is ghastly reading, and it is not surprising that his statements had an overwhelming effect in leading to the abandonment of that station. The Governor, Sir William Denison, held Dr. Willson personally in high esteem, and treated his representations in regard to the convict system with the greatest deference, forwarding them to the Secretary of State, and the latter afterwards put on record his views of the Bishop in these terms:—"Dr. Willson's

general services to those placed under his spiritual care have, I believe, been fully recognised by those best able to appreciate them. But the zeal and abilities which he displayed under circumstances of a more peculiar kind, when it became his duty to investigate and to combat the great social evils at one time developed under the then prevailing system of convict discipline, deserves more special notice from those concerned in the administration of the civil government."

After being only about two years in Tasmania, Dr. Willson resolved to pay a visit to Europe in order to procure more priests for the diocese, and to promote the cause of the free and bond in the island. Before his departure in September, 1846, in the "Mayflower," he was the recipient of highly complimentary addresses from the general public, Protestant as well as Catholic, including nearly all the leading citizens, from the Catholics of Hobart Town, Richmond, and Launceston. After a voyage of 141 days, he reached the shores of his native land, and immediately placed himself in communication with the Government, subsequently giving the important evidence on the convict system to the House of Lords, already referred to.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, HOBART.

He visited Rome in the spring of 1847, and was well received by Pope Pius IX., who made him several presents, including the beautiful silver chalice used in St. Joseph's Church. It was while on this visit that he met the then young Bishop of Hyderabad, who was afterwards to succeed him in the bishopric of Hobart Town. On leaving Rome, Dr. Willson went to Ireland, and though he was unable to get the supply of priests he had hoped for, several students volunteered for the distant colony as soon as their studies were completed. They kept their promise, and were ordained on the 31st March, 1850, by the Bishop, in St. Joseph's Church. The Rev. George Hunter was ordained priest on the same occasion. All have since passed away, including Archdeacons Hunter and Hogan, and Fathers Marum and Keohan. After a visit to Nottingham, which was hailed with delight by his many friends in that city, and inspecting hospitals, prisons, and asylums there and throughout England, Dr. Willson started on his return voyage to Tasmania on 9th January, 1848, accompanied by the Revs. Maguire, Burke, Magorian, Roe, and Wood. They arrived safely on the 19th April, and the Bishop received an enthusiastic welcome.

A return furnished to the Government in 1848 showed the distribution of the several Roman Catholic clergymen attached to the colonial and convict departments to be as follows:—Hobart, Very Rev. W. Hall; Launceston, Rev. Thomas Butler; Richmond, Rev. W. J. Dunne. The following clergymen were in 1848 attached to and paid by the convict department:—Hobart Town, Revs. J. Cotham, O. Woolfrey, G. Hunter; Oatlands, Rev. W. Bond; Maria Island, Rev. J. Livermore; Southport, Rev. N. Woolfrey; The Mines, Rev. H. Magorian.

An indefatigable worker in everything that tended to spread religion and charity among the people, Dr. Willson was instrumental in introducing three sisters of charity in 1847, viz.:—Mrs. Mary John Cahill, and Sisters Mary de Sales O'Brien and Mary Francis Xavier Williams, who at once entered upon that work of charity and mercy which has ever since been so fruitful of good. He also gave his warmest support to the establishment of a superior Catholic school for young ladies, which was opened by Miss Lavers in 1848, and became celebrated for its excellent system of training. He also took the warmest interest in the school attached to St. Joseph's Church, and in St. Mary's seminary, a school for the superior education of Catholic boys, which was opened in 1854. In 1860, owing to the departure for Europe of the president, the Rev. W. P. Bond, and eight of the students, the latter school was closed.

Bishop Willson's health failing, he was recommended by his medical advisers to take a voyage to Europe, and he adopted this advice, sailing from Hobart Town in February, 1853. As on the first occasion, his departure was the signal for a testimony of affection and respect from all classes of the community, from the Governor downwards, which was remarkable for its warmth and spontaneity. When he returned in January, 1855, after visiting Rome, Ireland, and the land of his birth,

his health was much improved, and he took up his episcopal duties with renewed vigour.

Whilst counselling charity and peace with other denominations, the Bishop would have no compromise of any kind where faith was concerned, and often from the pulpit and elsewhere, warned the members of his flock against taking part in any Protestant prayers or service. He took a very deep interest in the condition of the insane, not only in Tasmania, but also in New South Wales and Victoria, and his knowledge and experience were always available for the relief of the mentally

afflicted, so that marked benefit was derived by them from his exertions.

In 1859 Dr. Willson contemplated resigning the charge of the diocese, or at any rate securing a coadjutor. The Very Rev. Dr. Butler, of Launceston, was preconised as coadjutor, but the humility of the Bishop-elect would not allow him to accept the proffered dignity. The Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, retiring from the vicariate of Hyderabad after a long and laborious missionary career, accepted the offer of the Tasmanian bishopric in 1865. In the meantime, however, Bishop Willson had intimated both to the Imperial and Colonial Governments his wish to retire. Addressing the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date 6th February, 1860, he used the following memorable words:—"I am fully aware that I am not absolutely compelled to retire, and that I could continue to receive the stipend now granted; but in a land like this, where the greatest activity and energy of mind and body are still required, it would be most painful to myself, and injurious, I should conceive, to others, were I to remain when not capable of fulfilling efficiently arduous duties, merely to procure those comforts, which perhaps one in my position might reasonably expect to have in old age." The Bishop did retire, amidst the regrets of every one, and he sailed for England on the 27th February, 1865. The voyage opened auspiciously enough, but when the vessel was nearing Cape Horn, the Bishop was stricken with paralysis, and continued in a helpless condition till the end of the voyage. Though he regained the use of his limbs, he was never able to celebrate mass again, and he died on the 30th June, 1866, in Nottingham. At the funeral obsequies the celebrating prelate was Archbishop Polding, of Sydney, and Dr. Ullathorne, then Bishop of Birmingham, preached the sermon. His remains were interred in the Church of St. Barnabas at Nottingham.

The Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, who is the senior Bishop by consecration in the Australian Church, reached Hobart on the 27th April, 1866, and was formally installed in St. Joseph's Church on the 3rd May. In reply to the address of the clergy, Dr. Murphy made use of the following eloquent words:—"Let me hope that, tried in the crucible of India's sun, I may be deemed worthy of your devoted attachment and zealous co-operation in promoting the glory of God and the salvation of souls, and that I shall not fail to correspond with your desire of cherishing and strengthening fraternal charity among all classes of the community, and union and harmony among ourselves; for the happiness of the Bishop consists in the happiness of the clergy and flock, and the success of his labours mainly depends upon the loving concord which should at all times exist between them and each other." One of the first grand events to mark the beginning of Dr. Murphy's Episcopal rule in Hobart was the solemn dedication of St. Mary's Cathedral. The erection of this sacred edifice had engaged the energies and the thoughts of Dr. Willson throughout a great part of his Episcopate. Mr. Roderick O'Connor presented the Bishop as a thank-offering, on his being received into the Catholic Church, a sum of £10,000 towards the building, with an assurance that other donations would follow. Death, however, prevented the generous benefactor from carrying into effect his ulterior beneficent designs, and hence a portion only of the Cathedral was completed at a cost of £15,000. On 4th July, 1866, the dedication took place. The preacher on the occasion was the Right Rev. Dr. Shield, Bishop-elect of Adelaide, who, at the close of his discourse, said: -"It is a source of consolation to me to be permitted to take part in the important proceedings of to-day. When I came here I did expect to find a noble structure dedicated to the worship of God, but I am happy to say that in this respect my most sanguine hopes have not only been realised but even much surpassed. So far you have a beautiful Cathedral which is a standing memorial of the long and faithful pastoral solicitude of your late Venerable Bishop, whose memory must be so dear to all of you. It is also a large, an enduring, and a proud monument to that munificent gentlemen who has since been summoned to his rest, and who, we hope, is now receiving the reward of his Christian generosity. So far the work that has been done is perfect and complete; but the church is not yet finished; there is yet much to be done, but from what has already been accomplished we need in no wise have fears for the future. The promptitude and energy with which you, my Lord, have opened the Cathedral is a sufficient guarantee that, aided by the zeal of your clergy and the munificence of your flock, it shall not be a long period till I shall have the happiness of being present at the formal dedication of the completed edifice.

The hopes and wishes thus expressed were quite in accordance with the purpose of the Bishop of Hobart. But to the great anxiety and sorrow of all it soon became apparent that the sacred edifice was badly built. The pillars, though supporting the immense mass of the central tower, had weak foundations, and gradually became out of plumb. From the grand arches large blocks of stone became detached and fell to the ground. Serious settlements in the stone work became more visible every week. At length a public meeting, convened by the Bishop, was held in the Cathedral in February, 1876, and was presided over by the Governor, Sir F. A. Weld. It was decided, upon the advice of architects, that there was no alternative but to take down the central lantern tower, and arches, and walls, and to re construct the whole edifice according to the original designs, using the whole material. All this gave considerable trouble to the Bishop for some years, and involved an outlay of £10,000; but he was amply consoled, when in 1881 he was enabled to again dedicate the Cathedral in the presence of an immense

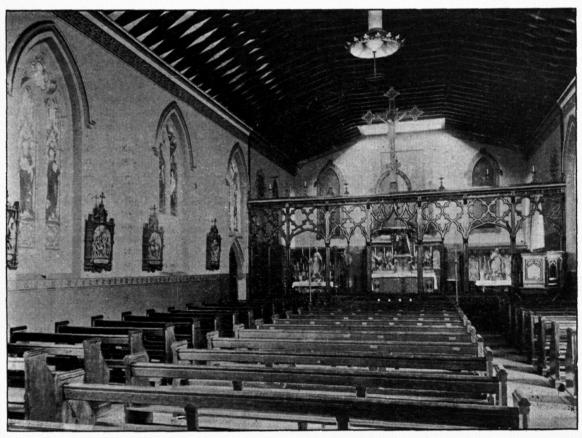
congregation. The 23rd January, Feast of the Espousals of the Blessed Virgin, was fixed for the rededication of St. Mary's, and the ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Hobart. Dr. O'Quinn, Bishop of Brisbane, was anxious to take part in the ceremony, and journeyed as far as Sydney, but was there prostrated by sickness. The Bishop of Bathurst, formerly a missionary in India with Dr. Murphy, sang High Mass. The Bishop of Sandhurst preached, and there were present representatives of

the Archbishop of Melbourne and the Bishops of Maitland and Goulburn.

The Church of the Apostles at Launceston was dedicated by the Bishop in 1866, but the chancel, Lady Chapel, and transept and Nuns' Choir have since been added. Among the other churches built since Dr. Murphy's accession to the Episcopate may be mentioned Holy Trinity, Westbury; Holy Redeemer, Deloraine; Sacred Heart, New Town; Star of the Sea, Burnie; St. Joseph's, Fingal; St. Peter's, New Norfolk; St. Aloysius', Kingston; Immaculate Conception, Ouse; St. Patrick's, Latrobe; St. Joseph's, Forth; Sacred Heart, Alverstone; Star of the Sea, Devonport; St. Fursams', Zeehan; St. Finn Barr's, Inveresk; St. Francis Xavier's, Beaconsfield; St. Ann's, Lilydale; St. Patrick's, Scottsdale; churches at Derby and Branxholme, and many smaller chapels.

Anxious to provide for the religious education of the children, the Bishop turned his attention to the erection of a convent for the Presentation Order of Nuns, several of whom he secured for the diocese before leaving Ireland. They arrived in Hobart in November, 1866, under the charge of the Rev. Mother F. X. Murphy, the Bishop's sister, and were located at Richmond, until their grand convent adjoining St. Mary's Cathedral was completed. Entering upon possession of it on the Feast of the Epiphany, 1867, they at once opened schools for the education of girls, and in 1873 they sent out their first branch to establish a convent near the Church of the Apostles in Launceston. In both cities they have achieved great success in the

cause of religious education.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

INTERIOR OF ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH. HOBART.

The Sisters of St. Joseph, from Bathurst, N.S.W., were invited to Tasmania in May, 1887, and opened schools in Westbury, Ulverstone, Forth, Devonport, Tunnack, Jerusalem, Zeehan, Oatlands, Port Cygnet, and other towns, while the Sisters of Mercy have established themselves at Latrobe and Deloraine.

The Magdalene Home, an asylum for the reformation of the unfortunate class, is at Sandy Bay, near Hobart. It is a fine two-storied brick building, and the cost of this, together with the twenty-eight acres of land on which it stands, was defrayed out of the estate of the late Very Rev. Father Dunne, for many years Vicar-General of the Diocese.

The Bishop of Hobart was one of the Australian prelates who took part in the great Vatican Council, and returning from the council he arrived in Hobart on the 17th March, 1871, and was welcomed by his flock and by the citizens of all

denominations with the utmost demonstrations of joy.

Dr. Murphy celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood in June, 1888, and in August of the same year it was announced that Pope Leo XIII. had raised Hobart to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see, with Dr. Murphy as its first Archbishop. Renewed congratulations poured in upon His Grace, and the general rejoicing was intensified when, in May of the following year, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, as delegate of the Holy Father, conferred the pallium upon His Grace.

On Sunday, 11th October, 1896, being the fiftieth anniversary of the consecration of the Archbishop, the event was duly celebrated in all the churches of the island, and on a grand scale at St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart. At a quarter after ten o'clock a procession consisting of acolytes, priests, bishops, archbishops, and the Cardinal Archbishop left the Archbishop's residence, and entered the Cathedral through the main entrance. Large crowds, unable to gain admission to St. Mary's, filled the grounds, leaving barely room enough for the procession to pass through. As the procession proceeded up the nave of the church, the choir, numbering about seventy voices, sang with fine effect Ecce Sacerdos Magnus. The procession was a very striking one. When the Jubilarian and His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop who brought up the rear of the procession entered the sanctuary, the Cardinal was conducted to the Episcopal Throne by his chaplains, the Ven. Archpriest Sheehy and the Very Rev. J. J. Noone, the Jubilarian to a throne nearly opposite, where he was attended by the Rev. M. O'Callaghan and the Rev. John Murphy. Next to the Archbishop's throne was His Excellency Lord Gormanston. His Grace the Archbishop of Melbourne, their lordships the Bishops of Ballarat, Grafton, and Coadjutor-Bishops of Goulburn and Hobart occupied seats on either side of the sanctuary. There were also present the Right Rev. Monsignor O'Hea, Coburg: the Very Rev. Dean Hegarty, V.F., Kvneton; the Very Rev. Dean Connell; the Ven. Archdeacon D'Arcy, of Bathurst Diocese; the Very Rev. Father Kennedy, S.J., Richmond, Vic., and Very Rev. Father Plunkett, C.SS. R.; Fathers Cunningham, Feehan, Gilleran, Holehan, James Murphy, O'Flynn, O'Regan, and O'Mahony. Dr. Leo Kenny, K.S.G., Melbourne, also occupied a seat within the sanctuary. The Most Rev. Dr. Corbett, Bishop of Sale, sang the Mass, the Very Rev. Dean Beechinor being assistant priest, and Fathers Hennebry and M. J. Beechinor being deacon and sub-deacon respectively. Fathers Kelsh and O'Rielly were masters of ceremonies. The altar was gay with the brightest flowers, and the walls of the sanctuary were draped in a very artistic manner by the ladies of St. Mary's Convent. When the celebrant and his ministers, arrayed in rich cloth of gold vestments, stood up to salute the Cardinal and Bishops before commencing Mass, the sanctuary presented a very imposing spectacle.

Cardinal Moran delivered the occasional sermon, an eloquent eulogy of the Archbishop, in which he recounted the salient features in Dr. Murphy's missionary career, from the time he first went out to India. After the sermon a collection for the jubilee fund for the completion of St. Mary's Cathedral was taken up, the cash actually received amounting to £513,

while donations were promised, bringing the amount to over £1000.

The congregation having left the church, the first stone of the west end and tower was laid by Cardinal Moran in the manner prescribed by the rubrics. Copies of the daily papers and of the *Monitor* were placed in a cavity prepared under the stone. The contract then let comprised the west end and the raising of the tower fifteen feet. The amount of the contract was £2500. Mr. G. Fagg was the architect. The then completed portion of the church comprises chancel, two side chapels, transept, aisles, and nave, upon which about £25,000 had been spent. The original architect of the church was Mr. W. Wardell, a pupil of the celebrated Welby Pugin. The following is the inscription on the stone:—

D.O.M.
HIC LAPIS
ANO. LMO. EPISCOPATUS EXPLETO
DANIELIS ARCHIEPISCOPI HOBARTENSIS
POSITUS EST
DIE XI. OCTOBRIS
MDCCCXCVI.

In replying to the toast of his health, which was proposed at the luncheon which followed the ceremony, the Archbishop made the following remarks: -- "You have to-day witnessed an interesting ceremony performed by His Eminence in laying the foundation-stone of the new part of the Cathedral of St. Mary's. I may inform you that this is about the seventh time the foundation-stone of that church has been laid. (Laughter.) The first stone was laid by the illustrious Father Therry, but on the arrival of Bishop Willson, of happy memory, he disapproved of the site and selected another. Bishop Willson laid the foundation-stone two or three times. Well, the church was considerably advanced when, unfortunately, it came to grief, and had to be pulled down and again commenced. Twice more had the stone been laid, and on one of these occasions the late lamented Sir Frederick Weld, who was then Governor of Tasmania, assisted. Now, to-day, I think, is the seventh time-(laughter)—and I hope it will be the last—(laughter)—and, indeed, I have every reason to hope so from the collection made to-day in the Cathedral, and from the promises made. The re-erection of the Cathedral was commenced under very disheartening circumstances. However, in about two years, or a little more, we finished it as you see it now, and I understand that many people admire it, especially the interior. Well, when it came to the squaring of accounts—those of the builders and other troublesome people—(loud laughter)—connected with it, there was £200 to the credit of the building. (Applause.) Now, from what I have seen to-day, and what I hear, not only the members of my flock have paid to this building, but others also, to who m I am exceedingly thankful. (Applause.) I thank them for their presence here to-day. I thank them for their presence on many times in the past when I needed their aid. To the members of the Anglican and other Churches who have assisted in our works of religion, and education, and charity in this island, I have always felt extremely thankful, and here I express publicly, and perhaps for the last time, my thanks to them for their great kindness and liberality to us members of the Catholic Church. (Applause.) From what we have to-day received and what we hope to get in the next twelve months, we expect to have sufficient funds to complete the western end of our church, so that it will be an ornament among the beautiful edifices of Hobart. (Applause.) I fully expect when the last stone is laid we shall have sufficient to pay off all debts, and

The Venerable Archbishop has continued in fairly good health ever since. His duties have been much lightened by the appointment of the Right Rev. Patrick Delaney, D.D., as coadjutor. Speaking of him, Dr. Murphy said at the jubilee celebrations in 1896:—"We have had our trials and difficulties—they are the common heritage of new foundations—but God helped us to overcome them. To His goodness we are grateful, also, for the additional and powerful aid He has sent us in the person of the Coadjutor Bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Delaney, Bishop of Laranda. He has relieved me of all care in connection with our schools. He has himself undertaken the dutics of school inspector, and this is in itself enough to secure their

efficiency and to qualify them, not merely not to dread, but to court competition with State and other schools of a character dangerous to the faith and morals of our children."

A learned and notable man, Dr. Delaney is personally of most genial and polished manners, and his work for the Church, whether conducting a controversy with an opponent on some educational question or preaching a sermon to his flock, is done in such a way as to impress one with his earnestness and power, as well as his gentle courtesy.

The Church has sustained a severe blow of late years by the lamented death of Archdeacon Hogan, of Westbury, who

for nearly fifty years laboured in that parish. He expired at the presbytery, Westbury, in September, 1899.

Grace ARCHBISHOP MURPHY, the revered head of the Roman Catholic Church in Tasmania, is so well and widely known, so highly esteemed and respected by all sections of the community, that a sketch of his career, however brief, must prove unusually interesting. The main facts of his life are well known, particularly to members of his own Church, but they are so attractive and striking as to well bear re-capitulation. His Grace was born at Belmont, Crookstown, in the parish of Kilmurry, County Cork, Ireland, on 18th June, 1815, the day of Napoleon's overthrow at Waterloo. His father was one of the most influential and highly esteemed men in the county, while the mother of the future prelate was a lady of high intellectual endowments. His branch of the Murphy family is distinguished by the Irish soubriquet of "Reaour," and traces its genealogy back to the Kings of Munster, through John O'Murphy, a defender of Dunlulg Castle in 1641. On the maternal side, His Grace has a no less illustrious lineage, his mother being a direct descendant of the McSwiney chiefs, who were of Clondha and Kilmore Castle, but, like most of the notable families, they were despoiled during the Cromwell confiscations and murders, and at present these castles are in the possession of Lord Bandon. A distingushed member of the McSwiney family, while his nephew, Daniel Murphy, was quite a boy, predicted that he would one day wear the mitre. The future prelate received his earliest education from private tutors, and later on was sent to the academy of Mr. Golden, and at the examination, which he subsequently underwent with many competitors for entrance to Maynooth College, he gained the first prize. His collegiate course was a most distinguished one. He was promoted to the priesthood on Ember Saturday, 9th June, 1838. In answer to an appeal made to students at the Feast of Pentecost, in the previous year, to serve as labourers in the infant Church of Australasia, Daniel Murphy was one of the first to volunteer, but, at the urgent request of his parents, his bishop refused to grant the desired permission. Strangely enough, too, the young ecclesiastic had had a special desire to proceed to Van Diemen's Land, of which

under its present name he subsequently became bishop. His work, however, for a time lay in quite another field, and in 1839 he landed at Madras, having been appointed to the Indian mission. Taking charge of the mission to the native state of Hyderabad, 400 miles distant from Madras, he soon acquired the native languages and proved a most zealous missionary. In 1845 he was appointed coadjutor to the vicar apostolic of Madras, and was consecrated in the church of Kinsale, County Cork, in the following year. Hyderabad having in the meantime been erected into a distinct vicariate, Dr. Murphy was appointed the first vicar



HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP MURPHY.

apostolic. Before leaving Rome for India Bishop Murphy had the honour of being delegated by the Pontiff to perform the funeral obsequies of the great Liberator, Daniel O'Connell, a duty that was singularly appropriate and pleasing, though mournful, owing to the longstanding friendship that had existed between the family of the Liberator and that of the subject of this sketch. On returning to India, Dr. Murphy set about his work with true missionary zeal, and for twenty years he laboured there with most signal results. A writer says of him: "When he arrived in Hyderabad there was only one solitary chapel on those shores of the Bay of Bengal in communion with the Holy See :

not a Catholic church; not even one Catholic congregation. At his departure there were twenty chapels, each with its large congregation, various schools, a college, a convent, and an asylum for orphans, and, towering above the buildings of other denominations, a grand cathedral church." His health failing under the labours he had to perform and the trying climate, he decided to resign his see and return to Ireland. Just at this time, however, the health of Dr. Willson failed, and on the 14th November, 1865, Dr. Murphy was appointed Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart. His installation took place on the 3rd May, 1866, at St. Joseph's Church, and from that date to the present, he has laboured so as to merit and receive the devotion of his own flock and the respect and esteem of those outside his communion. His career since he came here is the history of the church in Tasmania, which is dealt with elsewhere. Dr. Murphy celebrated the golden jubilee of his priesthood in 1888, amidst the rejoicing of his flock, and in the month of August it was announced in the daily press that His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. had, as a mark of appreciation, raised Hobart to the dignity of an Archiepiscopal See, with Dr. Murphy as its first Archbishop. Renewed congratulations poured in upon His Grace, and the general rejoicing was intensified when, in May of the following year, the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, as delegate of the Holy Father, conferred the pallium upon His Grace. On 11th October, 1896, the fiftieth anniversary of the Episcopal consecration of His Grace was celebrated in all the churches of the land, and the love and veneration in which he is held by clergy and laity, by rich and poor, by people outside his communion, was exemplified in a very striking, effective, and beautiful manner, prelates, from Cardinal Moran downward, priests, and people vieing with each other in their homage to the Archbishop.

The Right Rev. PATRICK DELANY, D.D., Bishop of Laranda and Coadjutor Bishop of Hobart, was born in County Galway, Ireland, in 1853. He pursued his preliminary studies under the Jesuit Fathers in the city of Galway, the study of philosophy and theology at All Hallows College,

Dublin, and subsequently the higher philosophy and theology at the Catholic Institute of Paris. He was ordained in 1879 at All Hallows College, Dublin, and his first appointment was that of Professor of History in that college, which he retained till 1885. Dr. Delany then came to the Australian colonies, especially to Victoria, on a mission in



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RIGHT REV. PATRICK DELANY.

connection with All Hallows College. In 1887 he became secretary to the Bishop of Ballarat, accompanying that prelate to Rome in the same year. He remained attached to the Diocese of Ballarat till 1893, when he was appointed coadjutor to the Archbishop of Hobart, with the right of succession to the archiepiscopal title. The right rev. gentleman has made a distinctly favourable impression since he has been in Tasmania, not only among the members of his own Church, but on the public generally, and he is universally looked upon as a most worthy helper to the venerable and greatly loved archbishop whom he is appointed to succeed.

The Late Father JOSEPH ALOYSIUS SHEEHY, whose lamented death occurred on the Eve of the Festival of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 24th March, 1892, was born at Hobart, in Tasmania, on the Festival of All Saints, 1st November, 1834. He was at death in the fiftyeighth year of his age, and the thirtieth of his priesthood. His parents, who arrived in Hobart in November—sixtysix years since—died there in 1855 and 1881 respectively. Their children, born in Hobart, were four sons—the eldest, Father Joseph Aloysius Sheehy, the

subject of this notice; the second, Mr. Stephen Sheehy, solicitor; the third, Mr. Peter Francis Sheehy, chemist, all deceased; and the youngest, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, the well-known solicitor, of Collins Street, Hobart, who is thus the survivor of the family, and who is referred to elsewhere in this Cyclopedia. Father Sheehy, at the early age of eight, left Hobart to enter Lyndhurst College, Sydney, New South Wales, where he remained some twelve years. At that college he was a classfellow with another Tasmanian, afterwards the Very Reverend Dean Connell, who was the first Tasmanian priest ordained. At the desire of the late venerated Right Reverend Dr. Willson, first Bishop of Hobart, the late Father Sheehy returned to Hobart, with a view of pursuing his ecclesiastical studies, prior to leaving for Rome. For some eighteen months Father Sheehy remained in Hobart, acting as one of the assistant tutors at St. Mary's Seminary, which was then the largest scholastic establishment in the capital of Tasmania, at one period nearly eighty boarders being accommodated. In 1857 the deceased, with the hearty approval of the late Bishop Willson, went to Rome to complete his ecclesiastical training at the Propaganda College. Ordained there on the 14th June, 1862. being the second native of Tasmania ordained priest, but the first Tasmanian who had the privilege of being ordained in Rome, Father Sheehy returned to Hobart in January, 1863. twenty-five years' zealous labour he obtained, in 1888, twelve months' leave of absence. Having visited the Holy City, England, Ireland, France, and America, he returned by New Zealand to Hobart in April, 1889. From his ordination at Rome until his death, Father Sheehy was attached to the Catholic diocese in Tasmania. His theological knowledge, familiarity with Church ceremonies, preaching power, musical capability, and classical and literary acquirements, were long recognised. Brilliant as a writer on matters generally, a special theme amongst his numerous contributions was the religious training and education of youth. Through frequently having to resist attacks made upon Catholicity, he had to use forcible language. However, he was invariably generous towards all with whom he combated, or with whom he differed. Apart from his clerical duties, he was always concerned in matters affecting the welfare of his native land; while from his characteristic habit of study he kept himself posted up in current public matters-British, foreign, and colonial. An accomplished musician, Father Sheehy

from youth had a gift for versifying items, and setting to music his own and other poetical compositions. Notably his translations into verse from the Latin of St. Bernard of the beautiful Memorare, in honour of the Virgin Mary, the Ave Verum, and the Anima Christi, were, in the opinion of competent judges, work of a high order. Father Sheehy, while on a visit to Sydney, died at St. Vincent's Hospital, where he had been attentively nursed by the good Sisters of Charity during a fortnight's illness. Remarks made by him years previously were recalled, to the effect that if he were laid up with serious illness he would like to be at St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney. The late Pope Pius IX. granted a Plenary Indulgence to all who died within the precincts of that admirably-managed institution. The remains of the late Father Sheehy were transmitted to Hobart, where, at St. Mary's Cathedral, five days after his decease, a solemn requiem mass and office for the dead took place, in the presence of a large congregation. The late Venerable Archdeacon Hogan, of Westbury, an esteemed friend of the late Father Sheehy, together with all the priests of the diocese who could be, were present. An eloquent funeral oration from the text, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," touchingly



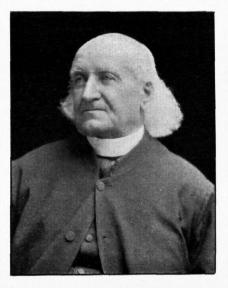
W BEATTIE HOBA
LATE FATHER J. A. SHEEHY.

alluding to the prominent features in the life of the deceased, was delivered by the Reverend Father Thomas Kelsh, late of St. Joseph's Church, Hobart, but now of Westbury, who before ordination in Rome was for two years a fellow-student there with Father Sheehy. After the mournful ceremonies at St.

Mary's Cathedral, the *cortege* was formed, proceeding to Cornelian Bay Cemetery, where the remains of the departed priest were deposited in the family vault with those of his late parents and two deceased brothers. At the obsequies there were present three aged persons. One of them had fifty-one years before been present at the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of St. Joseph's Church, Hobart, having as a souvenir of the event obtained on that occasion some holy water which was blessed by the officiating priest, the late Father Terry. The aged friend handed a vial containing some of the consecrated element to Father Gilleran, requesting that when the remains of the late Father Sheehy were consigned to the family tomb it might be sprinkled with the half-century cherished memento. It is worthy of record that this was done, the incident having been affecting. It was the more so from the interesting fact that the late Father Sheehy, as a child seven years old, was one of the acolytes when the foundation-stone was laid of St. Joseph's Church, the jubilee of which was celebrated and becomingly honoured three months before his death. A stained window, affixed in St. Joseph's Church on Saturday, 24th June, 1893, as a memorial of the deceased, was unveiled the following day (Sunday). The Very Reverend Father Hennebry, in drawing the attention of the congregation to the memorial window, described it as a work of art which would bear strict inspection, and which was worthy to remain as one of the many beautiful surroundings of the church. On returning from Rome, Father Sheehy was appointed one of the officiating priests at St. Joseph's Church. There he preached his first sermon 18th January, 1863, as well as his final one a few months before his death. As already mentioned the memorial window was by permission placed in St. Joseph's Church in memory of the late Father Sheehy by his surviving brother and godson, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, who in numerous other ways has manifested an abiding affection, which not even death has effaced, for his honoured and distinguished brother.

Very Reverend DEAN CONNELL, whose photograph is reproduced on this page, was born at Hobart, Tasmania, 16th January, 1825. At the onset it may be mentioned that next to His Grace the Archbishop of Hobart, the Most Reverend Dr. Daniel Murphy, Dean Connell is the second in age of the ecclesiastics of the Catholic Church in

Tasmania. It may also be mentioned that the dignified appearance of the Dean, with his flowing silvery hair, recalls memories of His Grace the late Archbishop Polding, by whom the Dean was ordained at Sydney, 16th June, 1848, the fiftieth year (jubilee) of his ordination having occurred two years since. At the age of thirteen the Dean was admitted a student at Lyndhurst College, Sydney. The anxious desire of his parents and of himself was that he would eventually have the privilege of becoming a priest. There was at the college a branch under Benedictine Fathers for the training of aspirants for the priesthood. Connell and the late Father Joseph Aloysius Sheehy, who entered the college four years after the Dean, were the two Tasmanians there for twelve



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
VERY REV. DEAN CONNELL.

years, the Dean being the senior in age by nine years. Both were intended for the Benedictine order, with the habit of which the Dean was clothed at the age of eighteen, in the year 1843. Professed as a monk of the order of St. Benedict on 18th April two years afterwards, the Dean at the age of twenty-three was ordained priest on the 16th June, 1848—the first Australian Benedictine monk, and the Australian ordained priest. Five years afterwards Father Connell's fellow Tasmanian returned to Hobart before proceeding to Rome to enter the Propoganda College to complete his studies for the priesthood. The Dean's Christian names are Daniel Vincent Maurus, his familiar designation after becoming a professed monk having been

"Father Maurus." His energy and ability, before and after having been entrusted with various missions in New South Wales, were appreciated; especially was Archbishop Polding aware of the young priest's culture and estimable qualities. His Grace nominated him his secretary, which position was faithfully filled during an uninterrupted period of eighteen years. While so acting the Archbishop conferred upon him the dignity of Dean, and appointed him administrator of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. The Dean's homely eloquence in preaching, his musical assistance at religious ceremonies, and his generous sympathy with the poor and afflicted gave edification. The services rendered by the Dean in charitable and prison establishments in New South Wales induced the Government in 1889 to grant him an annual pension of £200 during life. Regularly the Dean visited his parents and relatives in Tasmania. His father died in 1862, aged eighty, and his mother in 1890, having attained the venerable age of ninety-two. Dean Connell resigned his last mission of Richmond, New South Wales, in order to return to his native home, Tasmania. Ever willing to do Church work and assist fellow priests in various parts of Tasmania, the Dean has been of invaluable service. The Dean met with an accident to his hip in New South Wales. It necessitated the use of a walking-stick even at the celebration of Mass. His energy, however, was in no degree lessened, either during periodical visits to Tasmania, or since he has practically taken up his residence in his native land. Dean Connell's parents, born in Ireland, arrived in Tasmania some ninety years since. After a stay in Hobart, Mr. and Mrs. Connell lived at Glenconnell, near Ross. The family consisted of three sons, including the Dean, and four daughters. The survivors of the family are the Dean and one sister. Amongst old reminiscences it may be recorded that at one of the periods when the blacks and bushrangers were causing alarm Glenconnell was attacked. It is a matter of history how courageously Mrs. Connell acted in 1831, when in the absence of her husband a raid was made upon Glenconnell. Defending her home Mrs. Connell actually used firearms brought from a room in the homestead in obedience to his mother's orders by the Dean, then only six years old. The brave lady not only protected her children, but caused the arrest of the bushrangers by the police. To the numerous friends of the Dean in New South Wales and Tasmania it is a source of regret that during the past three months—August, September, and October, 1899—he has not enjoyed his customary health, which it is to be hoped will be restored as the summer approaches by the genial climate of his native land. Recently he has been alternating his residence at Glenconnell, Ross, and in Hobart, with his niece, the wife of Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Member for several years for Campbell Town (Ross being the adjoin-

ing township) in the House of Assembly. It may be mentioned that the Right Reverend Patrick Vincent Dwyer, born at Albury, New South Wales, 21st August, 1858, was by His Eminence Cardinal Moran, in June, 1897, consecrated Coadjutor Bishop to the Right Reverend Dr. James Murray, Bishop of Maitland. At the time Dean Connell was in Tasmania unable to leave in consequence of duties, lessening the labours of fellow priests. It was

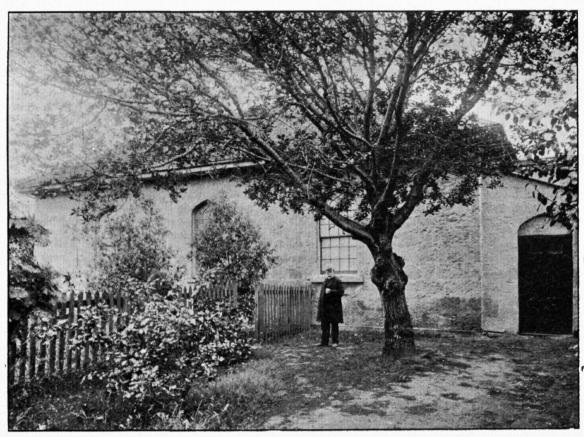
remarked that had he been present, as he would have been only too pleased, a unique fact would have resulted, namely, that together assembled would have been the first Australian-born Bishop and the first Australian-born priest—a priest whose jubilee of ordination fifty years since was celebrated on 16th June, the year following the consecration of his fellow Australian, the young Bishop Dwyer.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ARLY in 1821 a number of the settlers in this colony met together to consider the ways and means of securing for themselves the services of a Presbyterian minister. On 4th December of that year the memorial was laid on the table of the Associate Presbytery of Edinburgh. The result was the appointment of Mr. Archibald Macarthur, one of their licentiates, who was ordained in the church of Dr. Jamieson in the presence of an overflowing audience. Mr. Macarthur arrived at Hobart in December, 1822, and began his labours in the following January. St. Andrew's Church and manse were built for him, the first erected in Australia in connection with the Presbyterian Church. The first Presbyterian minister at Launceston was the Rev. John Anderson, who seems to have begun his work there about 1828. Other ministers came in due course, so that in 1835 Dr. John Dunmore Lang was deputed by his brethren in Sydney to visit this colony in order that a presbytery might be formally constituted. Writing of this mission afterwards, Dr. Lang says:-"Mr. Macarthur was induced to settle as a Presbyterian minister in Hobart Town, where a congregation of Scotch Presbyterians was speedily formed, a suitable place of worship erected, and a salary for the minister obtained from the Government, first of £100, and afterwards of £150 per annum, in addition to a similar amount contributed by the congregation. In this way Mr. Macarthur continued to officiate with much acceptance to the Scotch Presbyterians of Hobart Town for ten or eleven years, till at length the place of worship, which had been originally erected at a cost of £600 or £700, being found too small for the congregation, it was determined to build a new one. A handsome edifice of cut stone was accordingly erected at a cost of upwards of £3000, the Government contributing £1,250, or half the estimated cost, which was £2,500. The "Presbytery of Van Diemen's Land" was constituted on 6th November, 1835, at Launceston, the Rev. Dr. Lang being appointed Moderator, and the Rev. John Mackersy, of Macquarie River, and the Rev. John Anderson, of Bothwell, being the other members, and the Rev. James Garrett, of Bothwell, being admitted to membership on the following day. Mr. Macarthur resigned his charge in 1835, after thirteen years' service. The congregation could get no help from Sydney, but, obtaining such supplies as they could, they despatched urgent requests to the colonial committee of the Church of Scotland. In 1837 the Rev. John Lillie was sent to them as their pastor. "He is acknowledged," says Dr. Scott, the venerable pastor of St. Andrew's, "to have been a man of more than ordinary attainments and ability. He seems to have possessed an acute, refined, and philosophic mind. He was a man of indomitable energy, and had an absorbing passion for the work of Church extension. A fearless rider, go where you may in Tasmania you can still find discern of his presence. Having an impetuous nature, we find him in the heart of many controversies, but always bearing himself with courage, courtesy, and undoubted capacity. Indeed, he was the tongue and pen and everything else of the entire Presbyterian Church. For his successful work in vindicating the equal status of his Church against the claims of the Anglican body, he received the degree of doctor of divinity from his university—that of Glasgow. He led an arduous life, and his work made him prematurely old." He was obliged to retire in 1858, and went to live on his property in New Zealand. He died at Christchurch in 1866, at the age of fifty-nine. After the disruption, each of the two sections into which the Scottish Church was then divided addressed circulars to the colonial churches. The circular sent to this colony by the Free Church was addressed to the Presbytery of Tasmania in their collective capacity; the circular from the Established Church was addressed to the ministers individually. Few, if any, answers, it is believed, were returned to the latter-the mode of address not being generally approved of; to the former they replied officially through their moderator. The letter of the Free Church invited the brethren to fraternise with her. "At the same time it was distinctly stated that she was imperfectly acquainted with the relations existing between the Presbytery and the colonial Government, and knew not how far, or whether at all, they were of a nature to endanger the liberties of a Christian Church. No opinion, therefore, could be offered, and no advice given as to the propriety or necessity of relinquishing State aid. That question must be left for the determination of the Presbytery. The Free Church felt assured it would be decided on the ground of principle." The reply of the Presbytery of Tasmania to the Free Church was to this effect: They declared that they heartily sympathised with the Free Church, and approved of the course she had followed in the circumstances in which she had been placed; that they held the principles for the sake of which the Free Church had suffered the loss of all things; that the position of the Presbyterian Church in the colony, as regarded both ministers and people, was one of perfect freedom from secular domination; that if any attempt were made to deprive them of their spiritual independence, or their people of their religious rights-of which, however, there seemed no likelihood, and for which there existed no pretence—they trusted they would be enabled to lift up a testimony as the Free Church had done; but that whilst undisturbed in the exercise of their Christian privileges, they did not feel called upon to relinquish, and would not consider themselves justified in relinquishing of their own accord, advantages conferred on them by the State, not for their own behoof so much as for the behoof of their people. Such is the substance of the answer given in 1844 by the Presbytery of Tasmania to the Free Church circular. At a later date the Presbytery saw cause to make a fuller

statement, and to exhibit the identity of their principles, both theologically and ecclesiastically, with the Free Church; but they, at the same time, "declared that the Presbyterian Church in the colony to be independent of every other, and consequently free to receive ministers from any Presbyterian Church, if called by the people, of good education and standing, and willing to sign the prescribed formulas." "Strictly speaking," continued the Presbytery of Tasmania, in a manifesto issued in 1858, "this resolution effected no change in our relations with the Church of Scotland."

The statement on the part of the colonial committee is to the effect that, not being aware, at the date of their report in 1846, of the precise position which the Presbytery of Tasmania meant to assume in relation to the Free Church, they had refrained for a time, and perhaps had refrained too long from opening up a communication with the brethren there. But on receiving through mutual friends various letters containing important information as to the state and prospects of the Church



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. THE OLDEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN AUSTRALIA.
BUILT 1822.

in that interesting field the committee had despatched a letter explanatory of their principles, which they hoped would lead to further correspondence. "It has led," they add, "to further correspondence, but that correspondence is in no degree more satisfactory. With general expressions of regard to the Free Church, the brethren there yet speak as belonging to another, and seem to have made up their minds to hang by the establishment of the Church of Scotland as it is."

There seems to be no doubt, on the one hand, that the Free Church did not quite understand the position taken up by the Presbytery of Tasmania, or did not sympathise with it; and there seems just as little doubt, on the other hand, that, although the Presbytery of Tasmania, under Dr. Lillie's skilful leadership, was united on the policy to be pursued, yet there were many of the people who took a different view, who thought that the ministers should have "come out," renounced State aid, and refused to look to the Established Church of Scotland any longer for recruits to the ranks of the colonial ministry. In these circumstances the colonial committee resolved to appoint Free Church ministers to Tasmania. In July, 1850, the Rev. James Lindsay was ordained by the Presbytery of Dundee for Launceston, and arrived there towards the end of the year, and in 1851 the Rev. William Nicholson, formerly of Tayport, who came out at the disruption in 1843, arrived at Hobart, where for many years he was minister of Chalmers' Free Church, and had the largest congregation of Presbyterians in the city. Dr. Nicholson retired from the ministry in 1878, and died at Hobart in 1890, in his ninety-sixth year, amid many expressions of appreciation of his character and work. The next minister sent out by the Free Church was the Rev. Lachlan Campbell, appointed in 1852 to Oatlands, and who is still in charge there. The Free Church Presbytery of Tasmania was formally constituted on the 18th March, 1853, with the three ministers just mentioned as members, and it was destined, as we shall see, to retain its distinctive title and its separative existence for forty-three years.

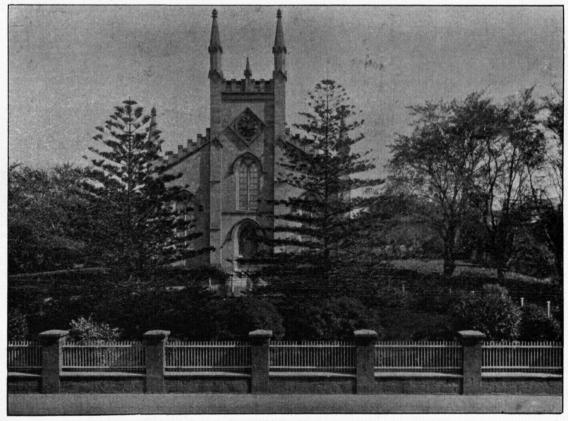
Meanwhile, in 1852, Dr. Lillie addressed a letter to Dr. Candlish, of Edinburgh, proposing that the Free Church should recognise the Presbytery of Tasmania, hitherto considered to be in connection with the Established Church of Scotland, and should send Free Church ministers and probationers to the Presbytery. Dr. Chandlish sent this letter to the colonial

committee, and requested them to answer it. An answer was sent in 1853, in which the committee express their satisfaction with the testimony borne by the Presbytery to the sole headship of Christ, and the spiritual independence of the Church, and add that in the statement made in Dr. Lillie's letter to Dr. Candlish, namely, "that before any minister becomes one of us, he shall leave nothing ambiguous as to the fact of his holding our principles and standards, which are common to us and the Free Church"—they hope they see the elements of a basis of good understanding and ultimate union and communion between the Free Church and the Presbytery of Tasmania.

Letters on the same subject were received by the committee from Dr. Nicholson, on the part of the Free Church Presbytery of Tasmania, expressing a strong opinion against any union with the Presbytery at that time, and without assurance of closer adherence to the Free Church. The result of this correspondence was that the proposals of Dr. Lillie were

declined at the time, and the matter was allowed to drop.

For several years no further step was taken in Tasmania towards closer fellowship with the Free Church, but in 1855, when the subject of the union of Presbyterian bodies was taken up in Victioria, it was at once resumed by the Presbytery of the island colony. A new and more definite basis of united action was adopted. A conference was held early in January, 1857, by the Presbytery of Tasmania with the Free Church Presbytery on the subject. Deputies were sent by the same body to the Free Synod of Victoria, and a cordial fellowship was established between that synod and the Presbytery. In 1858 the Presbytery of Tasmania re-printed the famous letter sent by Drs. Cunningham, Candlish, and others to the Moderator of the Free Presbyterian Synod of Victoria, to which they prefixed an address to the people, recommending said letter, and of this manifesto they sent a copy to the colonial committee of the Free Church. Accordingly in the colonial reports of that Church for 1859 and 1860, the committee stated how gratified they were to get this document, and that they could not but receive the Presbytery "as brethren, and rejoice in renewed fellowship." But the Free Churchmen in Tasmania, like the ultra Free Church party in Victoria, were by no means satisfied with the resolution. Their dissatisfaction took the form of a remonstrance addressed in 1861 to the Colonial Committee, but the latter still declared—and the General Assembly endorsed the declaration—that the Free Church could not do other than maintain a friendly alliance with the Presbytery.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HOBART.

Since the date of that remonstrance thirty-eight years have come and gone, and during that period the Free Church Presbytery of Tasmania with inflexible persistency continued to dwell apart until 1895, when the Synod of Tasmania, with its thirteen congregations, and the Free Presbytery, with its four or five congregations, became a united Church without a dissentient voice. In 1880 the Presbytery of Tasmania became a synod, and was divided into two Presbyteries—Hobart and Launceston.

"In the past," says Dr. Scott, "we have had one or more students under local training for the ministry, but this will not be continued in the future. Any Tasmanian students will prosecute the study of theology either at Ormond College, Melbourne, or St. Andrew's College, Sydney. We can supply the arts course here."

From an early date provision was made by the Government of Tasmania for aiding the Churches with grants of money and land. Even pensions were provided for certain of the clergy, as in the case of other Government officers who received their stipend from the Treasury. Previous to 1868 some 2142 acres of land had been granted to various denominations for sites and glebes, but in that year an Act was passed prohibiting further endowments in land for any religious purpose; and in the following year the annual contribution, which was made to certain Churches by the Government on the concurrent endowment principle, was brought to an end, or rather it was placed on a new footing. On the 1st July, 1869, the State Aid Commutation Act received the Royal assent, and debentures were delivered to the governing authorities of the six favoured Churches for sums as follows:—Church of England, £58,466 13s. 4d.; Church of Rome, £23,106 13s. 4d.; Church of Scotland, £7,866 13s. 4d.; Wesleyan Church, £7,333 6s. 8d.; Free Church of Scotland, £2,806 13s. 4d.; Jewish Church, £420; total, £100,000.

Thus a sum of one hundred thousand pounds was added to the public debt of the colony, while the Presbyterian body—if we may regard the two sections as being then one—became possessed of an endowment of upwards of £10,000. The annual interest from this endowment, or "Debenture Fund," is divided equally among the several congregations and forms part of the

stipends of the ministers.

J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART

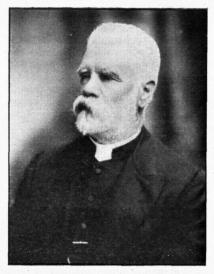
Since the union the progress of the Church has been satisfactory, and the latest statistics available (1898) show that the total number of ministers in service was 20; total number of attendants, 9,756; communicants, 1,579; total number of Sunday school scholars, 2,012; amount paid for stipends and congregational expenses, £4,962; amount paid for the reduction of debt and the erection of Church buildings, £458; present debt on Church buildings, £3,125; total income of congregations, including missions, £5,429; capital funds invested—individual Church funds £7,242, General Assembly funds £8,194; total, £15,436.

There are three Presbyterian Churches in Hobart—St. Andrew's (Rev. J. Scott, D.D.), Chalmers' Church (now vacant), and St. John's (Rev. W. R. Cunningham), while the other churches are to be found in various parts of the colony.



INTERIOR OF ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Rev. JAMES SCOTT, D.D., Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, is the oldest Presbyterian minister in active service in Tasmania. Born in Glasgow in 1832, he completed his studies at the University of his native city, and, prior to his departure for Victoria in 1860, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Glasgow. On arriving in Victoria he received a call to the Bacchus Marsh Presbyterian Church, which he accepted, and remained there for ten years. In 1870 he accepted a call from St. John's Church, Hobart, and for another period of ten years he discharged the duties of minister to that congregation. He became minister of St. Andrew's in 1881 and has remained there ever since. Dr. Scott has been a member of the council and of the senate of the University of Tasmania ever since its inception. He was moderator of the Presbyterian Federal Assembly of Aus-



REV. J. SCOTT.

tralia and Tasmania in 1891 and 1892, was clerk of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania for twenty-five years, and for a like period was the convener of the Church Extension Committee. In 1891 his alma mater, the University of Glasgow, conferred on him the degree of D.D., a distinction very rarely bestowed on anyone residing in the colonies. The venerable gentleman has also been moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Tasmania four or five times.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

FROM an admirable historical sketch, written by Mr. G. T. Taylor, church steward, treasurer, and secretary to the trustees of the Melville Street Church, Hobart, the following synopsis of the founding of Methodism in Tasmania is taken:—

As early as 1817, the Rev. S. Leigh, who had been sent to New South Wales by the Wesleyan Mission Board in London, wrote to them, calling their attention to "the present state of a settlement, distant from this, though within the jurisdiction of this colony, at a place called Van Diemen's Land." Mr. Leigh suggested that "some of our missionaries should be authorised to visit it, previous to any appointment being made." He received no answer to his letter, but it was probably borne in mind by the Missionary secretaries, for three years afterwards-which was not a long delay, considering the slowness of transit in those times—the Rev. Benjamin Carvosso, who was appointed to Sydney, called in at Hobart and made some stay there, being instructed by the secretaries in London to furnish them with a report. In those days vessels from England bound for Sydney dreaded the passage through Bass Straits, which had not been fully surveyed. They preferred to go round Tasmania, and Hobart was one of their ports of call. Mr. Carvosso called on the Rev. Robert Knopwood, and informed him that he intended to hold an open-air service. The old chaplain received him kindly, like the gentleman he was, but warned him that he would probably be subjected to insult, and perhaps to veritable assault. The missionary replied that it would be no new experience to a Methodist preacher, and that he should certainly carry out his purpose. Mr. Knopwood admired his spirit, and wrote to the chief constable, asking him to take measures for preventing any disturbance. The town crier was sent round with his bell to announce the service, and on 18th August, 1820, Mr. Carvosso took his stand on the Court-house steps, and preached to a great crowd from "Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." No preacher ever had a more orderly congregation. With whatever intention some of the "lewd fellows of the baser sort" had come together, they listened quietly to the end; for the preacher's brave little wife, who was a fine singer. took her stand by his side, and when her beautiful voice led off in the first hymn a great hush fell upon that motley crowd. Mr. Carvosso "had a good time," and his evident earnestness and sympathy touched his hearers' hearts. "So earnest was the appeal," says Mr. Bonwick, "that not a few, perhaps, remembered their prayers, as little children at a mother's knee." In the afternoon Mr. Carvosso went to the gaol by permission of the authorities, and told its 150 inmates the story of the Prodigal Son. Mr. Bonwick says of him-"His gentleness and piety, his largeheartedness and fervour, his sympathy and labour, endeared him to all who approached him, and hallowed his name in Tasmania." He made diligent enquiry into the state of the community, which then consisted of 6000 souls, scattered here and there, and with only one minister of any Church among them-the kind-hearted but inefficient chaplain who was affectionately spoken of as "Old Bobby Knopwood." In his report to the Mission House, Mr. Carvosso drew a sad, but not exaggerated, picture of the state of affairs, and summed it up in these words:-" It there ever was a place carried captive, and lying in iniquity, surely we may safely affirm it of most of the colonists of this island."

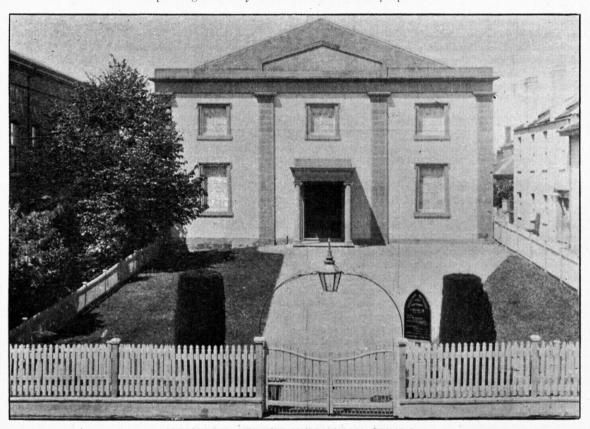
But even in those evil days there were God-fearing men and women in Hobart who ceased not to cry to God for help to stem the torrent of iniquity. Among them were a few Methodist soldiers, headed by Corporal (afterwards Sergeant) Waddy, a noble Christian man, who, we have reason to believe, was connected with the family of that name which gave a number of distinguished men to the Church in the old country. With him was associated Mr. Nokes, who came from Sydney, and on 29th October, 1820, these two men with six others gathered together for prayer in Mr. Nokes' house, Collins Street. In the following week they met again in Mr. Wallis' house, Liverpool Street, and were set upon by a mob, some of whom had doubtless been in the habit of "pelting the Methodists" in the old country. But the brave sergeant and his praying comrades

were in no wise daunted, and the blessing of God rested upon them. A class was formed, in which seven members were enrolled, and this was the beginning of the Methodist Church in Hobart.

The place soon became too strait for them, and they sought for a larger room. This they found in a workshop in Argyle Street, close to where the Bird in Hand Hotel now stands. This was the first Wesleyan preaching place in Hobart, and it was put to such good use that by the end of the year the Sunday congregation numbered 100, and fourteen members were enrolled on the class-book. There was also a soldiers' prayer meeting held in Goulburn Street, led by Mr. Nokes, who also began Methodist services at New Norfolk, preaching his first sermon there in May, 1821. About the same time the infant society was deprived of the services of Sergeant Waddy, who was removed to the penal settlement at Macquarie Harbour. Even among the wretched, desperate outcasts whom he had to guard, the loving words and earnest prayers of this "good soldier of Jesus Christ" produced such an effect that Mr. Hutchinson, a local preacher, had to be sent from Hobart to help in the growing work.

On 13th May, 1821, the first Wesleyan Methodist Sunday School was opened in Hobart. There were twenty-three scholars on the roll, and the first superintendents were Messrs. Robert Household and John Hiddlestone. A day school was also established in Argyle Street, and provision was made for teaching the soldiers' children in the barracks. The Rev. Robert

Knopwood headed the list of subscriptions gathered by the Methodists for this purpose.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

MELVILLE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Although the first quarterly meeting minutes are dated 11th August, 1823, records appear to have been kept before that date, as witness the following quaint document, which is pasted in the first volume of the minutes:—"Return of the members of the class of the Wesleyan Methodist Society, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, for the quarter ending 23rd August, 1821.—Bros. Nokes, Lamon, Vye, Burgess, Stewart, Kelly, Dennett, Butcher, Shelly, Hillian, Matthew, Simpson, Hold, Moore, Cliphold, Donn, Saddler, Walton, Knox, Woolf, Cheeseman, Hurst, Risbey, Cole, Wood, Gunning, Dick, Monday, Craw; Sisters Cliphold, Donn, and Tims." Some of these names are still living in the Church.

In August, 1821, the Revs. Leigh, Walker, and Horton arrived in Hobart, en route to New Zealand, and it was agreed that Mr. Horton should remain, and take charge of the infant Church. He lost no time in applying to the Government for a grant of land for Church purposes, and Governor Sorell gave him a site two acres in extent. This, however, was not in a position suitable for the purpose, but Mr. David Lord came to the rescue, and gave a piece of land in Melville Street, 120 feet by 90 feet; gifts of money and material came in, and the building was commenced. But before the walls were half way up it had to be stopped for lack of funds, and the chapel was not completed till the year 1825. In April, 1822, Mr. Horton returned thirty-two members. During this year the Rev. Nathaniel Turner called at Hobart, and, as Mr. James Bonwick says, "was a great help with his fervour of spirit and affectionate manner."

Mr. Horton was succeeded in 1823 by the Rev. R. Mansfield, who, in conjunction with the principal Methodist laymen, applied to Lieutenant-Governor Sorell for a grant in aid, and that gentleman promised to recommend the application to the Governor of New South Wales. A favourable reply was received, and it was decided that a chapel 63 feet by 40 feet should

be built. This building is now known as the Mechanics' Hall. In July, 1823, a trust was formed, consisting of Messrs. J. Pulleyn, Esh Lovell, W. Kneale, W. Shoobridge, I. Chapman, J. Hiddlestone, R. Household, J. Dunn, R. Mather, and D. Lord, who engaged to go two at a time soliciting donations for the building fund. In January of the following year, 1824, an application was made to the Mission Board in London for £1000, part as a grant and the rest as a loan, to be repaid by instalments of not less than £100 a year. A reply, speedy for those times, was received within sixteen months—on 17th May, 1825—informing the petitioners that the missionary could draw for £700, of which £200 was a grant, and £500 a loan.

The progress made by the Church since Mr. Carvosco preached his first sermon (in 1820) till 1824 is shown by the preachers' plan of the Hobart circuit in that year, which included the following places where services were held:—Hobart

Town, Glenorchy, New Town, Clarence Plains, Kangaroo Point, Pitt Water, and Sandy Bay.

In 1825 the Rev. Benjamin Carvosso was appointed to Hobart as Mr. Mansfield's successor, and on 12th February in the following year he had the satisfaction of opening the new chapel, which was built on a piece of land in Melville Street, given by Mr. David Lord, and is now known as the Mechanics' Hall. Every department of the work was vigorously carried on, and in 1828 Governor Arthur showed his appreciation of the good that was being accomplished by giving two acres of land to the Church. This land was afterwards sold, and the Melville Street site, on which the present church stands, was bought with the money.

In 1830 George Augustus Robinson, who was a member of the Church, began his remarkable work of pacification

among the Tasmanian aborigines, which he completed in 1835.

In 1831 the Rev. J. Hutchinson was sent from New South Wales to take the place of the Rev. Benjamin Carvosso, who was compelled by the state of his health to return to England. A memento of this beloved minister is still to be seen in the Melville Street Church. On its wall there hangs a clock which bears the following inscription:—"For the use of the Wesleyan Chapel, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. Presented by B. Carvosso, A.D. 1830." It has been keeping good

time for sixty-nine years, and is going still.

In 1835, at the annual meeting of the N.S.W. district held in Sydney, Van Diemen's Land was made a separate district, having Port Phillip, and afterwards South Australia as appendages. The first Tasmanian district meeting was held in the following year, the ministers present being Revs. Josephs Orton (chairman), William Simpson, John Allen Manton, and William Butters. Permission was given to build a new chapel in Melville Street, the old chapel to be utilised as a day school. The work of the Church continued to extend in every direction, and on 27th December, 1837, Sir John Franklin laid the foundation stone of the present church in Melville Street. In 1838 the Revs. James Such, Benjamin Hurst, and Francis Tuckfield arrived from England as additions to the ministerial staff, the two latter being intended for the Port Phillip mission. Melville Street chapel was opened in 1840, and the Governor and his suite were among those present. "There was no organ in those days, but eloquent music was discoursed by a clarionette, flageolettes, violins, 'cellos, hautboys, a bassoon, a 'serpent,' and other kinds of music, while among the voices in the choir rose clear and sweet that of a young girl, who was afterwards known to world-wide fame as Madame Carandini, and who had been taught her notes by Mr. Chapman, the enthusiastic leader of the choir. For a long time she had sung under his leadership in the old chapel." There was a debt of between £4000 and £5000 on the property with interest at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but by 1844 the debt was reduced to £3875, and the interest to 10 per cent., and in 1846 it was brought down to £1700. Three years later the last penny was paid, and the Melville Street property was clear. Despite the exodus from the colony, owing to the gold discoveries in New South Wales and Victoria in 1851 and 1852, the Church continued to make steady progress, new chapels being built in various directions. In 1855 Horton College, Ross, was opened under the head mastership of the Rev. J. A. Manton. The conference was held in Hobart for the first time in 1858, Rev. W. Butters being president; but the local newspapers took no notice of the proceedings. The foundation of the present church in Davey Street was laid in 1870 by Mr. Henry Hopkins. The new parsonage in Melville Street was completed during 1885, and all the old buildings put into thorough repair at a cost of £1058. Towards the end of 1888 the Rev. J C. Millard informed the quarterly meeting of his intention to ask conference to allow him to retire from the active work, and he became a supernumerary in the following year, still rendering good service to the Church as his strength permitted. He preached two sermons on the Sunday before his death, and on the following Tuesday. 13th June, 1897, at midnight the Lord called him, and he said "Here am I!" thus closing a faithful ministry of nearly half a century

The circuit had its full share of the troubles caused by the commercial crash which followed the long-continued land-boom in these colonies. The closing of the Van Diemen's Land Bank and other disasters brought ruin to many homes and straitened means to almost all. The Church finances were necessarily grievously affected, but our people, and indeed the whole community, faced the dark days with a noble steadfastness, and although the funds shrank more and more, there was no slackening in the work of the circuit. The establishment of a Young People's Christian Endeavour Society in this year was a blessing to the Church. Mr. W. Williams was its first president, and the society went at once to work, and has been keeping

at it ever since.

In 1895 the Victoria and Tasmania Conference once more held its sessions in Hobart; the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, B.A., was elected president, and the representatives had a pleasant time. Unbounded hospitality was shown by the Hobart friends, and all the churches vied with one another in rendering their hospitable aid, as well as in showing their friendliness in all other possible ways. The business of the conference was efficiently done, and there can be no doubt that, to use the words of one of the most highly esteemed laymen, the holding of the conference in Hobart "raised the prestige of our Church, not

only in the city itself, but throughout the country."

The great event of 1896 was the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee—the seventy-fifth year—of the Melville Street Sunday School. What with one thing and another the celebration lasted from 10th May to 21st May, and even then the people felt that they had not had enough. A full report of the whole proceedings, together with a historical sketch of the school history, was published in pamphlet form. It is, of course, impossible to give any extract of it in the space at our disposal, and we must content ourselves with quoting the following paragraph from a sub-leader in the Mercury:—"An anniversary like that of the Melville Street Sunday School is something for the Wesleyan body to be proud of—an unbroken

record of seventy-five years of work, which can but have had its effect upon the history of the nation. It is one of those unwearying, yet almost unrecognised, labours of love that are being persisted in throughout the community, the healthiest part of its life-blood, by which the people have been continuously kept in a sound state, or raised from the poverty of moral degradation to the dignity of better things."

In 1897, after sixty years in the ministry, at the ripe age of eighty-two, venerable Father Ironside passed to his eternal home. On the night of Friday, 23rd April, after reading the 91st Psalm, and kneeling with his household in prayer, he retired to rest, and woke in heaven. On the following Monday he was borne to his resting-place in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery.

"It is not to be wondered at," says Mr. Taylor, "that events connected with our Melville Street 'Cathedral' have formed the greater part of this historical sketch. Our church in Davey Street has pursued the even tenor of its way, its members holding steadily on through cloud or sunshine, setting a noble example to the generation that is succeeding them. Many whose places were never vacant in that sanctuary when its doors were open for worship, are gone to their reward, but they have left behind them successors who walk in their ways and steadfastly hold the faith. Our High Street church also has been the scene of many conversions, and much good has been done there by the self-denying labours of a band of earnest workers. Our



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

INTERIOR OF MELVILLE STREET CHURCH.

Sunday School work has been greatly blessed throughout the circuit, and on an estimate that can be depended upon we can state that, since the establishment of our first school in 1821, no fewer than 10,000 young folk have been taught in our Sunday Schools the way of truth.

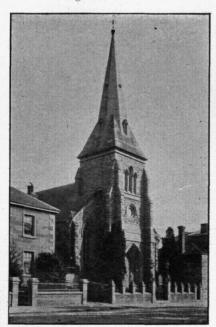
"We have much cause for thankfulness in the contrast between the position of our Church sixty-eight years ago and that which she occupies to-day in Tasmania. Then she was represented by a few devout soldiers meeting in an obscure room; but now we have churches, preaching places, and schools throughout the length and breadth of the land. Then our members and their religious views were scarcely known; but now many of the leading men in religious, political, and commercial life are known and honoured as members of our Church. Then as a Church we were unrecognised; now with 165 churches and preaching places, 29 ministers, 126 local preachers, 75 class leaders, 100 Sabbath Schools, 799 teachers, 6512 scholars, and 16.975 attendants on public worship, our Church takes a worthy place in the community and is a power for good in the land. Our splendid College has a foremost position among the leading high schools, and has carried off the highest honours attainable; and our Church has sent forth many able men, who are working in other colonies winning souls for Christ."

PRIMITIVE METHODIST.

THE Primitive Methodist Church in Tasmania, in the southern portion of the island at any rate, was founded in 1860. At that time services were held in a building in Argyle Street, opposite the factory of J. Burdon and Son (now Vout, Chisholm, and Co.), but after a time they removed from there, and took possession of what was then known as "Knox's Free Church" in Collins Street, where the first Primitive Methodist services were held on Sunday, 21st April, 1861. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. E. C. Pritchard, and in the evening Mr. John Walklate. The formal opening services of the Church were held on 19th May, 1861, the morning and evening preacher being the Rev. Mr. Langham (who came from Launceston for the purpose), and in the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Lowe (Wesleyan). The Rev. E. C. Pritchard, it may be remarked, was sent to Tasmania by the English Conference as its first missionary to Hobart, and he remained in active work here for about four years, when he removed to an adjoining colony. Prior to this the Primitive Methodists had established themselves in Launceston, and have ever since carried on a vigorous and most successful mission in that city. Since then the Church has made fair progress in the southern part of the island under different ministers (the itinerant system being in vogue, as in the Wesleyan Church), and a fine church has been established at Sandy Bay, which is largely attended. Missions were also established at Kingston, The Snug, and North-West Bay; but the Wesleyans having previously started at those places, and a feeling of "union" being abroad, the work was left to be carried on by them. The congregation in the Hobart Church averages about 250, and the minister is the Rev. H. Bride Barbour. An interesting fact in connection with this church is that a Sunday School was started in Argyle Street, and has been continued uninterruptedly in connection with the church ever since, and that Mr. George Hiddlestone, the late worthy mayor of the city, has been superintendent thereof for thirty-nine years, and still continues in the active discharge of his duties. There are also flourishing circuits at Launceston, Young Town, Beaconsfield, Burnie, and Zeehan; and there are seven settled ministers and a number of local

INDEPENDENT CHURCH.

S far back as 1824 a few Independents who had found their way to Hobart began a movement for the esablishment of a church in the then insignificant town. While gladly and thankfully "worshipping with their brethren under Episcopal. Wesleyan, or Presbyterian forms, it was only natural that they should long for a ministry of their own ecclesiastical polity." From the year stated to November, 1828, a period of six years, they addressed urgent appeals first to Christian friends in England, and then to the directors of the London Missionary Society asking that a minister might be sent out to



DAVEY STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, HOBART.

them. The last letter sent to the London Missionary Society was forwarded by them to the committee of Highbury College, who directed the resident tutor to place it in the hands of the students, and to invite any one of them who might be willing to proceed to Van Diemen's Land. Frederick Miller, with the sanction of the tutors and committee, accepted the invitation, and was ordained on 23rd April, 1830, at the Rev. H. F. Burdeu's meeting house in St. Thomas' Square, Hackney. The Rev. F. Miller arrived in Hobart on 22nd September of the same year by the ship "Lang," and commenced his ministry on the 17th October in premises occupied by Mr. Dean in Elizabeth Street, near Wellington Bridge. About thirty persons were present. The church book contains the following entry:-" On Thursday evening, 15th March, 1832, a meeting was held at Mr. Miller's residence of those who, having been members of Congregational Churches in England, or elsewhere, were desirous of uniting together in Church fellowship, and of forming themselves into a Christian Church. There were present on that occasion nine persons, namely, Rev. F. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hopkins, Mr. T. Hopkins, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. Umphelby, and Mrs. Dean. After singing a hymn, reading the Scripture, and prayer, a church was formed. Mr. Miller was then invited to become the pastor, which invitation he accepted. Thus was formed the first Congregational Church and pastorate in these colonies." From the commencement of his residence in Hobart Town, Mr. Miller availed himself of every opportunity of preaching, and sought by means of the combined efforts of the various churches to extend the usefulness of all. The Brisbane Street Sunday School was opened in 1832, and the Berea Street Sunday School in 1833. In January, 1834, after the arrival of the Rev. Joseph Beazley (the Rev. C. Price having landed two years previously), an institution was formed in Hobart Town entitled "The Van Diemen's Land Home Missionary and Christian Instruction Society," which was the first society for bush mission work.

The Congregational Union of Van Diemen's Land was established 11th September, 1837; the churches associated were those under the pastoral care of the Rev. F. Miller, and the Rev. J. Nisbet, of Hobart Town, and the Rev. C. Price, of Launceston. The meeting for the

formation of the Union was held in the Independent Chapel, Launceston. The committee, beside the above-named ministers, embraced the Rev. Joseph Beazley, and Messrs. Hopkins, Jennings, Weston, and Williams. Its earliest sign of vitality was to announce itself in two letters written the same month. The first letter was to the church at Pitt Street, Sydney, full of information and occupying no less than five folio pages; the second was to the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

a document of four pages.

The first public meeting of the Congregational Union was held on New Year's Day, 1838, in Collins Street Chapel, and addresses were delivered by the four ministers. A correspondence was this year opened with the Rev. Mr. Stowe, of Adelaide, and the Rev. W. Waterfield was requested to furnish notes of his work at Port Phillip. Application was made to the committee of the British and Foreign School Society for a master and mistress; this was the first combined action of the Congregational body in the cause of education. The minutes of committee show that the Marriage Acts were not satisfactory, and that strenuous efforts were made to have them placed on a more equitable basis. The above is the business of the Union during the first year of its existence, and the nature of the work undertaken shows how great was the need that such a Union should be established. Towards the end of the same year, 1838, two fresh names appear. "The Revs. J. West and A. Morrison" (so the entry reads), "recently arrived from England, appointed by the Colonial Missionary Society to labour in connection with the Van Diemen's Land Home Missionary Society." Under the same date, 24th December, 1830, we have a record of a circular letter, and of an offer by Mr. Hopkins of "premises and ground situated in this town for the purpose of establishing a Theological Academy."

Under date 12th April, 1843, there is an entry showing the relation of Victorian Congregationalism to the local Union. A letter from the Rev. Mr. Miller, then on a visit to Victoria, dated Melbourne, 29th March, 1843, forwarded the following resolution adopted by the Congregational Church at Melbourne, at their church meeting held 26th March, viz., "That this church being desirous to obtain, at the earliest practicable period, the services of a settled pastor, agree to apply to the



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. INTERIOR OF DAVEY STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

committee of the Van Diemen's Land Congregational Union, requesting them to suggest and promote such arrangements as may be conducive to this end." This "having been read, it was resolved that the Rev. Mr. Jarrett be solicited by this committee to take the subject of this resolution into his consideration." Mr. Jarrett declined.

In 1844, the Union did good service to the colony in its efforts to maintain the liberal system of education which had been established, a strenuous effort having been made to overthrow it by "Bishop Nixon and his Clergy." The services of Sir Cullen Eardley Smith and Mr. Josiah Conder were secured, and their influence was brought to bear upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies that he should not allow the State education of the colony to fall into the hands of the clergy of the Episcopal Church. The Lieutenant-Governor was petitioned to the same purpose. The effort was successful, and the colony was delivered from a foul injustice, and from the strife that must some time or other have ensued had the proposed measure passed into law. The same year saw an attempt made in the cause of education of a very different character—the founding of a theological college for all the Australian colonies. This was the suggestion of the Rev. Algenon Wells, secretary of the Colonial Missionary Society. The Union came into possession of the property situated in Upper Davey Street, by the will of Miss Watkins, who died on the 22nd of November, 1851.

To go back, the foundation-stone of the old church in Brisbane Street was laid on 28th May, 1831, and when completed it was the first building in the Australian colonies erected as an Independent Church. It continued to serve as a

place of worship for many years. The foundation-stone of the handsome Memorial Church was laid on 16th August, 1870, and the church was opened for Divine service on 7th November, 1872, and the debt on the building paid off in June, 1885, From the outset the Church has prospered until now it has spread over the whole of the colonies, and occupies a position of weight and influence as creditable to the body as it is beneficial to the State. At first the edifices of the communion were, mildly stated, of an unpretentious character with no architectural graces. Now they are in most of the leading centres notable at least for their beauty if not costliness. On this point the Rev. George Clarke, when delivering an address at the Jubilee commemoration, eloquently remarked: - "As to the forms and methods of our Church life, we are indeed greatly altered. The old traditions of persecution which prompted us to hide our meeting houses in obscure corners, and make them as ugly and cheerless as brick and mortar could compass, have passed away, and the ungenerous reproach of those who forced us into ugliness and obscurity now takes the form of a sneer at our small attempts to ape the majesty and stateliness of Gothic architecture. We do it poorly enough, no doubt, but still the sense of beauty, and the fitness of things has grown upon us, and the contrast between the dingy conventicles where our fathers worshipped, with no beauty except the beauty of holiness, and the structures that we now rear on every side, marks a change in sentiment as well as in circumstances. We pay more attention to the forms in which we express our worship than we used to do, and, though on the score of outward seemliness and reverence we have still something to learn, we are not so careless as we once were. Abating nothing in our estimate of the importance of preaching, we take more pains with the devotional part of our worship. In our songs of praise we no longer think it becoming to 'strain celestial themes through the press'd nostril, spectacles bestrid.' Many of us not only sing the metrical hymns of uninspired men, but we chant the Songs of Zion in the grand old words of Holy Scripture. We are not so timid about the aid of instrumental accompaniment in our service of song, and for the clash of cymbals and sound of cornet, and the sweet thrill of David's harp, by which the voice of praise was sustained in the ancient courts of the temple, we blend our shouts with the organ's peal, and our softer notes with its whispering melody. We do not make admission into the Church such a terrible ordeal as our fathers thought necessary, or exact from neophytes a written or spoken narrative and analysis of the inner sanctities of their personal experience. Still less do we grimly put them through their doctrinal facings and test their soundness at every point of theology. We do look for Christian living; we do demand Christian faith; we expect the distinct confession of loyal purpose; but we abstain from spiritual vivisection, and refer the question of admission to the charity and judgment of the assembled Church. Formal differences among us on these points are not a question of principle; whether our buildings are Gothic, or Greek, or of no style at all; whether they have steeples or plain roofs, pulpits or platforms; whether we minster in vestments or common clothes; whether we use instrumental aids or confine ourselves to the majesty of the human voice; whether we have chants or hymns, liturgical forms or spontaneous utterances; written sermons or spoken sermons; or whether we exact a formal experience on admission to fellowship, or ask only a Christian life and the confession of personal faith in Christ and submission to His rule, these things are not principles, but forms; that in the one we should be rigid, that in the other we should be flexible, is the very character at which we aim. In the one we are still where we were fifty years ago: in the other we have changed to an extent that we feel to be very great, and that we are under no temptation to excuse or denv.

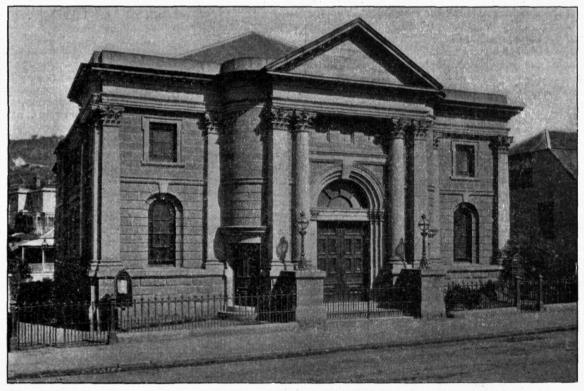
The Rev. F. Miller, the first Congregational minister in Australasia, died in October, 1862, after long and faithful service. He was succeeded by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, who commenced his ministry on 16th August, 1863, and laboured till December, 1882. The Rev. George Clarke, who arrived in Hobart in 1857, and married a daughter of Mr. Henry Hopkins, a munificent benefactor to the Church, has done much by his learning, eloquence, and spiritual gifts to enhance the progress of "Independency" in this land. He has been a minister of Davey Street Church for many years. The names of the Rev. C. Price and W. Law also deserve mention as ministers in the north who have laboured successfully to strengthen the cause in that part of the island.



HOBART. FROM LANSDOWNE CRESCENT.

BAPTIST DENOMINATION.

Through the practical founding of the Baptist denomination in Hobart dates only from 1883, when services were held in the Exhibition (now the Market) Building, under the ministry of Pastor McCullough, there had previously existed for many years a church in Harrington Street in which services were conducted by laymen. By the year named, however, the Church had almost ceased to exist, and the late William Gibson, of Native Point, Perth, suggested to Pastor McCullough, who was then pastor of the church at Longford, that he should visit Hobart with a view to commencing a new Baptist "cause." The suggestion was acted upon, and the services in the Exhibition Building were the result. They were continued for several months, and proved very successful, members of the denomination who had been scattered about in other churches being brought together, and much spiritual good done. Mr. Gibson continued his interest in the movement in Hobart, and, when the contributions from the congregation fell below a certain amount, he forwarded his cheque to make up the income. After the lapse of some months the Corporation decided to materially increase the rent of the building, and it was, therefore, deemed necessary to find some other place in which to conduct Divine worship. At that time the Presbyterian Church in Macquarie Street was closed, and an application was made to the trustees for the use of the building. This being refused, a similar application was made in regard to the Alliance Building in Macquarie Street, but this was likewise refused for the time, though afterwards granted, and services were held there for a few Sundays. A letter was then received from

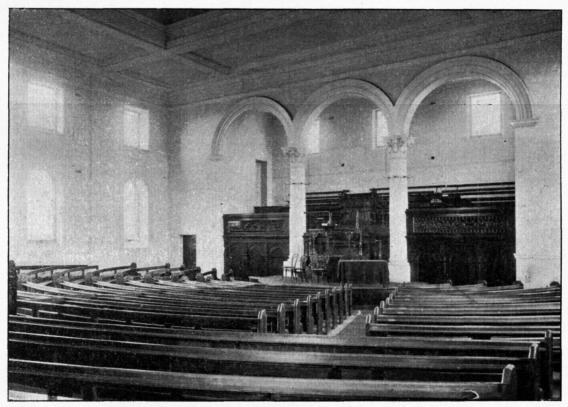


J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE, HOBART,

Mr. Gibson, requesting the Church managers to select a piece of land in a good position for church purposes. In the meantime a Church had been formed, the first deacons being Dr. Benjafield, Mr. J. T. Soundy, and Mr. S. B. Pitt. Mr. McCullough was chosen pastor, and Mr. Pitt appointed secretary. Active steps were then taken to secure a suitable site, and eventually that on which the Tabernacle now stands was negotiated for. The owner, Mr. Thomas Mather, wanted £900, and it was decided to submit the offer to Mr. Gibson for his approval. In a short time an answer was received from Mr. Gibson, "that he had laid the matter before the Lord, and the answer was that we were to give £850 for it, and that he enclosed a cheque for £900, £50 of which was to be devoted to the foundation of a building, to be used as a church for the present, but ultimately to serve for Sunday School purposes." Mr. Mather refused to take less than the £900, but solved the difficulty by agreeing to give £50 for the purpose desired by Mr. Gibson, to which the latter consented. A small temporary structure was accordingly erected, and did duty for some time; but it was of such a ramshackle character that one visitor humorously described it as "a shedifice," and the leading journal suggested that the trustees should be prosecuted for infringing the That there was ground for adverse comment is admitted, the building being "almost indescribable." Constructed of wood, iron, and tin, when the wind was high the iron and tin rattled so much that the preacher's voice was often drowned; and when the rain descended the roof was so "uncertain" that ladies have been known to sit during the services with their sunshades and umbrellas up. The need of additional accommodation soon made itself felt; and subscriptions having been raised to the amount of £450, the school building was proceeded with, and completed at a cost of £900. Owing to the generosity of Mr. Gibson it was opened free of debt, and served for about four and a half years for church purposes,

when steps were taken to build the Tabernacle. Mr. Gibson sent a cheque for £1000; his son (Mr. W. Gibson, jun.) also gave £1000, and the members and adherents of the Church in Hobart responded nobly, so that in 1887 the erection of the building was completed and opened for service, the late Rev. Samuel Chapman, of Melbourne, officiating morning and evening, and the Rev. R. Webster, of Chalmers' Church, in the afternoon. Pastor McCullough retained charge of the Church in Hobart for eleven years, and then resigned, going to Parkside Church, North Adelaide. There was an intermittent supply in the pulpit for some time until 1897, when Pastor James Blaikie took charge, and has remained ever since. There are about 150 members in the Church now, and all its agencies are flourishing. The denomination also has "causes" at Launceston, Longford, Perth, Deloraine, Latrobe, Devonport, Sheffield, and Burnie, with six settled ministers and a number of local preachers.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

INTERIOR OF BAPTIST TABERNACLE.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

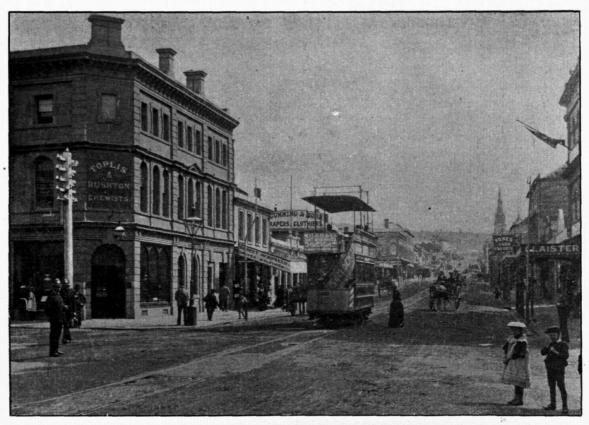
THE starting-point of the Society of Friends in Tasmania was the visit of two "Friend" missionaries-James Backhouse and George Washington Walker-who arrived in "Hobart Town" about the middle of December, 1832. These Christian workers did not present themselves as desirous of introducing a new sect, or to bring the distinctive views of their own religious body into immediate prominence; but to foster and develop whatever might be found of good, and to attack that which was obviously of evil-to be ready to take part in any kind of service, to display Christian interest toward all, and seek alike the welfare of bond and free. This was the catholic spirit that animated these missionaries, and made their whole lives an epistle which could be read and recognised by all men. There was scarcely a branch of Christian or philanthropic effort in which they did not make their influence felt. Yet their broad and zealous desire to work, singly or with others, "in the furtherance of the Lord's cause," did not prevent their maintaining on all suitable occasions those principles and practices which were dear to their hearts as Friends. When in "Hobart Town," they, with no larger company than their two selves, regularly held a meeting for Divine worship at their own residence twice during the week, and they were occasionally joined by others. Gradually a small company gathered, and in April of the following year (1833) a schoolroom attached to a private house was hired and used regularly as a meeting room, the first attendance there consisting of fifteen persons. Five months later a meeting for the regulating of the Church affairs was commenced; and it has continued ever since. The building, situated at the upper end of Murray Street, in which the Friends in Hobart now hold their meetings for worship, was completed early in the year 1880. The Society of Friends has no other public meeting house in Tasmania; but meetings for worship are held in private houses-at Kelvedon, near Swansea; at Forest Hill, near Sandford; and at Latrobe. About 130 members of the Society of Friends are resident in Tasmania; and about 30 persons, not in membership, are regular attenders of the meetings for worship.

There is some difficulty in shortly stating the views of this religious community; but the organisation may be said to be an endeavour to put into practice the New Testament ideal of bringing every human action under Divine government, and

of transfusing human conduct with the spirit (or mind) of Jesus Christ. This settled purpose of having "always a conscience void of offence toward God and toward men," the Friends place before congregational worship, which they regard mainly as a help towards the continued honouring of God in the daily intercourse of man with man. Carrying this ideal into public life they refuse to swear even in a court of justice, alleging that there is a danger of having two standards of truth, and supporting their refusal by citing the command of Jesus Christ—"Swear not at all." They contend also that, under the Gospel dispensation, all wars and fightings are strictly forbidden, in obedience to which prohibition they have suffered loss of property and liberty; sometimes they have laid down their lives rather than offend against the dictates of their conscience in this particular.

As regards public worship, they endeavour to put into practice the same ideal of being under the direct government of God Himself. Setting aside the teaching which inculcates submission to established religious authority, they put in its place submission to the spirit of God speaking to the single soul, which submission they esteem to be "worship in spirit and in truth." Accordingly it is their usage, when meeting together for the solemn duty of Divine worship, to sit down in silence; and whilst they recognise, as a means of edification, the preaching of the Gospel and the offering of public prayer, yet it is their belief that this should not be undertaken without some sense of the quickening influence of the Holy Spirit. At the same time they maintain that the work of the ministry is not to be limited to any one class or order of men, and that women as well as

men have liberty to use, for the help of the Church, the gift bestowed upon them by its Holy Head.



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART. ELIZABETH STREET, HOBART, LOOKING WEST FROM LIVERPOOL STREET.

The Society of Friends also differs from all other Christian communities in respect to what are termed Church ordinances (such as baptism and the supper) which they hold were, in the early Church, simply survivals of Judaism, and, therefore, can have no place in the full acceptance of the new covenant.

Their form of government for the administration of their Church affairs is a democracy in its fullest sense, seeing that every member (man or woman) has opportunity to take part in the deliberations. Nevertheless, no question is decided on the voices, or by vote; but after full discussion the clerk, who acts also as chairman, records what he believes to be the mind of the meeting, and, if his finding be not approved by some members, the matter is deferred to a future sitting, when any opponents usually bow to the general opinion.

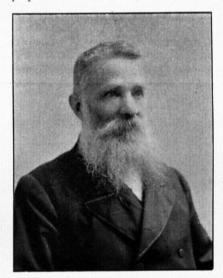
In respect to the training of the intellect, the members of this religious body have always been amongst the first to provide a good education for their children. In Hobart a school under the care of the Society of Friends was established in the year 1887, and has now an average attendance of over 150, the children of other denominations largely preponderating. The school premises are situated in grounds abutting on Commercial Road, on the northern boundary of Hobart. There have been, in the capital of Tasmania, previous schools conducted by members of the Society of Friends; but these were not definitely under the control of the Society in its collective capacity, and neither of them passed beyond small dimensions.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

The services of this Church in Hobart commenced in the year 1896. The work in connection with it has been entirely carried on by laymen, and is managed by a committee consisting of six members of the congregation. Messrs. Alfred J. Taylor (Public Librarian) and S. O. Lovell (Inspector of Schools) shared for some time the whole work of conducting the services. These gentlemen are now assisted by Mr. Wm. Smith. The influence of the Church extends beyond the mere services held at the Freemasons' Hall from week to week, as several of the addresses delivered have been published in full by the local press, and a distribution has been made of literature received from the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, England. The presentation of Unitarian doctrines and principles has helped to liberalise religious thought and feeling in the community, and the Church has been sufficiently well supported to enable it to pay its way and put by a satisfactory credit balance. A movement is on foot which, it is hoped, will eventuate in the appointment by the Home Association of a missionary, whose duty it will be to arouse interest in Unitarianism throughout the colonies, and in such case the Church in Tasmania is likely to receive help of a very useful character. The congregation assembles every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

The Reverend ISAAC HARD-CASTLE PALFREYMAN, "Hardcastle," Andrew Street, Hobart, came out from Eugland to Victoria in 1861 as assistant pastor of the Humffray Street Primitive Methodist Mission, Ballarat. He remained in that charge two years, and then went to Benalla, where he remained for four years, and then removed to Longford, Tasmania, about 1872, and took charge of the Primitive Methodist Circuit there. Two years were spent in this town, and then he went to the Penguin and Table Cape Church, North-West Coast, of which he had charge for some years, and at the same time had a large farm at Table Cape. In 1881 he removed to Hobart, and accepted the pastorate of the Free Methodist Church, Murray Street, about two years afterwards. With the assistance of some friends, Mr. Palfreyman in 1883 erected the Independent Church, King Street, a wooden building with a scating capacity of about 200, and has succeeded in bringing around him a good working congregation. Services are held regularly twice each Sunday, and there is a well-attended and efficient Sunday

School, a Band of Hope, and Juvenile Temple. Mr. Palfreyman has filled the pulpit in this church ever since it was



REV. I. H. PALFREYMAN.

opened, and, in addition, for some years carried on a private seminary, known as the King Street School. He is now in

the decline of life, and is assisted in his Church work by efficient laymen. Mr. Palfreyman is a native of Derbyshire, England, where his people have lived for many years on a farm belonging to the Duke of Devonshire's estate, his parents being members of the Methodist Church. Born there in 1835, he was educated at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, and was ordained in the Canaan Street Church, Nottingham, in 1859, by the Rev. Dr. S. Antliff. He was at first assistant pastor at Rotherham Primitive Methodist Church, and then went to Grantham, Lincolnshire, where he remained in charge of the Primitive Methodist Church until asked to go to the colonies, a request to which he acceded. He was married at Brighton, Victoria, in 1867, to Miss Martha Albury, granddaughter of the Rev. John Ride, the pioneer Primitive Methodist Minister of Victoria, by whom he has a large family. Three of his sons are in business in Hobart, viz., Achalen W., a partner in H. Jones and Co.; Addison T., a chemist; Arthanad J., a draper; and Abelard W., a solicitor and notary public at Cue, Western Australia.

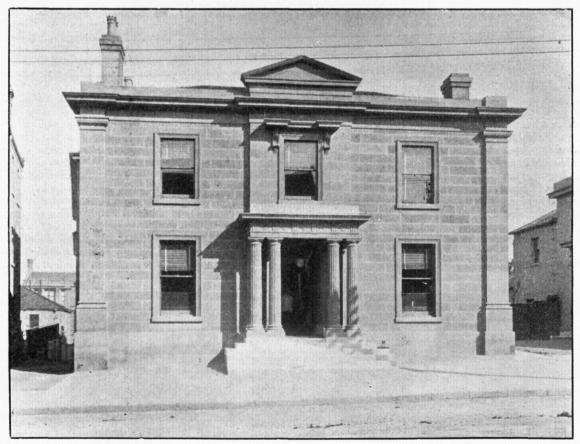
Social.

HILE the most severe critic would hardly assert that Tasmanians are a frivolous people, yet they are undoubtedly fond of pleasure and outdoor recreation, sport in nearly all its forms meeting with warm support. With such a healthy climate as they possess, this is only what might be expected; and while some wiseacres may shake their heads at the time and money spent in mere amusement or sport, moderate-minded people see little to condemn in this proclivity, but rather much to admire and encourage. As has been before remarked in these pages, there are many reasons for believing that Tasmanians will be, physically at any rate, a fine race; and a love of athletics and outdoor sports generally will help to make and keep them so. Under this heading will be found interesting articles dealing with various sports and games (as well as sketches of the more important clubs and organisations) such as horse-racing, football, cricket, bowling, rowing, etc., besides other information of a character that cannot fail to prove attractive and valuable.

CLUBS.

TASMANIAN CLUB.

THIS institution was founded in the early sixties, and its first "house" was at what is now known as the Orient Hotel. Influentially supported from the start, the members' roll steadily increased, and larger and more suitable accommodation had to be obtained. The old Derwent Bank premises being available the club secured these, and transformed them into a most comfortable and well-appointed club-house, containing all the accommodation necessary. The club is situated at 44



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

TASMANIAN CLUB.

Macquarie Street, in close proximity to the centre of the city, and a view of the frontage of the building, which we present herewith, will enable our readers to judge of its architectural style and pretensions. The Hon. Sir J. W. Agnew, K.C.M.G., is president, and Mr. Thomas Harby secretary. Members are elected by ballot. Entrance fee, £10 10s.; subscription within an area of fifteen miles, £8 8s.; outside that area, £4 14s. 6d. Officiating clergymen pay half these sums. Non-residents of Tasmania

visiting Hobart may be admitted as honorary members for fourteen days by the committee, and for further periods of one month, three months, and six months, upon payment of £1 1s., £3 3s., and £4 4s. Residents of Tasmania 70 miles or over from Hobart may be admitted for any period or periods not exceeding in the whole fourteen days in any one year.

HOBART CLUB.

The Hobart Club, Collins Street. President, the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, M.A.; secretary, Mr. H. F. Bourne. Members elected by ballot. Entrance fee, £5 5s.; subscription within an area of five miles, £5 5s.; outside that area, £3 3s. Regularly officiating ministers of religion one half the above sums. Non-residents of Tasmania visiting Hobart (provided they are members of clubs recognised by this club) may be admitted as honorary members for fourteen days, and for further periods of one month, three months, and six months, upon payments of £1 1s., £2 2s., and £3 3s. Residents of Tasmania at a distance of more than twenty-five miles from Hobart may be admitted for fourteen days without payment.

ATHENÆUM CLUB.

The Athenæum Club, corner of Macquarie and Harrington Streets. Members elected by ballot. President, Hon. H. Dobson; hon. sec., Mr. T. G. Lovett. Entrance fee, £2 2s. Annual subscription—Town members, £4 4s.; country members, £2 2s. Non-residents of Tasmania visiting Hobart admitted as hon. members for fourteen days, and for further periods of one, three, and six months on payments of 10s. 6d., £1 10s. 6d., and £2 12s. 6d. Residents of Tasmania, at a greater distance than fifteen miles from Hobart, admitted as hon. members for fourteen days.

SOUTH HOBART CLUB.

South Hobart Club, Macquarie Street, opposite All Saints' Church. President, Mr. Justice Adams; hon. secretary, Mr. A. Stuart. Entrance, 1s.; subscription, 1s. per month. Billiards, cards, draughts, chess, etc., and reading room. Open 6.30 p.m. to 10.30 p.m.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB.

Working Men's Club, Liverpool Street. President, Alderman S. Benjamin; secretary, Mr. H. L. Davie. Entrance fee, 6d.; quarterly subscription, 1s. 3d. Library and billiard room. Open 10 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

ORDERS AND FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

HISTORY OF TASMANIAN FREEMASONRY.

THURSDAY, 26th June, A.D. 1890, and A.L. 5890, is one which will stand apart in Masonic annals relating to our island home as surpassing in importance, in connection with the fraternity, anything that has passed, and in all probability anything that may happen for many years to come, for it witnessed the completion of the work undertaken by the Masonic Union formed for the purpose of producing more healthy and satisfactory relationship between the lodges working under the three constitutions which existed at the time of the inception of the Union. A Tasmanian Constitution with its own Grand Lodge was the solution of the matter submitted by the Union to craft lodges, and after careful and prolonged discussion the adhesion to this principle of the whole of the lodges in the colony, numbering twenty-two, was secured. Preliminaries were carefully carried out, and the installation of the Grand Master of Tasmania on the above date formed one of the grandest and most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed by Freemasons in this colony.

The history of Freemasonry in Tasmania, so far as traceable, for the records are not of an entirely unbroken character, show that it owes its parentage to military lodges. First to that attached to the 21st Regiment, and which was held under charter from the Grand Lodge of Ireland granted in 1763, and known as the Royal Fusiliers Lodge No. 33. There was also attached to the regiment a Chapter H.R.A., and a Tent Knights Templar and Malta, but it is not necessary in an article like the present to deal with other than the history of the Craft Lodges. There was also a Lodge No. 40+, E.C., attached to the 51st Regiment during its stay in this colony. From these in 1828 there grew up a civilian lodge, and a charter was obtained from the Grand Lodge of Ireland during that year for the establishment of the Tasmanian Lodge, No. 313. The names of the first W.M. and chief officers are not known, but in 1833 the W.M. was Bro. T. J. Lempriere, who had as S.W., Bro. W. T. Macmichael; and as J.W., Bro. J. H. Westbrook. Between the years 1828 and 1833 another civilian lodge was established, known as Union Lodge, No. 326, but the exact date of its erection is not traceable; its W.M. in the year 1833 being Bro. R. L. Murray, with S.W., Bro. James Lyon, and J.W., Bro. J. Hanse. The military lodges, of course, met in the barracks. The Tasmanian occupied a lodge-room at the Macquarie Hotel, and the Union met at the Freemasons' Tavern Harrington Street. In 1834 a further development took place, and what is now the oldest existent lodge in the colony was established, this being Tasmanian Operative Lodge, 345, I.C., of which Bro. Thomas Horne (the late Judge Horne) was the first W.M., and Bros. J. Eddington and Frederick Paterson, S. and J.W.'s respectively. Its place of meeting was in what was then known as "Mezger's Room," attached to the Bird-in-Hand Hotel, Argyle Street, kept by Jno. Mezger. In 1835 we find the three W.M.'s in office were—Tasmanian, Bro. J. L. Archer; Union, Bro. R. L. Murray; and Tasmanian Operative, Bro. Eddington. In 1836 Bro. Wilkinson was elected W.M. of Tasmanian Lodge, and the Union Lodge changed quarters to Mezger's Room. The removal of the 21st Regiment occasioned the establishment of another civilian lodge, for the W.M. and S.W. having retired and settled in the colony, applied to the Grand Lodge of Ireland for a stationary warrant, which was granted in 1842, the old title and number being allowed to be retained. This lodge took up quarters at the Macquarie Hotel, its first Master being Bro. McGregor. The Union Lodge during this period appears to have given signs of waning, and no meetings were held for some time—the lodge ultimately lapsing. On 26th October of this year the first step in the direction of establishing a lodge in Launceston was taken. A meeting of M.M.'s was held in the Kangaroo Inn, and Bro. Jas. Henry appointed as Secretary, it being first decided to apply for dispensation to work under the charter of Lodge No. 404 E.C. (military lodge, the regiment having left Tasmania), but this being found to be contrary to the constitution, an application was made for the warrant of the Union Lodge, No. 326, but could not be granted by the Tasmanian Operative Lodge, 345, I.C., to whom the application was made, as the direct sanction of the G.L. was necessary before any warrant would be transferred from one town to another. The difficulty and delay that would have been caused by applying to the G.L. were obviated by obtaining a dispensation from the Tasmanian Operative Lodge No. 345, I.C., to enable them to perform Masonic work pending the arrival of the warrant. The lodge was named the St. John's, and afterwards received warrant No. 346. The first officers included the following:—W.M., Bro. Rankin (a P.M. of No. 281, E.C.); S.W., Bro. Neale (a P.M. of No. 71, E.C.); J.W., Bro. Roberts, and secretary and treasurer Bro. Henry (both members of 345 I.C.) The lodge was formally opened on 19th January, 1843, the lodge-room being at the Caledonian Hotel, Launceston. During this year the Masonic Benevolent Fund was started at Hobart, its first president being Bro. Lempriere, A.C.G., with Bro. W. A. McKay, vice-president, and Bro. Toby, secretary. In 1844 a portion of the brethren of 345 I.C., considering there was room for reviving a fourth lodge in Hobart, applied for a warrant under the English Constitution, and called this the Tasmanian Union. This lodge worked at first under a dispensation obtained from Bro. G. R. Nicols, D.P.G.M. of Australasia, and afterwards received warrant No. 781. The lodge elected to meet in the Freemasons' Hotel. This formed the introduction of English Freemasonry into Tasmania. During the years 1845 and '46 the Tasmanian Lodge gave evidence of weakening, and it finally passed out of existence in 1847, during which year it may be noted a Chapter H.R.A. was added to No. 345. In 1849 th



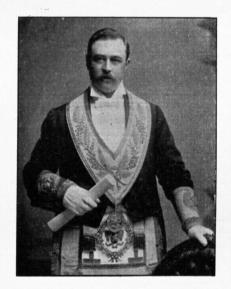
HON. C. E. DAVIES.

building which subsequently became the Oddfellows' Hall, in Collins Street. The year 1852 witnessed a secession from St. John's Lodge, Launceston, a portion of the brethren forming a lodge under the English Constitution called the Lodge of Hope, erected on the 7th September, Bro. G. S. Swan being the first elected to the W.M.'s chair. The lodge also had to act under dispensation from the P.G.M. of Australasia. The year 1854 brought with it the demise of the mother lodge of Tasmanian Freemasonry-The Royal Fusiliers Lodge, No. 33. The last principal officers inscribed on its roll were—W.M., Bro. J. A. Thomson; S.W., Bro. D. Oscroft; J.W., Bro. W. Edwards. The year 1855 saw the establishment of a H.R.A. Chapter attached to the Lodge of Hope in Launceston, but in 1856 the ambition of the brethren of the Lodge of Hope brought about the separation of its members into three lodges, the Lodge of Faith, No. 992, E.C., erected in March, and whose first W.M. was Bro. J. Cohen, and the Lodge of Charity, 989, E.C. In November of the same year these three lodges petitioned for and obtained a Provincial Grand Lodge, under the English Constitution, Bro. Rev. R. K. Ewing being elected its first and only P.G.M. Differences between the P.G.M. and the Tasmanian Union Lodge arose and were continued for a considerable time. In 1857 the Lodge of Peace, No. 1021, was established at Longford, and in 1859 the Tasmanian Union Lodge at Hobart returned its warrant to England, but was subsequently reinstated, whilst 1860 saw the demise of the Provincial Grand Lodge. In the same year a second English lodge was formed in Hobart-the Pacific Lodge, No. 1103. The Lodge of Peace was removed to Circular Head in 1862, its first W.M. in its new abode being Bro. H. Duniam. The year 1863 saw a re-numbering of the English lodges, occasioned by the removal from the roll of the Grand Lodge of all lodges which had ceased working, and from this date the Tasmanian lodges bore the following numbers: - Tasmanian Union,

536; Hope, 618: Faith, 691; Peace, 719; and Pacific, 801. The Benevolent Fund waned during 1865. Three years later St. John's Lodge, Launceston, ceased working, its then W.M. being Bro. H. Conway. The Lodge of Faith also lapsed, Bro. W. Ling being the last W.M. From this date to 1873 there is nothing to record, but in this year a third Irish lodge was erected and called the Midland Pastoral, No. 347, I.C. This lodge met at Oatlands, its first W.M., Bro. S. Smith, being installed on 9th December, and having as his immediate supporters in government Bros. A. Burbury as S.W., and E. Currie as J.W. In 1874 the Freemasons' Hall, Hobart, was opened by His Excellency Bro. Charles Du Cane, the Governor of the colony. In 1875 Bro. H. Conway successfully revived St. John's Lodge in Launceston, which had been dormant for a number of years. The two Southern lodges under the E.C. petitioned for and obtained a D.G. Lodge. The Northern lodges under the E.C., after entering a formal protest because they had not been consulted, cordially gave in their adherence. Bro. W. S. Hammond was installed first District Grand Master. The year 1877 brought with it the establishment of representation of the third constitution, a portion of St. John's Lodge, numbering fourteen members, obtaining a warrant from the G.L. of Scotland and opening St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 591½, S.C., in November. In 1878 Pembroke Lodge, No. 1517, E.C., was opened at George Town, meeting in the Parsonage-house under W.M. Bro. L. Johnson. The warrant of the Lodge of Peace was also revived at Hamilton-on-Forth. In 1880 the death of the R.W.D.G.M., Bro. W. S. Hammond, took place. W. Bro. Rev. Poulett-Harris, a prominent member of the Pacific Lodge, was appointed to fill the vacancy; 1881 saw the warrant of the Lodge of Faith utilised at Campbell Town, Bro. H. Conway being the W.M. appointed.

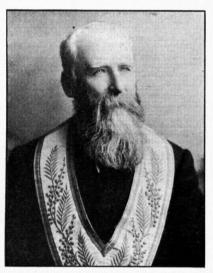
S.C. followed suit by establishing a second lodge in Launceston called the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity, No. 660, S.C. In 1882 the Tasmanian Freemasons' Hall at Launceston was erected and opened, and another Scotch Lodge created under the name of the Lodge of Concord, No. 587. S.C., Latrobe. During 1884 the South Esk Lodge, 800, E.C., was erected at Evandale, with Bro. H. B. Davies as its first W.M. During the same year a petition for a Provincial Grand Lodge by the Irish Lodges resulted in its being granted, and on 14th October, Bro. Harry Conway was installed first Provincial G.M. Towards the end of the year the St. George's Lodge, No. 353, I.C., was established at Beaconsfield. Next year was a busy one for Irish Masonry, and three new lodges sprung into existence—the Meander, No. 354, I.C., at Deloraine; the Lord Wolseley (Temperance) No. 358, I.C., at Launceston; and the Mersey, No. 360, I.C., at Formby. Scotch Masons made a move in the direction of a District Grand Lodge in 1885, and this being successfully effected in August, Bro. P. Barrett was installed first R.W.D.G.M. This year also saw the erection of the Dorset Lodge, No. 736, S.C., at Scottsdale, and the Lake Lodge, No. 361, I.C., at Longford; 1886 witnessed the erection of the Robert Burns Lodge, No. 734, S.C. (at Beaconsfield), and Eastern Star Lodge, No. 359, I.C. (at Ringarooma), and Rechab Lodge, No. 362, I.C. (at Hobart). In 1887 the Poulett Lodge, No. 2204, E.C., was erected at Circular Head, and in 1888 the last lodge to be erected was the United Service Lodge, No. 2296, E.C., in Launceston, the members of which must belong to the defence force. This may be said to be a brief résume of past history apart from the direct movement for a Grand Lodge.

Although most harmonious relations existed between the lodges of the various constitutions, the same causes that have operated in sister colonies led to a growing conviction in the minds of thoughtful brethren that the multiplication of governing bodies and of lodges was productive of an unhealthy rivalry and competition, and that the best interests of the fraternity would be conserved by the concentration of workers and funds and the centralisation of authority. The first public utterance in favour of the establishment of a Grand Lodge of Tasmania was made by R.W. Bro. P. Barrett at the banquet following the annual Communication in Laurceston of the English District Grand Lodge in May, 1885. The suggestion was received with a



V.W. Bro. E. J. Rogers.

cordiality that was surprising as well as gratifying to the proposer, but though the subject was frequently discussed subsequently, no practical move was made until in January, 1888, the Lodge of Perfect Unanimity passed a resolution inviting the sister lodges to appoint delegates to discuss the advisableness of forming a Grand Lodge. Though the circular issued met with only partial response, a representative meeting of delegates representing a majority of the town and country lodges in the northern part of the island assembled at the Masonic Hall, Launceston, on 29th February, 1888. The questions discussed were :- (1) The desirableness of establishing a Grand Lodge; (2) the lines on which the agitation should be conducted; and (3) the means best calculated to achieve success. The prudent and temperate policy adopted at this meeting-which was unanimously in favour of establishing a Grand Lodge -cannot be too highly commended, as it has enabled the object in view to be



V.W. Bro. J. Hamilton, M H.A.

attained without altering one single plank in the original platform, and has from the outset rendered the movement one of union and not of disunion. The motto adopted was "Unity and unanimity or nothing," and it was decided that the headquarters of the Grand Lodge must be at the capital. To carry out the movement a Masonic Union was formed, P.M. Bro. T. Hogg being appointed chairman, and Bro. A. Kirkland secretary, and both selections amply justified the confidence of the brethren. An executive committee was appointed, the members of which spared neither their time nor money in furthering the aim in view. It is needless to say that, as in the case of all new projects, much opposition and misunderstanding—the former mainly arising from a commendable spirit of loyalty to the parent constitutions—was encountered, but by the exercise of tact and discretion adherents multiplied rapidly, and the national spirit that had prompted the promoters became generally recognised. At their own expense the members of the executive committee organised deputations to country districts and also to the capital, and after two years' labour obtained their reward in securing such a widespread adhesion of members of every lodge in the colony that a convention of duly authorised delegates appointed in open lodge, was held at the Masonic Hall, Launceston (as being more central for the majority) on 6th March, 1890, to take the preliminary steps for the inauguration of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania at Hobart. The cordial and generous response given by the Grand Masters and officers of the sister colonies to invitations to be present at the inaugural ceremony, and the honour conferred by His Excellency Lord Carrington in consenting to instal the first Grand Master, were most grateful to the fraternity throughout the island colony, and infused still greater energy and vigour into the movement. The unanimous choice of the delegates fell upon P.M. Pro. the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris, District Grand Master under the English Constitution. a veteran worker in the craft, whose past career had won the respect and esteem of members of every Constitution.

The representatives of all the lodges met at the Town Hall, Hobart, on 26th June, 1890, Wor. Bro. Thos. Hogg taking the chair as chairman of the Masonic Union. The Grand Lodge of Tasmania was formed according to "the ancient

landmarks and established customs of the craft," and the first communication of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania was opened at 11.30 a.m., same day. The Grand Lodge was opened in form, and after the transaction of certain business the Grand

Lodge adjourned till 3 p.m., when the installation ceremony took place in the large room of the Town Hall.

The M.W.G.M. of New South Wales (His Excellency Lord Carrington) acted as Installing Grand Master, and duly installed Bro. the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris as the first Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. Since its inception the Grand Lodge has worthily achieved the objects for which it was established, and has now twenty-four lodges within its jurisdiction. The present M.W.G.M. is the Hon. C. E. Davies, M.L.C.; and the V.W. Grand Secretary, Wor. Bro. John Hamilton, M.H.A.; and the P.B.G. Purposes, V.W., Bro. Edwin J. Rogers.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

In addition to Freemasonry, which is a very strong body, nearly all friendly societies have organisations in the island, and all of them appear to be in a flourishing condition. The Independent Order of Good Templars have fifteen lodges and a Grand Lodge. There are eleven lodges belonging to the Independent Order of Oddfellows under the United Grand Lodge of Australia, and one under the Ancient Independent Order of Odfellows; while the Independent Order of Oddfellows, M.U., are represented by no fewer than thirty-four lodges, with 3880 members, and accumulated funds in round numbers amounting to nearly £36,000. The United Order of Druids are also strongly represented, as are likewise the Rechabites; and other societies are the Hibernian Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, Railway Servants' Friendly Society, and the Australian Natives' Association.

AQUATICS.

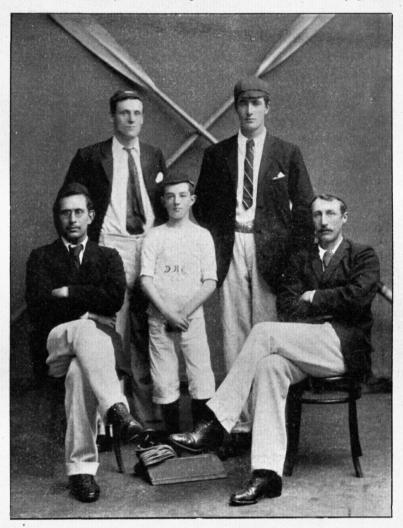
DERWENT SAILING CLUB.

7 ACHTING and boat sailing have been favourite summer sports with the people of the capital almost since it was founded. Many associations and clubs have been formed to foster the love of aquatics, and among the most notable and successful must be classed the Derwent Sailing Club. Established in 1880, it has had an uninterruptedly successful existence of nineteen years. The most prominent men connected with the formation of the club were Messrs, H. W. Knight, C. E. Webster, and H. W. Calder, but all of the forty original members were enthusiastic and whole-hearted, as indeed are the present members, and the result was that the club was placed on a basis which has proved lasting. The first commodore was Mr. A. G. Webster, and the first secretary Mr. H. W. Knight. The latter has occupied the position of commodore for the last fourteen years, and the vice-commodores during that time have been Messrs. W. J. Watchorn and R. Sawers, the latter at present being in office. The successive secretaries following Mr. Knight have been Messrs. C. E. Webster, A. J. Harley, F. Oldham, and W. T. Grubb (the present secretary); and the assistant secretaries have been Messrs. A. Blore, E. A. Bennison, and J. E. Philp. The Club from its inception has done much to promote yachting in Hobart, and of late years it has given a filip to the sport throughout the island. This was principally through the North v. South contests, which were inaugurated under its auspices, and have proved a great attraction, not only to yachtsmen, but to the public generally. The challenge cup offered as the prize in these races is a very handsome trophy, and was purchased by means of subscriptions from the two clubs—the Derwent Sailing Club and the Tamar Yacht Club. The contests were initiated in 1896, and take place on the Derwent and Tamar alternately. The first race was sailed at Launceston and was won by the "Fairlie;" the second at Hobart, and won by "Ailsa;" and the third at Launceston, and won by "America." There was no contest in 1899, owing to no representative from the Tamar Yacht Club entering, and the race was forfeited to "Clutha." The Derwent Sailing Club boats have, therefore, won three times. Mr. F. N. Clarke is the owner of all three winners, which were built at Inches' yard, Battery Point, from designs by Fife, of Fairlie, Scotland, the designer of Sir Thomas Lipton's "Shamrock." The "Clutha," the latest boat, is regarded as "a heeler," and generally admired by all yachtsmen, and the keenest disappointment was felt when it was found that the Northern men did not intend to send a boat down to compete against her in the Challenge Cup race. At present what she is fully capable of is, of course, not known; but confidence is felt that she will come out of a contest with any boat of her size and class more than creditably, and, therefore, the club are naturally proud that she flies the burgee of the D.S.C. In addition to the champion contests, races are held each season for the different classes of yachts, and some fine racing occasionally takes place, while the sport is always exciting and enjoyable. The D.S.C. possesses the distinction of having inaugurated and carried out the longest ocean yacht race in the colonies, viz., from Hobart round Bruni, a distance of over 100 miles. first race was held in 1898, and the second in 1899, and both proved in every way successful. The late Mr. J. Blackley's "Sunbeam" was the winner of the first, and Mr. O. R. Tinning's "Maysie," an old-time Sydney boat, the second. remarkable feature about the latter race was the finish on the line. There was a splendid bit of racing between "Clytie" and the Victorian-owned "Lahloo," resulting in the former crossing the line first; but she lost the race to "Maysie" on time allowance. The club is composed entirely of amateurs, and a strong feeling of comradeship prevails throughout the sixty members of which it is composed, so that the "camp fire socials," which are held every season at some spot on the river, either north or south of Hobart, are a great attraction, and prove immensely enjoyable. The president of the club is the Hon. Sir James Agnew, K.C.M.G., and the list of vice-presidents includes the names of the leading merchants and business people of

DERWENT ROWING CLUB.

The Derwent Rowing Club was founded in 1872. The following office-bearers were elected in October, 1899:—Patron, Mr. R. J. Lucas; president, Mr. C. J. Barclay; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. Dobson and A. Crisp, M's.H.A., G. P. Fitzgerald, R. W. Westbrook, W. H. Burgess, S. P. Crisp, C. Davis, S. W. Westbrook, E. Hawson, J. Todd, and C. Booth; captain, Mr. J. E. Lord; hon. secretary, Mr. W. B. Drake; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. W. Ife; committee, Messrs. J. Todd, E. Sorell, J. A. Douglas, J. C. Walch, F. A. McDonald, and L. Norman, with captain, secretary,

and treasurer ex officio; hon. auditors, Messrs. A. B. Reid and R. P. Smith. The roll contains the names of sixty members. The annual subscription is £2 2s. This club, from the time of its founding to 1898, was composed solely of amateurs. Since that year it has been open to any class of rowers, and for the season 1898-9 produced the All-Comers' Champion Four of Tasmania. Entrance to membership is by election, one black ball in four to exclude. The last financial statement shows a balance of assets over liabilities of £672 14s. 10d. The club is well found with boats, and has complete bathing plant and shower baths in the club house in the Queen's Domain. In 1884 the club sent a crew to compete for the Intercolonial Eight-oared Championship of Australia, and has on five out of six occasions provided the whole crew representing the South in North v. South Tasmania eight-oared races. In the latter races the club holds a record, in that two of its members are the only persons who have been chosen on every occasion to represent either end of the island (a period extending over ten years).



R. McGuffie & CO., HOBART.

Top Row—C. M Dyer (Bow), J. A. Douglas (Stroke).

Bottom Row—E. Sorell (3), C. Colvin (Cox), J. E. C. Lord (2).

DERWENT ROWING CLUB REPRESENTATIVE CREW. WINNERS OF LADIES' PURSE, HOBART REGATTA, 1899.

These gentlemen are Mr. J. E. C. Lord (the captain) and Mr. F. A. McDonald, who also enjoys the distinction of having been for some time the amateur sculling champion of Tasmania. Most of the leading men of Hobart have passed through the ranks of the club, the present Chief Justice at one time not only being an enthusiastic member but one of the best oarsmen of his day, and can recount many a glorious victory. The patron (Mr. R. J. C. Lucas) was practically the founder of the club, acted as secretary for some years, and has ever since been associated with the club in one position or another.

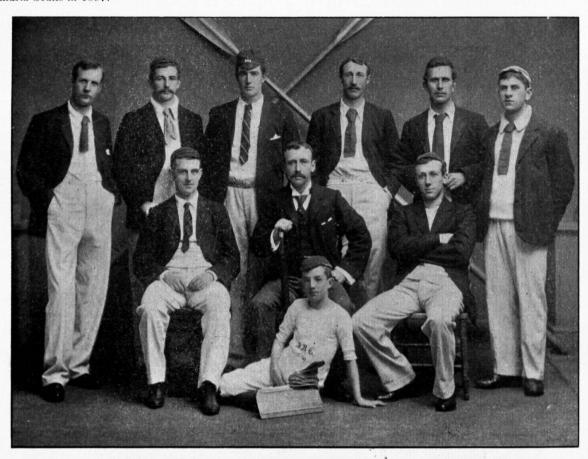
HOBART ROWING CLUB.

This club was founded in October, 1895, by Messrs. R. S. Vautin, F. Kalbfell, and A. Stuart, but the support met with did not realise expectations, and it has had a somewhat precarious existence ever since. Starting with about ten members

the roll has never showed more than fifteen, but in spite of all discouragements the club has plodded along and produced some excellent individual oarsmen. They have a fine boatshed situated in a picturesque spot in the Domain, not far from Government House, and their outfit comprises two four-oared boats, four sculling boats, and one double sculling boat, besides sculls, oars, etc. The subscription is £1 a year. The Hon. Sir James Agnew, K.C.M.G., is president, and Mr. H. Sargent secretary.

Mr. R. S. Vautin, who was captain until 1899, has proved himself a really good sculler, having won the Derby and

Alexandria Sculls in 1897.



Back Row—F. McDonald (6), J. C. Walch (3); J. A. Douglas (Stroke), J. E. C. Lord (5), E. Sorell (7).
L. Norman (4). Front Row—W. B. Drake (2), J. Todd (Coach), C. C. Crisp (Bow), C. Colvin (Cox).

SOUTHERN TASMANIAN CREW. Winners of the Amateur Champion Eight-oared Race of Tasmania, rowed on the River Tamar on the 29th April, 1899.

BOWLING.

OBART can claim to be the first of the Australian capitals that had amongst other means of recreation a regularly constructed and properly constituted bowling green. So far back as 1845 Mr. Wm. Turner, an enthusiastic bowler from England, built on what was then called the Sandy Bay Road (now Byron Street) the Bowling Green Hotel, to which was attached a well-formed bowling green, in shape square, whose side was over 120 feet. The green was formed on a slope, and to secure the necessary level character of the ground the lower part was raised to the height of the more elevated portion by means of brick arches, which still stand in partial ruin as evidence of the ingenuity of the proprietor. The green was visited by the best society of "Hobart Town" in those days, Mr. Richard Newman being one of the only survivors of the then patrons of the game. In 1853 the Bowling Green Hotel was converted into a private residence, and with it closed the bowling green.

No attempt was made to revive the game in Hobart till 1891. In June of that year, by advertisement in the Mercury, Mr. G. S. Seabrook called a meeting of those interested in bowling to decide upon starting the game again. In response Messrs. Jones, Cottier, Burn, Burrell, Snowden, Rogers, Nicholls, and the caller met, and the first difficulty that faced them was to determine upon a site, as no piece of vacant ground of sufficient area could be procured adaptable to the purpose in view, except

at a large outlay of money, on account of the general undulatory character of the ground within the city boundary. Principally through the good offices of Mr. H. R. Nicholls, the Minister of Lands granted permission to form a bowling green on the slope of the Barracks Reserve, facing the River Derwent. Members were then enrolled, and the first general meeting was called 31st July, 1891, at which the site was approved, the subscription fixed at one guinea per annum (afterwards raised to two guineas), the rules of the Victorian Club adopted, and Messrs. Nicholls (president), Gregory (treasurer), Pascoe (secretary), Seabrook, Cottier, Snowden, and Gibson appointed as the first general committee. Mr. McLaren, of Melbourne, though a native of Hobart, promised on that occasion to provide the club with a suitable flag, which has ever since been unfurled on important occasions, displaying in white letters on a red ground the motto, "We Stoop to Conquer," a happy conceit of the president's. The club was fortunate in having on its committee Mr. James Gregory, who during a period of seventeen weeks voluntarily devoted his characteristic energy and professional skill to designing and constructing the bowling green on an upper and lower flat—the latter of three rinks, and the former of four. Under his constant superintendence the excavation of earthworks, the building of stone walls, blasting, quarrying, levelling, erecting bowl-house, verandahs, seating accommodation, etc., were executed, at a cost of £430. At a later period, through pancity of members, the lower green, as it was called, was converted into an asphalt tennis court, at a cost of £115, under his direction and supervision. The Hobart Bowling Club owes much to Mr. James Gregory, as also to Messrs. Seabrook and Roberts, for gratuitously keeping the green in order.

The green was formally opened for play 6th February, 1892, by Mr. Nicholls tossing the jack along the sward, after he

had in felicitous terms congratulated the club upon its new-born existence.

At the annual meeting, held 24th August, 1892, Mr. Pascoe retired as secretary, and Mr. H. M. Steinbach was elected to that honorary position, which he has held from that time to the present, rendering services as gratefully acknowledged as gracefully given.



Top Row—T. A. Reynolds, H. M. Steinbach, R. Snowden, J. Davern, G. S. Seabrook. Bottom Row—T. Sheehy, Z. Bidencope, G. Roberts, R. Maply, C. A. Chapman.

Presentations of valuable trophies, with a view of encouraging members to proficiency in the game of bowls, have been made by Messrs. Snowden, Fisher, and John Dewar and Sons, the great whisky distillers, and with such effect that the club has in recent matches held its own against all comers. The most distinguished players of the club are Messrs. Davern, Crisp, and Mapley, who have in turn held the championship of Southern Tasmania.

The office-bearers at the present time are:—Mr. G. S. Seabrook, president; Mr. E. M. Fisher, hon. treasurer; Mr. H. M. Steinbach, hon. secretary; Mr. C. Hodgman, assistant secretary; Messrs. H. R. Nicholls, R. Snowden, T. A. Reynolds, and R. Mapley, vice-presidents; Messrs. Snowden, Crisp, Nicholls, and Mapley, with the president, treasurer, and secretary, general committee; Messrs. Seabrook and Roberts, ground committee; Messrs. Mapley, Snowden, and Crisp, match committee; and Messrs. Crisp and Roberts, auditors.

CRICKET.

CCORDING to old records, interestingly compiled by various writers, cricket was a favourite pastime in the colony over seventy years ago, although its followers were neither very numerous nor very influential. There were, however, no clubs in the island until the Hobart Town Club was formed on 27th October, 1832. At that time, as now, the game used to be played in the Domain, and the first match recorded was a practice one on New Year's Day, 1833. Two seasons subsequently a match was played on 19th January, 1835, between an eleven from H.M.S. Hyacinth and the 21st Fusiliers and the Hobart Town Club, the latter beating the United Service team by 107 runs. At a meeting held on the 12th February, 1835, the Hobart Town Club was merged into the Derwent Cricket Club, which has since had an uninterrupted history, and is still one of the leading clubs of the capital. In the old days more than honour was at stake in the matches played, and it is not matter for surprise to read that in 1835 a match between the Derwent Club and a town eleven was for "£1 per bat and a dinner each, also a scorer's tent valued at £3." As a further reminiscence of the enthusiasm of bygone days, it may be stated that The Tasmanian of 15th February, 1839, reports particulars of a match played the previous week when novel trophies were awarded—a silver cup and sovereigns numbering the total of both elevens. The prize cup was presented to Mr. J. Marshall, whose side was victorious by an innings and thirty-two runs. "Luncheon was supplied on the ground to upwards of 100 persons, and the band of the 51st Regiment performed." The game continued to make steady progress, clubs being formed at Sorell, Clarence Plains, Richmond, New Norfolk, and Green Ponds, and frequent matches took place between the rival country clubs or between one or other of them and the Derwent Club. The 96th Regiment numbered among its officers some really good players, and they organised the Garrison Club, which materially assisted in forwarding the progress of the game in Tasmania from 1843 to 1848, when the regiment left the island. Cricket continued to be well supported in Hobart, and in 1855 the Tradesmen's Union Club was formed, and had a long and successful career. On 19th September, 1856, Mr. John Marshall, described as "the father of Tasmanian cricket," retired from the game, and the event was marked by the presentation to him of a massive silver snuffbox, "with an appropriate inscription as to his energetic promotion of cricket." Mr. Marshall, it seems, was for twenty years captain of the Derwent Club, and was not only a good all-round cricketer but a good manager and a genial gentleman, and his popularity among his brother sportsmen is, therefore,

The "Southern Tasmanian Cricket Club" was established in 1858 for the purpose, among other things, of managing cricket matters, and on the whole it did good service, the clubs generally co-operating heartily with it. The "Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association" was organised in 1866, and on 23rd October of the following year, the club became incorporated with the association, which body has had the guidance and control of all cricket matters ever since.

For a long time there was a difficulty in regard to getting suitable grounds for the various clubs, and particularly for representative matches, but on the 26th September, 1869, the Lower Ground (as now known) was formally transferred to the Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association. It is interesting to note here that the principal clubs comprising the association were formed as follows: —Derwent Club, 12th February, 1835; Break o' Day Club, 15th November, 1862; Wellington Club, 4th January, 1863. So far back as 1857 matches were begun between this colony and Victoria, and they have been continued irregularly ever since; and while the number of wins has been in favour of the mainland colony, Tasmania has no reason to be ashamed of the record. Twenty-three matches have now been played between Victoria and Tasmania, of which the former has won 14, and this colony 9. The first match between New South Wales and Tasmania was played at Sydney in December, 1898, and was won by the former by an innnings and 487 runs, Trumper on that occasion making his record score of 292, not out. The matches between North and South of the island were instituted in April, 1850, the first match being played at Oatlands, when the North led off with a win by 12 runs. The second match at Campbell Town, in December, 1851, was won by the South with the last wicket to fall. A lapse of over six years then took place between the matches, but since they were resumed at Hobart, in April, 1856, they have been continued as annual events (with two intermissions) up to March, 1880. The North took the lead in the 1858 match, and the three subsequent ones, and closed the decade at the end of 1869 with four other consecutive wins, leading at this point by five games to the good, the South winning only three out of the twelve matches, one being a draw. During the next decade—1871 to 1880—twelve matches are recorded. Of these the North won five, three in succession, 1875-6-7, while the South slightly improved their position by winning six, the 1879 game

Up to March, 1880, the matches were annual events, but from April, 1881, they became bi-annual, being played during Christmas and Easter weeks in Hobart and Launceston alternately. From this date to December, 1890, twenty matches took place, the North proving victorious in seven, and the South in nine, while four were drawn. The North held their longest lead of seven games to the good in December, 1883, but a turn in events then took place, for from the next match, in March, 1884, to March, 1886, the South had a long run of five consecutive wins, and at the close of this period were only three games behind

their rivals.

From 1891 to April, 1898, fifteen games have been played, the South winning eight, the North five, with two drawn. The revival and gradual supremacy of the South can be dated from April, 1884, for with the exception of a slight check in 1891-2, when the North carried off three consecutive games, the South have been gradually but surely diminishing their losses. Up to the present 63 matches have been played, of which the North have won 28, South 25, and 8 have been drawn.

A glance at the respective victories gained by each side is interesting. The South have on nine occasions defeated their opponents in one innings, while the North can claim credit for only three one innings' victories. Some very close contests have been witnessed during the forty-nine years. In 1851 the South won with one wicket to spare, and in 1876 the North stood victors also with one wicket; while in 1883 and 1888 the North got home with a majority of 17 and 5 runs respectively. The South had a close shave in 1897, when they had only 19 runs to the good.

There is no doubt these contests have had a material influence in promoting the game in Tasmania. the English Elevens have also done much in the same direction. The first team to reach here was in 1862, and the match against a local twenty-two was played on the Association Ground on the 24th of February of that year, the English team winning with four wickets to spare. On that occasion Mr. Thomas Whitesides, for the local men, played a capital innings of 50, the highest score against the Eleven made by an Australian player, and in recognition thereof he was presented with a prize bat by the Englishmen and another by his own team. The second visit by an English Eleven was in 1872, when the local team of twenty-two was easily vanquished at Launceston by an innings and 32 runs, and a Southern twenty-two was also beaten at Hobart by eight wickets. In this latter match G. F. Grace made the highest score known in Tasmania up till that time in any first-class match, viz., 154. Writing of the 1878-9 season, a well-known cricket authority said:—"After a long period of torpor, cricket enjoyed a new lease of life. It flourished exceedingly. Never has cricket been so generally popular in Tasmania, never has it enlisted a more generous sympathy and support, nor has better cricket been seen. Hence the season was a marked one. The victorious career of the first Australian Eleven in England aroused new admiration for the game, gave it a new lustre, and was a popular rallying note. Potent also in fanning the breath of favour were the visits to our shores of Lord Harris' Eleven and the Canterbury team from New Zealand, while the contests between the North and South kept alive the interest of the season to the end." In 1880-81 the advent of the Australian Eleven, fresh from their wonderful tour in England, excited greatly increased interest in the game. In the match played by them at Hobart against eighteen Southerners, C. W. Butler scored 75 in the first innings, but the second innings of the home team was a collapse, and the visitors won by five wickets. H. V. Bayly and E. H. Butler were the most successful trundlers for the home team.

The present Association Ground, one of the finest in the colonies, was, after a considerable expenditure of time and trouble, as well as money, made available for play in 1882. An endeavour was made to get Shaw's English Professional Team to assist in inaugurating the new ground, but this proving unsuccessful, the Melbourne Club were asked and they accepted the invitation, the match taking place on the 17th and 18th February. In consequence, however, of the continued drought and lack of water, the top-dressing did not set, therefore the wicket cut up badly, and a display of cricket on the occasion was out of the question. "Still," says the report from which we are quoting, "it must be a source of congratulation to those who have for many years past earnestly worked to this end, to find they have at last been rewarded for their labours; for refreshing rains came soon afterwards, and the ground so much benefited by them that there was no trouble in finding a first-class wicket afterwards." The lower ground was also improved the same year, and the committee of the Association specially thanked "Mr. E. H. Butler for his handsome present of the asphalt tennis court, constructed at a cost of £106, in the ladies' reserve on the new cricket ground. Coming as it does from so thorough a cricketer, it will be all the more appreciated." The land leased by the Government to the Association has an area of about eight acres, being approximately 230 yards in length and 200 yards in breadth. Since then it has been thoroughly improved in every respect, and is now one of the most picturesque, best appointed, and most convenient grounds to be found anywhere.

Cricket has continued to progress at a steady pace all over the colony, and matches have been played by representative teams with various intercolonial elevens, as well as with the different English combinations which have visited us. The arrival of Lord Sheffield's Eleven in 1892 gave an impetus to the game, which was renewed in 1897 when the Australian Eleven visited Tasmania. The latter combination, which included C. J. Eady as the Tasmanian representative, played fifteen of Tasmania at Hobart on the 9th, 10th, and 11th December. The display of cricket on the part of the Tasmanians was good beyond anticipation. K. E. Burn played a faultless innings for 87, which was described by the Australians as one of the best played against them during their whole tour. The scores were—Australians, 415 and 54 for three wickets; Tasmania, 256 and 211

The outlook for the sport is bright, and there is a probability that Tasmania will more than hold its own in the future against the mainland clubs. The officers of the association which has done so much for cricket are:—Patron, His Excellency the Governor. President, Mr. Justice Dodds, C.M.G. Vice-presidents, the Bishop of Tasmania, Rev. H. H. Anderson, Sir J. W. Agnew, Hons. Dr. G. H. Butler, Wm. Crosby, C. E. Davies, C. H. Grant, M's.L.C.; Hons. N. E. Lewis, Henry Dobson, M's.H.A.; W. H. Burgess, G. P. Fitzgerald; Alfred Crisp, J. G. Davies, M's.H.A.; Justices Clark, McIntyre; Rev. R. D. P. Harris, M.A.; Colonel Cox; Messrs. Adams, E. T. Miles, George Adams, Charles Butler, C. J. Barclay, D. Barclay, W. H. Blacklow, E. H. Butler, F. B. Campbell, G. S. Chapman, W. J. Campbell, Geo. Crisp, E. Hawson, T. L. Hood, C. J. Maxwell, T. A. Reynolds, Bernard Shaw, F. J. Salier, Chas. E. Walch, Thos. Whitesides, Thos. Westbrook. Committee of Management—Messrs E. H. Butler, G. H. Bailey, W. J. Campbell, G. Gatehouse, L. H. McLeod, C. McAllen, Henry Nicholls, and John K. Reid. Trustees—Rev. R. D. P. Harris and Mr. C. Butler. Auditors—Messrs. E. Hawson and C. W. Butler. Treasurer—Mr. C. J. Eady.

In a sketch of cricket in Tasmania, the Junior Cricket Association, which was started in Hobart some four or five years ago, must be mentioned. It has done much to encourage junior cricket, and to place the game in the south in a much more satisfactory position than it was before. Mr. J. Chapman was the first chairman, and Mr. W. G. Peacock, who is now in England, the first secretary. Mr. T. L. Hood is now the worthy president, and the secretary, Mr. H. J. O'Brien.

FOOTBALL.

FOOTBALL was for many years the popular winter outdoor pastime in Tasmania, and from the ranks of the "tight little islanders" the sister colonies have much strengthened their ranks by players who have got to the top of the ladder of football fame. At Hobart the control of the game was in the hands of a very strong and influential body—the Southern Tasmanian Football Association—for a great number of years. Originally all Hobart matches were played on the old battery ground situated in the Queen's Domain, and afterwards on the charmingly appointed ground of the Southern Tasmanian Cricket Association. In consequence, however, of frequent differences between the two bodies over the all-important question of "gate," the footballers at last determined to procure a ground of their own. To accomplish this, however, many difficulties had to be overcome, but eventually a very fine ground was secured at Cornelian Bay, and in 1886, on the Queen's Birthday, it was opened with a match between Essendon (Victoria) and Southern Tasmania. From 1886 up till 1893 the winter

pastime was at the zenith of its popularity in Tasmania, and large and enthusiastic attendances were invariably the rule at club and intercolonial matches. In 1887 a combined Tasmanian team visited and played a series of matches in Victoria with partial success. Later a purely southern team went to Melbourne, but did not do so well. In a succeeding season a team was selected to go to Sydney, but owing to the Rugby game being predominant in the mother colony the undertaking was a Several Victorian teams have visited Tasmania-Hotham, Essendon, Melbourne, Carlton, Fitzroy, Geelong, and South Melbourne-and it is worthy of note that the local players often came out victorious. Intercolonial matches with Victoria have also been played at Hobart. One South Australian club—the Norwoods—paid a visit to the capital in 1891. From 1883 to 1895 matches between the north and south of the island were alternately played at Hobart and Launceston, the southerners winning the greater number-sixteen, against four, whilst three were drawn. Discontent in the ranks of the players, re introduction of veiled professionalism, frequent rowdy scenes, and other unbecoming actions soon lost the game its prestige with the public, and for the past few years football has fallen into such disrepute that the matches have been played before only a handful of people, and the ground, on which nice pavilions and other conveniences had been erected, passed out of the hands of the footballers, and is now used as a racecourse. All the old-time clubs have disbanded, and in the last couple of seasons a committee, still adopting the old S.T.F.A. name, have, in the face of trying circumstances, done much to restore the game to its former position in the estimation of the public, but unfortunately without meeting with the success expected. Verily, football in Tasmania has undergone a great and regrettable change!

LAWN TENNIS.

THIS sport is well represented in Hobart, and although fairly supplied with playing grounds, yet it is largely handicapped for the want of three or four courts in the one ground as is the case in most other cities. Consequently divided interests and trouble of communication between the various courts entails a large amount of work on the association officials in carrying out large tournaments such as are held every second year, the intervening tournaments being played in Launceston. The management is in the hands of the Lawn Tennis Association, having as its patron His Excellency the Administrator, J. Stokell Dodds, Chief Justice of the colony, to whom tennis players are deeply indebted, not only for his generous support, but for the interest he has taken in the management of affairs at various times. Mr. J. Fisher is secretary to the association, and Mr. A. H. Ashbolt treasurer; the various associated clubs being represented by delegates to the general committee. Roster matches are played during the summer months, separate matches being arranged for both lady and gentlemen players. The present champions of Tasmania are both residents of Hobart, as at the last tournament held in Hobart at Easter, 1899, Miss R. Maxwell won the ladies' championship, and Mr. P. F. Miller the gentlemen's.

The two oldest clubs in Hobart are the Riawena and New Town Clubs, but owing to more courts being built in Hobart itself, the suburban (New Town) club has not held its position as regards play for some years now. By the last club roster the Riawena Club won the ladies' premiership, and the Roydon Club the gentlemen's. Both clubs have now won for two years in succession. In addition to the above-mentioned clubs there are also the Secheron, Lenna, Esperance, Wanneaue, Stowel,

Montana, and Waratah Clubs.

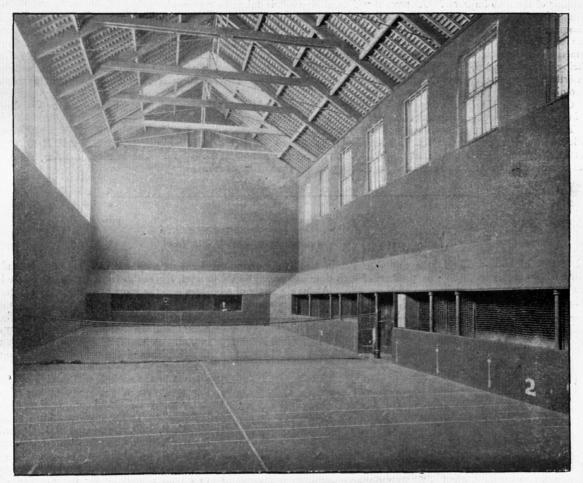
Annual matches between the North and South of the colony are held annually and with varying success, first Hobart and then Launceston claiming the advantage. Last matches saw Hobart win the ladies' games and Launceston the gentlemen's.

ROYAL TENNIS.

OBART possesses one of the two royal tennis courts in the Southern Hemisphere. The other is situated in Melbourne. The Hobart court, which is shown in our illustration, is situated in Dayer Street, next to the Congregational Church. It was built in 1875 by Mr. S. S. Travers, a great enthusiast in the game, and the author of a book upon its history. Owing to different circumstances, chief amongst which are its cost and the few spectators that can be accommodated in a court, royal tennis has never become popular with the multitude, but those who are fortunate enough to enjoy the pastime have, in all times and countries, pronounced it the best of all ball games. The variety of strokes that may be made off the different angles of the floor, walls, and penthouses, and the points that may be won by guiding the ball into the narrow apertures of the various galleries and the dedaus, combined with the peculiarities of the scoring, render it a game of great science. In addition, it affords to players much heavier exercise than can be obtained by playing lawn tennis, and makes such demands upon their strength that it is invariably confined to men. The Hobart club is at present in an extremely flourishing condition, large numbers of new players having recently joined. The club conducts an annual championship tournament, the present holder of the title being Mr. H. Hill, of Melbourne, who in January, 1899, achieved the honour, for the first time on record for any player, of being champion both of Victoria and Tasmania. Mr. C. W. Butler has won the local championship many times, and has run up for the Victorian. He is the best player in Tasmania. In the list of ex-champions appear the names of the late Sir Lambert Dobson, Mr. John Macfarlane, and other prominent citizens. Mr. C. H. Westwood is another who has been prominent in the contests of the club. The manager and coach of the club is Mr. Thos. Horne, who is claimed by the members of the institution to be the best player south of the line. He is certainly a master of the hundreds of varied strokes that may be made with a tennis racquet. The court is also used as a social club by honorary members, of whom there are many, admitted at a small fee, and is a well-known, pleasant place of foregathering for busy men in search of social or athletic relaxation, in the smoking-room and gymnasium attached to the court. The honorary officers of the court at present are:— President—Hon. Alfred Dobson; hon. secretary—Mr. Claud Clerk; hon. treasurer—Mr. A. H. Ashbolt; committee—Messrs. E. H. Buker, C. H. Westwood, and W. H. Buckland. The manager can always be found at the court.

CYCLING.

YCLING in Tasmania dates back some sixteen or eighteen years, when the old ordinary machines were considered marvellous in structure, and a machine weighing 60 lbs. was no uncommon thing, but it is during the past eight or nine years, since the innovation of the safety, that cycling has become general, and the machine is used for pleasure instead of almost solely for racing, as formerly. Tasmania, offering such a variety of scenery, with good roads, is a very paradise for the touring cyclist. The whole North-West Coast is approached by excellent cycling roads, whilst the East and North-East embrace some of the finest scenery in the island, together with the rich tin mining districts of Glamorgan and Cornwall, which cannot fail to be of interest to lovers of the wheel. The Huon district, though somewhat hilly, repays the cyclist for any trouble he may take, as it is the veritable garden of Tasmania. From this district the bulk of the apples and pears exported to the mother country come, and when the picking and packing starts the whole place is a very hive of industry. At any time, however, the Huon district is interesting from a wheelman's point of view, and should not be missed by tourists.



J. W BEATTIE HOBART

ROYAL TENNIS COURT, HOBART.

From a historical standpoint Tasman's Peninsula is the most interesting spot, containing, as it does, the old penal settlements of the colony. Eaglehawk Neck and Port Arthur are both accessible by bicycle, though the roads are not all that might be desired.

Foremost amongst cyclists who have tended to keep the wheel to the fore is Mr. T. F. Hallam, the popular captain of the Speedwell Bicycle Club. He has been, and still is, a plucky and consistent rider, and has held one or other of the Tasmanian championships for over fifteen years. At the present time he holds the five-mile track championship, run on the Cricket Ground, Hobart. He competed on three occasions in the great Austral Wheel Race, but has succeeded in obtaining only third place from the 40 yards mark. Shackleford was the scratch man, and Con. Dwyer (20 yards) was the winner. This is the only occasion on which the back men have got home. The only Austral winner Tasmania can boast of is A. B. Crisp, who won it from the 255 yards' mark. The leading clubs are the Speedwell Bicycle Club and the Tasmania Cycling Club in the South, and the City Cycling Club in the North. Of these the Speedwell is without doubt the premier club. Its members are to be met with in all parts of the island, while every race meet contains a larger proportion of Speedwell members than any other.

GOLF.

NEWLANDS GOLF CLUB.

ARLY in 1896 a proposal to start a golf club in Hobart met with some support, and being an enthusiastic golfer himself Mr. James Macfarlane, of "Newlands," Augusta Road, New Town, laid down on his beautiful estate the links which now have a reputation extending to the different colonies, and even to the home of the sport itself. With this liberal incentive to proceed, the formation of the club was accomplished, and though the membership has never been large, it has been numerous enough to enable most enjoyable matches to be played. The links are of nine holes, one at present being on Mr. Brent's property adjoining. They are considered very "sporting" links, hard to play on, but a great enjoyment to good players, from the number of hazards and variations from the character of the ground and the approaches to the holes. The "putting" greens, owing to the difficulty of keeping the grass in good order, are laid out with gravel, and they are very good and fast when once the player is accustomed to them. The links are improved from time to time as money is available, and the play of the club improves. At present "Colonel Bogey" is taken to go round the links in forty-five strokes, which will give ordinary players an idea of the difficulties there are to encounter. Mr. C. J. Maxwell is captain of the club, and holds the champion medal. The game is to a certain extent becoming popular; friends of the players attend in numbers when matches are being played, and "afternoon tea" is an important function in connection therewith. Visitors to the colony are welcome as honorary members, and the privilege in the past has been largely availed of, amongst those who have played on the links being Lord Hampden, late Governor of New South Wales, who expressed the great pleasure he experienced in doing so, and described them as "very sporting links indeed," adding that the view from them of the surrounding country was alone worth coming to see.

Owing to Mr. Macfarlane, the club has recently been provided with a very nice club-house, meeting-room, and dressing-

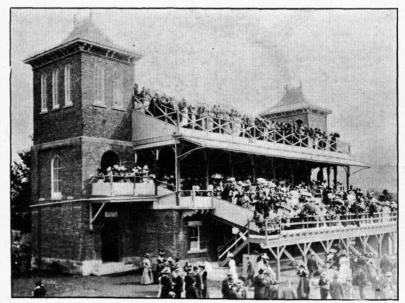
rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and the kindness has been very greatly appreciated.

That the sport is spreading is evident by the fact that clubs have been formed at Launceston, Sheffield, and Devonport. The following were the officers for 1899:—President, Mr. James Macfarlane; committee, C. J. Maxwell, R. C. Oldham, and Russell Young, junr.; hon. treasurer, R. C. Oldham; hon. secretary, H. N. Giblin. The late Sir Lambert Dobson was the first president of the club, and continued in office up to the time of his death.

RACING CLUBS.

TASMANIAN RACING CLUB, HOBART.

THE history of horse-racing in the capital, if not in the colony generally, has been a rather chequered one, and only the enthusiasm of the few, who were prodigal of both time and money in its support, has enabled it to attain the place it has at last reached in the estimation of the public. About a quarter of a century ago the sport was almost on the verge of extinction so far as Hobart was concerned, what few race meetings were held being confined to suburban courses, and the stakes



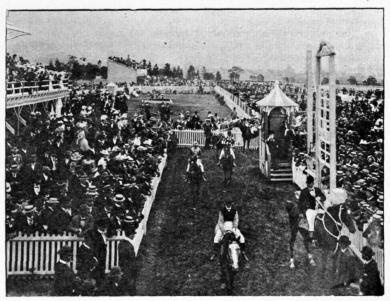
GRANDSTAND, ELWICK.

ranging from "prize saddle and bridle" to £50, which was regarded as a very heavy stake indeed. A number of gentlemen, lamenting the decadence of the turf, determined to make a strong effort to once more awaken public interest in the subject, with a view of placing the sport on a more satisfactory footing. After many individual consultations they met together, under the chairmanship of the late Mr. E. P. Wilson, and discussed the subject, the result being that Mr. John Hayle sent out circulars to about fifty gentlemen who were known to be lovers of the sport, asking them to attend a meeting for the purpose of endeavouring to resuscitate it. The meeting duly came off at the Rock Hotel, the late Sir James Wilson presiding, and there being a good attendance. Considerable enthusiasm was shown by those present, and a number of them rendered substantial assistance in the formation of the Tasmanian Racing Club. The late Sir James Wilson, Sir James Agnew, the late John de Graves, the late Hon. John Lord, and the late Samuel Page advanced £1000 each to start the club; and later on Sir James Wilson, Sir James Agnew, and the

Hon. John Lord became guaranters to the Commercial Bank for a sum of nearly £1800. Unfortunately, the efforts of these gentlemen to rehabilitate horse-racing were not well requited by public support; the first sum of £5000 having to be repaid by means of a composition of 5s. in the £, while the second amount of £1800 was settled by a composition of 6s. 8d. in the £.

Among the gentlemen who rendered yeoman service in endeavouring to forward the sport generally, and the T.R.C. in particular, about this time, were, in addition to those already named, Mr. E. P. Wilson, Mr. George Browne, Mr. A. P. Miller, and Mr. John Hayle. But in spite of the strenuous exertions on the part of these most enthusiastic and genuine sportsmen, the sport has all along had a most precarious existence, and had it not been for the totalisators it would now have

been in as perilous a state as before 1875. Previous to 1870 the metropolitan meetings were held on the old New Town course, now almost built over; the last gathering of any importance there being that held in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. The gentlemen who are mentioned above as having resuscitated racing in Tasmania had an extraordinarily difficult task before them. Severely handicapped by a comparatively limited racing community, and by the fact of a suitable racecourse not being available, the task of venturing to cater for the public amusement was indeed a difficult one for the pioneers. Ultimately, however, they overcame the difficulty by securing, in 1875, the splendid course now known as Elwick, a spot so charming that even in its rudeness it came to be designated the "Goodwood of Australia." As a well-known sporting writer has said:-" Elwick now and Elwick then (1875) is almost as different as the carbonate of lime and the staple product of the English town of Cheshire. Thanks to the health-giving properties of our climate, and the characteristic hardihood of those who follow 'the sport of kings,' the same faces, with the



WEIGHING ENCLOSURE AND PORTION OF LAWN, ELWICK.

exception of a few (whose memory is still green), have been continually with us year by year, and proud they are of the mustard tree grown by the tiny seed of their sowing. Proud, indeed, were the first members of the Tasmanian Racing Club to occupy a scarcely-finished grandstand ten years ago, the possession of which caused them to feel they had reached the climax in the way of racecourse appointments. Keeping pace with the march of improvements naturally brought about several changes. To enable the stewards to combine duty with pleasure a stewards' stand was necessary, and this was soon erected. Better accommodation for weighing was needed, and speedily supplied. Elwick has three approaches—road, river, and rail. The drive by road could not be possibly shortened, neither could the trip by river be made more charming; but it was within the power of those who had progressive minds to render the ride by rail more accommodating." Now the Hobart terminus may be left and the through journey made right on to the course at Elwick, passengers being put down at the most convenient part of the ground. Perhaps the Elwick railway was the longest-talked-of improvement of any; and it was not till October of 1884 that anything practical was accomplished. At the terminus there is a commodious platform, 600 feet in length. There are four gates leading into the course—two for first-class and two for second-class passengers; and a booking office twenty feet by ten feet, constructed of weatherboard, with galvanised iron roof, has been erected between them. The length of the Elwick branch line is about a mile and a quarter, and the total distance from Hobart is, roughly, about five miles.

Elwick has an area of about 130 acres, and in whatever aspect it may be regarded, whether for accessibility to the city, suitableness for a racecourse, and picturesqueness, it has few rivals and no superior. The writer had the pleasure of attending the last winter meeting of the Tasmanian Racing Club and seeing Elwick for the first time on that occasion, and the impression made upon him is not likely to be soon effaced. The course, the racing, the crowd, the management—all were unexceptional, and could find few parallels anywhere. The objectionable features of racecourses in other centres, such as drunkenness, loud-voiced betting men, flauntingly dressed women, etc., were simply not noticeable, because they did not exist, and it would have been difficult indeed for the most fastidious objector to horse-racing to have found cause for complaint.

On leaving the train, which is a quick and pleasant way of reaching the course, though the drive out and the trip by water possess features which to some are irresistible, the visitor passes in on to the lawn, and his attention is at once attracted by the grandstand and the arrangements generally. The stand is a fine substantial structure capable of holding comfortably from 3000 to 3500, and, situated on the highest part of the ground, commands a view which has to be seen to be fully appreciated, especially under conditions similar to those which prevailed on the 17th June last. The lawn is a fine promenade set off with flowers and shrubs; and the stewards' room on the right front is attractive and commodious. The ladies' tea house, a very pretty structure, is a late addition, and one well patronised. Both saddling and carriage paddocks are large and roomy, with comfortable horse-boxes all round. There is a spacious jockeys' room, a large bar under the grandstand, and all the other necessary accommodation connected with a racecourse. Recently a grandstand has been erected outside the enclosure for the benefit of those who patronise "the flat," and the boon has been much appreciated.

The course distance is a mile and a quarter and one chain. The back of the course is level, and perfectly straight for half a mile, but terminates in a gradual rise to within a furlong and a half of the distance post, from which point there is an even run to the winning post. The starting barrier is used on all occasions, and is undoubtedly a very great improvement on the old method of starting by the flag. The races can be seen from start to finish from the stand, there being nothing

whatever to obstruct the view,

The totalisator is worked at Elwick. When it was first started it was, of course, in a primitive manner with the old "block system." It has gradually grown until now there is a large and commodious totalisator house erected, in which seven large totalisators are worked in such a manner that both those in the enclosure and the outside public can invest. The whole of the machines are worked as one, the grand total being added up and the dividend paid on the winner as if only one tote were used. The approaches to it are fenced in, and the whole front of it is asphalted, so that even in wet weather there is no mud or any trouble of that kind.

The club every year continues to increase its stakes, and this in a very large measure is due to the totalisator having

been legalised in Tasmania. In fact without the totalisator racing could not be carried on.

The following is a list of the officers of the club:—Patron, His Excellency the Governor; president, Sir James W. Agnew, K.C.M.G.; vice-presidents, Hon. Dr. G. H. Butler, Mr. A. P. Miller; stewards, Sir James W. Agnew, K.C.M.G., Hon. Dr. G. H. Butler, Messrs. C. S. Agnew, E. H. Butler, J. B. Curran, W. A. Finlay, Hon. C. E. Davies, Messrs. A. Flexmore, John Hayle, A. E. Lord, A. P. Miller; hon. treasurer, Mr. John Hayle; judge, Mr. Albert Flexmore; starter, Mr. Sydney Page; handicapper, Mr. P. G. Monaghan; official timekeepers, Mr. Robert Henry and Mr. Wm. Golding; clerk of the scales, Mr. J. W. Palmer; clerk of the course, Mr. J. Cooper; secretary, Mr. Chas. H. Westwood.

It only remains to add that Mr. Westwood has acted as secretary to the club for the past fourteen years, and has

invariably proved a most able as well as courteous officer.

Mr. CHARLES HUTTON WEST-WOOD, secretary to the club, was born in 1858, at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, South America, where his father, the late Mr. John Julius Westwood, was British Consul at that time. Leaving South America when a boy, Mr. Westwood was educated at Christ's Hospital, London, and after quitting school went in for mercantile pursuits. He was in a merchant's and stockbroker's office in London for five years, and then came to Tasmania and started farming at Forcett, near Sorell. In 1883 he removed to Hobart and commenced business as a stock and sharebroker, and later on he extended the business so as to include general commission work, that of an auditor and accountant, and manager of companies. Mr. Westwood has the management of the Oonah, Silver King, and several other mines, is secretary of the Elwick Racing Com-



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.. HOW ESTWOOD.

pany, and branch manager of the New Zealand Accident Insurance Company. In 1886 he was appointed secretary to the Tasmanian Racing Club. He has always taken a keen interest in all kinds of sport. He married Miss Florence Westbrook, daughter of the late Mr. George Westbrook, of Hobart, by whom he has two children. His business premises are situated at 90 Collins Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 230.



HOBART TURF CLUB.

This club was formed in 1897, its first meeting being held on 30th October of that year, and it is, therefore, now in the middle of its third season. The principal object of the club was, and is, to encourage racing, which was at a very low ebb when it was started, and to provide a suitable racecourse close to town. It has completely succeeded in both objects. Racing in and around the capital is in a much more healthy condition than before, and in Risdon Park the club have a course, which is not only in close proximity to the city, being little more than a mile distant, but one which will compare with the best of its kind. No ground could be more suitable, and certainly none is more beautifully situated. The course measures six furlongs fourteen yards round, and has an area about thirty acres. It is replete with every modern convenience, including a fine grandstand, totalisator house, complete stabling accommodation, secretary's office, three starting barriers, etc., and a training track inside the course proper has just been laid down. In the season 1898-99 the club held seven meetings, and during the 1899-1900 season they purpose holding nine. Occasionally they have a trotting race, and this has proved a great attraction both to owners and the public, as may be judged from the fact that at the June meeting in 1899, not less than £308 was put through the totalisator on the "Trot." The largest sum put through the totalisator at one meeting was £2300 on 5th February, 1898, on which day also £155 was given away in prizes, the average amount distributed in prize money being £130 at each meeting. As many as 120 entries have been received for one meeting; and horse-owners generally have accorded the club their cordial co-operation and assistance, so that on race days some of the best horses in the island are found at the starting post. Financially the club is in a satisfactory condition, and now numbers sixty-four members, nearly double as many as were on the roll at its formation three years ago. It only remains to add that the meetings are ably conducted in every respect; that the sport as a rule is high class; and that despite unfavourable weather, especially last season, the patronage of the public has been generous. Lady Gormanston has almost invariably been present at the meetings, and in order to encourage the presence of the gentler sex, the committee not only make no charge for their admission, but provide them with afternoon tea. The following are the officials:—Stewards, H. B. Gibson, C. S. Clerk, W. J. Gunn, W. P. Coverdale, A. E. Foster, S. W. Risby, T. Stansfield, C. Willing, R. Mapley, G. E. Piesse; judge, G. E. Piesse; starter, Frank Allison; handicapper, P. J. Monaghan; clerk of the scales, J. W. Palmer; timekeeper, W. Golding; clerk of the course J. Cooper; secretary and treasurer, T. C. Hodgman,

BUTCHERS' RACING CLUB.

The Butchers' Racing Club is a novel as well as a highly successful organisation, and its origin, like that of other great successes, was of a very unpretentious kind. Among members of the trade a feeling was abroad, in 1887 and in previous years, that by combination a day's sports could be arranged which would afford pleasure not only to those engaged in the trade but to their wives, sweethearts, and friends. The idea caught on, and in the year named "Butchers' Sports" were held, and proved such an unmistakable success that they were repeated annually till 1892, when it was decided to enlarge the scope of operations and to form a properly constituted Butchers' Racing Club. The first president was Mr. H. L. Roberts, and the first secretary Mr. W. S. Willing. The club held one race meeting a year from 1892 till 1895, the programme comprising seven events, which were competed for by butchers' horses and hacks, and the meetings were successful beyond anticipation, the Elwick course, where the races were held, being invariably well patronised, not only by members of the trade but by the public generally. Mr. J. J. Wignall was appointed secretary in 1895, and since 1897 four race meetings have been held annually and prizes averaging about £150 have been paid away at each meeting, while up to £1700 has been put through the totalisator on the one day. Financially the club is in a very satisfactory position, and in every way it has proved a success. The racing, as a rule, is high class and always enjoyable, and in the leading events, at any rate, some of the best horses in the island take part. The novelty of the Butchers' Racing Club consists in the fact that in addition to being a racing club which has more than justified its existence by its success, it is a charitable society of a most pronounced hue. From the time it was formed it has distributed not less than £200 in assisting cases of a most deserving nature. From the proceeds of one meeting alone a sum of £53 was distributed among about a dozen poor persons, whose cases had been enquired into and found worthy; and in many others help has been rendered of a most timely character. All the officers of the club have been good workers, and done their utmost to forward its interests; but to Mr. Wignall special praise is due for the highly satisfactory position of this novel racing charitable organisation. Of late years the meetings of the club have been held on the Risdon Park Course. The officers for 1899 were : President, A. Flexmore; vice-presidents, H. L. Roberts, J. W. Abbott, J. B. Curran, H. R. Brent, Geo. Simonds, Hon. Alf. Page, T. Sutcliffe, J. Cook, S. Rheuben, H. Gibson, W. Stevenson, A. Parsons, W. Fisher; stewards, A. E. Foster, C. Willing, J. Fearnley, E. Lampkin, J. Cooper, H. Cooper, G. E. Piesse, J. W. Palmer; judge, G. E. Piesse; starter, Hon. Alfred Page; clerk of the scales, J. W. Palmer; clerk of the course, J. Cooper; handicapper, W. Liston; hon. treasurer, J. A. Kenmure; secretary, J. J. Wignall.

HOBART HUNT.

UNTING is an old sport in Tasmania. As far back as the early forties the sound of the horn was heard in the midlands, as well as in the vicinity of the capital, and the sport has been pursued with more or less vigour and enthusiasm ever since. True there have been intervals when there was no club, but, considering the comparatively small population, it is surprising that the sport has survived as it has done in the colony. The Hobart Hunt, as at present constituted, was formed in the winter of 1893 by a few ardent followers of the chase, amongst whom the Messrs. Lewis Brothers (three), Alfred Brodribb, Pierce Baker, C. E. Webster, H. Parson, John Swan, L. L. Smith, and Claud S. Clerk were prominent. Mr. John Austin then undertook to form a pack and act as huntsman, which he did most successfully until 1897, when he retired. The present master is Mr. Alexander Boyes, and Mr. Claud S. Clerk is secretary, a position he has held almost continuously since the formation of the club. Joe Cooper is the huntsman, and the pack numbers some twenty fine hounds, which is more than sufficient for the purposes of a drag. The Hon. G. H. Butler, M.L.C., has fulfilled the duties of president since the inception of the club. Hunting is extremely popular with all classes of the community, the wonderful fencing capacity of the horses and the fearlessness of the riders, as well as the stiff nature of the country, being a matter of admiration even to experienced followers from the old country. Some of the runs have been known to include over forty stiff four-rail fences, comprising the doubles and the steeplechase courses at Elwick and Brighton. The outlying districts of Sorell, Richmond, Tea Tree, Broadmarsh, and Brighton are all ideal hunting country, being open going, and rife with excellent fences. The Viscountess Gormanston has always taken a keen interest in the hunt, especially as her three sons and her daughter (the Hon. Ismay Preston) first followed the hounds at Hobart. The various masters include the names of such well-known sportsmen as Messrs. A. Brodribb, D. C. Lewis, and Alex. Boyes. The pack is a subscription one, and is well supported by the citizens of Hobart. Residents of both the suburbs and the country districts vie with one another in entertaining the members at the various meets, which are always of a very enjoyable nature. The season usually concludes with a trial of hunters and a hunt ball, which is patronised by all the leading people. The club numbers about fifty members.

POLO.

HOBART POLO CLUB.

POLO is one of the leading features of the Hobart season. Originating in India, the officers of the British troops stationed in the great dependency soon saw and recognised the many excellencies of the game, and clubs were formed so rapidly that but a comparatively short time elapsed before it spread throughout the army. Its introduction to England followed. The game was taken up there with an enthusiasm surpassing even that exhibited for it in the land of its birth; and from the old country it has naturally spread all over Anglo-Saxondom. Clubs are to be found in all the colonies, and in most of them the game has at least a coterie of enthusiastic admirers and supporters. The Hobart Polo Club was started in 1889 by Mr. W. H. B. Robinson, private secretary to the then Governor, the late Sir Robert Hamilton. The Hon. G. H. Butler,

M.L.C., and Mr. Claud S. Clerk have been president and hon, secretary, respectively, of the club since its formation, and His Excellency Viscount Gormanston is patron. Amongst the more prominent players of the club have been Messrs. H. W. Robinson, Herbert Hill, R. Horsfall, Lewis Brothers (three), C. E. Webster, L. L. Smith, Alex Boyes, Captain de Crespigny, R.N., the late Lieut. Harford, R.N., Messrs. Pringle, and R. Roope-Reve. The club's ground is beautifully situated in the middle of the Risdon Park Racecourse, about a mile from the city, and is reached by a road which passes by Government House through the lovely Queen's Domain. The members usually play twice a week, and entertain a large number of spectators to afternoon tea. The races are held during the height of the season, and are patronised by all society people, visitors and officers from the Australian Squadron taking part in the events. The only intercolonial matches played by the Hobart Club was during 1897, when a team from Geelong visited Tasmania and were successful in beating the local men in every match, owing principally to their possessing better ponies and having had more experience in the game.

ACCLIMATISATION.

THE SALMONIDÆ IN TASMANIA.

THE history of fish acclimatisation in Tasmania is one of great interest and importance, because in the face of repeated failures the work was carried on with undaunted energy and resourcefulness until a splendid success was achieved. From the researches of Mr. R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., whose labours on behalf of science have been of inestimable value to the colony, and from the "History of the Acclimatisation of the Salmonidae in Tasmania," by Mr. P. S. Seager, as well as other authorities, it is ascertained that the subject of acclimatising English salmon in Tasmanian waters was first considered by Captain F. Chalmers in 1841, but the experiment failed through an entire want of experience. The matter next engaged the attention of Mr. James L. Burnett, of the Tasmanian Survey Department, and Sir William Denison warmly interested himself in the matter. In this second attempt, which took place in 1852, when 50,000 salmon trout ova in a tub were imported, the ova hatched on the voyage, but there was no trace of either spawn or fish on arrival at Hobart. It then occurred to Mr. Burnett that the temperature should be regulated by means of ice. In 1858 the Government referred the matter to the Royal Society, having already taken great interest in it, and a reward of £500 was voted by Parliament for the successful introduction. At this time the idea of introducing the living salmon was prominent, and the committee recommended the use of ice to lower the temperature of the water containing the ova during the voyage from England, and the construction of breeding ponds. The next experiment was made in 1860, through the efforts of the Australian Association in England, working under the guidance of Mr. J. A. Youl, who from that time became closely associated with every succeeding shipment. But this attempt also failed, as the ice melted before the voyage was over. In anticipation of the arrival of this shipment, the Government had caused ponds to be constructed at North-West Bay, though these ponds were never used, and the site was abandoned in favour of that at the River Plenty. In 1862 50,000 ova were shipped for Tasmania in the "Beautiful Star," with iced water flowing over the trays containing the ova. Severe gales, and the failure of the ice supply, made this attempt another failure. In October, 1861, the Government had appointed a body of gentlemen as honorary commissioners, to whom the future management of the whole business was entrusted. In the failures up to that date experience had demonstrated the perfect practicability of the project, under proper conditions, easily attainable. A little box containing ova, packed in layers of moss and charcoal, had been placed in an ice-house by Mr. Youl, and, forgotten by Mr. Ramsbottom until sixty days after the "Beautiful Star" had left England, led to further experiments, in which there were many claimants for the credit of the discovery that ice retarded the development of ova. Mr. Brady, Inspector of Irish Fisheries, who was much impressed with the idea, sent to Mr. Youl a sketch of ova packed in damp moss under an ice tank, and with a tap to draw off water. Mr. Brady recommended a small trial in this way, adding that if they did not hatch before arrival it would be a decidedly safe way of transporting them. In 1862 a number of experiments in this direction were made by Messrs. R. and W. Ramsbottom, Thos. Johnston, and others, under the direction of Mr. Youl, and, after some difficulties in obtaining ova and proper accommodation on board ship, Messrs. Money, Wigram and Co. placed fifty tons of space on the clipper ship "Norfolk" at Mr. Youl's service gratuitously. Mr. Youl was thus enabled to ship 100,000 salmon ova packed in the following manner, which has since been repeated with little alteration:—"A couple of handfuls of charcoal are spread over the bottom of the box, then a layer of broken ice; after this a bed or nest of wet moss is carefully made, and well drenched with water. The ova are then very gently poured from a bottle, which is kept filled with water. The box is now filled up with moss, and pure water poured upon it until it streams out from all the holes. Another layer of finely pulverised ice is spread all over the top of the moss; the lid is then firmly screwed down. The boxes used measured $11\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep, perforated top and bottom." As doubts had been expressed whether the true salmon had ever been received, Mr. Seager gave full particulars of where the ova were taken, and the names of the different persons of well-known experience who obtained them from the various rivers; also an article from the *Times* of 18th January, 1864, giving particulars with reference to what had been done. The "Norfolk" arrived in Melbourne after a voyage of eighty-four days, and the ova were transhipped in the Victorian Government sloop "Victoria," and brought on to Hobart. They were deposited at the hatchery on the ninety-first day after shipment, when it was estimated that there were 35,000 living ova. The ova hatched out well, and the mortality amongst the fry was very trifling. It was estimated that 1500 of the fry escaped through a leak, and that gave rise to a statement that the "Norfolk" shipment had died; but upwards of 3000 fry were admitted to the pond from the breeding boxes, and fish in a more mature stage were subsequently liberated. In 1866 another 102,500 salmon ova, with 15,000 ova of sea trout, were shipped in the "Lincolnshire," and 50 per cent. were deposited at the ponds. Of this shipment the commissioners reported on 2nd September, 1869, that 6000 salmon and 900 salmon trout had been liberated. In 1882 Dr. Agnew, then in London, was entrusted by his brother commissioners with the direction of a further shipment, but that gentleman was, from various causes, unable to carry out the object to completion, though he visited and secured the co-operation of Messrs. Youl and Brady, who secured and packed

80,000 ova, which were despatched in the "Abington" on the 19th February, 1884. On 1st July there were 1825 fry of this shipment in the boxes at the ponds—a comparative failure in this shipment, arising from a defect in the drainage of the ice-house. Thirty fish of this lot were retained in the ponds for breeding purposes, and 300 fry of their progeny were liberated in the season 1887. In 1885 Messrs. Brady and Youl packed 160,000, which were sent to Hobart direct in the "S.S. Yeoman," and resulted in a greater success than any of the preceding shipments. Of this lot 10,000 arrived in such a state of development as to have the eyes visible, and revealed so few dead eggs that it was decided to ship ova in the "eyed" stage in future. The next important shipment of salmon ova was that brought by Sir Thomas Brady in 1888, and proved a very great success. It was packed in the style invented by Sir James Maitland, and comprised over 2,000,000 ova, which arrived in excellent condition, and have since multiplied exceedingly, and served to stock many of the rivers of the colony. For this shipment the colony is indebted to the generosity of Sir J. W. Agnew, K.C.M.G., who expended personally on this shipment the sum of over £800. Whether the fish be the true salmo salar or not which has since been freely captured in these waters has caused a division of opinion, but the weight of testimony leads to the conclusion that it is the true salmo salar modified by environment, and that it is in any case a most valuable addition to the food fishes of the colony.

The record of the acclimatisation of the salmon species in Tasmanian waters would be incomplete without a reference to the persistent efforts of an enthusiastic body of gentlemen, headed by the late Sir Robert Officer, Speaker of the House of Assembly, who, through failure after failure, persisted in their work until success was attained, much of this success being attributable to the scientific knowledge and work of the late Morton Allport, F.L.S., etc., etc., a member of the Salmon

Commission until his death.



As a matter of Australian history it is well to record, that the salmon ponds at the Plenty enjoy the unique distinction of being the first hatchery in Australia and New Zealand where an ovum was hatched after transport from England, and the centre of distribution for some years of the salmon species amongst the various colonies.

The fishes successfully introduced to the colony comprise salmo salar, salmo trutta, salmo vario var. Ansonii, salmo

fontinalis, tinca vulgaris, cyprinus auratus, cyprinus carassius, perca fluviatilis.

Since Sir Thomas Brady's shipment of ova from the old country the only ova imported to Hobart has been from New Zealand. The first was a shipment of about 10,000 ova of salmo Levenensis, which have since been hatched, propagated, and distributed in several of our streams, and are doing very well. The next was a shipment of rainbow trout—salmo irridescen—which was landed in 1897, and are also doing well. It is interesting to note here that Tasmania was the first to introduce

salmonidæ in the Southern Hemisphere, and that New Zealand got her ova from here.

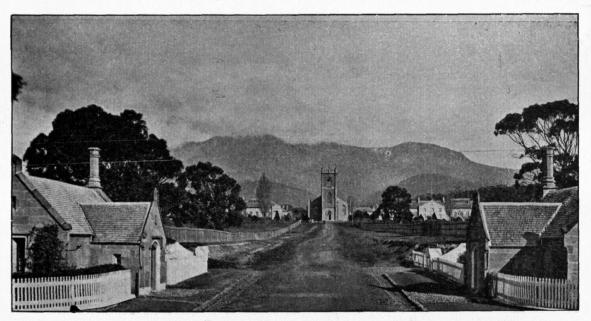
The Fisheries Department of Tasmania is managed by Commissioners of Fisheries, appointed in 1889. Prior to that there was a body known as the Salmon Commissioners, who did excellent work in acclimatising salmonidæ. The Act of Parliament of 1889 provides for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners not exceeding twenty-five in number, in whom are vested the general superintendence, management, and supervision of all the fisheries in the colony. At the time of writing the board was as follows:—Messrs. A. G. Webster, chairman; C. S. Agnew; G. T. Collins, M.L.C.; G. Crisp; H. R. Dumaresq, M.H.A.; W. A. Gellibrand, M.L.C.; R. F. Irvine; R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.; A. Kirk, Colonel Legge; W. Moore, M.L.C., Chief Secretary; A. Morton; W. W. Perkins, M.L.C.; R. C. Read, T. Rush, P. S. Seager, G. Richardson, C. C. Swan, H. Weedon, R. L. Walker, L. Rodway, Howard Wright; secretary, H. W. Knight. The board meets monthly.

In conclusion, it may be said that the principal lakes of Tasmania are stocked, notably the Great Lake, situated ninety-two miles from Hobart. In this splendid sheet of water anglers have had a royal time during several seasons past—

splendid fish, and plenty of them, being caught. Every year the commissioners are stocking the remaining lakes and rivers, those which have latterly received attention being Interlaaken Hartz Mountain, Mackenzie, Echo, and Tooms Lakes, and the lakes and rivers on the West Coast. In 1899 over a million fry were liberated.

THE TASMANIAN GAME PROTECTION AND ACCLIMATISATION SOCIETY

Has been in existence for some years, and has been instrumental in doing a large amount of useful work, both in the preservation of native game and birds, and in the introduction of English birds. In Tasmania there are, including sea birds, about 190 species of birds, most of which are also found on the continent; but, owing to reckless destruction, there was a danger of some of the most useful and beautiful becoming extinct. Stringent game laws have, however, been passed by the Legislature, and these and the efforts of the society have done a great deal towards preventing the threatened extinction of these birds. Among the birds which have been introduced is the skylark, which has thriven splendidly all over the island, and has been a source of delight; and the goldfinch, the starling, and sparrow have also come to stay, having multiplied to an enormous extent; but the general opinion seems to be that they are anything but an unmixed blessing. The starling is very destructive, especially among the fruit trees. Californian quail has done very well in some places; but the fine wonga wonga pigeon of the mainland has been a failure, the climate being evidently too cold. The introduction of pheasants and partridges also failed. The patron of the Tasmanian Game Protection and Acclimatisation Society is the Hon. Thomas Reibey, the president Sir Edward Braddon, and the secretary Mr. R. B. Dicken.



ANSON BROS., HOBART

CHARITABLE INSTITUTION, NEW TOWN.

SOUTHERN TASMANIAN AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL SOCIETY

AS established on the 1st October, 1874, as a result of the combined efforts of the late Mr. C. F. Creswell, who was its first hon. secretary, and Mr. C. E. Davies (now the Hon. C. E. Davies, M.L.C.), its first hon. treasurer. The society was then called "The Tasmanian Agricultural, Pastoral, and Horticultural Society," and the first exhibition was held in the Town Hall, Hobart, on 12th November, 1874. The first agricultural and pastoral show was held at Elwick on 3rd November, 1875, and two horticultural shows were held during the same year. In 1876 Mr. Creswell left the colony, Mr. G. S. Crouch succeeding him as hon, secretary; and in August, 1877, the last-named gentleman was succeeded by Mr. C. E. Davies. Two shows were held at Elwick, the last in 1876, and the society removed to Hobartville (now dotted with villa residences), where the shows were held in 1877 and 1878. Interest in horticultural shows being very lukewarm, they were dropped in 1877, and the name of the society changed to that under which it is now known. The success and position which the society has achieved is largely due to the exertions of the Hon. C. E. Davies, who acted as hon. secretary until June, 1898, his term of office covering a period of twenty-one years. Mr. Davies was presented with a handsome solid silver dessert service (which cost £150) by the members of the society in August, 1883, and during his connection with the society as hon, see, did much useful work in initiating agricultural and pastoral legislation by inviting members to prepare and read papers, and following them up with practical committee work. It was at his invitation that Mr. F. W. J. Moore, the present secretary to the society, took up the question of a State Department of Agriculture, the ultimate result of which was the establishment of that department, under Mr. Moore as secretary. Amongst the society's presidents the Hon. Nicholas Brown, M.E.C., now Speaker of the House of Assembly, must be mentioned as one who lent valuable practical assistance; and the Hon. Wm. Crosby, M.L.C., the present holder of that office (first elected in 1887) has been most liberal in his donations to the prize fund, always selecting as the object of his munificence anything and everything calculated to advance the agricultural and pastoral interests. Sir George Strahan, Sir Robert Hamilton, Lord Gormanston, and other Governors

of the colony who preceded them have always been liberal patrons. The Mayor of Hobart, Hon. James Gibson, M.L.C., and various others have also opened their purses freely to assist it. The society now holds two shows each year—the spring stock show in October, and the autumn produce show in April; the former on a ground at New Town, lent by the Government, the latter in the Town Hall, Hobart. The ground at New Town has been used by the society since 1879. Chief amongst the practical benefits which the society has conferred on the country are the improvement in almost all classes of stock, particularly sheep, and in the latter it can claim the credit of being the first to bring into prominence the Shropshire Downs breed, which is making such rapid progress all through the southern colonies of Australasia. Various field trials of implements and machinery and ploughing matches have been held under the society's auspices. The members' roll is not so large as it ought to be, numbering only 300, the annual fee being £1 1s. About £750 are distributed annually. Mr. F. W. J. Moore was elected secretary in June, 1896. Mr. Edward Hawson, manager of the Perpetual Trustees and Executors Agency Company of Tasmania, has held the position of hon. treasurer for some years.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM JAMES MOORE, Secretary to the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Frederick Emanuel Moore, of "Mangalore," Brighton, and was born on the 10th June, 1859. He was educated at the State Schools and at Mr. E. D. Oldfield's Commercial Academy, Hobart. On leaving school, at the age of thirteen years, he went into the Sorell district to learn farming, and spent eleven years on various farms and stations, some twelve months of which were devoted to gaining experience on the Burrongong (Urana) and Deniliquin stations, in the Riverina district of N.S.W. In 1883 he joined the reporting staff of the Launceston Daily Telegraph, leaving it in 1884 for commercial life in Auckland, N.Z.; but in 1885 again joined the Press, and served on the literary staff of several important journals, notably five years on the Hobart Mercury and Tasmanian Mail, for some months acting editor of



MR. F. W. J. MOORE.

the popular weekly. In 1892 he was appointed the first Secretary for Agriculture, the Agricultural Department being formed as the result of his continued representations, and remained in that position for four years, during which time he displayed much activity in organising Boards of Agriculture in all parts of the colony. Finding the Government unsympathetic, he decided in 1896 to re-enter commercial life, and went into partnership with Mr. Geo. B. Edwards (an old Press comrade, formerly editor of the Tasmanian Mail) and Mr. H. S. Peacock, trading as "The Peacock Jam Company, Sydney"; Mr. Moore opening a branch in Hobart as resident partner, trading under the style of "F. W. Moore and Co." Mr. Moore is frequently connected with important public movements which are calculated to assist the progress of his native colony. He was one of the most ardent advocates of federation, speaking at various centres, and editing a small paper called the Federalist.

-CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

THE proposal to form a Caledonian Society in Hobart was made early in 1888, and was taken up heartily by Scotsmen in the city and its neighbourhood. At the first public meeting held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday, 18th December in that year, some sixty gentlemen were enrolled as members. The Governor, Sir Robert Hamilton, accepted the position of president, and Mr. James Longmore was appointed honorary secretary. Energetic and courteous, Mr. Longmore proved a tower of strength, and it was not long till the members' roll swelled very considerably. At the end of the first year there were one life member, four honorary members and 108 members; and the Burns dinner, and other functions organised by and carried out under the auspices of the society proved without exception a great success. The objects of the society are set forth in the first annual report to be as follows:—"To foster a taste for the literature, music, and sports of Scotland, and to promote brotherhood and good fellowship among its members," and also to devote a portion of its funds to such charitable benevolent objects as may be agreed upon. The affairs of the society are managed by a council, consisting of an honorary president, two presidents, four vice-presidents, seven members of committee, a secretary, and a treasurer. The career of the society was for several years an uninterrupted success, but what with the departure of Sir Robert Hamilton, the death of several of the more prominent members, and particularly Mr. Longmore giving up the secretaryship on his leaving the colony, the society began to retrograde, and by 1897 its membership had fallen off to an extent that seemed to indicate its early dissolution. Mr. A. Buvers then handed over the secretaryship to Mr. Gilbert Leitch, a young and energetic, as well as courteous, member, who infused new life into the society, and soon had the members' roll, which then numbered scarcely more than the members of the committee, constantly receiving additional names. Old members also rallied round, and the society has since been placed in a most satisfactory position, there being now about 150 members, and every department of the society's work showing new life and energy, while its financial position is excellent. The syllabus for 1898 gives a good idea of the work done by the society. It was as follows :- 25th January-Burns' Anniversary; Scotch concert by Amy Sherwin and Co., Town Hall. 15th February—Musical evening and draughts tournament. 15th March—An evening with Robert Burns. 14th April—The Covenanters, by Rev. W. R. Cunningham. 10th May-Ladies' night; social tendered by the ladies. 21st June-Half-yearly meeting and smoke social. 19th July-Address by Rev. C. H. Talbot; subject-"A Colonial's opinion of a Scotchman."

18th August—Annual Caledonian Ball. 13th September—"Through the Lake Country of Tasmania," by J. W. Beattie. 11th October—Paper, "A Trudge through South Ayrshire," by Gavin Wilson. 30th November—St. Andrew's Day; banquet. 15th December—Annual general meeting.

The officers for 1899 are:—Honorary president, A. Riddoch; president, J. Bradley, M.H.A.; vice-presidents, J. Robb, Robert Kennedy; treasurer, Thomas Paton; hon. secretary, G. Leitch; council, J. Paterson, A. H. Johnston, W. H.

Aldiss, J. W. Beattie, W. Robertson, J. Crow; auditors, Dr. Sprott, J. Cuthbertson.



TASMANIAN TOURISTS' ASSOCIATION.

THE Tasmanian Tourists' Association was formed at a public meeting held on 12th May, 1893, at the Town Hall, Hobart, its objects being (a) To circulate information regarding the natural attractions of Tasmania as a pleasure and health resort; (b) to initiate and support any measures which will improve communication with Tasmania by sea; (c) generally to promote and support all proposals which may increase the number of tourists and provide for their convenience and pleasure; (d) to interview and correspond with the Government, public bodies, companies, or individuals, to further the above objects. A committee was then appointed consisting of forty-three members, with an executive committee of five. Since its formation the association has been the means of inducing Messrs. Cook and Sons to establish a tourists' agency in Hobart; they have had printed and circulated on steamers coming here as well as broadcast over the colony, leaflets containing descriptions of tourists' resorts and the cost of getting to these places, etc. They have also been the means of having tracks made to several of the important lakes, and accommodation houses erected there for tourists; in having the new drive to the springs at Mount Wellington made by the Government; and in connection with the museum they have established a tourists' room which has proved a great boon. This room was opened on 25th October, 1898. In it there are over 300 magnificent photographic views of different parts of the island, presented by Mr. J. W. Beattie, railway and steamer time-tables, postal notices, tables showing the output of minerals and the value, a chart of Hobart, pamphlets giving information about the colony, and writing material gratis for the use of visitors. There is no doubt that the Tourists' Association has filled a distinct want, and is doing most valuable service for the colony. A great deal of its success is due to the president, the Hon. Henry Dobson, who has been most indefatigable in carrying out this work, and his efforts have been warmly seconded by a good working committee, consisting of Hon. F. W. Piesse, Rev. J. B. W. Woolnough, P. S. Seager, and J. F. Mather. Mr. A. Morton has been honorary secretary for the past two years, and, as with everything he undertakes, has assisted materially in forwarding the objects of the association.

Musical.

HERE is every reason for the assertion that Tasmanians are a music-loving people. A visitor to either Hobart or Launceston, or the larger country towns, cannot fail to be struck with the number of concerts and entertainments that are held, and the excellence of the attendances at these functions. Another feature that will also impress the stranger within our gates is the average quality of the voices heard. Whatever may be the defects in training of the individual singer or the choir, as the case may be, there is unquestionably a very large majority of cases where the voice is good and the love of music deep-seated; and when opportunity is afforded of the natural organ being properly trained the result has been in every sense satisfactory. We have already produced some splendid singers, including Madame Amy Sherwin and Miss Ada Crossley, and it is not unreasonable to think that in the future there will be a still larger number coming forward. There are many teachers of music in the island, both vocal and instrumental, and on the whole they do well. Some of them, however, are worse than useless; and all real lovers of music would welcome the adoption of a plan under which persons who wish to "teach music" would have to pass a qualifying examination before being allowed to do so. Especially should this be the case with teachers of "voice production," who in many cases are unqualified for the work, and might more correctly be termed voice spoilers.

THEATRES, HALLS, ETC.

THERE is only one theatre in Hobart, the Theatre Royal, situated in Campbell Street, which will seat about 800. There is a probability, however, of a new theatre being erected at no distant date. The Town Hall, the Temperance Hall, the Freemasons' Hall, Memorial Hall, Tasmanian Hall, Hadley's Rooms, Mechanics' Hall, are among the halls with which the city is provided, the accommodation in this respect being ample for a city of the size of Hobart.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIS society was established in 1896, and during the three years that have elapsed since then it has done much to familiarise the public with the best classical music. The society was fortunate in securing as conductor Mr. Arundel Orchard, Mus. Bac., Dunelm, as under his guidance the work of the society has been carried on enthusiastically, and the record of the works performed shows an evident desire for the cultivation of the best class of music. Mr. F. P. Bowden, the secretary, has been associated in a similar capacity with many former societies with the same lofty aspirations. During the past three seasons the following works have been performed:—For choir and orchestra—"The Revenge" (Stanford), "The Walpurgis Night" (Mendelssohn), "Spring's Message" (Gude), "The Messiah" (Handel), "Lobgesang" (Mendelssohn), "The Pilgrimage of the Rose" (Schumann), "Lord Ullin's Daughter" (MacCunn), "The Sun Worshippers" (Goring Thomas), "The Flag of England" (Bridge), "The Tournament of Song" (Wagner), "The Wreck of the Hesperus" (Orchard), "The Song of Destiny" (Brahms), and "The Erl King's Daughter" (Gude). For orchestra—Air de Ballet in G (Schubert), Commemoration March (Orchard), Albumblatt (Wagner); "Peer Gynt," incidental music (Grieg); "Cavalliera Rusticana," overture (Mascagni); "The Unfinished," symphony (Schubert); overture, "Der Frieschutz" (Weber); prelude to Act III. of "Die Meistersinger" (Wagner), "Die Meistersinger" overture (Wagner), "Träume" (Wagner), ballet music from "Rosamunde" (Schubert), overture to an unwritten opera (Orchard), overture to "Egmont" (Beethoven), "Benedictus" (Mackenzie), overture to "Euryanthe" (Weber), symphony in C minor, Schumann in A minor. Soloist, Mr. Bradshaw Major. The following are the officers:—Patrons, His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Gormanston; vice-patrons, His Honour the Chief Justice and Mrs. Dodds; president, His Honour Mr. Justice McIntyre; conductor, Mr. Arundel Orchard, Mus. Bac., Dunelm; secretary, Mr. Frank Bowden; committee, Mrs. J. B. Hickson, Mrs.

HOBART CHORAL SOCIETY.

THIS society was originally formed in connection with the Caledonian Society, but shortly after commenced a separate existence. Save for the short time of the Tasmanian Exhibition, when the society merged into the Exhibition Choir, the Hobart Choral Society has been actively engaged in the practice and production of part music and choral works since 1887. "The Messiah" is produced each Christmastide, and the society can claim the best production in Tasmania of Handel's masterpiece, on the occasion of the visit of the Newbury-Spada Company, these artists taking the solo work. In commemoration of this, Mr. Newbury added a gold band to the hon, conductor's Orpheus Club baton, at the same time heartily complimenting the chorus on its good performance. Officials:—Hon. conductor, Mr. W. C. Eltham; pianist, Mrs. W. C. Eltham; acting-manager, Mr. F. Eaton; committee, Messrs. Browne (chairman), J. Connolly, and N. Ludhost.

ORPHEUS CLUB.

It was established in 1877, and is still in a healthy condition. The club's principal objects have been the performance of part singing, at which they excel, at the same time assisting charitable and other organisations. In this latter capacity a sum, in round numbers, of £2000 has been dispensed among various objects—a great performance. Nearly all the leading amateurs of Hobart have had their first training in the Orpheus Club, and the members' list has included the following:—Mr. F. B. Bowden, secretary Philharmonic Society, and choirmaster Trinity Choir; Mr. O. Roper, choirmaster St. Joseph's Church; Mr. A. W. Hudson, organist St. Andrew's Church; Mr. J. Adcock, secretary Melbourne Liedertafel; Mr. A. Creswell, late member London Gaiety Company; Mr. H. L. Pringle, late of Carl Rosa Company; and a number of others too many to particularise. Mr. W. C. Eltham, choirmaster of Chalmers' Church, has been the hon. conductor since the club's inception, and is the possessor of a unique memento in the shape of a conductor's baton with a silver ring for each year of the club's existence encircling the stick. The present additional officials of the club are:—President, Hon. W. H. Burgess; secretary, Mr. O. Kalbfell; committee, Messrs. H. C. Lovett (chairman), P. J. Johnson, and E. McNamara; pianist, Mrs. W. C. Eltham.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON (TASMANIAN CENTRE).

HE local centre of Trinity College, London, was established in June, 1893, under the presidency of the Hon. W. H. Burgess and a good working committee. About twenty-five candidates presented themselves for examination in that year; last year (1898) there were 110. Theoretical examinations are held each year in June; the first year there were only twenty candidates, whereas now the number exceeds 100. The examinations in practical subjects take place in November each year, and in 1899 there were thirty-five candidates. Good results following on the preparation of pupils in a knowledge of the theory of music are already noticeable, and will be more apparent in years to come, when these students take their place in the musical world. The examiners have at all times expressed their satisfaction at the intelligence and capacity of the students; and it is also satisfactory to know that these examinations have had the effect of improving the quality of the teaching. Mr. F. P. Bowden was appointed local secretary in 1896, and has occupied that position ever since. The committee is as follows:—President, Hon. W. H. Burgess; Messrs. F. Dear, W. C. Eltham, O. Roper; R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.; E. C. Nowell; A. Morton, F.L.S.; J. W. Gould, T. J. Haywood, Allan McIntyre, Arundel Orchard, Mus. Bac. Since 1895 the college has sent out examiners from England, Professor Gordon Saunders coming in that year; Mr. Myles Birket Foster came in 1896, Dr. Charles Vincent in 1897, Mr. C. H. Edwards in 1898, and Mr. Myles Birket Foster in 1899.

MRS. BENSON, No. 2 De Witt Street, Battery Point, Hobart (private residence, Bellerive). Mrs. Benson, who is so well and favourably known in musical and society circles in the capital, is a native of Hobart, and the eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Westbrook and Mrs. Westbrook (née Lempriere), through whom she is connected with Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. Lempriere Pringle, the successful Tasmanian basso. Her musical education began very early in life, as at the age of eight she was organist at Bellerive, Sandford, and Rokeby churches, officiating at the three services respectively each Sunday. She first took lessons on the pianoforte from Herr Guenett, of Melbourne, and afterwards from Fraulein Mayer and Mr. F. A. Packer (the prominent Tasmanian composer, and grandson of Neil Gow, the renowned composer and violinist). She was a student for voice production under M. Del Sarte, Signora Fabris, Mr. Feldwick, and others, and received valuable assistance in this part of her education from her intimate friends, Mrs. Emery Gould and Mdlle. Antoinette Trebelli, daughter of the famous Trebelli-Bettini. At an early age Mrs. Benson took the leading *rôle* in operatic performances, such as "H.M.S. Pinafore," "The Contra-



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MRS. BENSON.

bandists," etc. In these she was ably assisted by Mr. W. Benson, son of the

late Dr. Benson, whom she afterwards married; and since then all her spare time has been devoted to vocal study and to the arrangement of concerts, etc., for charitable purposes, which have not only been successful from a musical point of view, but have returned not less than £728 for distribution among various charitable institutions of the city, a result due solely to Mrs. Benson's unwearied exertions. At Mdlle. Trebelli's request Mrs. Benson formed a large choir of leading vocalists to take part in a series of concerts given by the great cantatrice on her return visit to Hobart, and this choir afterwards formed the present Philharmonic Society of Hobart. At the request of a large circle of friends, Mrs. Benson was induced to receive pupils in the art of voice training, and her success has been most marked. Pupils who have continued their vocal studies in Germany, Melbourne, and Sydney have been complimented upon their excellent training. Mrs. Benson makes it a chief study to thoroughly ground her pupils in the important art of breathing and enunciation, which is the keystone to success, her pupils being easily recognised by the

naturalness and ease of their perform-Madam Amy Sherwin and Mdlle. Trebelli both took occasion to congratulate Mrs. Benson on the system she has originated, the former considering her one of the best teachers of voice production in the colonies Mrs. Benson also formed the Lullen Club, comprising past and present pupils, who sing with a unity of tone which is rarely heard in a choir, and which has received numerous encomiums from visiting professionals. As an accompanist, Mrs. Benson exercises what may be termed a magnetic influence, which is not only a rare and valuable gift, but enables her to obtain the very best results from the song under treatment. At the time of writing (1899) this energetic lady is conducting a series of musical evenings, consisting of ballad, operatic, Scottish, and Irish concerts. An operatic society, under the conductorship of Mr. Bradshaw Major, a leading Hobart musician, is to be formed at her instance, and, like all other of this lady's undertakings, promises to be very successful. It need only be added that Mrs. Benson remained organist of Rokeby and Bellerive Church for a period of fifteen years, when the increasing cares of domestic life compelled her to resign; and that upon her retirement she was made the recipient of a handsome sterling silver tea and coffee service from the residents of the district as a mark of respect and esteem, and in appreciation of her valuable services, the choir of St. Mark's Church, Bellerive, being then considered the best country choir in the colony.

Mr. T. JULIAN HAYWOOD, City Organist, and Organist of St. George's Church, Hobart, is one of the most popular musicians in Hobart. He was educated at the Scotch College. At a very early age he took an interest in music, and studied under the former city organist, Mr. F. A. Packer, and Miss Julia Wigmore, at one time a

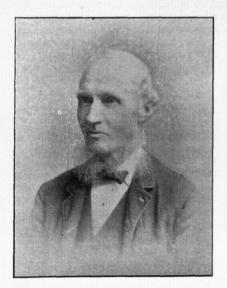


R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. T. J. HAYWOOD.

leading professional of Hobart. On completing his education Mr. Haywood was engaged as assistant teacher in the Scotch College, a position which allowed him time to pursue his musical studies. He subsequently entered the Civil Service, and at the present time occupies a responsible position in the Lands and Works Department. At a very early age Mr. Haywood acted as sub-organist

and organist at St. John the Baptist and Holy Trinity Churches respectively, and so successful has he been in church work that there are many of the rising generation who look back with pleasure to the long hours of musical study they passed with him. Only quite recently Mr. Haywood, in collaboration with Mr. M. M. Ansell, B.A., produced a catchy opera, entitled "The Brigands of La Mancha," the success of which was unqualified. It is the first opera composed and produced locally. As a composer of first-class church music Mr. Haywood stands out prominently, and though a great deal of it has not been published it is used in the services of the church (St. George's, Battery Point) where Mr. Haywood at present officiates in the dual capacity of organist and choir-master. Mr. Haywood has devoted a great deal of attention to the training of chorister boys, and those who have heard his choir can testify to his success with them. As city organist his talent is recognised, and he is an accomplished pianist. No one is more willing to lend his services for a benevolent object than himself. He is a member of the Local Committee of Trinity College, London, and has been identified with all the leading professionals who have visited Hobart during the past few years, and in many instances has acted as accompanist to them, with the result that he holds testimonials of a high and valuable



MR. E. C. Nowell,

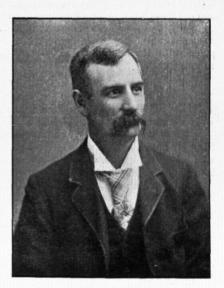
Clerk to the Legislative Council.

(See p. 75.)



MR. WM. FRENEY,

Assistant Librarian, Parliament House.
(See p. 84.)



MR. J. W. CLINCH,
Post Office Department.
(See p. 123.)

Newspaper Press.

LTHOUGH two efforts had been made previously to start a newspaper, it was not till the 1st June, 1816, that the sturdy Andrew Bent gave to the world the first number of the Hobart Town Gazette and Southern Reporter. During the early years of its existence there was very little more exciting in connection with the publication than difficulties of a mechanical or financial character, due in the latter case to subscribers being in arrears. On the advent of Colonel Arthur in 1824, however, matters journalistic became of increasing importance and interest, a long struggle ensuing between the Governor and Bent, as well as other journalists who rose up to oppose his arbitrary and (from one point of view) tyrannical conduct. Bent's paper had been the official organ of the Government, and he was in a sense subsidised by it, as, in addition to Government influence and support, he had been lent money for the purchase of material. In this awkward position he engaged Evan Henry Thomas as editor and Robert Lathrop Murray as a contributor to criticise the administration. Judging by samples which have been preserved, the "criticism" was of a kind that would not be tolerated in any respectable paper of the present day, and the style of the writers was of the most inflated description. Colonel Arthur thereupon took away the Government support from Bent, and started another newspaper, which he also named the Gazette, inducing George Terry Howe, who had commenced a newspaper at Launceston on 5th January, 1825, to relinquish his position and become printer of the Gazette at Hobart Town. It contained articles of news and politics, as well as Government notices, until the Courier, under the management of Dr. James Ross, made its appearance in 1827. The Gazette was then issued as a sheet for official information only, and Dr. Ross became Government Printer. In the meantime the attacks on the Governor in Bent's paper resulted in his being prosecuted for libel, and on conviction he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on two separate charges. Bent appealed to the Governor-in-Chief in New South Wales against Arthur's piracy of his title, Gazette, and was successful; but in spite of this he changed the name of his paper to the Colonial Times. He was, however, refused a license for the new paper. He then sold it to Mr. James Austin, who was also refused because Bent was the printer. The paper then reverted to Bent, and was published without news, except what could be gleaned from the advertisements. On 19th October, 1825, it appeared in deep mourning, the columns for leading articles and news being left blank, an advertisement in the same issue stating that it had neither a stamp nor a license for news. Twice later on Bent was convicted of libelling the Governor, and was sent to gaol, and in fact until Arthur's departure he was continually in trouble. Other papers made their appearance, and though the Governor was supported by a few he was bitterly assailed by the others. "In 1830 a list of newspapers and other periodical works published in the colony comprised the Hobart Town Gazette (1816), the sole property of Government, entirely devoted to the promulgation of Government orders, notices, proclamations, acts of Council, etc., published every Saturday norning; the Colonial Times, commenced in 1825, by Mr. Andrew Bent, published every Friday; the Tasmanian and Austral-Asiatic Review, begun March, 1827, published every Friday evening; the Hobart Town Courier, published every Saturday evening, begun October, 1827; the Launceston Advertiser, published every Monday, begun January, 1829. During the year a neat little publication was commenced by Mr. S. Dowsett, at Launceston, called the Cornwall Press, which ceased after surviving twenty numbers, and in the following year another paper, the Independent, had a like fate." During the anti-transportation agitation the Daily News was started with the avowed object of supporting the movement, and did good work in that direction. After transportation ceased, however, there was a lull in journalism as well as in business generally, and newspapers began to fall off. The Mercury, started by Mr. John Davies, soon outdistanced its rivals, and in rapid succession it absorbed the Colonial Times, Tasmanian, the Daily News, the Courier, and others. The papers now published in the capital are the Mercury (morning), News (evening), and Tasmanian Mail (weekly), with monthly papers of various kinds.

THE "MERCURY."

THE "MERCURY," the leading newspaper of the colony, was established by the late Mr. John Davies in 1854, the first number being issued on the 5th July of that year. Before coming to Tasmania Mr. Davies had been connected with the Calcutta Englishman, and afterwards with the Pioneer, a Melbourne paper, which was incorporated with the Argus in the early days of Victoria. As has been accurately said of him, Mr. Davies "did not write much himself, but he employed men who could write well, and paid them well for doing so," while he himself dictated the policy of the paper. Mr. Davies bought a small paper called the Guardian, and then, in partnership with Mr. George Auber Jones, started the Mercury, which they published bi-weekly. Two months later Mr. Davies became sole proprietor, and from that time forward the paper made steady progress. From 1st January, 1856, it was issued three times a week, until 1st January, 1858, when it was published as a daily. The Colonial Times and Tasmanian, professing to be "the oldest journal in the colony," became incorporated with the Mercury on 24th August, 1857, and on 1st June, 1858, and 1st June, 1859, respectively, the Tasmanian Daily News and the Daily Courier were also absorbed, while later on the Advertiser and the Tasmanian Times likewise succumbed to the fast-increasing popularity of the journal issued under Mr. John Davies' supervision. This bare record of the history of the paper, so far, shows unmistakably that the policy of the Mercury, as well as its general excellence, commended itself to the bulk of the citizens of Hobart, and likewise to the education and intelligence of the community of the island generally; it not only secured large support, but practically killed all its rivals. The position it then attained under Mr. Davies' able direction it has retained ever since. After a long, active, and honourable career, Mr. Davies died in 1872, and his two sons, Mr. J. G. Davies, M.H.A., now mayor of the city for the fourth time, and the Hon. C. E. Davies, M.L.C. succeeded to the management,

The traditions of the paper, its influence and power, have not been allowed to suffer in their hands, while improvements have been effected in every department as occasion arose. Especially was this the case with regard to the cabling of English and other European news, in reference to which the *Mercury* has kept well abreast of the leading Australian journals, the news being published in the *Mercury* simultaneously with its appearance in their columns. The immediate increase in expenditure caused thereby was great, but the public have appreciated the enterprise of the proprietors in this as in other directions. While the policy of the paper of late years has been what may be considered a mildly conservative one, the aim of the proprietary has been to do everything possible to promote the best interests of the country. Accordingly special prominence has been given to everything connected with mining. An office has been established at Zeehan, on the West Coast, in charge of a special representative, who furnishes full and accurate news of all matters of interest in that important mining region; while reliable representatives are also located in other mining centres, thus enabling the latest and most trustworthy mining intelligence to be continually found in the *Mercury*. A branch office is also established in Launceston, having a special representative as manager, while careful and reliable correspondents are located in almost every district in the colony. Among the improvements contemplated, and which are expected to be effected at an early date, is the introduction of the linotype system, as well as entirely new machinery, which will, it is anticipated, not only much accelerate the printing of the paper, but greatly conduce to the facilities for its preparation and issue.

In its early days the price of the *Mercury* was threepence, and then fourpence, at which it stood for nearly two years. At the beginning of 1857 it was reduced to threepence again, and remained so until 1882, when, in common with other leading papers on the mainland, it came down to twopence. Still following the same wise policy, it was, in October, 1892, reduced to a penny, the effect of this being to largely increase its circulation, and thus extend its sphere of usefulness; the position thus gained being more than maintained ever since. The editors of the *Mercury* have been many and various. The first was a Mr. Coote, who, in 1857, was replaced by Mr. Prout Hill, to whom succeeded Mr. James Allen; then came Mr. John Donnellan Balfe, Mr. T. L. Bright, Mr. J. Paterson, Mr. James Simpson, and the present editor, Mr. H. R. Nicholls, in the order named.

The Tasmanian Mail, the weekly journal published by the Mercury proprietary, has for some years now been the only weekly paper issued in connection with a daily, the others having died off. In common with other Australian publications of the kind, the production of the Mail has of late years entailed a great deal of extra expense, owing to the illustrations which now adorn its pages. They are executed in a very creditable style, comparing very favourably with those in similar journals published elsewhere, and have tended, with various other improvements, to make the Mail welcome from one end of the island to the other. Mr. G. E. Langridge is editor, and he is well supported by numerous contributors, expert writers on the various sports of the people, and other special departments of the paper.

In addition to issuing these two important journals, the proprietary carry on very much the largest printing and publishing business in Tasmania. They print the Church News, Agricultural Gazette, Civil Service Journal. Walch's Literary Intelligence, Walch's "Red Book," Church of England "Year Book," Union Steamship Company's Guides, Tasmanian Government Railways Official Guide, Rogers and Son's "Property and Investors' Guide," "Tasmanian Mail and Turf Register," and the "Tasmanian Shropshire and Sheepbreeders' Flock Book." The work done in this department includes stone printing, litho work, copper plate and process printing, and, indeed, everything connected with the carrying out of work under printing, publishing, and bookbinding. To show the extent of the department, and the amount of work it does, it may be said that no fewer than 175 persons are invariably employed in connection with it, sometimes a great many more.

For family reasons all the property was on the 21st October, 1895, floated into a liability company, under the title of

Davies Brothers, Limited, with Mr. C. E. Davies as manager.

It only remains to add that the utmost cordiality exists between the proprietary and the staff, and that has always been a feature of the office. This is specially noticeable from the fact that most of those occupying leading positions in the management have graduated in the establishment, and that many of them have occupied their positions for periods ranging from twenty to forty years, Mr. G. Wk. Rex, in charge of the mechanical department, having been in the office not less than forty-three years.

THE "CLIPPER."

THE Clipper, which is published at the Clipper Chambers, Hobart, is one of the most unique of the many bright and well-written topical journals published in Australia; and its large circulation and beneficial influence upon the politics and social life of the island State testifies alike to its popularity and standing. Leaving to the daily Press catering the news of the day, the crisp and cynical paper takes the motto—

"Whate'er men say, or do, or think, or dream, Our motley paper seizes for its theme."

The Clipper is now in its seventh volume, having been first published on Saturday, 6th May, 1893. In politics the paper, while avoiding being tied to parties or individuals, supports the Liberals and Progressives. Through its advocacy of social democracy it is looked upon as the labour organ of Tasmania, although, unlike its Australian contemporaries, the Clipper receives no subsidies from labour or political organisations. As a journalistic enterprise it has met with unqualified success, and the Clipper's "infinite jest and humour" is as popular in the homestead of the squatter or the mansion of the merchant as in the cottage of the artisan or the hut of the miner. It is a recognised mining authority, and early in its career the "people's paper" was forced to protect the industry from unscrupulous company promoters, who threatened to seriously interfere with the influx of capital and legitimate exploitation of the West Coast mineral fields—notably in June, 1894, when the Clipper exposed the notorious Mount Huxley bubble. Finally the Government were compelled to take action, and Mr. Montgomery, the Government Geologist, was despatched to the alleged "mountain of gold," with the result that the Clipper reports were verified. Although subsequent prosecutions failed, the syndicate was compelled to return all moneys received, and the plucky journal has since been able to keep a wholesome check upon "wild

cat" booming. The Clipper also devotes special columns to sporting, from whence the sporting public and punters seek inspiration and counsel.

Mr. James Paton, the editor and proprietor, was born in Sydney (N.S.W.) on 19th June, 1861. Some years later the Paton family emigrated to Bowen, North Queensland, where the future democratic editor was the schoolfellow of "Tom" Byrnes, the future Attorney-General and Premier of Queensland. In 1874 he was indentured to Messrs. Aikenhead and Button, of the Launceston Examiner (Tas.). After completing his term of apprenticeship Mr. Paton returned to the mainland, where he was fortunate to gain special experience on the staffs of the big dailies and the printing factories of Sydney and Melbourne. About the end of 1892, having married a Tasmanian lady, Mr. Paton decided upon Hobart as his future home. Previous to joining Mr. T. A. O'Brien (who retired from the Clipper firm in 1898), Mr. Jas. Paton toured the island, mostly on foot, in order to gain an intimate acquaintance with the Tasmanian people, their aspirations, and industries. The editor of the Clipper is a staunch advocate for liberal agrarian and mining laws, free education, labour legislation, amendment of the Constitution and Electoral Acts on democratic lines, and adult suffrage. Although he was an opponent of the Commonwealth Bill, he is a patriotic federalist. At the general elections of 1897, Mr. Paton contested Hobart. The election was conducted for the first time under the Hare system, and, with a field of twelve candidates to fill six seats, he was placed seventh on the poll. At a by-election, held early in 1899, Mr. Paton was again nominated by the Democratic party, but, although polling heavily, he again suffered defeat. He intends to contest Hobart at the forthcoming general elections, and, if successful, his advent into the Tasmanian Parliament will be welcomed by representatives of all phases of political thought. Mr. Paton takes an active interest in Tasmania's industrial, political, and social organisations. He is treasurer of the Democratic League, and gives zealous assistance to unionism, which he regards as the corner-stone of industrial co-operation. Although debarred by his journalistic duties from taking office in the lodges, he is a leading member of the Druids, Oddfellows, and Australian Natives' Association, and the Caledonian Society. In sporting circles he is well known. He is a member of the T.R.C., the senior racing club, and one of the Hobart Turf Club committee, which latter club he also represents as delegate.



R. M GUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

Back Row—Bernard Shaw; Col. Legge, R.A.; R. M. Johnston, F.L.S.; The Bishop of Tasmania; Russell Young; J. B. Walker, F.R.S.; R. S. Bright, F.R.C.S.; A. Morton, Curator and Secretary. Front Row—Hon. C. H. Grant; T. Stephens, M.A.; Sir Jas. Agnew, K.C.M.G.; Hon. J. S. Dodds, C.M.G.; A. G. Webster; Hon. A. Douglas; Hon. N. J. Brown.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TASMANIA, 1899, AND THE TRUSTEES OF THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND BOTANICAL GARDENS,

Legal.

HE legal profession is strongly represented in Tasmania, and particularly in Hobart, and the learning and ability of its members make it of greater influence than its mere numbers. Information is supplied in relation to the courts, the judges, and other officers connected with the administration of the civil and criminal law under this heading, and that of "Supreme Court" under Government Departments, and the record will be found both accurate and complete. A biographical sketch of the late Sir Lambert Dobson, who so long adorned the bench, and whose judgments commanded the respect of all, will be read with a melancholy interest. Following the courts will be found articles on the Law Society, Law Library, and the Articled Clerks' Association, and then come the legal firms of the city.

SUPREME COURT BUILDINGS.

THE Supreme Court of Hobart is part of the block of Government Buildings, which have frontages to Macquarie, Murray, and Davey Streets, and to Franklin Square. For all purposes of law administration the Supreme Court Buildings are well adapted, and the exterior appearance of the structure, especially that facing Franklin Square, is attractive, if not imposing. With regard to the court accommodation, when it is necessary for a second court to sit, this is held in the Court House in Brisbane Street. Details of the Supreme Court, as well as other courts, will be found under the heading, "Government Departments—Law Courts."

SOUTHERN LAW SOCIETY OF TASMANIA.

THIS society was the outcome of a conference between Mr. Russell Young, Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. W. W. Perkins, and Mr. Vivian L. Butler, who got up a meeting of the profession on the 13th January, 1888, at which it was resolved that the legal practitioners residing and practising within the limits of the southern district of Tasmania be associated as a society under the name of the Southern Law Society. A motion to that effect was proposed by Mr. Russell Young, and seconded by Mr. (now His Honour Mr. Justice) McIntyre, and carried unanimously. The following gentlemen were the first council of the society:—The then Attorney-General, Mr. (now His Honour Mr. Justice) A. I. Clark; the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Dobson; Mr. John (now His Honour Mr. Justice) McIntyre, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. W. W. Perkins, the late Mr. Curzon Allport, Mr. C. H. Elliston. Mr. Charles Butler was the first president of the society and Mr. Russell Young the first vice-president, and both gentlemen still retain those positions, while Mr. Vivian L. Butler was the first secretary.

The society was formed because it was felt that there was no body in Tasmania who could represent the views of the profession either before the judges in court or in regard to pending legislation; also to promote reform in the law and practice, to represent generally the views of the profession, to preserve and maintain its integrity and status, to suppress dishonourable conduct or practice, to provide for the amicable settlement or adjustment of disputes, to encourage and promote the study of the law, to form and maintain a library, and to form and maintain clubs or reading rooms for the benefit of members. The society started with no funds at all. The revenue was to be derived from the annual fees paid by solicitors for obtaining their certificates to enable them to practice. This was an innovation recommended by the society, which was instrumental in having passed an Act, named the Tasmanian Law Society's Act, providing that all solicitors should take out an annual certificate for which they should pay one guinea, the funds so derived to be devoted to the objects of the society. Under the Act a society could be formed in either Hobart or Launceston or in both, and the northern city also took advantage of the opportunity of forming a society there. The fees were accordingly divided between the two societies in proportion to the number of their members. That was the first means of revenue for the society, but in addition to this the society obtained the fees which were paid by foreign solicitors desiring to be admitted into Tasmanian courts in the some proportion. By the Act referred to, all solicitors residing and practising in the southern district of Tasmania were made members of the society: but since that time every person who has been admitted, without exception, has been elected a member. The society started with about sixty members; now there are ninety-five, including every solicitor practising on the West Coast and in the southern district of Tasmania. It has been eminently successful in attaining the objects formed, and especially in watching the course of legislation and suggesting amendments in the law. There is a sub-committee to which, by the courtesy of the Government, all drafts of bills for Parliament are forwarded for perusal, and anything that the members may think requires amendment is brought before a council meeting; and, if deemed necessary, they represent their views to the Attorney-General. In many cases they have suggested improvements which have been adopted, and in some instances they have had the entire drawing of Acts in their hands, such as the Local Courts Act, and others. The society has settled, in a satisfactory way, many disputes between the members. It has also brought many matters before the judges for them to deal with, and has always been recognised by their Honours as doing good work. These matters include cases where complaints have been made by the public against practitioners; and it is interesting to learn that in most cases these have turned out to be practically unfounded. In such cases the society has been of service to both sides—to the solicitor, who would naturally not like reckless charges to be brought against him, and to the public, because it prevents them wasting their money on useless proceedings.

In a social way also the society has done some noteworthy work. Several dinners have been held at which their Honours the Judges, as well as distinguished legal visitors from the adjoining colonies, have always been welcome guests; and the speeches delivered at these gatherings have been remarkable for their point and practical utility, and in not a few cases for brilliance and oratorical power. Advice and counsel to the younger members of the profession have been of the utmost value, pointing as they always have done to the high example set by the judges and profession generally of the old country, and the inestimable advantages to be derived from following it. In this connection the names of the orators of the evening deserve record. viz.:-Their Honours the Chief Justice, and Justices Clark and McIntyre, the Hon. Alfred Dobson, Mr. Charles Butler, Mr. Russell Young, and Mr. J. B. Walker, among others. Messrs. Finlay and Watchorn have been solicitors to the society since its formation, and the Hon. Alfred Dobson has been standing counsel since the death of Mr. A. M. Ritchie in 1882. The usefulness of the society has generally been admitted by the profession and the public. This has been shown in a remarkable way by the number of complaints dealt with by the council at the instance of solicitors themselves as well as of the public. Correspondence is kept up with the secretaries of kindred associations in the other colonies, and a fraternal feeling thus engendered. The council has had under consideration many times the matter of the accommodation of the Supreme Court, and brought suggestions for various alterations and improvements before the Attorney-General and the Sheriff with gratifying results, the suggested improvements having almost invariably been carried out. All applications for admission by solicitors from the other colonies are submitted to the council, and, if necessary, they make enquiries with a view to laying the matter before the judges, as to whether further information should not be obtained before applicants are admitted; and their action in this direction has been invariably commended by the judges. The council subsidised the preparation of a "Digest of Tasmanian Cases," by Mr. L. F. S. Hore, an English barrister, who obtained his data from the newspapers of the colony, dating back to the earliest times. The work has been found to be exceedingly useful, and supplies a want which was felt for a time. It is very well done, and arranged in a very handy form. When the question of the English Judicature Act was before the legal profession, the council spent a great deal of time in going through it and the Acts which had been passed by the different colonies, with a view of adopting sections that might be found workable here, or adaptable to local circumstances, and the matter was only dropped on account of the pressure of work in Parliament. From this sketch it will be seen that the council covers a wide sphere of usefulness, and has been a distinct advantage to the profession generally, as

Officers of the council for 1899-1900 are as follows:—Mr. Charles Butler, president; Mr. Russell Young, vice-president; council, Messrs. John Mitchell, E. H. Butler, N. E. Lewis, A. D. Watchorn, J. B. Walker, M. W. Simmons, Herbert Nicholls; and Arthur L. Butler, secretary. The society meets in the library, which is kept in a room adjoining the

Supreme Court.

LAW LIBRARY.

THE Southern Law Society of Tasmania set to work immediately after its formation to build up a library, and they obtained loans of books which already belonged to the Supreme Court Library. These books were, with the consent of the judges, handed over by the Government to the society to form the nucleus of the society's library. They numbered about 150. Now the library is valued at £1300, and contains nearly 1600 volumes. All that library has been built up, with the exception of the books which have been loaned, out of the funds of the society. All the recent text books on every subject of the law are to be found on its shelves. There are also scores of out-of-the-way reports which the ordinary practitioner would not care to have on account of the great expense that would be incurred in their purchase, and also because he would use them so seldom; and there are also all the current series of "reports," including the "Law Reports," "Times Law Reports," and "Law Journal." Then there are the "reports" of the other colonies, viz., New Zealand, Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria. The library also contains all the Acts of Parliament of all the other colonies, viz., New Zealand, Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Fiji. Some of the books are very expensive; for instance, "Macqueen's House of Lords Reports," and "Smale and Gifford's Reports" are all high-priced works, which are thus made available to every member of the profession. The library is unquestionably the best of its kind in the island, and a monument to the wisdom and industry which have characterised the management of the Southern Law Society of Tasmania since its inception.

ARTICLED CLERKS' ASSOCIATION.

THE present association was established in 1890, and started with a roll of forty members, there being at the present only about twenty on the roll. The association, which is only open to articled clerks and young practitioners of the Supreme Court, is really a legal debating club, where points of law are discussed according to the rules and canons of debate. Law lectures are also frequently given to members, and once every year proceedings are enlivened by a mock trial, which always proves most interesting and amusing. Solicitors who are at present practising in Tasmania and elsewhere have often testified to the benefit which they derived from the association through studying knotty points there and being trained to speak in public. The solicitors who hold the most prominent positions in their profession in Tasmania at the present time were at one time more or less closely identified with this or the old association. The objects of the association are: (a) To assist embryo lawyers in the arts of debating and public speaking, and in improving their legal knowledge by lectures, the reading of essays, and by the holding of trials and debates on various legal questions and subjects; (b) to promote friendly intercourse among the members; (c) Generally to promote the interests of articled clerks in Tasmania. The following are the officers for the present year:—Patrons, the Hon. J. S. Dodds, C.M.G., Chief Justice of Tasmania; Mr. Justice Clark, Mr. Justice McIntyre.

President, D. C. Urquhart. Vice-presidents, Hon. N. E. Lewis, Hon. Alfred Dobson, Russell Young, John Roberts, John Mitchell, Fred. Lodge. Treasurer, M. M. Ansell, care of Perkins and Dean. Secretary, H. H. R. Sargent, care of Crisp and Crisp, Macquarie Street.

ROBERTS AND ALLPORT. Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., Macquarie Street, Hobart. This is one of the oldest firms of solicitors in the Australian colonies. The business was commenced by Mr. George Cartwright, who was practising in Tasmania before the Supreme Court was instituted by Royal Charter in the year 1831, and before there was any civil court of justice in the colony at all. The second partner of the firm was Mr. Joseph Allport, who was admitted in 1832. Mr. Cartwright retiring a few years after, Mr. John Roberts joined Mr. Allport in 1841, and they carried on a very successful business together for thirty-three years, when Mr. Allport was compelled to retire owing to failing health. Morton Allport, the eldest son of Mr. Joseph Allport, had joined the firm in 1855, and remained a partner till his death in 1878. Members of Mr. Joseph Allport's family, either sons or grandsons, have, in fact, always been associated with the firm. Mr. Roberts' health gave way in the winter of 1896, and he retired from active participation in the business, after sixty-three years' continuous service as clerk and practitioner in the same office, and on the same spot. Mr. Roberts died on the 11th September, 1899. The present firm is composed of Mr. Frederick Lodge, B.A., Oxon., who was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple on 26th January 1887; Mr. Dudley Allport, grandson of Mr. Joseph Allport, who was admitted on 12th July, 1887 (both having joined the firm in July, 1888); and Mr. Eustace Maxwell, who, after serving his articles with the firm, was admitted 29th September, 1888, was for some years a member of the firm of Chapman and Maxwell, and entered the present partnership in July, 1899.

BUTLER, McINTYRE, AND BUTLER, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors of the Supreme Court. This is one of the oldest and most respected legal firms in the colony, and was founded by the late Mr. Gamaliel Butler, who arrived in Hobart in 1824, and shortly afterwards started the practice of his profession as a solicitor. Mr. Charles Butler, the senior member of the firm, was a son of Mr. G. Butler, and was born in London on 1st July, 1820. He received his early education

at Chelsea, England, and landed in Hobart when he was fifteen years of age. After two years spent at school at Longford Hall, Longford, he entered the office of Mr. Robert Pitcairn, solicitor, at Hobart. Mr. Butler was admitted as a barrister, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court on 4th December, 1843, and remained with Mr. Pitcairn as his managing clerk for one year. Mr. Butler then began the practice of his profession on his own account, and eventually joined his father in the month of July, 1849. Mr. Butler has in partnership two sons—Edward Henry, who was admitted at Hobart in August, 1872, and shortly after joined the firm, and Charles William, who was



FREEMAN & CO., LTD., SYDNEY.

MR. C. BUTLER.

admitted on 6th July, 1877. The latter then went to England, and on his return, in September, 1879, he was admitted a member of the firm. Mr. Butler is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, and has been president of the Southern Law Society of Tasmania since its inception. Mr. Edward H. Butler is a Notary Public and Commissioner for Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope, and India. Mr. Charles W. Butler is a Commissioner for Queensland, West Australia, Fiji, Canada, and the United States. Mr. Charles Butler, after the death of his father and the retirement of Mr. R. W. Nutt, who was a partner of the old firm, practised alone until June, 1886, when he took into partnership Mr. John McIntyre, who remained with him until 1871. At that time Mr. J. McIntyre, desiring to become a member of the English Bar, left for London, and was subsequently admitted at the Middle Temple on 17th November, 1875. On his return from England he rejoined the firm on 21st April, 1876, and continued a member until he accepted the position of Puisne Judge, in October, 1898.

Messrs. DOBSON, MITCHELL, AND ALLPORT, Barristers, Solicitors, Proctors, etc., of the Supreme Court, and Notaries Public, Macquarie Street, Hobart; telephone No. 52; P.O. box, 34; bankers, The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. The firm of Dobson, Mitchell, and Allport was built on the old-established business of the late John Dobson, father of the late Chief Justice (Sir Lambert Dobson), of the present Solicitor-General, and of the Hon. Henry Dobson, the senior member of the firm. In 1864 the late W. R. Giblin joined the firm, which was styled Dobson and Giblin. Mr. John Dobson died, and Mr. Henry Dobson entered the firm, which then became Giblin and Dobson. They carried on a successful and rising business from 1864 till the end of 1869, when Mr. Giblin retired to go into politics. Mr. Henry Dobson conducted the business in his own name from that time till 1875, and was then joined by Mr. John Mitchell, the style of the firm altering to Dobson and Mitchell, and remaining so till Mr. Cecil Allport entered the partnership in 1886, when it became Dobson, Mitchell, and Allport, and has remained so ever since. The Hon. Henry Dobson, senior member of the firm, is the member for Brighton in the House of Assembly, and was Premier of the colony from August, 1892, till April, 1894. Mr. John Mitchell, who took the degree of Associate of Arts at the High School in 1864, is chairman of directors of the National Mutual Life Association at Hobart. Mr. Allport took the degree of A.A. at Horton College, Ross, in 1874. He is a director of the Cascade Brewery Company.

Mr. MATTHEW WILKES SIMMONS, Chairman of the Beltana Town Board since 1895 (having held the position ever since his election as a member of the Board), was born in Hobart in 1862, and is the second

surviving son of the Rev. John Wilkes Simmons, a Congregational clergyman of Hobart, who came to Tasmania in 1861. Mr. Simmons was educated at the High School, Hobart, under the Rev. R. S. Poulett-Harris, M.A., and served his articles with the Hon. A. I. Clark, now Mr. Justice Clark. Mr. Simmons was admitted to practice as a barrister, attorney, solicitor, and proctor in 1884, and in the same year entered into partnership with Mr. Clark, at Hobart, which partnership continued till July, 1892, when the latter decided to devote himself entirely to counsel's work. Mr. Simmons continued the business, and subsequently took into partnership Mr. Samuel Percy Crisp, his brother (Mr. Herbert Edward Simmons), and Mr. Edward Robinson Fisher, who are now associated with him in the business, which is carried on under the name of Simmons, Crisp and Simmons. Mr. Simmons is a member of the council of the Southern Tasmania Law Society, a director of the Hobart Coffee Palace Company Limited, and principal officer for Tasmania of the Royal Insurance Company. He is also a Commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales and New Zealand, and a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He resides at Beltana, a marine suburb of Hobart, on a site some eighteen acres in extent, fronting on the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. M. W. SIMMONS.

River Derwent, which site he purchased some years ago, when the suburb was in its infancy.

Mr. SAMUEL PERCY CRISP, Barrister, Solicitor, and Notary Public, of the firm of Simmons, Crisp and Simmons, was born at Hobart on 28th August, 1862. He was educated at the High School, and took the A.A. Degree in 1879. He was admitted on 20th April, 1885, as a barrister and solicitor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, and was appointed a notary public in 1896. Mr. Crisp is the youngest son of the late Mr. Samuel



R. McGuffie & CO., $\mathbf{M}_{\mathrm{R.}} \; \mathbf{S.} \; \mathbf{P.} \; \mathbf{Crisp.}$ Hobart.

Crisp, who was well known as a barrister and solicitor in Hobart in the fifties. He is a member of the Royal Society, and a Freemason, being a member of the Tasmanian Union Lodge. He has been closely identified with mining in the colony, and is solicitor and agent for a number of local and foreign mining companies. In sport, Mr. Crisp is an enthusiastic bowler, is a member of the Hobart Bowling Club, of which he has gained the championship, and is always in the representative teams chosen to play against the other colonies. He also takes an interest in aquatics, particularly fishing and rowing, and is a vice-president of the Derwent Rowing Club.

Messrs. C. H. ELLISTON and SON. Mr. C. H. Elliston, the senior partner of the firm, was born at Longford, Tasmania, in 1836. He is the second son of the late Mr. William Gore Elliston, whose father, Mr. Robert William Elliston, was a celebrated actor, at one time owner of Drury Lane Theatre, London. Mr. William Gore Elliston came out to Tasmania in 1831, and established himself as an auctioneer in Hobart. Subsequently he opened a school at Longford, where many of the prominent men of the day received their

education. In 1844 he purchased the Courier from Dr. Ross, and was editor and proprietor of that newspaper for eight years, when he disposed of the property, and again turned his attention to the auctioneering business, which he carried on till 1857, when he took a farm a Brighton-" Brighton Lodge." This he worked for ten years, and then visited England, remaining in the old country for two years. Upon his return to Tasmania he assumed the management of the Tasmanian Permanent Building Society, and was also appointed to the position of Usher of the Black Rod in the Legislative Council. Mr. William Gore Elliston was the second mayor elected in the city of Hobart. He died in 1872, leaving eight children. Charles Henry Elliston's education was commenced at a private school, and finished at the Hobart High School, where he gained several prizes. Subsequently he was offered a position in the Bank of Australasia, but decided upon a prefessional career. In pursuance of this he was articled, in 1852, to Mr. Robert Wm. Nutt, solicitor, and at the end of five years passed his examinations, and was admitted to the Bar in the month of December, 1857. In that month also he proceeded to Melbourne with the object of gaining larger and wider experience, and remained there, as managing clerk to Messrs. Bennett,



R. M. GUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. C. H. ELLISTON.

Taylor and Sandford, solicitors, for six years. He then returned to Hobart, and entered the office of Mr. Charles Butler as managing clerk, remaining in that position for three years. In 1869 Mr. Elliston joined Mr. Wm. Pitt in partnership, but this lasted only for a short

time, Mr. Pitt retiring from the firm. Mr. Arthur J. Burbury then joined Mr. Elliston, but he, unfortunately, met his death by drowning within twelve months, and Mr. Elliston continued in business for some time alone, when, in consequence of frequent attacks of inflammation of the eyes, he admitted into partnership Mr. Chas. E. Featherstone, who had been his managing clerk. This combination lasted for about twelve years, when Mr. Featherstone left, and Mr. Elliston was again alone, this time for two years. In 1894 he took his eldest son, Mr. Vivian de Vaux Elliston, into partnership. Mr. V. de V. Elliston was admitted to the Bar on 19th August. 1887, and was for some time solicitor to the Lands Titles Department.

Mr. THOMAS SHEEHY, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, is a native of Hobart, where he has permanently resided. Articled in 1860 to his brother, Mr. Stephen Sheehy, who was admitted a barrister, attorney, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, on 8th October, 1858, Mr. Thomas Sheehy was admitted on 2nd March, 1865. Since then he has practised his profession at Hobart continuously. A biographical reference to his brother, the late Father Joseph Aloysius Sheehy, with a photograph of the de-



R. McGuffie & Co., Hobart. $\mathbf{M}_{R},\ \mathbf{T},\ \mathbf{Sheehy},$

ceased priest, appears at page 251 of this Cyclopedia. The late Father Sheehy, who died on 24th March, 1892, was the eldest of the four sons born in Hobart of the late Mr. John and Mrs. Ellen Sheehy. Mr. Stephen Sheehy, solicitor, and Mr. Peter Francis Sheehy,

chemist, having predeceased their eldest brother in 1879 and 1882 respectively, Mr. Thomas Sheehy, the youngest brother, is the survivor of the family.

Mr. HERBERT NICHOLLS (Nicholls and Stops, barristers, solicitors, etc., Collins Street, Hobart) is a son of Mr. Henry Richard Nicholls, editor of



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. H. NICHOLLS.

the Mercury, and was born at Ballarat. Victoria, in 1868. Educated at Grenville College in that city, he came to Tasmania in 1883 with his father, and entered the Civil Service as a clerk in the Post Office. During the four years that he spent in the Government service Mr. Nicholls diligently pursued his studies, and in 1887 he was articled to Messrs. Clark and Simmons, solicitors (the former is now Mr. Justice Clark), and in both his examinations, literary and law, he received the highest awarded marks. He was admitted to the Bar in 1892, and practised as a barrister only till 1894, when he was joined by Mr. William J. T. Stops. Mr. Nicholls is a member of the Australian Natives' Association, and was its president for eighteen months. He is the treasurer of the Hobart Regatta Association, was at one time actively interested in rowing, and has rowed in many races, both eight oared and four oared. He was captain of the Derwent Rowing Club for some years. When the Tasmanian University was formed in 1893, he went in for the law course, and took the degree of LL.B. in 1896, practising and studying at the same time. He takes an active interest in politics, is a frequent speaker, and is secretary to the Southern Tasmanian Federation League. He is also

secretary to the Hobart Shakespeare Society, a club devoted to the study of the Elizabethan drama.

Mr. WILLIAM JOSHUA TILLEY STOPS, of the firm of Nicholls and Stops, solicitors, is a native of Hobart, and was born in 1870, being a son of Mr. Frederick Stops, who came to Tasmania and entered the Civil Service about the year 1855, and was secretary of the Law Department for many years, until he retired in 1894. Mr. Stops, senior, edited the Tasmanian Statutes, which were issued in 1885, and of a supplementary volume issued in 1890, and is now engaged on the a third issue. The subject of this sketch was educated at the Scotch College, Hobart, and the High School, and took the degree of A.A. in 1887. In the same year he was articled to Messrs. Elliston and Featherstone, barristers, solicitors, etc., and passing his examination in due course, obtained the highest number of marks on record. He was admitted on 14th August, 1891, but remained with Mr. Elliston as managing clerk till joining Mr. Nicholls in 1894. In 1896 Mr. Stops took his LL.B. degree at the Tasmanian University, and in this connection it may be said that he was Nicholson Scholar of 1882 at the Scotch College, Council's Exhibitioner in 1883, and Pedder Scholar in 1885 at the



WHERRETT & CO.,
MR, W. J. T. STOPS.

High School—then Christ's College. He is a member of the Australian Natives' Association, and was on the committee for some eighteen months. Mr. Stops takes an interest in all outdoor sports, more especially in tennis, and has played in many important

matches in the colony. He was until 1899 secretary to the Tasmanian Lawn Tennis Association.

Mr. STEPHEN KENNARD CHAPMAN is the fourth son of the late Hon, T. D. Chapman, and was born at Hobart. He was educated at the High School, obtaining the Associate of Arts Degree and first prize in English in 1874. Admitted in April, was Judge's Associate from 1881 to 1884, under Sir Francis Smith and Sir Lambert Dobson, and then solicitor to the Lands Titles Department until July, 1891, when he joined Mr. Maxwell under the style of Chapman and Maxwell. Mr. Chapman may be said to be an allround athlete. As a member of the Derwent Rowing Club he has won prizes at regattas, rowing, sculling and sailing. As a cricketer he has played in the principal local matches as well as in the intercolonial contests, and he has been for some ten years secretary to the Derwent Club, the oldest cricket club in the Australian colonies. Mr. Chapman was the first bicycle rider to cover 100 miles in a day in Tasmania, from Hobart to Fingal, 1st January, 1879. He has played with the leading football clubs for ten years, and is also secretary of the Tasmanian Harrier Club.



MR. W. O. WISE.

Mr. W. O. WISE, Secretary to the Law Department and Parliamentary Draftsman, is referred to at some length under the heading "Supreme Court."

Mr. HORACE CROSBY WALCH, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, the Mutual Provident Chambers, Hobart. Mr. Walch is a son of the late Mr. James H. B. Walch, and was born at Hobart in 1871. He was educated at the Hutchins School, Hobart, and from that institution took his degree of Associate of Arts in the year 1889. He was then articled to Messrs. Walch and Butler, solicitors,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., MR. H. C. WALCH.

and admitted to the Tasmanian Barron the 4th September, 1893. He shortly afterwards proceeded to London, and underwent a further course of law studies at the Temple. After an absence of some fifteen months from the colony Mr. Walch returned to Hobart, and commenced the practice of his profession, continuing to do so on his own account until June, 1899, when he entered into partnership with Messrs. J. B. Walker and Wolfhagen, solicitors, of Hobart, the new firm being known as J. B. Walker, Wolfhagen, and Walch. Mr. Walch takes an active interest in the political questions of the day, and in the defence force, he himself having been appointed a lieutenant in the artillery division.

Mr. SAMUEL WILLIAM WESTBROOK, Barrister, Solicitor, Proctor, etc., Macquarie Street, Hobart, Tasmania, is the fourth son of the late James Henry Westbrook, surgeon, who came to Tasmania about the year 1819, and practised his profession in Hobart, where he occupied a leading position as a medical man. He died at Sydney while on a visit there in 1839, at the age of forty-nine years. Mr. S. W. Westbrook was born on 4th April, 1830, at Hobart, and educated at Mr. Brain's Grammar School, Hobart, and other

scholastic institutions then existing. Being admitted to the Bar in 1851, Mr. Westbrook commenced practice with Mr. E. J. Dawes, which partnership lasted about two years; Mr. Westbrook was then joined by Mr. Richard Butler, but they only remained together a few years, and since 1860 he has practised alone. He has always taken a lively interest in political matters, although he has never entered public life. He is an Anglican churchman, and was for thirty years superintendent of the Campbell Street Sunday School. Mr. Westbrook at present stands fourth on the list of legal practitioners in Tasmania.

Mr. SYDNEY THOMAS ALLWRIGHT, Barrister, Solicitor, etc., Franklin Chambers, Macquarie Street, Hobart, is a son of the late Mr. George Allwright, and stepson of the late Mr. Charles Hartam, who built the Ship Hotel, and was born in Hobart in 1869. Educated at the City School, he studied law with Messrs. Crisp and Crisp, Hobart, and passed his examination in 1891, in which year he was admitted to the Bar. Mr. Allwright then began the practice of his profession in Hobart, and continued until 1896, when he went to West Australia and New Zealand, and was for a year managing clerk for



R. McGuffie & CO., HOBART.

MR. S. T. ALLWRIGHT.

Mr. T. M. Wilford, of Wellington. Returning to Hobart in 1897, he once more resumed practice. During his professional career Mr. Allwright has figured in at least two very important cases, the one civil and the other criminal. He was in 1892 solicitor in the well-known Hartam will case, and in 1897 he successfully defended the

man John Beckett (being retained by the Crown), who was tried at Launceston for the murder of his mate under circumstances of great atrocity. Mr. Allwright is a commissioner of the Supreme Courts of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand. A warm admirer of athletics, he has been in the past a follower of football, etc., and takes a great interest in racing. He is also a keen yachtsman and interested in the yachts "Daphne" and "Nymph," and is hon. secretary of the Bellerive Sailing Club, of which club he was the founder.

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS BROWN, Barrister, Solicitor, and Proctor, Franklin Chambers, Macquarie Street, Hobart, is a grandson of the late Mr. Thomas Brown, who came to Tasmania in 1838, and carried on an extensive business in flour milling in various parts of the colony, including Hobart, until some little time before his death, which occurred in 1876. He took great interest in politics, but, owing to constant press of private business, never entered public life. The father of the subject of this sketch, Mr. William Jeffrey Brown, is a native of Hobart, and is a miller by trade, and was for some time engaged in the business in Christchurch, N.Z. He also for many years carried on business at Huonville. Mr. W. T. Brown was born at New Norfolk in May, 1876, and educated at public and private schools in Hobart and elsewhere. Subsequently he was articled to Messrs. Clark and Simmons (Mr. Clark having since been elevated to the judicial bench), admitted to the Bar on the 28th October, 1897, and at once commenced practice on his own account. He is one of the youngest members of the Bar in Tasmania, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was

married in May, 1899, to a daughter of Mr. A. J. Cox, Bristol, England.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART
MR. W. T. BROWN.

Messrs. RUSSELL YOUNG AND BUTLER, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and Proctors, Bank of Australasia Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Mr. RUSSELL YOUNG, the senior member of the firm, is the son of the late Mr. Thomas Young, who arrived at Hobart in the ship "Portland," on 10th September, 1824, and on the 24th of that month was admitted to the Bar, and followed the practice of his profession until the time of his death, which took place on the 19th June, 1866, at the age of seventy-three years. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of Hobart, and was conspicuous in religious matters, especially those connected with the Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was a native of Fifeshire, Scotland. Mr. Russell Young was born at Hobart on the 9th June, 1838, and

educated at the High School, in the same city. He was articled to his father in 1857, admitted to the Barin March, 1862, and has practised in Hobart ever since. In conjunction with his large professional connection, he is solicitor to the Hobart Gas Company, to the Corporation of Hobart, and to the Bank of Australasia. Mr. Young represented the district of Franklin in the Legislative Assembly for five years, and was, during that period, chairman of committees for about eighteen months. He is vicepresident of the Law Society of Southern Tasmania. Mr. VIVIAN LARCHIN BUTLER, the junior member of the firm, is, like his partner, a native of Hobart, and was born in 1860. He is a grandson of the late Mr. Gamaliel Butler, who was a solicitor in England, and son of Richard W. Butler, also a solicitor, and came to Hobart in 1824. Mr. V. L. Butler was educated at Hutchins School, and upon completing his studies there, was articled to Messrs. Russell Young and Walker, solicitors. He was admitted to the Bar in 1883, and then was employed in the office of the Supreme Court for a year, when he proceeded to Melbourne and entered the offices of Messrs. Blake and Riggall, where he added considerably to his experience and knowledge of the law. Returning to Hobart after a year's absence, he joined partnership with Mr. J. W. H. Walch, which was continued until 1892, when he went back to Mr. Young's office and become a partner of that gentleman. Mr. Butler makes a specialty of patent and trade-mark law, and the firm are agents for Edward Waters and Son, the well-known patent right agents of Australia, and also for several English firms. Mr. Butler was a member of the Metropolitan Drainage Board for about five years, and still takes great interest in all matters appertaining to the drainage of the city of Hobart.

Medical.

OBART is a healthy city; its statistics prove that it is one of the healthiest in Australasia. Still, sickness does occur, and to combat it a considerable body of medical men find ample scope for the display of their highest skill. Some of these gentlemen have an intercolonial reputation; others have made their name here. Biographical details of the more eminent members of the profession are to be found in these pages, and will prove interesting reading. Some of the leading practitioners, however, are referred to under other headings.

COURT OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

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Hon. Secretary :

ERNEST J. CROUCH, M.R.C.S. Eng., Macquarie Street.

The following list of legally qualified medical practitioners, who are registered, and now residing in Tasmania, published for general information, corrected to 31st December, 1898:—

Name.	Date of Registration in Tasmania.	Qualification.	Address
Agnew, Sir James Wilson,			
K.C.M.G	1848	M.D. Glas, 1839; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1838	Hobart
Allnut, William	Dec. 1, 1877	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1870; L.S.A. Lond., 1870	Richmond
Anderson, George Murray	Mar. 8, 1892	M.B. et C.M. Aber., 1890	Franklin
Abbott, Thomas Eastoe	Aug. 17, 1893	L.S.A. Lond., 1880	Queenstown
Anderson, James Fisher	April 14, 1894	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1874, L.R.C.S. Edin., 1874, L.A.H.	
		Dublin, 1877	Longford
Anderson, Bruce Arnold	Oct. 26, 1896	M.B. et C.M. Aber., 1895	Westbury
Bright, Richard Stonehewer	Dec. 12, 1858		Hobart
Benjafield, Harry	May 31, 1873		Hobart
Barnard, Charles Edward	April 18, 1875		
		1873; M.B., C.M., Aber., 1874; M.D. Aber., 1876	Hobart
Butler, Gamaliel Henry	July 23, 1880	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1879; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1879	Hobart
Butler, Gilbert Edward	Oct. 17, 1884	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1882; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1884	Oatlands
Brewis, Robert Adams	Aug. 24, 1889	M.D., M.B., and Ch.M. Edin., 1884	Waratah
Borthwick, John Thomas	June 15, 1881		Zeehan
Boyd, Percival Crawford	July 7, 1898	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1879; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1879	Hobart
Crowther, Edward Lodewyk	March, 1875	M.R.C.S.E., 1866; L.S.A. Lond., 1866; L.R.C.P. Edin.,	
stonener, manual moderny a	nation, 1010	1866; M.B. and C.M. Aber., 1867; M.D. Aber., 1871	Hobart
Crowther, Arthur Bingham	July 30, 1875		Hobart
Crouch, Ernest John	Mar 30, 1876	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1875; L.S.A. Lond., 1874	Hobart
Cotterell, William	April 19, 1887		Hoodie
		M.R.C.P. Edin., 1882	Launceston
Cole, Francis	Feb. 20, 1888		
Champ, John Howard	Nov. 4, 1889	M.D. 1884; L.S.A. Lond., 1884; M.R.C.S. Eng., 1883	Beaconsfield
Clemons, George Ernest	Oct. 19, 1893	M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1891; M.D. Edin., 1893	т .
Clarke, Arthur Hopkins	Oct. 21, 1895		** .
Cheetham, Francis	July 9, 1898	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1881; L.M. Edin., 1881	0 11

Name.	Date of Registration in Tasmania.	Qualification.	Address.
Dinham, George Joseph Davis, Robert Henry Douglas Drake, Francis John Dixey, Arthur Crosbee	May 16, 1864 Mar. 2, 1886 Feb. 21, 1890 June 18, 1897	M.R.C.S. Eng.; 1860	Hobart Sheffield Hobart
Damman, George William David, Alfred	July 14, 1898 May 11, 1898	Edin., 1881; L.S.A. Lond., 1881 M.B. et Ch.B. Melb., 1889 M.D. Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, 1873; M.S. Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, 1873; Member Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, Torondo, Ontario, 1874; L.B. C.B. and S. Eigenter, Consider 1899	Fingal Deloraine
Faulkner, William Cocke	May 30, 1897	L.R.C.P. and S. Kingston, Canada, 1890 M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1885	Launceston Waratah
Graham, Albert William Gutteridge, Matthew Wilkins Gibson, George Harry Giblin, Wilfrid Wanostrocht Godfrey, Patrick Joseph	July 6, 1882 Aug. 24, 1886 Feb. 2, 1889 Feb. 10, 1896 Sept. 18, 1896	L.S.A. Lond., 1879; M.R.C.S E., 1884 M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1883; M.R.C.S.E., 1883 M.B and C.M. Edin., 1887 M.R.C.S. Eng., 1895; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1895 L.R.C.P. Edin., 1891; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1891; L.F.P.S. Glas., 1891; L.M. Edin. et Glas., 1891	Beaconsfield Launceston Hobart Hobart Strahan
Guinand, Paul Hardy, James Arthur Holden, Lonsdale Andrew Hoskins, Thomas Hallowes, Herbert Chatworth Haines, Hugh Gough	July 8, 1876 Nov. 3, 1878 Oct. 28, 1879 June 20, 1883 June 24, 1885	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1891; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1891; L.S.A. Lond., 1890	Zeehan Hobart Bellerive Fingal Ulverstone
Holmes, Louis Saenger Harrison, William Atkinson Hogg, Gustave Henzé Harkness, Edward Hamilton, Alfred James	Dec. 3, 1887 Oct. 22, 1889 Nov. 1, 1893 July 3, 1895 June 17, 1897	Edin., 1884	Longford Launceston Queenstown Launceston Fingal
Ick, Thomas Edwin Ireland, Ernest William John	May 19, 1894 Oct. 24, 1894	Glas., 1887	Derby Scottsdale Hobart
Joyce, Caleb Johnson, John George	May 26, 1892 July 5, 1892	M.B. Melb., 1890	Beaconsfield Evandale
Jackson, Allan Godwin		L.R.C.P. Edin., 1892; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1892; L.F.P.S. Glas., 1892; M.D. Brussels, 1892	Circular Head
Jamieson, Stanley Connebee		M.B. Melb., 1894; Ch.B. Melb., 1895	Hobart
Kennedy, John Kidd, Robert	Feb. 22, 1883 May 26, 1888	M.D., Ch.M. and L.M.Q.U.I., 1881 L.R.C.P. Edin., and L.M. ditto, 1887	Zeehan Evandale
Leary, William Albert Edward	June 22, 1898	B.A. Trinity College, Dublin, 1890; M.B. Trinity College, Dublin, 1893; B.Ch. Trinity College,	D .
Mason, John Bridges Maddox, William Gordon Macfarlaue, Wm. Holdsworth Murphy, Robert William	Oct. 22, 1868 Jan. 31, 1870 Aug. 11, 1874 Sept. 5, 1874	M.R.C.S.E., 1867; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1868 M.B. Melb., 1974 L.S.A. Lond., 1872; L.R.C.P. Edin., 1872; M.R.C.S.E.,	Burnie Longford Launceston New Norfolk
McCall, John Madden, Henry Murray	Dec. 30, 1881 Feb. 18, 1886		Launceston Ulverstone
McDonald, Wm. Roderick Muir, James Millar Mackay Macgowan, Ernest Thorburn McCarthy, Chaples Edward	Feb. 8, 1888 Jan. 30, 1895 Feb. 11, 1896	M.D. Edin., 1865; M.R.C.S.E., 1866 M.B. Glas., 1889; M.S. Glas., 1889 M.B. Melb., 1895	St. Leonard's Wynyard
McCarthy, Charles Edward De Lacy	Dec. 18, 1897	Bach. Med. Trinity College, Dublin, 1873	Mathinna

Name.	Date of Registration in Tasmania.	Qualification.	Address.
Mackenzie, John Hugh	May 10, 1897	L.R.C.S. Edin., 1880 ; F.R.C.S., 1880	Strahan
Maw, Henry Solomon	Dec. 5, 1898	L.S.A. Lond., 1895	Swansea
McArthur, Arthur Norman	Feb. 23, 1898	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1894; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1895	Launceston
Noonan, Patrick	Sept. 30, 1897	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1892; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1882; L.F.P.S. Glas., 1892; L.Mid. Edin. et Glas., 1892	Hamilton
Oldmeadow, John H. Peacod	Mar. 20, 1857	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1851	Hobart
Pike, Charles James	Mar. 17, 1883	M.R.C.S.E., 1881; L.S.A. Lond., 1881; M.B. and B.S. Lond., 1982	Launceston
Parday James Malmary	April 14 1996		Launceston
Pardey, James McImery Payne, John Woollard		M.B. Melb., 1884; Ch.B. ditto, 1885 L.S.A. Lond., 1879; M.R.C.S.E., 1882	Latrobe
Parker, Charles		M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1892	-
Penny, Henry James		L.R.C.S.I., 1876, and L.K. and Q.C.P.I., 1877	New Norfolk
enny, Henry Sames	Mar. 20, 1030	L.R.O.S.1, 1070, and L.K. and Q.O.I.I., 1077	New Norton
Rooke, Charles	Aug. 9, 1881	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1881	Burnie
Richardson, Charles Sidney	April 18, 1884	L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.M., 1875; L.R.C.S. and L.M.	
		Edin., 1875	Devonport
Read, George Frederick	Sept. 14, 1891	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1890; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1890; L.F.P.S.	
		Glas., 1890; L.M. Edin. et Glas., 1890	New Norfolk
Rockett, Patrick Joseph			
Aloysius	Sept. 14, 1892	M.B. Melb., 1891; B.S. Melb., 1892	Gormanston
Ramsay, John	Mar. 6, 1896	M.B. Melb., 1893; Ch.B. Melb., 1894	Launceston
Robinson, Douglas Albert	Feb. 19, 1898	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1896; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1896; L.F.P.S.	
		Glas., 1896	Deloraine
Stewart, William Robert	Oct. 5, 1877	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1876	Latrobe
Smith, Robert	April 7, 1891	L.A.H. Dub., 1880; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1881	Impression Bay
cott, Robert Gillespie	Mar. 27, 1889	M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1888	Hobart
prott, Gregory	July 5, 1890	M.B. and C.M. Glas., 1885; M.D. Glas., 1894	Hobart
Smith, James	Feb. 9, 1895	L.R.C.S. Edin., 1864; L.R.C.P. Edin., 1865	Devonport
Stuart, George Gordon	Dec. 2, 1895	L.R.C.P. Edin., 1890; L.R.C.S. Edin., 1890; L.F.P.S.	
	1 - 1000	Glas., 1890	Ulverstone
Spark, Ernest Jas. Schuldham	Aug. 5, 1896	M.B. Syd., 1895; Ch.M. Syd., 1895	Hobart
mith, Philip Douglas	Oct. 11, 1898	M.B., C.M. Edin., 1894	Launceston
urnley, George Washington	Nov. 26, 1858	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1858	New Town
urner, Charles	Sept. 8, 1869	M.R.C.S.E., 1853; L.R.C.P. Edin., 1860	Woodbridge
hompson, Lavington Grey	Dec. 13, 1880	M. D. and C.M. Aber., 1879; L.R.C.P. and L.R.C.S.	
		Edin., 1879	Launceston
offt, Walter Henry	Aug. 27, 1889	M.B. and Ch. M. Edin., 1887	Campbell Town
Volfhagen, John Edgar	May 3, 1886	M.B. and C.M. Edin., 1884	Hobart
Vilson, John Thomas	Nov. 21, 1893		Launceston
Valch, Charles Nash Crosby	Oct. 18, 1894	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1893; L.R.C.P. Lond., 1893; M.B.	
71 1 D I	35 05 1005	Dur., 1893	Hobart
Vilmot, Robert	Mar. 25, 1895	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1863; L.S.A. Lond., 1865; F.R.C.S.	37 37 431
g ,	T 7 1005	Edin., 1883	New Norfolk
Vatson, George Glendinning	June 7, 1895	M.B., C.M. Edin., 1881	Hobart
Valpole, George Albert	Feb. 4, 1897	L.R.C.S. Ire., 1892; L.K.Q.C.P. Ire., 1893	Queenstown
Valden, Frederick James	Oct. 5, 1898	M.B., C,M. Edin., 1897	Sorell
oung, Arthur	T 1 00 1070	M.R.C.S. Eng., 1838	Devonport

AGNEW, K.C.M.G., M.D., M.E.C., in Hobart for many years. He was 1877 (on which date he was sworn of ex-Premier of the colony, was admitted made a J.P. for Tasmania in 1862. the Executive Council) to 5th March, a member of the Royal College of First elected to the Legislative Council 1878, and of the Giblin Ministry, which

The Hon. Sir JAMES WILSON 1841, Dr. Agnew practised his profession tration without office from 9th August, Surgeons, England, in 1838, and took in 1877, he sat as a member of that succeeded, from 5th March to 28th Dehis degree of M.D. at Glasgow University body till 1881, when he resigned. He was in 1839. Emigrating to Tasmania in a member of Sir Philip Fysh's Adminissecond ministry without portfolio from

30th October, 1879, till 5th February, 1881, when he resigned. Dr. Agnew became Premier and Chief Secretary on 8th March, 1886. On 1st March, 1887, Mr. Rooke was taken into the ministry as Chief Secretary, Dr. Agnew remaining Premier until the 29th of the month, when he resigned with his colleagues. During the time he was a member of the legislature he represented at different periods the constituencies of Hobart, Jordan, and Macquarie. His political services to the country were lengthy and valuable, and in many other ways he rendered enduring service to the land of his adoption. In the year 1888, at a considerable cost. borne entirely by himself, he arranged for a shipment of 400,000 salmon ova, to be brought to Tasmania under the care of Sir Thomas Brady, then inspector of fisheries for Ireland. The result of the experiment proved entirely satisfactory, and anglers in the future, as they do now, will bless the name of the genial doctor who was mainly instrumental in introducing these fine fish to Tasmanian waters. Dr. Agnew was knighted by the Queen in the year 1894, a distinction which almost every Tasmanian must agree was well deserved. Sir James Agnew, who is now in his 86th year, is vice-president and honorary secretary of the Royal Society of Tasmania, of which he has been a member for nearly fiftyeight years; he was for many years a member of the Tasmanian Council of Education, and on the establishment of



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.
HON. SIR J. W. AGNEW.

the University of Tasmania was elected a member of the Council, but owing to absence from the colony he resigned in 1891. He was also president for the Tasmanian Commission for the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1880. In connection with the Royal Society it may be said that Sir James Agnew has been a most attentive and valuable member of it ever since he joined, and that on many occasions he has presented large and valuable collections of scientific works to the library; while he has also materially assisted in building up a National Art Gallery in connection with the Society's Museum.

Dr. RICHARD STONEHEWER BRIGHT, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.M. and L.S.A., was born in South Audley Street, London, in 1835. His father, the late Dr. Richard Bright, who was then a medical practitioner in London, came to Tasmania in 1842, and practised his profession here for twenty years, dying in 1862. The subject of this sketch was educated at Christ's Hospital and King's College, London, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. Fram, surgeon, in the city of Derby. In 1857 he passed his



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DR. R. S. BRIGHT.

examination for a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and L.M., and in the following year that of L.S.A., London, having been for four years previously (from 1854 to 1858) pursuing his studies at King's College and Hospital, London. Coming to Tasmania in December of the latter year, Dr. Bright began the practice of his profession in Hobart in 1859, and has been practising ever since, a period of nearly forty years. He has been one of the honorary surgeons to the General Hospital, Hobart, since 1860, and is senior member of the medical staff of the hospital at the present time. He is president of the medical section of the

Royal Society of Tasmania, president of the Court of Medical Examiners, and has been chief medical officer of the A.M.P. Society since the society opened a branch in Hobart in August, 1877. Dr. Bright is at the present time the senior medical practitioner in Hobart. He was married in 1863 to Miss Nicholas, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Nicholas, of Meadsfield, near Bothwell, and has issue one daughter.



J. BISHOP-OSBORNE,
DR. E. J. CROUCH.

ERNEST J. CROUCH, M.R.C.S., England, Macquarie Street, Hobart, was born at Bruton, Somerset, England, in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late John Crouch, F.R.C.S., England. He was educated at Epsom College, Surrey, and subsequently studied at Charing Cross Hospital, London. Dr. Crouch obtained the following diplomas -L.S.A., London, in 1874, and the M.R.C.S., England, on 21st July, 1875. The antipodes were at this time attracting attention, and being offered the position of surgeon on the ship "Superb," Dr. Crouch came out to Melbourne and decided to make Hobart his adopted home. There he entered into practice with Dr. E. L. Crowther, M.H.A., the partnership extending over a period of six years. It was then dissolved by mutual consent, and from that time on Dr. Crouch has been practising for himself. He has been a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania since 1887, and was appointed a member of the Queen's Domain Committee. which originated from the Royal Society. Dr. Crouch also takes a lively interest in all movements which have for their object the advancement of the public good. He is Brigade Surgeon to the Southern Tasmanian Defence Force, having received his commission during Governor Lefroy's term of governorship. He is a member and hon, secretary to the Court of Medical Examiners, and also holds the position of Government Medical Officer. He was appointed a justice of the peace on 6th October, 1879, for the colony of Tasmania.

Dr. CHARLES NASH CROSBY WALCH, M.B., M.R.C.S. England, L.R.C.P., 54 Macquarie Street, Hobart. Born at Hobart in 1869, Dr. Walch is a son of the late Mr. James Walch, and was educated at Hutchins School, Hobart, taking the Associate of Arts Degree. After spending twelve months at the Hobart General Hospital he proceeded to London and studied medicine, first at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and afterwards at Durham



DR. C. N. C. WALCH.

University Medical School, Newcastleon-Tyne. Graduating at London early in 1893, he afterwards took special classes at Durham College, and graduated there the same year. He was house surgeon at Warnford Hospital, Leamington, held various locum tenens practices in England, and then became surgeon of the training ship "Harbinger," a position he retained for six months, during which he made the voyage from London to Melbourne and back. Dr. Walch finally came out to Hobart in the latter part of 1894, and again practised. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, medical officer to the Union Steamship Company, and second medical referee to the Australian Mutual Provident Society.



DR. F. J. DRAKE.

F.RANCIS JOHN DRAKE, M.A.M.B., B.S., Melbourne, Macquarie Street, Hobart, was born in Melbourne in 1862, and is the second son of Mr. John Drake, a well-known citizen of the

HOBART.

metropolis of Victoria. Dr. Drake studied at the Melbourne University. and obtained his diplomas of M.A., 1886, M.B. and B.S. in 1888. He qualified as a medical practitioner, and after occupying the position of house surgeon of the Melbourne Hospital for twelve months, he came to Launceston. where he accepted a similar position in the local institution, and subsequently surgeon superintendent. After six years' service at that place Dr. Drake received an extended leave of absence to visit the old country and further prosecute medical research. This he did, and in March, 1898, he settled down in private practice in Hobart, where he has since remained. In addition to other public affairs in which he takes an interest, he is a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He was married to Miss Atchison, daughter of Mr. J. D. Atchison, of Melbourne, and has a family of one son.



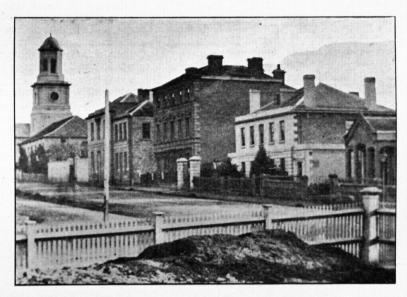
LATE HON. W. L. CROWTHER.

(See p. 59.)

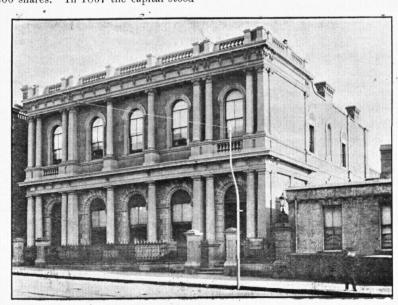
Banking.

HERE are few countries where banking business, as a rule, has been conducted on safer or sounder lines than in Tasmania. This is evidenced by the history of banking from the establishment of the first institution of the kind in the colony. True there have been failures and financial crashes, notably that of the V.D.L. Bank, whereby hundreds were practically ruined; but compared with the other colonies, this island has been a very slight sufferer indeed from bank failures and such like. It is but just, therefore, to conclude that the bankers of the past knew their business, while the flourishing condition of the existing institutions is at least some proof that their successors have profited by their example.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF TASMANIA, Limited. Head office, Macquarie Street, Hobart. Established 1832. Capital, £565,970; paid up, £141,492 10s.; reserve fund, £100,000; The Commercial Bank was founded on 26th September, 1832, and was constituted and regulated by a deed of settlement bearing that date as a public bank in the island of Van Diemen's Land. The partnership was for a term of fourteen years, from 1st October, 1832, and the capital was £60,000, divided into 600 shares of £100 each. The original directors were John Dunn (managing director), Thomas Martin Fenton, and William Gellibrand; and the officers were-John Dunn (managing director), Alexander Christie Low (teller), John McCan (accountant), and John Hiddlestone (collecting clerk). In 1839, by which year the business of the bank had grown to large dimensions, the capital was increased to £120,000 and 1200 shares. In 1867 the capital stood



OLD COMMERCIAL BANK, DEMOLISHED IN 1864.



COMMERCIAL BANK, HOBART.

at £115,000. In 1884 the bank was registered under the Companies Act, 1869 and 1883, as a company limited by shares, but with the right to issue notes, that the capital should be £500,000, divided into 12,500 shares of £40 each, with power to increase to £1,000,000, and that each share of £40 should be paid up to £10 per share. In 1888 the existing shares of the company were divided into four shares of £10 each, upon each of which the sum of £2 10s. was credited as paid up, and the directors were authorised to increase the capital by the issue of new shares of £10 each to the number of 10,000 shares. These 10,000 shares were in 1891 offered to the shareholders, and the capital thus became £600,000 in 60,000 shares of £10 each, of which 56,597 shares were (and are now) subscribed, making the capital subscribed £565,970 (paid up, £141,492 10s.), in

56,597 shares of £10 each, paid up to £2 10s. The banking premises at first were of comparatively modest pretensions, but with the steady increase in business, the need for an enlarged and more suitable building became imperative. Accordingly, in 1866, the present handsome structure, one of the finest in the colony, was erected and taken possession of. A branch of the bank was opened at Launceston in 1838; another at Campell Town in 1839, but the latter was afterwards closed. Branches were subsequently opened as follows: -Oatlands, Longford, Latrobe, and George's Bay, 1876; Deloraine, 1879; New Norfolk, 1881—closed 1893; Lefroy, 1881—closed 1883; Westbury, 1886; Ulverstone, 1887; Bothwell, 1888—closed 1895; Zeehan, 1891; Devonport, 1898. The present directors of the Bank are :-C. J. Barelay, C. E. Walch, and E. M. Fisher; Mr. Barclay being the managing director, and Mr. D. Barclay the manager of the bank.

Mr. CHARLES JAMES BARCLAY, Magistrate for the Territory, is the Managing Director of the Commercial Bank. He is a son of the late Mr. David Barclay, who arrived in the colony in 1830; and was born at Glenorchy in 1841. Educated at the Hutchins School and the High School, Mr. Barclay entered the service of the bank in 1854, at the early age of thirteen



r. m. guffiesa co., $Mr.\ C.\ J.\ Barclay,$

years, and has continued with it ever since, so that he has been forty-five years a member of the staff. He is thus not only senior by position but by length of service. Mr. Barclay began his career

as a junior, necessarily so, seeing that he was only thirteen years of age, but by attention and industry he gradually forged his way ahead, receiving promotion step by step until 1869, when he was transferred to Launceston to manage the branch there. After a stay of two years in the northern city, Mr. Barclay, at the end of 1871, came back to the head office in Hobart; and in 1873 he was promoted to his present position, which he has thus filled for more than a quarter of a century. It is almost needless to say that great changes have occurred since Mr. Barclay first joined the bank. Times of depression and times of prosperity have alternated in the colony since 1854, and this has of necessity affected financial institutions; but the Commercial has never retrograded, even during the darkest periods, and during the past twenty-five years it has distanced all competitors, and now stands in the indisputable position of being the leading bank of Tasmania. A result such as this could not be attained unless wisdom and knowledge were active factors in the control of the bank's operations; and the shareholders in the Commercial, its numerous clients, and those of the outside public who are competent to form an opinion, do not hesitate to affirm that the managing director has displayed both in an eminent degree, and has directed the important institution under his control with consummate ability. Mr. Barclay is president of the Hobart Savings Bank, and, as a director, has taken a lively interest in its welfare during the past twenty-five years. He has been chairman of the Perpetual Executors and Agency Company of Tasmania, Limited (a very successful society), ever since it started some ten or eleven years ago; and is also a local director in the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand. and has been so since the amalgamation with it of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, of which he was a director for several years. Mr. Barclay is also vice-president of the Tasmanian Club.

Mr. DAVID BARCLAY, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited, is a native of the colony, having been born in Hobart in 1846. He is a son of the late David Barclay, who came out in the ship "Resource" in 1830. After completing his school studies, Mr. Barclay entered the service of the Government in 1865, being then nineteen years of age, and was for a year in the Survey Department. But this was evidently not the work designed for him to do. In the following year he entered the service of the bank as a junior, and from the

first showed aptitude for his duties and a determination to overcome all difficulties that soon brought him promotion, and he went on from step to step until the latter part of 1884, when he was offered and accepted the position of

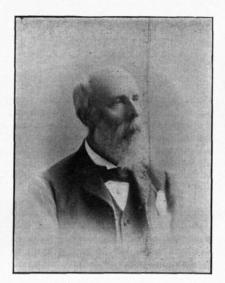


Mr. D. BARCLAY.

The Commercial Bank is manager. admittedly the most important of our local financial institutions; and it is not too much to say that under Mr. Barclay's able management its position has been improved and strengthened during the fourteen years that he has had charge. Personally of urbane manners, Mr. Barclay happily combines with his courtesy that tact and shrewdness to which no doubt his success is mainly due. Mr. Barclay took Associate of Arts in 1863, at the Hobart High School, being the first in the year. He is a magistrate of the territory, a director of the Tas-manian Exploration Company, and chairman of directors of the Tasmanian Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, Limited.

HOBART SAVINGS BANK. Established 1845. Offices, Murray Street, opposite the Post Office. President, Mr. Charles J. Barclay. Trustees, Messrs. C. J. Barclay, W. Crosby, John Macfarlane. Actuary, Mr. F. B. Campbell. The bank started in a small way, as may be judged from the following comparative statement:—In 1846 there were but 601 depositors, while on the 31st of August, 1898, there were 12,988. The amount to the credit of depositors in the former year was £5224 8s. 2d., while in 1898 it stood at £350,270 13s. 11d. In 1846

the rate of interest on deposits was 4 per cent., but in 1898 had fallen to 3 per cent. There was no reserve fund in the former year, but there was not less than £44,373 11s. 10d. at credit at reserve fund in August, 1898, and in regard to profit and loss account, the same record obtains. There was no credit to that account in 1846, but in 1898 there was not less than £7552 17s. 1d. at credit. In 1846 the expenses of management was £83. 10s. 10d., and in 1898 had increased to £2,295 2s. 5d., a very moderate amount in proportion to the business done. The amount lent on mortgage in the first year of the bank's existence was £4170, and in the last £171,371, in addition to £140,000 invested in Government securities, which were unknown as far as the Savings Bank was concerned in 1846. There was no amount deposited in other banks as a fixed deposit when the bank was in its beginning, but on the 31st August last (1898), there was a sum of not less than £59,500 on fixed deposit. To any person at all acquainted

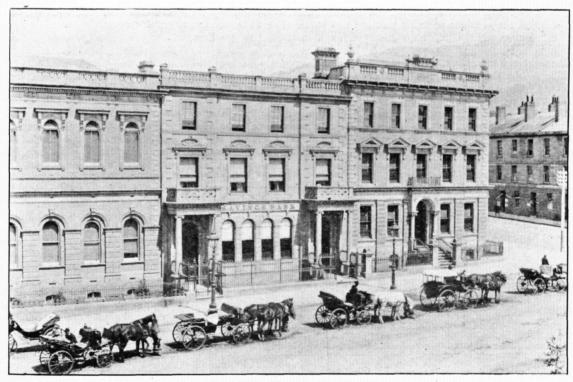


WHERRETT BROS. & CO.,
MR. F. B. CAMPBELL.

HOBART

with finance, these figures are eloquent of careful and wise management, and a steady progress on the part of the bank and the colony, which promises well for the future of both.

Mr. FRANCIS BERESFORD CAMPBELL, Actury Hobart Savings Bank, is a son of the late Rev. Peter Campbell, minister of the Presbyterian Church, who came from Edinburgh to Hobart in 1839, and opened a school in connection with St. Andrew's Presby-terian Church. Mr. Campbell carried on the school, officiating at times in the church until about 1852, when he retired. Francis B. Campbell was educated under his father, and at eighteen years of age entered the service of the Union Bank at Hobart, where he remained for six years. In 1854 he joined the staff of the Savings Bank as cashier, and in 1882 was appointed actuary. He has now been forty-four years continuously in the service of the bank. Mr. Campbell was born at Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1830.



SAVINGS BANK, HOBART.

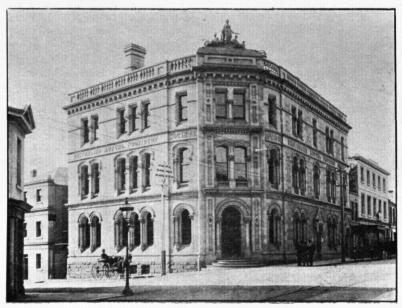
Insurance.

EEING that there are in Hobart no fewer than thirty-five insurance or assurance societies dealing with fire, life and marine risks, and with accidents, it must be admitted that the capital is well served in this direction. Some of the societies are purely local, others have their headquarters in one or other of the colonies on the mainland, or New Zealand, some in Britain, and others on the continent and elsewhere. With the advent of two large additional life companies in recent years, the competition in this business is very keen; and while the strangers are welcomed, the old offices still continue to hold their own. There is, however, room for all, and as the rights of insurers are protected by the State requiring each company to deposit sufficient security to guarantee the insurers in it, "the more that comes the merrier."

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. - Chairman of principal board, Sir J. P. Abbott, K.C.M.G., M.L.A.; general manager and actuary, Mr. Richard Teece, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.S.S.; head office, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney; Tasmania branch, corner of Elizabeth and Collins Streets, Hobart; telephone No. 69; P.O. box, 124A. Tasmanian directors, the Hon. Wm. Crosby, M.L.C., chairman; the Hon. N. E. Lewis, M.H.A., deputy chairman; the Hon. G. H. Butler, M.R.C.S., E., M.L.C.; the Hon. Nicholas J. Brown, M.H.A. Resident secretary, Mr. Charles The Australian Mutual Provident Society was founded in the year 1848 in the City of Sydney. At the end of its first year of existence, in 1849, its members numbered thirty, its income stood at upwards of £260, and its business recorded was nearly £10,000. Since that time it has

progressed by leaps and bounds until in its Jubilee year it has reached the proud position of being the largest and most prosperous of the purely mutual life offices in the whole British Empire, notwithstanding that its ramifications have been confined solely to the Australasian colonies. From the first its affairs at the head office have been controlled by men who not only possessed signal ability for the work they had in hand, but were and are of the highest probity; and the sterling character the society assumed at the outset has been retained ever since. By a display of judgment that may justly be regarded as almost unerring, its choice of directors and officers in the other colonies have been similarly so happy as to standing, character, and ability, that it is not matter for surprise to know that the society is as greatly esteemed, is considered as sound a financial concern in each of the other provinces as it is in

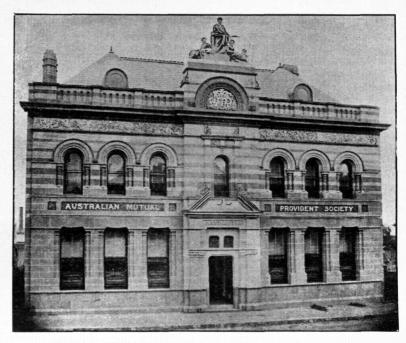
the mother colony itself, and its spread in them has been almost as great, relatively, as in New South Wales. A few figures culled from the society's journal -The Mutual Provident Messengerof December, 1898, show in a striking manner the progress the society has made during the past fifty years, as compared with its comparatively modest record during the first twelve months of its existence. It has received in premiums from policy-holders the sum of £23,400,000, and it has paid to them for death claims, surrenders, and cash bonuses, £12,570,000; in cash bonuses alone it has distributed £8,200,000; it has policies in force for £51,000,000 (including bonus additions) with an annual income of £2,150,000, and solid assets of £15,750,000. As a testimony to the continued popularity of the society, as well as to the provident habits of the community, it may be said that the annual new business is between two and three times that of any mutual life office in the mother country, which possesses about ten times our population. The society was represented in Tasmania as far back as 1855 by local agencies in Hobart and Launceston. The business of the society gradually flourished under their fostering care until in 1877 it had attained sufficient dimensions to justify the inauguration of a branch office. Accordingly on the 1st July, 1877, a branch office was opened, and the control of the Tasmanian business was confided to a local board of directors, consisting of the Hon. J. W. Agnew, chairman; the late Hons. W. R. Giblin and David Lewis, and the late Captain Wm. Fisher. Mr. R. B. Cameron, the present secretary at the head office of the society, was the first resident secretary of the branch in Tasmania. On the 31st December, 1877, the business in force in Tasmania was 1239 polices assuring £539,745. On the 31st December, 1898, the totals had increased to 6344 policies assuring



A.M.P. SOCIETY BUILDING, HOBART.

£1,850,445, being an average assurance of £10 8s. per head of the population. During the twenty-one and a half years ended 31st December, 1898, that the branch had been in existence, it has paid away in satisfaction of death and matured claims in Tasmania over £458,000. The society is registered under the Life Acts as an institution "having secured assets in Tasmania," and on the 31st December, 1898, the total funds invested in the colony amounted to over £339,000. branch offices were first located in Stone Buildings, Macquarie Street, Hobart, but the growing requirements of the business soon warranted the erection of a building worthy of the name and position of the society. In 1881 a contract was signed for the erection of premises, and on the 1st January, 1884, the society removed to its handsome offices situated at the intersection of Elizabeth and Collins Streets. Until 1881, the business of the society in Launceston was transacted through an agency, but in that year it was felt that the growing exigencies of the business demanded more complete representation, and a district office was accordingly opened in charge of the former agent, Mr. J. G. Sherwin, as district secretary. Mr. Sherwin is a son of the first agent the society had in Tasmania, the late Mr. Isaac Sherwin. For some time the business was carried on in rented offices in Brisbane Street, but towards the end of 1892 the district office was removed to the magnificent premises erected for the society in Cameron Street, next to the Post Office. The growing importance of the society's business in the North-West Coast district, led in 1893 to an extension of the society's district system there, and a district office was opened at West Devenport. A large and important agency of the society has also been opened at Zeehan, the centre of the West Coast silver fields. It is claimed for the society by an analysis of figures that it stands without a rival in the elements of true success, economy, stability, and high reserves. It stands unrivalled in the history of life assurance for its magnificent returns to its policy holders. A recent issue of the Policy-Holder, an English insurance periodical, concedes to it the world's record for bonuses, and it affords monumental evidence of the financial capacity and thrifty foresight of the colonists of the whole of Australasia.

Mr. CHARLES BOOTH, the Resident Secretary, and Principal Officer in Tasmania for the Australian Mutual Provident Society, has been a member



A.M.P. SOCIETY BUILDING, LAUNCESTON.

of the staff for twenty years. He received his education in Sydney at the Model, Public, and the Grammar Schools, and has passed the junior and senior examinations at the Sydney University. Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he decided to take up life assurance as a profession, and accordingly entered the A.M.P. office in Sydney by competitive examination. During his period of service he has also passed an office examination in actuarial science. Besides New South Wales, Mr. Booth has also been located in Queensland, South Australia, and Victoria, and has filled the position of district secretary at several district offices, and has been a branch accountant of the society for over ten years. The position of resident secretary at various branches has been filled by him on several occasions in a relieving capacity extending over a period of more than two years; and having been schooled in every department of the service, he comes to this branch with all the experience in life assurance business essential for judicious and active management of the society's affairs in Tasmania.

The EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES was organised 25th July, 1859, for the transaction of life assurance business on the mutual system. From the start it has been the pioneer of reforms affecting the security, comfort, and convenience of

its policy-holders. The Equitable was the first company to remove unnecessary restrictions from the policy contract, and to popularise life assurance by greater and greater liberality in its dealings with policy-holders. Its success is without parallel in the history of the wonderful growth and development of life assurance in America, Europe, and Australasia. No life company, however old it may be, has ever attained the present position and magnitude of the Equitable. It has more assurance in force and larger surplus funds than any life assurance company in the world. The founders of the society, who formed its original board of directors, determined, in the first instance, that the society should be a mutual company not only in name, but in fact; that is to say, that its affairs should be conducted solely for the benefit of policy-holders, and that all surplus earned should be accumulated for their exclusive protection and emolument. The Society was, therefore, organised under the Insurance Law of the State of New York, as amended in 1853, with the following distinct provision in its charter:-"The insurance business of this company shall be conducted on the mutual plan." Other companies have been organised on the mutual basis, but the history of the Equitable proves that in every just sense it is a more thoroughly mutual organisation than any other life company. With it have originated all the important reforms in modern life assurance, its managers having studied from the beginning to adapt the assurance offered by it to the needs and preferences of its members. In 1884 the society opened branches in Australasia. Year by year this extensive organisation has been built up, offering to the people of these colonies all the advantages of a local office. All proposals are dealt with, policies issued, and claims paid by the local directors of the chief branches in Australasia; and in addition thereto giving the security which is guaranteed by the immense surplus funds of the society, and by the world-wide sphere of its investments, and immunity from the danger of local disturbances arising from



WHERRETT & CO., HOBART

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

epidemics or financial crises, the risks of the Equitable being distributed all over the world. The Equitable was established in Tasmania in 1889, and since that date has made vast strides in the colony. Its name has become almost a household word, and it now claims as policy-holders many of the leading men throughout the length and breadth of the island. Some idea of the magnitude of the society's operations in Australia may be gathered from the fact that the assurance in force upon its books in Australia amounts to nearly £4,000,000, and since the inauguration of the business of

the society in Australia, fifteen years ago, the sum of over £600,000 has been paid to policy-holders or their representatives. The confidence of the Equitable in the Australian people and in the future of this country has been marked by the acquisition of valuable properties and the erection of magnificent buildings in Sydney and Melbourne. In 1886 the Equitable attained to the position of being the largest life assurance company in the world, its assurance in force, though considerably less than one-half of what it is now, at the end of that year amounting to nearly £86,000,000. What is the present position of the Equitable? Its army of policy-holders the world over out-numbers 300,000; its policies are written in upwards of a dozen languages; and its assurance in force amounts to over £205,000,000. In the past forty years it has returned to policy-holders or their representatives over £63 000,000, and now holds over £54,000,000 of assets, of which £12,000,000 is surplus—"a mountain of strength." Truly it would appear that in no vain-glorious spirit, but with a prophetic consciousness that they were laying broad and deep the foundations of a mighty edifice, the founders of the Equitable adopted the proud motto, "Not for a day, but for all time." Branch Office, Tasmania, 26 Elizabeth Street, Hobart; A. Graham Wald, Manager. Local Director, A. G. Webster, Esq. C. Carlisle Taylor, General Manager for Australasia.

Mr. A. GRAHAM WALD, Manager for Tasmania of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was born at Norwood, near Adelaide, South Australia, on the 2nd June, 1866, and was educated at the South Australian Commercial College, where he gained distinction by being, in his final year, the dux of the school. He began his business career at the age of sixteen by entering the office of Mr. Arthur Waterhouse, of Adelaide, where he gained a great insight into all dealings with property under the Torrens Act. At the age of eighteen he entered the service of the Australian Mutual Provident Society at Adelaide, under Mr. Rob. B. Cameron. His ability was soon recognised, and within six months he was appointed to the responsible position of cashier. During the following five years Mr. Wald passed through all the departments of the office, and gained a thorough knowledge of all branches of life assurance. At the age of twentythree, when Broken Hill was at its fame, Mr. Wald resigned his position and established the firm of Wald and Co., stock and sharebrokers and financial agents, of Adelaide, and for over three years conducted a highly successful business. He then contemplated making an extended trip to Europe, but at that time was interviewed by Mr. E. W. Scott, vice-president and managing director for Australasia of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. A. G. WALD.

HOBART.

States, and was offered the position of Manager for Tasmania for that society. Mr. Wald accepted the position, and, being then only twenty-seven years of age, was perhaps the youngest branch life assurance manager in Australasia. Since Mr. Wald came to Tasmania the Equitable has made great strides and continues to progress, and now has on its register many of the largest policies in the island. Outside of his professional duties Mr. Wald takes a keen interest in sport of all kinds, and is a member of various clubs in and around Hobart.

Mr. ALEXANDER MORTON is a native of the State of Louisiana, United States, America. Mr. Morton's father was a southern planter, and, like many more, lost all in the Civil War. Mr. Morton, sen., removed his family to

England, and some years after proceeded to Queensland as general manager to the Manchester Queensland Cotton Company, Mr. Morton went to sea for about two years, his first trip being in a labour vessel to the South Seas. After this Mr. Morton visited England, and was in Spain during the Carlist War. Returning to the colonies he studied natural history and obtained an appointment in the Sydney museum. Shortly after the trustees sent Mr. Morton to

New Guinea. He left Sydney in the early part of 1877. Few explorers had penetrated into the interior of New Guinea at this time, and on landing at Port Moresby only one white man was found living there, the Rev. G. W. Lawes. During Mr. Morton's residence in New Guinea, extending over several months, he was able to get together a splendid natural history collection, and . discovered a new river, which he named the Goldie River, in honour of the leader of the expedition. Mr. Morton can fairly claim to be the first white man who had reached the farthest point inland from Port Moresby up to 1877. On his return to Sydney in 1878, Mr. Morton was again despatched by the Sydney Museum authorities to the Northern Territory, and on his return he paid a third visit to the South Sea Islands, travelling in H.M.S. "Cormorant." In 1884 the council of the Royal Society advertised for a curator and librarian to the Royal Society's Museum at Hobart, and Mr. Morton was appointed to the position. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Morton, who was always fond of horticultural pursuits,

was appointed a member of the committee of the Hobart Horticultural



R. McGuffie & Co., Hobart. $Mr.\ A.\ Morton.$

Society, and then hon. secretary. He was also one of the executive com-

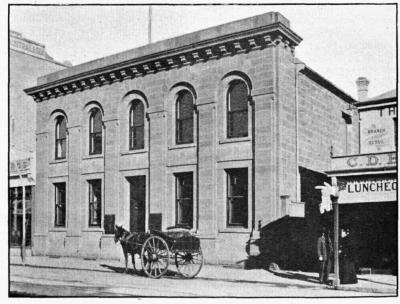
missioners for Tasmania at the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1887-88, and hon, secretary for Tasmania for the Paris Exhibition, also one of the first members of the Technical Board of Hobart, and is now the chairman of that board. Mr. Morton was also the general secretary to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science that met at Hobart in January, 1892. Several papers have been contributed by him to the Royal Society, chiefly on zoological subjects. He has compiled a catalogue of the large and valuable works of the society's library, and a register of all the papers read at the society meetings, since its inception up to the year 1885. Mr. Morton holds the appointment of curator and secretary to the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery, and through him the National Art Gallery was started, which has become such a success. He holds the position of honorary curator to the Victoria Museum and Art Gallery at Launceston, an institution he started. He is also one of the Commissioners of Fisheries for Tasmania.

Professional, Commercial, and Industrial.

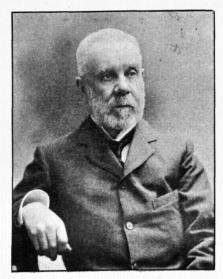
N the following pages will be found a large amount of valuable information in reference to the professional, commercial and industrial firms, and public companies of the capital city. These articles are compiled from information supplied by the parties interested, and it may safely be asserted that in most cases they are essentially correct. From many points of view the information given will be valuable as well as interesting, giving, as it does, a very fair view of the businesses, as well as the men engaged in them, thus proving a very valuable auxiliary to the directories in use.

IMPORTERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, ETC.

A. G. WEBSTER AND SONS, General Merchants, Elizabeth Street and Old Wharf; cable address, "Websterson." This business was established in 1831, by Mr. C. T. Smith, as a wool and grain store, and was conducted by him until 1856, when it was taken over by Messrs. Tabart and Webster. These gentlemen carried it on for a few years, and then Mr. Alexander George Webster acquired the sole interest in it, but subsequently admitted first his son, Charles Ernest, and after his son, Edwin Herbert, into partnership with him. Ever since Mr. Webster, sen., assumed the control of affairs, the business of the firm has continued to increase until now it has assumed very large dimensions indeed. In addition to the large commission trade in wool, grain, and other produce, which Messrs. Webster and Sons carry on, they import an extensive stock of machinery, agricultural implements, windmills, pumps, boilers, portable and oil engines, and general merchan-



A. G. WEBSTER AND SONS' PREMISES, HOBART.



MR, A. G. WEBSTER.

dise, besides the celebrated Massey-Harris implements for which the firm are sole agents. They likewise deal heavily in fertilisers. They are agents for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and for the Sun Insurance Office of London. Their branch establishment in Launceston is under the management of Mr. J. W. Cheek, and in Devonport West, under Mr. H. H. Ballard. In addition, the firm have agencies in all the principal agricultural towns of the colony. Mr. A. G. Webster, the senior member of the firm, is a native of London, where he was born in 1830. He came with his parents in the ship "Roxburg Castle," in the year 1839, by way of Sydney. Mr. Webster began his business life at fourteen years of age, and was employed in mercantile pursuits in various capacities, until he took up his present business, in which he is ably assisted by his two sons. Mr.

Webster has represented the U.S.A. as vice-consul and consul for over twentyfive years; was for many years a member of the Marine Board of Hobart, and Master Warden for four years; and is a member of the Council of the Royal Society; a Crown trustee of the Museum and Botanical Gardens; has been for many years a member of the Fisheries Commission, of which he is now chairman. Mr. Webster is also chairman of the local directors of the U.S.S. Company; chairman of the board of directors of the South British Insurance Company of New Zealand; and director of the Equitable Life Assurance Association of the U.S.A.; was for nine years chairman of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, up to the absorption by the Union Steamship Company; and was one of two who went over to New Zealand and arranged the terms on which the companies an a gamated.

Messrs. SAMUEL THOMAS KIRBY AND CO., General Merchants. Shipping and Commercial Agents, 11 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Telephone 33. P.O. Box 122A. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Agents for the New Zealand Insurance Company; John Bridge and Co., Limited., woolbrokers, Sydney; Thomas' Sheep Dip; the whaling barque "Helen" (the only whaler in the colony); the Liberator Tin Mine, Lottah; the Anchor Tin Mine, Limited; and other agencies. This business was established in the early days of Hobart by the late Hon. Alexander McGregor, and was the principal whaling firm of Tasmania. Mr. Samuel Thomas Kirby, the principal of the firm of S. T. Kirby and Co., is the eldest son of the late Richard Kirby, an old colonist, who carried on the principal tannery business in Hobart for many years. The subject of this sketch was born in the old country (England) in 1857, and came with his parents to Tasmania when four years of age. Educated at the High School, he first went into his father's business and afterwards joined the firm of the late Alexander McGregor as a clerk in the office, and worked his way up to the position of manager. In 1895, after occupying the position of manager for the previous seven years, Mr. Kirby took over the entire control of the business on Mr. McGregor's retirement, and has carried it on ever since. Mr. Kirby is secretary and treasurer of the board of management of St. David's Cathedral, and takes a keen interest in church matters generally. He was married in 1884 to Miss Roberts, daughter of Mr. S. W. Roberts, a well-known resident of Hobart, and has a family of four.

ROBERT WALKER AND CO., "The Emporium," Wholesale and Retail Merchants. Telephone 255; P.O. box 91; 147 Liverpool Street, Hobart. "The Emporium," which is one of the largest businesses of the kind in the colony, was established by Mr. William Watchorn in 1826, and is therefore probably the oldest wholesale and retail grocery business in Tasmania. Originally drapery and grocery were combined in the business. It has during the seventy-two years of its existence been carried on under various trade names, indicating the different proprietors. First it was known as William Watchorn's, and next as Watchorn and Perkins; on the death of Mr. Watchorn, as John Perkins and Co., and then as Perkins and Nephew. On the retirement of Messrs. Perkins and Nephew, about 1882, the business was bought by Messrs. White and

Walker, who carried on the partnership for several years. Then Mr. Noel White took over the drapery department, and Mr. Robert Walker the grocery, the latter trading under the style of Robert



R. M GUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. J. R. WALKER.

Walker and Co. In 1895 Mr. White gave up business, and Mr. Walker negotiated for the taking over of a large portion of the adjoining front premises, but Mr. Walker's death taking place about this time, the arrangements were concluded thereafter. This addition makes the shop the largest in the grocery line in Hobart. The business is now conducted in the interests of the family of the late proprietor. The establishment enjoys the privilege of having supplied all the various Tasmanian governors in succession without intermission. In addition to their large general business, the firm holds a number of important English and Colonial agencies. They also manufacture from the Tasmanian-grown root a chicory that by its excellence has practically driven the imported article out of the market. The milling of pepper, ginger, rice, etc., enables the firm to guarantee these articles to be absolutely pure. The main store, it may be added, is situated in the best part of Liverpool Street, and has a frontage of 45 feet, by a depth of 151 feet, and there is a two storied brick and stone bulk store at the rear measuring 150 feet by 20 feet.

Messrs. LEO SUSMAN AND CO., Merchants and Importers, 78 Murray Street, Hobart. Established 1854. Telephone No. 118. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania Limited. Mr. Leo Susman, the founder of the firm, was born in the city of Hamburg, Germany, in 1832, and was educated there. Deciding to settle in one or other of the Australian colonies, Mr. Susman left Hamburg in the year 1853 for Sydney, which port he reached in the following year. After staying in the New South Wales capital for a few months, he crossed over to Tasmania, arriving in Hobart in due course, and the same year started in business as a wholesale and retail warehouseman in premises in Liverpool Street, at present occupied by Mr. W. M. Williams. The business was carried on there till 1867, and was then removed to the present premises in Murray Street, where it has been continued ever since, a period of thirty-one years. In 1893 Mr. Susman closed the retail trade, and now carries on an exclusively wholesale business. He was married in Hobart to Miss Lazarus of that city, and has a family of ten children. In 1897 he admitted into partnership his son, Mr. Maurice Susman, and the business is now carried on under the style of L. Susman and Co., Mr. Susman senior having the control of the correspondence and the financial branch of the business, and Mr. Maurice Susman undertaking the general management of the warehouse and the buying." There are two travellers representing the firm, constantly going through the colony, and twelve hands are employed in the warehouse. The firm imports and are indentors of every description of European and English



RUSE & BARNETT.

MR. L. SUSMAN.

and American merchandise, and they are agents for a number of important firms in the tobacco, eigar, watchmaking, and other lines. Mr. Susman senior

has not taken an active part in public matters, but he has devoted much time and money to the development of the mineral resources of the colony. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty-five years, and is P.D.G.M. of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. His mother lodge is the Tasmanian Union Lodge, No. 3. He was for twenty-five years chairman of the Tasmanian Masonic Benevolent Fund, for a number of years chairman of directors of the Masonic Hall Company, and Grand Treasurer of the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the Board of Benevolence, Hobart. Mr. Susman was made a Justice of the Peace in 1887. Mr. MAURICE SUSMAN was born at Hobart in 1869, and was

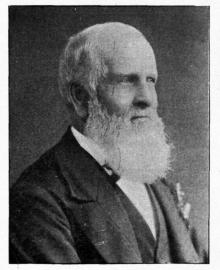


MR. M. SUSMAN.

educated at the High School and the Hutchins School, finishing his studies at Horton College. After leaving school he went into his father's business.

G. AND J. SALIER, Merchants and Warehousemen, Collins Street, Hobart. The senior member of this firm, Hon. Geo. Salier, M.L.C. -- established in 1840-was induced to come to Hobart by his brother, James, who had preceded him to the colony in the barque "James" in 1839. George arrived in the barque "Wave" with a consignment of goods, and opened his business at the premises now occupied by H. Cook and Son, and then removed in 1842 to the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets, where business was carried on till 1890. He took his brother James into partnership in 1842, who remained with him till his death, in 1892. His interest in the business was then purchased by James

Salier, who survived his brother two years, and subsequently the business was sold to Fred. J. Salier, J.P., second son of George, by whom it is now carried on.



HON. G. SALIER.

George Salier was at the time of his death a member of the Legislative Council, and had an active Parliamentary experience, having been a member of either House of Parliament for the city for twenty-six years, and



MR. J. E. SALIER.

was also an old and respected Justice of the Peace for some thirty years. For many years he took an active part in the whaling and shipping interest, and at one time owned a fleet of whalers, and was always willing to use his influence in promoting the progress of the colony,

and no one was better known in the city for his charity and charming personality. He was also connected with several financial institutions. James E. Salier, his brother, was also connected with church and charitable institutions, and was at one time sent by his brother, George, to San Francisco, when the gold fever broke out, with cargoes of wooden houses, and made a successful venture. He left no family. The two brothers were sons of a Congregational minister, of London.

Messrs. FERGUSON AND CO., Merchants and Importers, 70 Collins Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 14; P.O. box 134. Bankers, The Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited.



MR. W. L. SANSOM.

This business was started as a wholesale and retail wine and spirit store in Liverpool Street, by the late Mr. William Ferguson, who afterwards had associated with him Mr. William McRorie. A few years later Mr. McRorie withdrew, and started as a wholesale wine and spirit and grain merchant, and Mr. Ferguson conducted the business alone. Some twenty-two years ago he took premises at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, and relinquishing the retail side, carried on an exclusively wholesale business. Five years later he was joined by his nephew, Mr. William Ferguson, jun., under the style of Ferguson and Company, and they continued together for ten years, during which they purchased the business of Mr. William McRorie, already referred to, and also that of Huybers and Company, wine and spirit and general merchants, thus combining in one three of the oldest and best-known firms in this line in the colony. On the retirement of Mr. William Ferguson, jun., about 1891, Mr. Ferguson was joined by his son, Mr. James H. Ferguson, Mr. Walter



R. McGough.

HOBART.

Leslie Sansom, and Mr. Robert Mr. Ferguson died in McGough. February, 1895; and some eighteen months later, Mr. J. H. Ferguson retired, leaving Mr. Sansom and Mr. McGough, who now constitute the firm. In 1884, the need of more accommodation, owing to the increasing business, was so great, that the present premises in Collins Street were secured and occupied the same year. In connection therewith, the A.M.P. Society specially built cellars under their then new offices for the firm, and these have been held by them under lease ever since. The extra accommodation obtained by the removal was considerable, but in the course of time even this was found inadequate, and another story was added to the ware-house by the firm as now constituted. This makes the building of three stories, and provides a large amount of additional floor space, extending, as it does, the full length of the extra story; but this is none too great for the wants of the business. In connection with their fine cellars, the firm have a large private bond, which was the first established in the colony; and it has proved of such great convenience and been utilised so largely that the accommodation, already extensive in this direction, will shortly have to be largely increased in order to meet the demands made upon it. In the warehouse is carried a large stock of high-class wines and spirits, ales, and general merchandise, viz., teas, sugars, and general oilmen's stores, in great

variety, besides kerosene and other oils. wire nails, paints, white lead, window glass, etc.; and in Murray Street, where the firm still continue the grain and produce business, purchased as before stated, they do a large trade in the exportation of hops, rabbit skins, etc. Messrs. Ferguson and Co. have the following principal agencies:-McEwan's Pale India Ale, "Globe" brand; Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited, Ale and Stout (bulk); E. and J. Burke, Limited, Guinness's Stout and Three Star Irish Whisky; The Distillers Company, Limited, D.C.L. Whisky, Dry Gin; John Dewar and Son's Special Whisky; James Ainslie and Co.'s Scotch Whisky; Bisquit, Bubouché and Co.'s Brandy; James Prunier and Co.'s Brandy: Lemon, Hart and Son's Rum; Offley, Forrester and Co.'s Port Wines; B. Seppelt's South Australian Wines; Birmingham Vinegar Brewery Company, Limited; Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce, Pickles, etc.; John Gray and Company, Limited, Pure Confectionery; Watson and McGill's Tobaccoes, "Black Swan," "Two Wollers," "Triumph," etc. Mr. WALTER L. SANSOM is a native of Hobart, born in 1863, and was educated at the City School. After leaving school he studied law under the present Chief Justice Dodds for four years, but in 1879 he left the law to enter the employment of Ferguson and Company, as a junior, and passed through the various grades until he became senior partner in the firm in 1891. Mr. Sansom joined the Tasmanian Volunteer Rifle Regiment in 1878, remained a member some five or six years, and then passed into the Reserve Force, of which he was a member for some two years, until it was disbanded. On the formation of the Sandy Bay Company of the 1st Battalion Tasmanian Infantry, about eight months ago, Mr. Sansom was commissioned a lieutenant, and he retains that position. He is a Justice of the Peace. Mr. ROBERT McGOUGH was born in Dundee, Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1843, and educated partly in Scotland and partly in Tasmania, to which colony he came with his parents in 1855. He was for some years engaged in the grocery business, to which he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Joseph Okines, of Hobart, but afterwards followed mining pursuits, and was one of the first engaged in alluvial gold mining in the Fingal district, as well as one of the pioneers of the tin mining industry in the George's Bay district. After some fourteen years of life on the gold and tin fields, Mr. McGough joined the late firm of Messrs. Huybers and Company as traveller, and when they were bought out by Messrs,

Ferguson and Company, Mr. McGough went over with them. Two years later he was taken into partnership, and has been a member of the firm of Ferguson and Company ever since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. McGough was married firstly in 1865, to the second daughter of Mr. William Webb, of Blackmarsh, who died in 1882; and secondly in 1885, to the only daughter of Mr. Vivian Wyndham Gwyer, late of Bristol, England.

MACFARLANE BROTHERS AND CO. (James and John Macfarlane), General Merchants and Steam Shipping Agents, Macquarie Street, Hobart. This well-known firm began operations in Hobart in 1870, taking over the business of the late Mr. Askin Morison, the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. Messrs. Macfarlane Bros. and Co. are the leading shipping firm in the colony, and are agents for the Orient Steam Navigation Company, the New Zealand Shipping Company, the Adelaide Steamship Company, and, in conjunction with Messrs. Crosby and Co., also agents for F. Green and Company's lines of steamers and sailing vessels. They have been large ship owners, and still hold considerable interests in the mercantile marine. In the olden days of the colony the firm imported sugar largely from the Mauritius, but now they confine their attention solely to the Australian production, and are agents here for the Colonial Sugar



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. JAMES MACFARLANE.

Refining Company. They likewise represent the North Queensland Insurance Company, and the Royal Insurance Company in Hobart, and have

the agencies of Jeyes' Chemical Disinfectant, F. Symington and Co.'s coffee essences, the Milner Safe Company, Allan Whyte and Co.'s flexible steel wire ropes and mining gear, the Harangi Rice Mills (Japan), and Thomas Houston's Electrical Tramways. The firm are also buyers of silver lead and other ores, and make advances thereon. Mr. JAMES MACFARLANE is a native of Glasgow, Scotland. After leaving school he entered the establishment of Redfern, Alexander and Company, shipowners and merchants of London, with whom he remained for eight years and learned the business, and then came to Tasmania in 1870. He was chairman of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce for some years: is a territorial magistrate, and viceconsul for Sweden and Norway. He has on several occasions been solicited to enter political life, but has always declined. He was the promoter, and is the president of the Newlands Golf Club, and is a great admirer of the sport, the links being formed on his estate, one of the finest residential properties in the neighbourhood. Mr. Macfarlane spent a considerable portion of his earlier career in England and on the continent, and is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the Royal Colonial Institute. Mr. JOHN MACFARLANE, JP., is, like his brother, a native of Glasgow, was trained in the same establishment, and both came to Tasmania together in 1870. Both have had thirty-seven years' practical experience of their business. Mr. John is a magistrate of the territory, is vice-consul for Denmark, a local director of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, a trustee of the Hobart Savings Bank, ex-president and on the Board of Management of the Y.M.C.A., was instrumental in starting the Sailors' Rest, and is chairman of the committee of that institution, is chairman of the committee of the Boys' Training School, honorary secretary to the Girls' Training School, chairman of the Ragged School Association, vicepresident of the Hobart Branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, a member of the Temperance Alliance, an elder of the Chalmers' (Presbyterian) Church, and honorary secretary of the Boys' Home.

HOBART FREEZING CO., Mr. Frederick Pender, proprietor, Lower Macquarie Street, Hobart. This business was established in February, 1897, in the Market Buildings. The premises of the company are 300 feet in length,

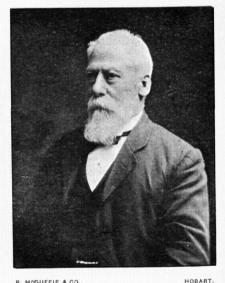
with a depth of about 30 feet, and the building is of stone. The system adopted is the "ammonia compression, direct expansion." The company manufacture ice for general consumption, and also use it in packing fish, a business which is carried on in an extensive manner. There are also cool chambers for the storage of dairy produce, butchers' meat, etc. These are the only works of the kind in Southern Tasmania, and are one of the features of Hobart. The

frontage to Elizabeth Street. The front stores are used for the display of stock and the general retail trade, and here are carried cutlery, electroplated ware, guns, ammunition, sporting requisites, etc., as well as household furnishing goods. Next to these are the open bulk stores. In the rear is a large warehouse, 120 feet by 18 feet, in which bulk hardware is stored; also a long iron yard, 90 feet by 92 feet, covered, in which is stored



company is doing an extensive and increasing business, the rapid expansion of the export of fish to adjacent colonies fully justifying Mr. Pender in erecting these works. Mr. Frederick Pender was born in Hobart in 1859, and is a son of the late Mr. Frederick Pender, who was also a native of the colony, and whose father was one of the earliest settlers in the capital. The latter received a grant of land from the Imperial Government at what was known as the Commissariat Wharf. Frederick Pender was educated at the Derwent School, and after leaving took the weighbridge located on the Commissariat Wharf, which had been formerly carried on by his father. This he retained until it was purchased from him by the Government some four years ago. Mr. Pender has been connected with the fish trade in Hobart for the past twenty years, and his knowledge of the business induced him to start these freezing works, principally for the export of fish.

Mr. CHARLES DAVIS. Wholesale and Retail Hardware Merchant, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. This business was first established in 1847 by Messrs. Davis and Semple, who opened in a very small way in Bathurst Street. as tinsmiths and coppersmiths, and did all their own work. Some twenty-five years later Mr. Davis purchased his partner's interest, and has since carried on the business alone. In April, 1862. the business was removed to Elizabeth Street, and since that time has increased largely each year until now it has reached an enormous size, as may be judged from the fact that in order to supply the wants of his customers, stock valued at over £60,000 has to be carried. The premises have a good large quantities of iron fittings, iron pipes, etc., the upper portion being used for what is known as black ironmongery. There is also a large store, 90 feet by 20 feet, devoted to oils, paints, colours, paperhangings, etc., and adjoining this is the plumbing department, where all kinds of plumbing work, tank manufacturing, etc., are executed. Upstairs is the tinsmith's shop, which is complete at every point, and worthy of a detailed description. Then comes the painting department, where the manufactures are painted. There is also a department for the manufacture of baths, lamps, etc. Further still in the rear is another

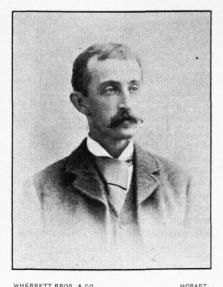


R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. C. DAVIS.

large warehouse where hardware bulk stock is stored, and an inspection of this building reveals immense quantities of registered grates, patent kitcheners,

pumps, baths, mantels, bedsteads, etc. To sum up, Mr. Davis carries an enormous stock of all the necessaries of a first-class ironmongery establishment. Mr. Charles Davis was born in London in 1824, and was employed in his father's business of carriage lamp maker until emigrating to Tasmania in 1842. On arriving in Hobart, he was employed in a tinsmith's business until he started for himself in 1847. He has now the oldest establishment of the kind in the city. Mr. Davis is assisted by his two sons (Mr. Charles Davis, junr., and Mr. Alfred Davis) in the management of the business. He is a large property owner, and an all-round successful man.

Mr. ERNEST DICKINSON. Wool and Skin Merchant, Old Wharf, Hobart. This business was established six years ago by Mr. Dickinson, who exports principally to intercolonial markets. He is a purchaser of wool, sheepskins, hides, and furskins, with agents at Launceston. Mr. Dickinson was born in Hobart in 1863, and is the second son of the late Mr. Percy Dickinson, who was for many years connected with the wool trade in Launceston, and afterwards registrar of mines and J.P. at Gladstone. Mr. Dickinson was educated at Officer College, Hobart, and after leaving school had some experience with his father at wool scouring. He then crossed over to Sydney, and accepted the managership of the Brisbane Grove Wool Scouring Works,



WHERRETT BROS. & CO.,
MR. E. DICKINSON.

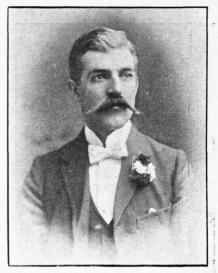
Goulburn, a position he occupied for a period of six years. He then took charge of the Queanbeyan Woollen Manufacturing Company's Works, but his health failing he came back to Hobart and started the present business. He has been all his life in the trade, having followed it almost from his infancy; and his knowledge and experience have been put to such good use that he is now the principal wool buyer in the colony. Mr. Dickinson devotes all his time to the business.

Messrs. H. YOUNG AND CO., Cresswell House, Commission Agents and Seedsmen, Murray Street, Hobart Established 1856. This business was founded in 1856 by Mr. C. F. Cresswell. Mr. H. YOUNG, the senior partner, is a native of Brighton, England, and arrived in Tasmania in 1859, when only nine years of age. Educated at Mr. Ireland's school, he afterwards went to Victoria, where he remained for fourteen years,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART MR. H. YOUNG.

and then returned to Hobart. About 1880 he joined the staff of Messrs. Webster and Son, with whom he remained for eleven years, and was subsequently for two years with Messrs. Alexander McGregor and Co., as salesmen. He then purchased the produce business of that firm, and entered on the present venture. The firm are dealers in seeds, general produce of all kinds, dairy produce, and are the largest importers of fruit trees in the colony, getting their supply principally from Victoria. They also export large quantities of fruit, principally to New South Wales, chaff, oats, etc. Mr. Young is a Mason and Mark Master Mason, and a member of other friendly societies. He has been treasurer for fourteen years of the Royal Rose of Tasmania Lodge. M.U., A.O.O.F., and has been through all the chairs of the Druids, assisting also in establishing the District Grand Lodge of Tasmania; and is still a trustee of the Oak Branch Lodge of Druids. Mr. ARTHUR HENRY



MR. A. H. PEARCE.

HOBART.

PEARCE, partner in the firm of Henry Young and Co., is the eldest son of Mr. John Pearce, a prominent citizen of Hobart, who was born at New Town, and was one of the earliest settlers in that suburb. Mr. A. H. Pearce was also born at New Town in 1874, and received his education at Christ's College, Hobart. After leaving school he was for some years in the service of the V.D.L. Bank; and in 1892 went to South Africa, and was engaged in various callings there till 1895, when he returned to Tasmania and joined Mr. Young. The firm has since that date been carried on under the style of H. Young and Co.

JAMES WHITESIDES AND SON, Furnishing Warehousemen, 42-44 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 153. The late James Whitesides, the founder of this business (the principal in town), arrived in Tasmania in the early thirties in the ship "Lindsay," after a voyage of seven months. He was a native of Sligo, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1803, and with many other enterprising settlers determined to make his home there. It was no easy matter in those early days to make a living, as mechanics had to contend with prison labour, but after many years of patient toil he made for himself a name and reputation which has remained to the house that he founded to the present day. In 1859

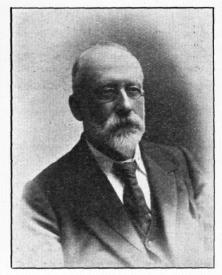
his son Thomas (better known as Tom Whitesides) joined him, and the new firm, James Whitesides and Son, carried on the business of a general furnishing establishment, as manufacturers and importers. At the great Exhibition of



C. WHERRETT & CO.,

LATE MR. J. WHITESIDES.

1851 James Whitesides obtained a gold medal, and at the Tasmanian International Exhibition, 1894-95, the firm obtained five gold medals, special first class for their exhibits. Whitesides and Son's court took up five large bays at the Tasmanian

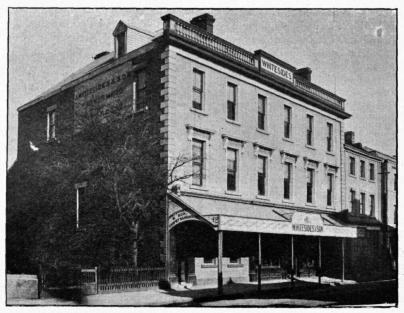


R. M GUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. T. WHITESIDES.

International Exhibition, 1894-95, and had a magnificent show, this being in fact one of the features of the manufacturing industry of the colony. James

Whitesides always took a very keen interest in politics, and was early associated in the anti-transportation league, remaining a true and loyal supporter of the party with which he was then identified to the end of his life. In politics, as in business, he was ever known on the side of what he considered right, and his unswerving integrity gained for him the reputation of being a man of his word, one who always had "the courage of his opinions," and nothing would influence him to do either a dishonest or dishonourable thing. It was ever his boast that in matters of politics no one troubled him, because he made no secret of his opinions, and whether by open voting or by the ballot, it was never in doubt as to which way he would vote. He never aspired to any public position, but determined to carry on the business on the same lines so successfully introduced by their father. Mr. Tom Whitesides is a member of the Hospital Board, a director of the D. and T. Insurance Co., and takes a deep interest in all charitable affairs. He was married in 1892 to Miss Hawkins, daughter of the late Mr. Hawkins, a resident of the Huon and a J.P., and has a family of two sons. On the occasion of the visit of the first All England Eleven to the colonies Mr. T. Whitesides made the top score of all the colonies against them, and his interest in cricket has continued unabated ever since. He is a vice-president of the S. T. C. Association. In addition to the other honours secured by this firm they were appointed in the year 1868 cabinet makers to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.



JAMES WHITESIDES AND SON'S PREMISES.

devoted himself almost exclusively to his business, paying that close attention to all its details which enabled him to gain for his manufactures the very best name. With the Mechanics' Institute which flourished in Hobart he was closely identified, remaining a staunch supporter of that institution until, through the withdrawal of the Government subsidy, it was finally closed. At the age of eighty-seven he died, after having, by a career of spotless integrity and high moral rectitude, left to his successors an example which they are endeavouring to follow. The firm still remains as James Whitesides and Son, and is continued by his son Thomas, who is ably assisted by his two brothers, William and Joseph (all natives of Tasmania), who are

WILLIAM MICAH WILLIAMS, Family Draper and Importer, Federal House, No. 105 Liverpool Street, and of "Semper Idem," Liverpool Street, Hobart. Telephone 121; P.O. box 83. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited; London House, 2 Aldermanbury Postern, London, E.C. Also buying agents in Melbourne and Sydney. The premises have a frontage of 60 feet by 90 feet, are of three stories, and constructed of brick. The accommodation provided includes the shop, workrooms, warehouse rooms, and spacious showrooms, the latter principally for ladies. The firm are specialists in kid gloves, of which they carry the largest stock in the city, and they are also noted for their high-class dressmaking and millinery, in which departments they have a very large and efficient staff. The business was established in 1880. Mr. Williams, who has been a J.P. since 1891, is Tasmanian born, having first seen the light at New Norfolk. He was edu-



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. W. M. WILLIAMS.

cated at a private boarding school (Mr. W. B. Berrett's Clifton House in New Norfolk), and after completing his education went on to a station to learn sheep-farming. Finding the occupation uncongenial, he went to Hobart and entered the establishment of Messrs. A. Mather and Co. (then R. A. Mather), where he remained for about a year or so, and then started a small business in Liverpool Street. In 1885 he saw an opportunity of increasing his business, and he accordingly removed to the present premises at Federal House in Liverpool Street, and from that time he has had a successful career. He now employs about forty-five hands, and enjoys the support of a large section of the citizens of Hobart. He has not taken an active part in public affairs, but has been closely identified with church matters and social functions. He is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church, and has occupied all the positions connected therewith that a layman can fill. He is an ex officio member of the Victorian and Tasmanian Wesleyan Conference by virtue of his being treasurer of the Wesleyan Foreign Missions. Mr. Williams was first president of the Tasmanian Christian Endeavour Union, and also president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is superintendent of the Melville Street Sunday School. Mr. Williams was married in 1874 to Miss

Hoggins, daughter of the late Mr. John Hoggins, a well-known citizen of Hobart, and has a family of two daughters.

Mr. JOHN AYTON, General Furnishing Warehouse, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. The departments include iron and brass bedsteads, hair and wool mattresses, carpets and hearth rugs, coir and china mattings, wool and other mats, window poles, curtains, cedar and huon pine wardrobes, cane and other chairs, English and Italian walnut furniture, drawingroom suites in great variety, pianofortes and harmoniums, pier and toilet glasses, etc., etc. This business was established in 1874 by the late Mr. John Ayton, and is (with Whitesides') the principal in the city. The premises have a frontage of 33 feet by a depth of 60 feet, and are of three



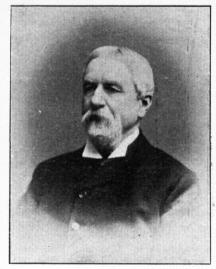
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

LATE MR. J. AYTON.

stories. There are the furniture warehouse and showrooms on the ground floor, and three showrooms upstairs, all fully stocked with furniture of the most varied description and highest class. The variety and extent of the business done by the firm is indicated by the fact that they undertake to furnish houses from £50 to £1000. They are direct importers, and apart from their Hobart connection do a large country trade. The late Mr. John Ayton was born at Islington, London, and served his apprenticeship as a salesman to a furnishing warehouse in the world's metropolis. He was in business for some years on his own account in London, and in 1858 came out to Hobart by the ship "Derwentwater." For some years he carried on business as an agent, etc.,

and then, in 1874, entered upon the undertaking which has developed into such a large and flourishing furniture warehouse. Mr. Ayton died in 1894, and the business has been carried on by Mrs. Ayton. He was married in 1859 to Miss Redford, of "Mayfield House," New Town.

The Hon. GEORGE PARKER FITZGERALD, a member of the Executive Council, and a liquidator of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, is a son of the late Mr. James Fitzgerald. who was for many years superintendent of the Hobart Hospital. Born in Hobart in 1843, he was educated at the Hutchins School, and at the age of nineteen went to Sydney, where he engaged with Messrs. Farmer and Co., of Pitt Street, and ultimately became a partner in the firm. Owing to his inability to stand the climate, however, Mr. Fitzgerald retired from the firm in 1882, and returned to Tasmania, opening at Hobart an agency for the firm of Robert Gray, Son and Co., of Sydney. He became a partner with Mr. Gray in the Hobart business, and ultimately sole proprietor. When it was first started the business was wholesale only, but in 1892 the wholesale business was discontinued, and a retail trade on purely cash lines substituted, the success of which has been great. There are branches of the establishment at Zeehan and Queenstown. On the 24th June, 1886, Mr. Fitzgerald was elected one of the members for West Hobart in the



HON. G. P. FITZGERALD.

House of Assembly, and was a member of Sir P. O. Fysh's Ministry without office in 1888. He was a magistrate of the territory, but resigned the office when he joined the Government. He has taken a great interest in technical education, and the Technical School was built through his personal exertions. On Sir P. O. Fysh accepting the Agent-

evident that more room would be required, and so the next move was the purchase of the old-established tobacconist, fancy goods, and hairdressing establishment of Messrs.



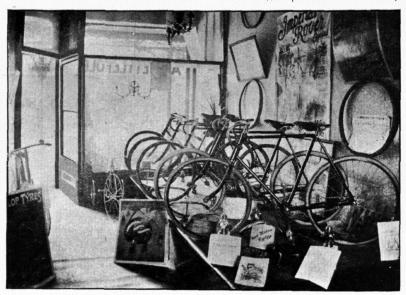
A. J. NETTLEFOLD'S PREMISES.

Generalship in 1898, Mr. Fitzgerald was urged to re-enter public life, but he declined to comply with the request, as his private affairs prevent him doing so. He is a director of the Cascade Brewery Company. Mr. Fitzgerald was married first in 1864 to Miss Cooper, of Sydney, who died in May, 1882, leaving five children; and secondly, in August, 1883, to Miss Lovett, of Hobart, by whom he has a family of three children.

NETTLEFOLD'S SUPPLY STORES, 58, 60, and 62 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone 386. Upon this page is depicted in the illustration one of those concerns that are alike a credit to any colony and to the owner. This refers to the establishments of which Mr. A. J. Nettlefold is proprietor. Mr. Nettlefold's establishments are. like himself, very young. Starting as he did barely three years ago with very little capital but brains, he has during that time succeeded in placing these trades in the foremost rank in Tasmania. The first effort of Mr. Nettlefold was at No. 60 Liverpool Street, where he opened atailoring business in half of the shop previously occupied by Mr. S. Lawrence. This was followed by the speedy addition of the mercery department. These grew at such a rapid rate that it was soon

Francis Bros. This was purchased with the view of moving the tailoring and mercery therein, but Mr. Nettlefold found this business to be such a good one, and so capable of expansion that he decided to retain it and obtain

way, is now occupied by the bicycle department. Thus the whole has culminated in the imposing pile of buildings depicted on this page. After purchasing the tobacconist's business, the great possibilities of the wholesale trade forced itself upon Mr. Nettlefold, and with this end in view he has appointed a reputable firm of English buyers (who control the purchasing arrangements of some of the largest firms in Australia), to superintend his English and foreign buying arrangements. They have already secured the sole agency for the colony for the celebrated BBB pipes, and La Armada This firm are also in treaty cigars. with other valuable agencies, and there is good augury of its future success. The latest addition to Mr. Nettlefold's establishments has been the purchase of Mr. George Smith's (the well-known hat and cap manufacturer) good-will, plant, etc. The services of Mr. Smith have also been secured to manage this department, so that, by this enterprise, Mr. Nettlefold offers his customers the advantage of all leading intercolonial houses-that of having "your hat ironed while you wait." Mr. Nettlefold, whose motto is "progress," has lately started umbrella manufacturing and repairing, so that, taking the whole into consideration, he may proudly claim to have one of the most efficiently appointed establishments in the colony. Included in the improvements of the hairdressing department is a complete

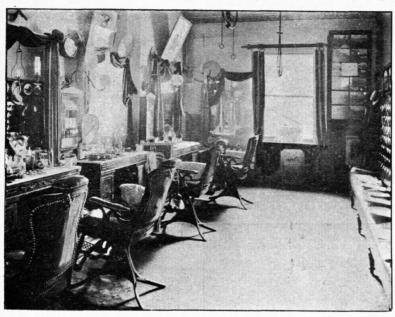


A. J. NETTLEFOLD'S CYCLE SHOP.

other premises for the tailoring department. This was accomplished by securing the premises on the other side of the original shop, which, by the

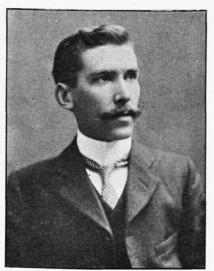
set of hot and cold baths, plunge, shower, etc., also a separate room for ladies' hairdressing, etc., all of which have proved a great advantage to the public, and been largely availed of. The tailoring and mercery departments are presided over by Mr. Nettlefold himself, whose valuable experience enables him to place this department upon a

etc., and have the agency of the best make of English machines, including "Imperial," "Rovers," Royal Enfields," "New Hudson," and "Red Birds;" added to this there is always kept on



A. J. NETTLEFOLD'S HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

a very high footing. The shop is a very handsome one, and fully stocked with new and very choice goods, and it presents a very busy appearance, the work-rooms being well filled with hands, working often night and day; this



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART MR. A. J. NETTLEFOLD.

happy result being achieved by unceasing energy, coupled with the policy of "economy combined with excellence." The firm also deal in bicycle sundries, hand a most complete stock of accessories and novelties.

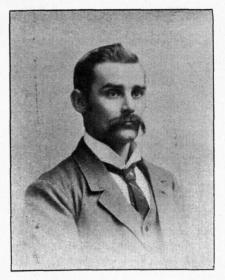
Messrs. JOHN BAILY AND CO., General Merchants, Liverpool Street, Hobart. Mr. John Baily, the proprietor of the business, was born at Windsor, near London, in 1837, and came to the colony with his father, Mr. John Richard Baily, in July, 1843. The latter came out as land steward to Bishop Nixon, and afterwards carried on a mercantile business at the Huon. Mr. John Baily was educated at Hobart, and leaving school at the age of twelve years entered the stationery and bookbinding business. This he followed for only a short time, and then took up the drapery business, of which he acquired a thorough knowledge, at the same time learning the grovery business. In 1860 he started a general store at the Huon, but in 1862 he sold his business and went to England, where he spent twelve months, and during that time gained a wider knowledge of commercial life. On his return to Hobart he entered the employment of Messrs. G. and J. Salier, merchants, and remained with them for eight years. In 1871 he again went to England, and on his return, in 1872, started his present business, which carries a large stock of groceries and drapery. The premises, which are situated in Liverpool Street, consist of three stores, with cellars afford-

ing a large area for the storage of goods. The upstairs portion is devoted to drapery, while the lower is utilised for the goods embraced in the category of groceries, oilmen's stores, etc. There is also a large bulk store, where, as the name implies, the goods are stored until "broken" for distribution among clients in various parts of the island, particularly in the south, with which a large business is done. There are twelve hands employed in the warehouse. Mr. Baily has always taken a very active part in local manufactures, and for ten years was a partner in the Kensington Hat Factory. The woollen industries have had his warmest support, and for the past twenty-five years he has represented the Waverley Woollen Mills, largely assisting in its development from its earliest start. Mr. Baily has also taken an active part in public affairs, and, in 1889, was elected an alderman of the Hobart Municipal Council, the duties of which he discharged for the customary three years, and then retired, refusing nomination a second time on account of the demands of his business upon his He has been a member of the committee of management of the General Hospital for some ten or twelve years, and is a member of the executive committee of the Benevolent Society of Hobart. He has been connected with the Davey Street Congregational Church for very many years; and for thirty years has been associated with the Sunday School as secretary and teacher.



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

He also takes a great interest in the annual gathering of the Sunday Schools held on the Sunday before Christmas, Messrs. LESTER BROTHERS, Grocers and Tea Dealers, "Tasmanian Teapot," 109 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Proprietors, Messrs. William John Lester and Joseph Alexander Lester.



MR. W. J. LESTER.

Bankers, Union Bank. Telephone No. 327. This is one of the oldest established grocer's and tea dealer's establishments in Tasmania, having been founded thirty years ago by the late Mr. Okines, who carried it on successfully for about a quarter of a century. Mr. William John Lester served his



R. McGuffie & CO., Hobart. $Mr.\ J.\ A.\ Lester.$

apprenticeship with Mr. Okines, having become associated with him in 1882. On the death of the original proprietor, ten years later, Messrs. Lester Brothers successfully negotiated for the purchase of the business; Mr. Joseph Alexander Lester having joined his brother. They both hail from Carlton, where Mr. Lester, sen., was engaged as a farmer. Mr. W. J. Lester is a member of the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows. The firm conducts a large business in teas; but the scope of their operations extends to almost all kinds of family groceries. Five hands are continuously employed.

Mr. JAMES McKEAN, 79 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, Boot Manufacturer and Importer. This business is one of the largest retailing establishments in the city, carrying a very large assortment of all descriptions of boots and shoes, one very special feature being the splendid assortment of colonial goods, though a very large stock of English and American makes are always kept in stock. The



MR. J. MCKEAN.

assortment is one of the very best. A large business is also done in ordered work and repairing, all of which are done on the premises. Mr. McKean has the great advantage of being a practical man. After being apprenticed to the trade he worked some ten years in various factories, and has therefore attained a thorough knowledge of the trade, which has been a great help to him in making the business a success.

Messrs. G. LEITCH AND CO., Boot Importers and Manufacturers, 77 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Established 1886. The present business of Messrs. Leitch and Co.'s was purchased from Mrs. R. C. Hutchison in 1893 by the mother of the present proprietors, and having been secured as a good going concern in the first place, it has kept up its reputation ever since, and increased its trade returns yearly. Mrs. Leitch passed over to the majority some four years ago, devising the business to her two



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. G. LEITCH.

HOBART.

sons, Messrs. Gilbert and Robert Leitch, the last named being then in his minority. It consequently devolved upon Mr. Gilbert Leitch to act as general manager to the firm, a task which he has proved himself thoroughly capable of performing. Six months ago Mr. Robert Leitch came of age, and the business was then



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. R. LEITCH.

HOBART

handed over to the legatees, with the result that the pendulum of business has been, if possible, more correctly regulated. The trade from the start has been cos-

mopolitan, the object of the firm being to keep goods that satisfy the most humble on the one hand and those fastidiously inclined on the other. Cheapness, combined with superiority and a desire to sell at small profits, are the cardinal points of the firm, and account for the success which has attended their labours. Mr. GILBERT LEITCH, who, as previously mentioned, conducted the business until his brother's majority, was born in 1872 in Hobart, and educated at the Central State School and Trinity Hill School, Hobart. On completing his studies he entered upon a thorough course of commercial training in leading retail business establishments in the city, with the result that upon his mother purchasing the present business he was competent, though not twenty-one years of age, to accept the responsibility of management. This determination of will and business capacity have been rewarded by his now being the senior partner of a daily growing concern. Notwithstanding the turmoil of business, Mr. Gilbert Leitch has taken an active interest in social, literary, and benefit societies. He is now secretary of the Tasmanian Caledonian Society, and is an ex-president of the Australian Natives' Association. He has been an active supporter of cycling, and has always taken a deep interest in all forms of outdoor sport. Mr. ROBERT LEITCH was born in 1878, and pursued his scholastic studies with his brother. On leaving school he showed a disposition for engineering: but this he abandoned after a year or two to enter the boot business with his brother, and from that time on has proved an active, industrious, painstaking member of the firm.

J. N. POOL, Manufacturer and Importer, "The Boot Palace," 91 and 148 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia. Established 1887. This is another of the many Hobart businesses which have advanced with rapid strides from its inception. Mr. Pool first commenced business in a moderate way in Bathurst Street. It was soon found necessary to secure a larger and more central position in the city, and the proprietor removed to 148 Liverpool Street. Some six years ago he opened another establishment at 91 Liverpool Street, now known as "The Boot Palace." Mr. Pool has had no reason to regret his enterprise, as business in all departments of the trade has steadily grown with the advance of the times, until now he has about forty hands continuously employed. Although a manufacturer on a fairly large scale,

Mr. Pool retails the entire output himself. He has a very large circle of custom extending to all parts of the colony. Mr. Pool is a native of Tasmania, having been born at Longford in 1855. After receiving a thorough scholastic training in Hobart he was apprenticed to the boot trade with the late Mr. Gorney, in whose employ he remained for eighteen years, eventually working himself to the position of foreman. He then started the above business. Mr. Pool has been twice married, his present wife being a daughter of Mr. T. Hewitt, late of H.M. Customs Department. He is a patron of all sports, and a supporter of the turf.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.
MR. J. N. POOL.

Messrs. H. J. MARSH AND CO., Ironmongers and Importers, Murray Street, Hobart. Bankers, Union Bank. Established about 1850. Telephone No. 81. This is one of the largest hardware and general furnishing establishments in the city, having been founded by the late Mr. H. J. Marsh in an unpretentious manner, and gradually growing to its present dimensions. The premises have a frontage of forty feet on Murray Street, one of the prominent streets, with a depth of 120 feet partly fronting on Collins Street, where is the entry to the manufacturing departments. Besides the main shop, there are two magnificent showrooms, lighted at night by electricity. They are beautifully stocked with articles of luxury and art, including hundreds of novelties of British and American manufacture. Large upright glass show cases are filled with electrosilver plate and cutlery, specially good value being given in electro-silver wares, heavily plated on hard nickel-silver, and

fitted to stand the rough usage sometimes bestowed on such goods by servants. There is a splendid display of china, crockery, and glassware of all kinds, including a large assortment of tea and dinner sets. Table and dessert cutlery is made a specialty, beautiful sets of standard brands being fitted into wellseasoned oak chests. Messrs. Marsh and Co. have an excellent assortment of lamps, oils, wicks, glasses, and globes, and for the lighting of dwellings it would be hard indeed to find a more varied lot to choose from. The sportsman is also catered for, the firm having in stock the latest improvements in guns, ammunition, fishing rods, and tackle of every description. Messrs. Marsh and Co. do a considerable business in patent kitcheners (Flavel's and other makes), stoves, and cooking and heating apparatus. The tools department is an extensive one, an important branch being that for agricultural and mining tools and implements. Regarding all goods from abroad, the firm are their own importers, so that every article comes direct from the manufacturer to the purchaser, consequently can be sold at moderate prices. The chief business of the firm is in ironmongery and hardware, but they also deal in oils, paints, pitch, tar, rope, window glass, bar, rod, and sheet iron, steel, etc. Their trade extends over the greater part of Southern Tasmania. Special attention is given to the furnishing departments, and the arrangement of the showrooms (the main showrooms are on the ground floor) affords every facility for displaying and selling goods, the purchaser being spared the necessity of wandering through scattered premises. A good display of bedsteads, French and Parisian, wire mattresses and bedding is made; also fenders, fire irons and brasses, curbs and titles for grates and hearths. Enamelled culinary and household utensils are a specialty. The firm have workshops on the premises, manufacture numbers of corrugated iron tanks for the use of residents in districts having no water supply. Other articles for which there is a considerable demand are baths, chimney cowls, and all classes of tinware, etc., and all these are made on the premises. They are licensed plumbers under the Corporation and Gas Company, and authorised to deal with the gas and water pipes of the city. The firm, which employs altogether upwards of twentyfive hands, was, as previously stated, established about 1845 by the late Mr. H. J. Marsh, and it is now carried on by his son, Mr. C. H. V. Marsh, who, like his father, takes an interest in everything that tends to promote the political and social interests of the colony. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a liberal supporter of all educational and philanthropic institutions. The firm are highly respected as liberal minded citizens who have by their energy and sound business qualities drawn an exceptionally large trade around them.

Messrs. TEMPLEMAN AND O'BRIEN, Tailors and Outfitters, Hatters and Men's Mercers, the "Coliseum," 66 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone No. 365. This firm started business in the capital in 1897, their establishment—the "Coliseum"-being situated on the southern side of Liverpool Street. It is a threestory building, with a frontage of about 40 feet by a depth of about 80 feet. The interior is commodious and well arranged, and the shop one of the best lighted in the city. There are large double plate-glass windows, and the show from the pavement is most attractive, bespeaking at once good taste and enterprise on the part of the proprietors. The firm have succeeded beyond their expectations, employing over seventy hands. They do not confine their attention to gentlemen; they are ladies' costumiers also, and have always in stock a large assortment of the choicest and most fashionable fabrics suitable for tailor-made dresses. This department



MR. R. TEMPLEMAN.

is in charge of a thorough artist, and a perfect fit is guaranteed. The general stock of piece goods for gentlemen's wear is extensive, and imported direct

from the most noted English, Scotch, and foreign mills. The finest West of England cloths and tweeds are a specialty, and serges, corkscrews, and Venetians, and other superior woollen goods will be found in the latest patterns and of the best finish. The tailoring department is under the control of Mr. Robert Templeman, who has had large experience in Glasgow and Tasmania, and he is assisted by a first-class English cutter, who has been specially trained to civil and military work. Since starting business this young firm has succeeded in securing the contract for police clothing throughout the island, and for clothing the Cadet Battalion of the Tasmanian Rifle Regiment, which they did in the most satisfactory manner and in a very short space of time. In boys' and youths' clothing the firm do a considerable business, and they keep in stock a good supply of hard wearing material for this description of work. As hatters and mercers this firm stand facile princeps. They import from the first English manufacturers Paris silk hats, felts of every description and style, and have always a good assortment of superior and fashionable straws. At the mercery counter can be obtained the latest fashions in shirts, collars, cuffs, neckties, scarfs, gloves, handkerchiefs, and every article of gentlemen's wear, while they also keep a good stock of studs, links, and other fancy requisites of novel designs, and of the best quality. Messrs. Templeman and O'Brien have a grand stock of hosiery and gentlemen's garments of the best woollen that the English manufacturers or continental looms are capable of. For the winter season also they import a good selection of overcoats, waterproof clothing, rugs, umbrellas, and every article likely to promote the comfort of the traveller or pedestrian whose business renders it necessary to face unpropitious elements. The partners are Mr. Robert Templeman, a native of Glasgow, and Mr. William Wallace O'Brien, a native of Hobart. Mr. Templeman conducts the practical part of the business, and regulates the stock, while Mr. O'Brien gives his attention chiefly to the financial branch. Both are young men of intelligence, experience, and business ability, who having a new business to build up devote themselves to it, and are endowed with common-sense attributes, which will surely lead them to success. Both are men who thoroughly understand their business, and are conscientious as regards their responsibilities to their customers, and to those with whom they deal; and will put forth their best endeavours to merit public confidence. Like most

young men, they are supporters of every reasonable method of recreation, and readily fall in with every proposal to ensure the comfort and happiness of their numerous employees, with whom



MR. W. W. O'BRIEN.

HOBART.

they are deservedly popular. The "Coliseum" is already regarded as one of the leading tailoring establishments of the city.

Mr. JAMES STOCKER SCARR, Furnishing Ironmonger, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, and Brisbane and Charles Streets, Launceston, was born in the university town of Cambridge, England, in the year of the great exhibition, 1851. Was apprenticed in the "Pettycury" of the same town, and after living in Suffolk, Kent, and London, migrated on a through ticket from the latter city by the Blackwall liner, "Shannon," to Melbourne, thence per s.s. "Mangana" to Launceston in the year 1879. On reaching his destination the gold mining fever was raging at Lisle, at which township he found himself on the following day. After doing Lisle he spent some time on the eastern tin mines, and according to Government charts of that time leased several sections. Travelling through this district twenty years ago was very different from touring through the same country now -in those days it was decidedly rough, but this was compensated by the magnificent scenery passed through, which landscapes, together with the bush flowers and scented shrubs, only require to be known in order to bring Tasmania into prominence. In 1883 he went to England in the s.s. "Iberia," and returned by the s.s. "Garonne," and commenced business in Wellington Street, Launceston, in October of the same year, where he remained about two years, and then moved to the angle of Brisbane and Charles Streets. In 1894 he left this business in the capable management of Mr. G. H. Clearer, and opened a branch in Hobart, where in 1897 and



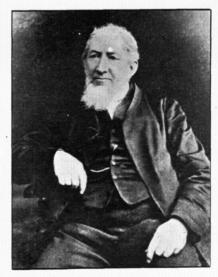
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. J. S. SCARR.

HOBART.

1898 he built the large and creditable shop which he now occupies, and in which it is a pleasure to all concerned to help to swell his ever increasing trade. The latest additions to the business is a china, glass and earthenware department, also a patent paperhanging which does not require trimming with the scissors. In excavating the sandstone to form the basement of the present shop an old well was discovered, which is supposed to have been one of those which supplied Hobart Town with water before the waterworks were constructed.

ANDREW MATHER AND CO., Importers and Family Drapers, 93, 93A, and 95 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 123. Frontage 76 feet, by a depth of 200 feet. The block has been leased by the firm for the past forty years. The business was past forty years. established in 1849 by the late Mr. Robert Andrew M. Mather, and carried on under that name until 1876, when he admitted his two sons, Robert and Thomas, into partnership, and the style was altered to Andrew Mather and Co. In 1884 Mr. Robert Andrew Mather died, having for a few years previously given up attention to business and devoted his time to philanthropic work. In 1894 Mr. Thomas Mather retired from active partnership, and the business

is now carried on by Mr. Robert Mather solely, and is having a very fair share of the patronage of the citizens of Hobart. Mr. Mather imports largely direct from English and Continental houses, and employs some seventy-six hands in the carrying out of the business. The late Mr. ROBERT ANDREW MATHER was born in 1815, in London. His father, who was a merchant in the city, married a daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Benson, and emigrated to Tasmania with his family in 1822, when the late Henry Hopkins and others came out. Mr. R. A. Mather followed mercantile pursuits till he founded the present business in 1849, and carried it on until 1876, when he took into partnership his two sons, Robert and Thomas. He was married in 1839 to Miss Pollard, daughter of Mr. Theo. Pollard, of Hobart, and had at the time of his death, which occurred in 1884, three sons and two daughters, all of whom are living at the present time. Mrs. Mather died in 1892. Mr. ROBERT MATHER, principal of the firm of A. Mather and Co, was born in 1847, and educated partly at the Friends' School, and then at Mr. H. M. Pike's scholastic establishment. When he had finished with school, he entered the employment of his father, going to Melbourne in 1871 for eighteen months, to gain experience in the trade, and on returning to Hobart he again entered the employment of his father, the late



R. McGuffie & CO., HOBART LATE MR. R. A. MATHER.

Robert Andrew Mather, and was admitted a partner in 1877. He now has the entire control of the business. Mr. Mather was married in 1874 to Miss Fisher, daughter of the late Captain William Fisher, of Hobart, and has a

family of eight children. He is a member of the committee of the Friends' High School, is one of the trustees of the Tasmanian Temperance Alliance, and took a great interest in the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, which is now defunct. Mr. Mather was made a J.P. in 1895.



LATE MR. J. B. MATHER.

J. B. MATHER AND SON, Merchant Tailors and Importers, Liverpool Street, Hobart.—The late Mr. JOSEPH BENSON MATHER, who died on the 17th May, 1890, at the age of seventy-six, was one of the oldest surviving colonists, having arrived in Tasmania in the year 1822. His father, Robert Mather, was of Scottish birth, and when a young man went to London, where he became a freeman of the city, and carried on business as a hosier. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Benson, one of the chief friends and fellow workers with John and Charles Wesley, and the author of a commentary on the Bible. Mr. Robert Mather, determining to settle in Tasmania, sold off his London business, and sailed with his wife and family in the barque "Hope" towards the end of the year 1821. The ship proved unseaworthy and had to put back to Ramsgate, and it was not till three months later that the Government provided another vessel, the barque "Heroine," to convey the passengers to their destination. The trip occupied eight months. On reaching Hobart, Mr. Mather built a store at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets, the first of any pretensions in Hobart, and with a varied assortment of goods, which he brought in the vessel with him, he

opened his establishment, known as "London House." Joseph, the eldest son, was eight years old when the family reached Hobart, and he received his education first at a school kept by a Mr. Stone, and afterwards from Mr. James Thompson. When his school days were over he joined his father in the business, and when the latter took up agricultural and pastoral pursuits on a 2500 acre grant at Ralph's Bay Neck, Joeeph had the principal care of the business. The farming experience was a failure; and owing to a conflict with the then Governor, Colonel Arthur, Mr. Robert Mather was so involved as to be compelled to wind up his affairs. Returning to Hobart in 1836, he started in partnership with his son Joseph, as a woollen draper and hosier in the premises in Liverpool Street, which have ever since been occupied by the firm. The business prospered, and all the old creditors were not only paid in full, but monies which had been subscribed by friends were fully refunded to them. About this time the family, who had belonged to the Wesleyan Church, joined the Society of Friends, and from that period Mr. J. B. Mather devoted the earnest labour of a long life to the service of that religious body. Of a retiring disposition, he did not take part in public affairs; but in spite of frequent ill health, he found opportunity to do a considerable amount of religious and benevolent work in an unobtrusive way, and to pay occasional visits to other colonies in connection with the religious work of the society he loved so well. In 1874 he took his son, Mr. J. Francis Mather, into partnership in the business, and from that time began gradually to withdraw from the active management, which he left to his son, and gave more time to benevolent work. He took a deep interest in the Bible Society, the Ragged School, and a training school for the reformation of young criminals (an institution of which he was secretary), and also in education. One of the founders of the Friends' High School. he was a member of the committee until he died. In fact, his whole life was spent in doing good, especially among the poor and friendless. Mr. Mather married in 1842 a daughter of the late Mr. Francis Cotton, of Swanport, and left four surviving children—one a son (Mr. J. F. Mather) and three daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. C. H. Robey, of Hobart, and another to Mr. William Benson, of "Grand View Grove," Upper Hawthorn, Victoria. Mr. JOSEPH FRANCIS MATHER, only son of the late Mr. Joseph Benson Mather, was born in Hobart

in 1844, and educated at the High School under the late Mr. J. M. Strongman, at a private school under Mr. Fredk. Mackie, and at the City School under Mr. H. M. Pike. On leaving school he was employed for some years in agricultural and pastoral pursuits at the Ellinthorp Hall Estate, near Ross, but afterwards joined his father, and soon after becoming a partner, in 1874 assumed the entire management of the business (men's mercers and merchant tailors), which from that date has been carried on under the style of J. B. Mather and Son. Mr. J. F. Mather was married in 1874 to a daughter of Captain Thomas Lidbetter, Bombay, India, but his wife died in 1876. Mr. Mather has been a prominent member of the committee of the Friends' High School, and has been secretary to the board of management since its inception in 1887. He is the corresponding secretary of the Society of Friends in Hobart, and also secretary to the local auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and is a member of several benevolent associations.

EDWARD CHANCELLOR, Wine, Spirit. Ale, Beer, and Tea Merchant, Tasmanian Pale Ale Stores, corner Davey and Murray Streets. Telephone 260. The late Mr. Edward Chancellor was born in Kensington, London, in 1826. He sailed for Tasmania in the ship. "Honduras," arriving in the year 1854. Pastoral pursuits



ANSON BROS., HOBAR
LATE MR. E. CHANCELLOR.

engaged his attention until 1871, when he removed to Hobart and founded the present business, which he carried on till his death, which took place a few months after he had completed the present handsome buildings in 1893. One of his sons, Mr. Sidney Chancellor, now manages the business, which is the only one of its kind in Tasmania, its operations



E. CHANCELLOR'S PREMISES.

being confined exclusively to private people. Mr. Chancellor enjoys a splendid reputation for good wines. etc., his ports and whiskies being almost as well known in the colonies as they are in Tasmania. He has lately taken up the agencies of the famous Coolalta wines from the Hunter River, New South Wales, and the Helidon Spa Waters from the natural springs in Queensland, admitted the best natural waters in Australia. In addition to this he stocks a splendid cider of local manufacture, and the public having taken to this very wholesome drink, the sales are increasing every week.

Mr. LESLIE N. MURDOCH, Cider and Soap and Candle Manufacturer, Fruitgrower and Exporter, "Murrayfield," Glenorchy. This business, which has now attained such large dimensions, was established fifty years ago by the late Mr. William Murray. He was in partnership with the late Mr. William Murdoch, as grocers, etc., in Hobart at the time; but this business was established and carried on solely by himself. He first opened a soap, candle, and starch factory. From the outset the public appreciated the manufactures of the firm, and they have continued to grow in favour ever since. At the great International Exhibition held in London in 1851, the soap, candles, and starch of the firm were awarded honorary mention by the jurors, and since that time they have been exhibited at Calcutta, Melbourne, and other cities with marked success, prizes being invariably awarded them, showing that the patronage bestowed by the public in using these products so largely, was fortified by the favourable opinion of the very best experts. The factory premises are extensive and well arranged, occupying several acres,

and the utmost care is taken to produce only the highest class of goods in each department. In 1887 the late Mr. William Murray was approached by the leading merchants of the city as to the



R. M. GUFFIE & CO.,
MR. L. N. MURDOCH.

manufacture of another quality soap to that made up till that time. The application was agreed to; and acting upon Mr. Leslie Murdoch's suggestion, it was decided to call it "Jubilee" soap, after the Queen's Jubilee. This soap has a larger sale in the southern part of the island than any other. Over a decade has passed since then, and the venture has turned out a pronounced success. There are three special kinds of soap turned out at this establishment - "Jubilee," "Murray's No. 1," and "Carbolic," besides "Murray's No. 2" and "Household." For several years the Governmant has accepted the tender of Mr. Leslie Murdoch for the supply of soap to all the public institutions, and as the soap has to undergo the ordeal of being tested, the quality has to be up to standard. The pots where the tallow is boiled are of unusal size, each holding eighteen tons. The fat is still converted into a liquid in the old-fashioned style, viz., by fire, and not by steam, and Mr. Murdoch asserts without fear of successful contradiction, that there are no pots of that character in the colonies, and perhaps in the world; and speaking as an expert, claims that they turn out the very best soap. The cider manufactured by Mr. Murdoch is of such a high quality that the consumption has increased by leaps and bounds, so that now it commands a market not only throughout Tasmania but in most of the leading centres of the mainland, especially in

New South Wales and Queensland. Experience in the apples to be used is the keystone to Mr. Murdoch's success in this direction. With a patience, energy, and perseverance worthy of him, the proprietor has gained a knowledge of his calling that places him well in the van of all competitors, as is proved by the rapid progress he has made in the sale of his cider, both here and in the other colonies. Its close imitation to champagne, both in taste and appearance, has earned for it a reputation envived by others less skilful, and it is unequalled as an appetising thirst-quencher. Although there is an orchard some ten acres in extent, all in full bearing, Mr. Murdoch has not nearly sufficient apples to convert into this elixir of his, consequently he has to purchase from outsiders; some 1500 extra bushels being bought last year (1898), and 4000 gallons of cider passing through his hands-the largest cider factory in the colonies. At the Queensland Exhibition, held in 1897, Mr. Murdoch succeeded in taking the first award and gold medal for his exhibit of cider against all comers; firms being represented from all over the Australian colonies. In fact the cider manufacture has increased to such dimensions that Mr. Murdoch is making extensive alterations and additions to the premises in order to cope with it; he is also erecting an entirely new plant which he has just imported from England at great expense. The admirably-kept orchard and hop grounds, and the beautiful flower garden at "Murrayfield," form a picture that no visitor can fail to be delighted with; while an extensive piggery, in which a large number of Berkshires figure prominently, may be regarded as a model, every detail being studied with a care which the visitor is not surprised to learn meets with its due reward; several prizes having been taken at the Agricultural Society's shows held at New Town. Some 300 swine are raised yearly, and they always command the highest prices. Mr. Leslie N. Murdoch is a son of the late Mr. William Murdoch, the wellknown merchant of Hobart, and was educated at the City School. On completing his education, he joined his uncle, the late Mr. William Murray, as manager of the works at "Murrayfield;" and six years ago, when Mr. Murray died, he succeeded to the business, which has since then increased beyond the most sanguine expectations. Although an exceedingly busy man, Mr. Murdoch has found time to devote to the service of his fellow citizens, and fills a number of public positions. He is a member of the Glenorchy Water Trust, of the

Glenorchy Fruit Board, and of the Kensington Road Trust; he is secretary of the Branch Board of Agriculture, and secretary of the Glenorchy Horticultural Society; he is also on the management committee of the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Association, of the Southern Tasmanian Chrysanthemum Society, and of the Hobart Horticultural Society.

Messrs. W. M. MURDOCH AND CO., Importers and Wholesale and Retail Grocers, "Wellington House," 123 Liverpool Street, Hobart; telephone 223; bankers, the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. This well-known business was established in 1836 by Mr. William Murray, who came to Tasmania in the twenties, and entered the emrloy of Mr. Carter, a general storekeeper, of Hobart. Having remained in the service of the latter for some years, Mr. Murray started in business as a grocer, etc., for himself in the premises that are still occupied by the firm bearing the above title. In 1850 he admitted the late Mr. William Murdoch into partnership with him, and the name of the firm was altered to Murray and Murdoch. In 1871 Mr. Murray retired from the firm, and the business was henceforth, until 1893, carried on by the late Mr. Murdoch, who in the latter year also retired from active life, and transferred the business to his son, Mr. William Murray Murdoch, who has since conducted it under the style of W. M.



JOHNSTONE, O'SHANNASSY & CO., MILATE. MR. W. MURDOCH.

Murdoch and Co. The business is an extensive one, the firm being wholesale and retail tea dealers, grocers, and provision merchants, and "they make a

speciality of prize hams. Mr. Murray was one of the oldest members of the Chalmers' Free Church, and took a prominent part in the management of its affairs, and was treasurer of it for some thirty years. On Mr. Murray's retirement, the late Mr. Murdoch was elected treasurer of the church in his stead, and the latter was prominently identified with the congregation up to the time of his death, which took place in the month of February, 1898. Mr. Murdoch's widow and a family of four sons and one daughter survive him.

Messrs. MILES AND CO., Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and Importers, wholesale and retail. Factory and offices, New Town. Retail shops, No. 103 Liverpool Street, Hobart; Main Street, Zeehan; and Orr Street, Queenstown. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Telephone 171. Messrs. Miles and Co. commenced business as boot manufacturers in 1870, in Collins Street, Hobart, and soon after removed to Liverpool Street. occupying as a factory a large building previously known as the Trades' Hall, and as retail establishments No. 68 Liverpool Street, Hobart, and No. 94 Brisbane Street, Launceston. Here they remained till 1879, when, having at that time more largely entered into the importing in conjunction with the manufacturing, they found their premises too limited in space, and leased, as a warehouse, the building in Elizabeth Street, Hobart, now known as Eldon Chambers, at the same time retaining the factory and retail shops. No alteration worth noting was made with regard to the premises for some years, but the firm were kept constantly busy both in the manufacturing and importing



MILES AND CO.'S FACTORY.

departments. Three years later they commenced business with the West Coast, supplying largely Heemskirk, The Pieman, and, in fact, all places on

the coast. It may here be said that purchasers had little choice at that time, there being only two firms in Tasmania professing to do anything like a wholesale boot business, and the East, the North-East, and North-West coasts and Midlands districts drew their supplies chiefly from them. Time went on, and success continued, and early in 1891 Messrs. Miles and Co. opened a branch at Zeehan, only three doors from the shop at present occupied by At the end of 1894, conthem. sequently feeling themselves once more cramped for room, and their operations consequently hampered, they sought larger and more commodious premises, but such as they required for a modern boot factory could not be procured in the city. So they purchased two acres of land at New Town, almost opposite the residence of the present Chief Justice, and, having obtained the services of Messrs. Huckson and Hutchison, architects, a new factory was commenced within a month, and finished and ready for occupation by the 1st of June, 1895. This factory is of attractive design, and built and fitted throughout so as to compare with the best establishments of the kind in the colonies. All the latest descriptions of labour-saving machinery are to be found in the various departments, and the whole of the interior arrangements are as nearly perfect as possible. Prominence has been given to the lighting of the building, the position and number of the windows being carefully thought out in the drawing of the plans, plenty of light being a saving of expense, especially during the winter months. Since the erection of the factory it has been inspected by numerous Australian manufacturers and representatives thereof, who do not hesitate to say that although it does not approach in size many of the factories in New South Wales and Victoria it is the best and most complete they have ever been in, especially from a labour-saving point of view, each department so following one another that the handling of goods and materials is reduced to a minimum, and, as far as Tasmania is concerned, no other boot establishment pretends to assume such proportions. Messrs. Miles and Co. opened a branch house at Queenstown in February, 1898, with gratifying results, and now they are as well-known and respected on the coast as they are at Hobart. The business has reached its present dimensions owing to the knowledge and energy of the principal, Mr. A. R. Miles, and it is safe to say that under his skilful direction it

will continue to progress as it has done in the past.

BURGESS BROS, Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants, Importers and



WHERRETT & CO.,

BURGESS BROS.' PREMISES.

Commission Agents, Franklin Wharf. 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. 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 publicspirited 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

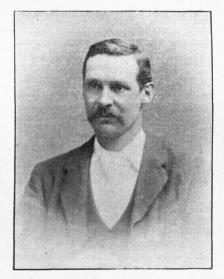
and Sons, London. His particular business was that of a tea taster, and in this he succeeded so well that at the age of twenty-one he was employed to purchase teas publicly for the big firm. Burgess Bros. started in a modest way, but soon obtained quite a number of valuable agencies, and their business so rapidly increased that in 1887 they were enabled to build the splendid offices now occupied by them, adjoining the Marine Board Office, on the Franklin Wharf. The senior partner, the Hon. William Henry Burgess, M.E.C., J.P., has had a lengthy and important career as a public man, and has held high positions in connection with various public and commercial institutions. He is a native of Hobart, and was educated at the High School, under the Rev. R. D. Poulett-Harris. He entered Parliament in 1881 as member for West Hobart in the House of Assembly; and held office as Colonial Treasurer, first in the Ministry of the Hon. Adye Douglas, from 15th August, 1884, to 8th March, 1886; and subsequently when that Ministry was succeeded by another, with the Hon. Dr. Agnew as Premier and Chief Secretary, Mr. Burgess was again called to the helm of affairs at the Treasury, and remained in office until 29th March, 1887, when the Ministry resigned to make room for that of the Hon. P. O. Sir Philip Fysh. Mr. Burgess was in 1889 appointed consular agent for the French Republic, and still flies the tricolour in that capacity. In municipal affairs, Mr. Burgess at one time took a very active part, and was an alderman of the City Council, Hobart, from 1876 to 1881, and mayor in 1879 and 1880. He was one of the earliest connected with the volunteer forces, and for some time a captain and adjutant of the S.T.V. Artillery; he is a very old member of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and is president of the local branch of Trinity College, London, under the auspices of which examinations in music are annually conducted in the colony, and have done much to advance the standard of musical art. Mr. Burgess is an exceedingly liberal-minded and genial citizen, who takes a great interest in the sports of the people. He likes to see a good horserace, although taking no prominent part in the sport; but he is a director of the Elwick Railway Company, the branch line running from the main line to the racecourse, and which pays its shareholders annually a small dividend. He is also a great supporter of aquatics and the annual regatta, and generally lends his countenance to the sports of the people. He was married in Hobart to Miss Turner, daughter of the late Mr.

John Turner, miller, a very old identity of the city, and has a family of five sons and four daughters. Mr. Burgess' private residence is at "Milliara," Battery Point, Hobart.

Mr. W. G. ANDREWARTHA. Timber Broker and Shipping Agent, Hobart. Telephone No. 353. Mr. Andrewartha is a native of the city of Hobart, and was educated at the Hutchins School, when the Rev. J. V. Buckland was headmaster. When his school days were over he entered the office of the T.S.N. Company, and was in their employ for about five years, after which he went to Melbourne, and was in the service of the Melbourne City Council for about three years. He then returned to his native city, and started the present business in 1894. He is agent for three of the principal sawmills, viz., Messrs. McDougall Bros., Hay and Chopping, and Gray Bros., and exports timber extensively to New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Africa, mainly blue gum and stringy bark. He is also agent for the East Coast ketches, and several timber vessels are from time to time consigned to him. Mr. Andrewartha is a wielder of the willow, and occasionally makes his appearance in the cricket field. The late WILLIAM HENRY ANDREWARTHA was one of the pioneers of the colony, having arrived in Hobart at the age of fourteen. For the first few years after coming to Hobart he attended a Mr. Bonwick's school in Elizabeth Street, and when his education was completed he joined his uncle (with whom he had come out to the colony) in Flight's Bay Sawmill, and remained with him for several years. He then started sawmilling on his own account, and during his career had various mills, the last one being the mills at Port Esperance, which are now owned by Mr. Chesterman, to whom he sold out. His life was so fully occupied in business matters that he had no time to devote to public affairs. Mr. Andrewartha was father of the subject of the preceding sketch.

Mr. ARTHUR FREDERICK RAY, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer and Importer, Excelsior Factory, Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. The business of boot and shoe manufacturing has progressed by leaps and bounds in all the colonies, and in this respect Tasmania has kept well abreast of her rivals, considering the limited population of the island. At one time it was considered the correct thing to scoff at

everything made in the colonies, and especially at boots and shoes, the result being that the pioneers of their manufacture had a difficult time to pass through. They persevered, however, and the undoubted excellence and cheapness of the home-made goods, especially in the heavier sorts, has almost driven the imported boots out of the market. These remarks are peculiarly appropriate in the case of Mr. Ray's business, as in a comparatively few years he has stepped into the front rank of manufacturers in this colony, and his goods command a large and ready sale in all the principal centres of the island. The factory is situated in Liverpool Street, a few doors from Elizabeth Street, so that it occupies a very central position, but the business has increased so rapidly that, although the original edifice has been added to



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., $M_{R}, \ A, \ F, \ R_{AY}.$

and there is a large extent of accommodation, it is now inadequate for the demands made upon it. The first department the visitor enters is that devoted to "clicking," where eight sewing machines are kept constantly going, and the scene presented, with the girls and young men busy as bees at their different tasks, is decidedly cheering and attractive. One of the machines, a Yankee "National," is the latest of its kind, with all improvements, and it turns out work far better and quicker than even the old "Union" could do: and those in the trade know what that means. Twenty hands are employed in this department, including twelve girls. The packing room is next visited. There are samples of all the different kinds of boots made in the establishment, as well as of those imported, and an

inspection proves both interesting and instructive. "West Coast" boots are shown, which, it is not surprising to learn, are in great demand in Strahan, Queenstown, Gormanston, Zeehan, and other places in that land of moisture. They are guaranteed waterproof, and for strength and durability are not surpassed. Evidence of this is to be found in the fact that the demand for these boots can hardly be overtaken. Lighter boots of the same class are also made and disposed of in large quantities, both on the coast and in other parts of the country districts, the trade with which has always been sedulously cultivated by Mr. Ray, and with marked success. Not that he has neglected his city connection; on the contrary, he does a large business with Hobart shops, and his goods, necessarily of a lighter and finer kind than those forwarded for the use of the miners on the West Coast, have also met with much favour. From the packing department the visitor next passes into the "stuff-cutting" department, where nearly forty hands are employed in the various branches, and the machines used are among the best of their kind. The work done is mostly peg, but a quantity of sewn boots are also turned out, and this is of a superior description, including women's and children's boots and shoes. The stock of leather carried is very large. The bulk of it is made in this colony, but a portion is imported from England and America, and it is gratifying to learn that the local article, for certain purposes at least, is quite as good in every respect as that obtained from other countries. The factory is lighted with gas throughout. Mr. Ray exercises a constant and watchful supervision over the business generally, and is assisted by his two brothers, Mr. Albert Ray and Mr. F. Ray, who have charge of the stuff-cutting and putting-up departments respectively. Two travellers are constantly employed. Mr. A. F. Ray was born in Liverpool Street, Hobart, in 1861, and is the second son of the late Nicholas Ray, a well-known butcher and tanner of the capital. He was educated at Ireland's Collegiate School, and when his school days were over he was apprenticed to the boot trade. On completing his articles he went to Melbourne, where he had considerable experience at the trade and gained a thorough knowledge of its working, returning to Tasmania in 1884. At the outset the venture was a modest one, but the business increased rapidly, and has continued to expand ever since. A very busy man, Mr. Ray has little time to devote to public affairs, but he is a member of, and takes a great interest in the A.N.A. He was married

in 1888 to Miss Taylor, daughter of the late George Taylor, of Hobart, and has a family of four.

Messrs. CRAMP BROS., Coach and Carriage Builders, Harrington Street, Hobart. Bankers, Bank of Australasia. This firm, though established so recently as 1892, has made exceedingly rapid strides, until now they have converted what in that year was an unpretentious shop into a busy hive of industry. Messrs. Cramp, on taking over their present premises, set to work to build a frontage, extend the shop room, and provide all the requisites in the shape of machinery, plant, etc., needed in the manufacture of first-class coach and carriage work. Their enterprise has been rewarded, and an agricultural or kindred show seldom passes by without the firm scoring first honours in class prizes and best collection of vehicles. In this direction, which is perhaps as good a criterion of the excellence of the manufactures as could be obtained. Messrs. Cramp Bros. have been singularly successful, having in their possession certificates from the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society, showing that between the years 1893 and 1898, inclusive, they have gained twentytwo first prizes and seven second prizes. Whilst they are ardent supporters of local industries, they find it necessary to import somewhat largely from the American and English markets, though care is always taken as much as possible



R. M.-GUFFIE & CO., HOBART... HOBART... HOBART...

to avoid going outside the colony for the raw material. However, the firm have adopted the principle of combining foreign and local manufacture, by which they claim to produce a durable article at a minimum of cost. Both members of the firm are Tasmanians. Mr. W. T. CRAMP was born in Hobert in 1849, and three years later was taken by his



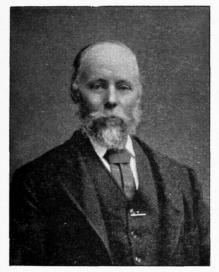
R MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. R. J. CRAMP.

HOBART.

parents to Geelong, Victoria, where he remained till 1862, when he returned to Tasmania, and became apprenticed to Mr. E. C. A. Nichols, coachbuilder and wheelwright, Bathurst Street, . Hobart. Entering Mr. Nichols' service at the age of sixteen years, he remained in his employ twenty-seven years, during which time he graduated from the lowest rung of the trade to foreman and manager of the establishment. He was then joined by his brother, and started the above business. He is a Rechabite, and has passed through the chairs, including that of District Chief Ruler. Mr. Cramp was married in 1873, and has four sons who are at present working in the business. Mr. R. J. CRAMP was also born in Hobart in 1864. Like his brother, he served an apprenticeship at Mr. Nichols' establishment. After a short visit to Victoria he returned to Tasmania, and became an employee of Messrs. James Burdon and Sons, as blacksmith, subsequently joining the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co.

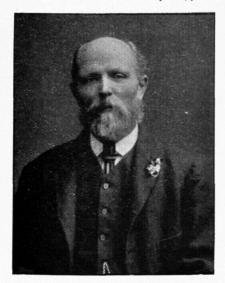
Messrs. G. AND R. DUDLEY, Wood Bending, Nave, Spoke, and Handle Works, Campbell Street, Hobart, and formerly of Launceston. Established 1892. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. It would be almost impossible to conceive a more interesting branch of industry than that of wood bending, and a visit to the well-equipped establishment of

Messrs. Dudley Brothers well repays the time occupied. There one sees the native timbers of the island turned from square blocks into spokes, axe, pick, broom, hammer, and shovel handles,



MR. G. DUDLEY.

timber bent into almost every conceivable shape and form, and utilised in many and various ways. The chief timbers used are blackwood, blue gum, leatherwood, tea tree, and swamp gum for broom handles. These latter are manufactured in a machine specially im-



ALBA STUDIO, MR. R. DUDLEY. HOBART.

ported to meet the requirements of a growing trade. Simplicity is the object aimed at in the manufacture of broom handles, as one machine working serves to produce the completed article. Not

so however with spokes, which require no less than five machine workings before they can leave the establishment. The bending plant is also very complete; in fact Messrs. Dudley Brothers possess the only machinery of the kind this side the colony, and they are well rewarded for their enterprise by holding the key of the Tasmanian trade and at times exporting in large quantities. Messrs. Dudley were both born in Essex, England, in 1843 and 1845 respectively, and arrived in the colonies in 1855 with their parents, and were educated in Launceston, subsequently entering the joinery business. Mr. GEORGE DUDLEY was foreman for Mr. Peter Mills, in Launceston, for twenty-one years, and took charge of a £5000 job when only twenty-one years of age. Messrs. Dudley Brothers fitted up many of the public buildings in Tasmania, including the Launceston branch of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania. G. Dudley joined the firm of Messrs. Adams and Griffiths in Cameron Street, Launceston, and purchased the business of the late Mr. Peter Mills, and traded for some years under the style of Adams, Griffiths, and Dudley. Seeing a better opening in Hobart he sold out of this firm and established the present business. M. R. DUDLEY was chairman of the A.O.F. in Launceston for two years, and has been a prominent member of that body for nearly thirty years. He is a Primitive Methodist, one of the Quarterly Board members, and Sunday School teacher. Mr. Dudley was on the Travallyn Town Board for some four years. He is also an active member of the Protestant Alliance, and identified with other philanthropic institutions.

C. PIESSE AND CO. (Charles A. J. Piesse, proprietor), Wool and Produce Merchants, Import and Export Agents, corner Elizabeth and Davey Streets, Hobart. Agencies-Lund's Blue Anchor Line, German Australian Line, "Loch" Line of sailing vessels, United Fire and Marine Insurance Co., Phœnix Fire Office. Mr. C. A. J. Piesse, the principal of this business, was born at Macquarie House, in Hobart, and educated at the Commercial Academy. On completing his education, he went into an auctioneer's office, and was subsequently engaged by Mr. A. G. Webster, the well-known merchant of 'Hobart, where he gained a thorough commercial and shipping knowledge. After some six or seven years with that firm he went to Messrs. Alex. McGregor and Co., who were carrying on an extensive shipping business. Mr. Piesse subsequently became a partner with his principals, and on the combination being dissolved he went into business on his own account under the style of C. Piesse and Co., and has since carried on the business of a shipping, forwarding,



WHERRETT & CO.,
MR. C. A. J. PIESSE.

and general agent. The firm export to British and continental markets, making a specialty of colonial produce of all descriptions, but mainly silver-lead ore, hops, grain, furs, wool, and sheep and rabbit skins. They do an extensive business.



WHERRETT & CO., HOBART

WM. BURTON'S FREMISES.

Mr. W. BURTON, Wholesale and Retail Family Grocer, corner of Brisbane and Elizabeth Streets, Hobart. Established 1895. Mr. Burton's specialty is his large and increasing demand for "Seaforth"

teas, and, considering the lengthy experience he has had of their manufacture by personal observation, he is well qualified to judge "an afternoon cup." Mr. Burton arrived in Hobart direct from the "Seaforth Estate," Nilgiri Hills, South India, commissioned to open business as agent for the plantation, and from the very start the teas became favourably known. An opportunity presenting itself for extending operations, Mr. Burton added the grocery line, with the result that a connection was soon established, ripening as it has done into a fairly voluminous trade. Mr. Burton is a man of many parts. He was born at Birmingham in 1855, and joined the Imperial Army in 1871. The following year saw him in the East Indies with his regiment, and by solid perseverance he gained a position on the staff. He was then instrumental in establishing the Mysore Rifles and other kindred associations of defence. Indian life had a peculiar charm for him, and by his connection with the "Rifles" he gained a considerable insight into the tea and coffee planters' operations. This led him to adopt the commercial life he entered upon, and which has been so successful.

Messrs. D. AND M. INGLES, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Direct Wholesale Importers, "The Cosmocapelion," corner of Elizabeth and Bathurst Streets. Established 1892. Mr. James Ingles is the resident partner



r. mcguffie & co., hobart. $M_{R},\ J.\ Ingles.$

of this well-known firm of wholesale and retail grocers. He was born in Edinburgh in 1868, and is consequently thirty-one years of age. He was

educated in the old country, and came to the colony with his family, and when his father established business in Launceston he served an apprenticeship with him, and as trade assumed the magnitude it did, he was deputed to open a branch in the capital on behalf of the firm. The name of D. and M. Ingles is a household one throughout the colony. Starting in a comparatively small way in the "Quadrant," Launceston, on the cash principle, they quickly established a large and flourishing business, with the result that they can now claim to be one of the largest retail firms of grocers in the colony. And this cannot be wondered at when it is stated that at the time the firm opened there was not a purely cash business in Tasmania. Now they abound in all the leading retail trades, and the result has been a large reduction in the price of groceries, drapery, boots, etc., the cash buyer no longer paying extra prices to cover the losses sustained from credit customers. The firm imports direct from Great Britain, America, France, Germany, etc., and claims that the quick disposal of their goods prevents them laying for months in the Melbourne warehouses. Thus double freights are obviated, and the goods have a freshness and crispness which makes them second to none both from delicacy of flavour and cheapness. The firm are sole agents for Golden Pastures Butter, Lorimer's Pepsine Sauce, Tasmanian Vinegar Co.'s Pyroligneous Vinegar, Dry Roast Coffee, Royal Palace Blue, Armour and Co.'s Vigoral, etc., the famous Anchor Brand Teas, Sunlight and Spring Blossom Bud Tea, Golden Crown Cigars. The Royal Snow Wreath Self-raising Flour is another particular brand Messrs. D. and M. Ingles deal in, and for which they find a large and ready sale.

Mr. HERBERT MOORE, Tea Blender, Family Grocer, and Provision Merchant, 165 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Established 1895. Mr. Moore was born in Hobart, and educated in the same city. Preferring a mercantile life, he was apprenticed to Messrs. Robert Walker and Company, with whom he remained for a few years, and became thoroughly conversant with the details of the trade, but knowing that a wider experience would be of assistance to him he spent some time in Victoria and New South Wales. Eventually he returned to Hobart and went into the tea-blending and grocery business as assistant to Mr. J. A. Campbell, who then carried on the business. His experience in the other colonies stood him in good stead, and he soon rose to the position of manager of

Mr. Campbell's establishment. In 1895 he took it over on his own behalf, and by steady enterprise and strict attention to his numerous customers, he has more than trebled the output during the past



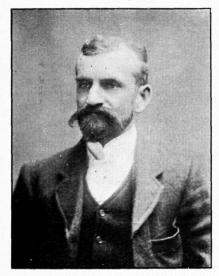
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. H. MOORE.

HOBART.

four years. Home-made jams, pickles, and sauces are a specialty of the business. The best of fruits are used in the preserves, whilst the condiments put into tomato and other sauces are of the highest quality. All the preserves, pickles, etc., sold by Mr. Moore are manufactured on the premises, and command a large and ready sale. His grocery and provision departments are replete with the latest brands.

TAZEWELL AND HALLAM (George Webber Tazewell and Thomas Frederick Hallam) Cycle Importers and Engineers, Gunsmiths and Locksmiths, 65 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Telephone 274. Bankers, Bank of Australasia. This business was established on the 1st February, 1898, and judging by the success it has achieved so far, has filled a much needed want. The manufacturing department is fitted with the best appliances, which are worked by highly trained mechanics. Three men are employed in the workshop, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. Hallam. The firm manufactures bicycles, all fittings and accessories, for which are imported direct. These are Eadie's, B.S.A. and Perry's parts, and Lucas', Brooks', Lamplough's accessories, including saddles, etc., shipments of which are received direct from English and American firms. The firm are agents for the following celebrated cycles:-Osmond, Monopole, Raleigh, and

T. and H. (built by the firm, to which especial attention is directed), and for Dunlop Tyres and G. and J. Messrs. Tazewell and Hallam claim, and rightly so, that in the Raleigh and Osmond



R. McGuffie & Co., Hobart. Mr.~G.~W.~Tazewell.

machines they have the agency of the two best machines in the world. The showroom is on the ground floor of the building, which is situated next to the corner of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets, adjoining Hawkins' grocery establishment, and is opposite Walch's stationery shop. The upstairs portion



MR. T. F. HALLAM.

is occupied as workrooms. Messrs. Tazewell and Hallam have the largest stock of bicycles and fittings of all kinds in the colony, and in addition their

HOBART.

establishment is a cricket and football depot, where all the best class of goods for these games can be obtained. Mr. TAZEWELL is a native of Bridgewater, Somerset, England. Previous to going into partnership with Mr. Hallam he was the Tasmanian representative of the Austral Cycle Company. He is a member of the Speedwell Bicycle Club, and has been riding since 1876. Previous to coming to the colony he earned distinction by winning some thirty races in the West of England. Although he has given up racing he often goes in for touring, and is a member of the C.T.C. Mr. HALLAM was born in Hobart, and is the second son of Mr.



TAZEWELL AND HALLAM'S PREMISES.

Thomas Hallam, a resident of Glenorchy, who was also born in the colony. He was educated at Glenorchy and New Town, and was afterwards apprenticed to the ironmongery trade with Messrs. Marsh and Co., with which firm he served eight years. He was then engaged by Mr. C. Davis, ironmonger, to take over the cycle branch of his trade, a position which he filled for nine years. In 1898 he, in conjunction with Mr. Tazewell, bought that branch of Mr. Davis business, and started operations on their own account. As a cyclist Mr. Hallam has made a name for himself, having held all championships for seven years,

and at the present time he holds the championship of Tasmania for five miles. During his first three years' racing he won no fewer than sixty-nine races out of eighty-three in which he was a starter. He still goes in for riding, and continues to occupy a position in the first flight of riders. He is captain of the Speedwell Bicycle Club, which numbers 150 members, the secretary being Mr. F. Hawkins. He is a member of the Oddfellows.

Messrs. TAZEWELL AND CO., Tea Importers, Sole Agents in Tasmania for Nelson, Moate and Co., Miller's Buildings, Murray Street, Hobart. Mr. Tazewell had twelve years' experience in the tea trade in the old country, and leaving England in 1886 he went to New Zealand, and joined the well-known firm of Messrs. Nelson, Moate and Co., of Wellington, tea merchants, with whom he remained three years, and then came to Tasmania to open a branch of their business in Hobart, and act as their representative. This firm, which was the first to introduce Cevlon tea to New Zealand, are now by far the largest importers of both Indian and Ceylon teas in the colonies. They started the importation of Ceylon teas in 1879, and since then the output has grown from 280,000 lbs. to over 70,000,000 lbs. The firm expend annually no less than £1500 in paper bags alone, in which to pack the tea. They carry an immense stock in their bonded warehouses at Wellington, N.Z., valued at from £30,000 to £40,000. The Hobart branch was carried on for some years at 59 Elizabeth Street, but in 1899 the offices and warehouse were transferred to the present premises. Messrs. Tazewell and Co. control all the business for Tasmania for Messrs. Nelson, Moate and Co. The trade is principally done with merchants and grocers, and Nelson, Moate and Co.'s teas may be obtained from nearly every store throughout Tasmania. No steamer ever arrives from New Zealand but what has on board a consignment of the firm's teas; often as much as 100 cases are to be seen in one shipment.

Messrs. DOBSON AND SMITH (Fred. Wood Dobson and John T. Smith), Tasmanian House, corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets, Cash Grocers and Provision Merchants. Telephone No. 410. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Ltd. The business is a very old-established one, and for three years previous to the present firm taking possession was carried on by Mr. Henry Hawkins. The

firm does its own importing, and carries on the business on strictly cash lines. Mr. DOBSON is a native of Yorkshire, having been born about eight miles from Leeds, and served his apprenticeship to



Mr. F. W. Dobson.

the grocery trade in a large co-operative store in the old country. He came to Tasmania in 1883, and after eight years spent in the colony, he went home for a trip in 1890, returning the following year. He was then engaged as manager for Mr. H. Hawkins, the well-known grocer of Hobart, where he remained till the beginning of 1899, when he and

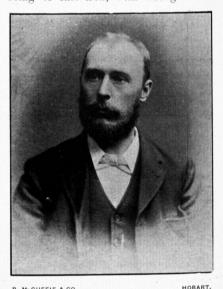


DOBSON AND SMITH'S PREMISES.

Mr. Smith launched out into business on their own account, taking the present premises. At night the establishment is brilliantly lighted by electricity; outside an arc light illuminates the whole street, while in the shop are numerous incandescent lamps. Half a dozen hands are kept constantly employed, and the firm has two carts plying through the town. Mr. SMITH hails from Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has also had a large experience in the business. Previous to joining Mr. Dobson he was for six years with Mr. Hawkins. The firm keeps a large and varied assortment of Crosse and Blackwell's, Lazenby's, and other well-known English and foreign delicacies; and in fact everything can be obtained from the store.

Mr. RICHARD FOREMAN Iron and Brass Founder, Boilermaker and General Blacksmith, corner of Harrington and Melville Streets, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. This business was established about twelve years ago on the New Town Road, where Mr. Foreman started in a very modest way. By industry and energy, combined with good workmanship, the business gradually increased until it was found necessary to secure much larger and more central premises and additional machinery. Having purchased the splendid site at the corner of Harrington and Melville Streets. measuring 86 feet square, Mr. Foreman lost no time in having erected the building in which he is now carrying on operations. This is a substantial brick edifice with a galvanised iron roof measuring 50 feet by 35 feet, and is used as a blacksmith's and fitting shop, and another building of the same dimensions is now in course of erection, and will be used solely as a foundry. The shop is a model of its kind, the arrangement, the selection of the machinery (which is of the latest type), and the utilisation of the material placed at his disposal, giving the visitor the most favourable impression of the ingenuity, skill, and intelligence with which Mr. Foreman has brought about such a result. Recently Mr. Foreman made the multitubular boiler which supplies the motive power for driving the machinery, and this is noticeable not less for the excellence of the workmanship, which is of the highest class, than for the marvellous results attained by it. Constructed of half-inch steel, it has twenty-eight 2-inch tubes, and was tested to 240 lbs. to the square inch. By an ingenious device the draught is so arranged that steam can be got up with the minimum of fuel; in fact, as Mr. Foreman says, one ton of wood will last a fortnight, and this can the more readily be believed as when the writer was present there was a pressure of 60 lbs. of steam, and all the fuel in

the furnace was one small log. The arrangement of the tubes, too, is unusual, and contributes to the extraordinary results attained. The machinery includes a nice little four horse-power engine, a large lathe of the latest type and surprising capacity, two screw lathes, two drilling machines, and a hydraulic punch. A steam hammer will shortly be added, and other machines as soon as the additions to the premises are completed. Then there are three forges, two of which are driven by the blast, and two brass and iron furnaces. Mr. Foreman has made six iron staircases for the different lighthouses in the colony, viz :-Mersey Bluff, Maatsuyker, Kemp's Group, Swan Island, and Goose Island, and he has just finished one for the Cape Sorell Lighthouse at Macquarie Harbour. This is 100 feet in length, the steps being of cast iron, with wrought iron



R. M. GUFFIE & CO.,
MR. R. FOREMAN.

bannisters and hand rail, and also galvanised iron stringer, He has also just finished twenty tons of ironwork for the wharfs being erected in Macquarie Harbour for the North Mount Lyell Company. He has also done a good deal of various other kinds of ironwork, including boiler-making, and has at time of writing three large orders from the West Coast, which will keep him going for some time. Mr. Richard Foreman was born at Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and served his apprenticeship to White and Co., in his native town, remaining with them altogether nine and a half years. He was afterwards employed in large works in Bristol and Bournemouth. Coming to Tasmania about twelve years ago he started in business as above stated, and has slowly but surely won success.

Messrs. CHARLES CRESWELL AND CO., Seed Merchants, 99 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Mr. C. Creswell, the proprietor of this business, is a son of the late Mr. C. F. Creswell, who was in the same line for forty years. A native of Hobart, he received his education at the High School, which he left in 1872, when he proceeded to Melbourne, and joined his father's branch business in that city, where he remained for eight years. In the year 1880 he undertook the management of the well-known seed house of C. F. Creswell and Son, Sydney, for sixteen years, when, on the death of his father, he returned to Hobart. The business of Charles Creswell and Co. comprises the importation from Europe and America of the highest grades procurable of garden, agricultural, and pastoral seeds of every description; the growing under contract for the seed trade in the other colonies of various seeds, which may be matured to perfection in the cool climate of Tasmania; and the collection of seeds indigenous to the colony, which are exported in large quantities, such as seeds of Acacia, Eucalyptus, and other varieties of timber trees, to Africa, India, South America, and other foreign countries. Mr. Creswell is a member of the Masonic Lodge (St. Andrew's), Sydney, a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society of England, and a correspondent of various foreign journals on matters pertaining to horticulture, etc.

The ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN GUANO CO. Office and warehouses, Salamanca Place, Hobart; branch office, Cimitiere Street, Launceston. This business was established in 1861 by the late Hon. W. L. Crowther, under the management of Mr. I. E. Chapman. The company worked several islands in the Pacific, notably Bird Island, situated about 250 miles off the Queensland coast; and disposed of large quantities of guano. The advent of the use of guano had a marked effect on the fertility of the soil in Tasmania, in the northern portion of the island, around Cressy, Longford, etc., where, prior to its introduction, the yield of wheat was only from six to eight bushels per acre, which was by its use afterwards increased to from thirty to forty bushels per acre. In 1882 the company was sold to Mr. I. E. Chapman, who in 1883 associated his son, Mr. H. W. Chapman, with him in the business. A bone mill was erected on the River Derwent, and the fertilisers sold by the company have earned for themselves a reputation for

first-class quality, their use by the farmers increasing each year. The company have a branch establishment in Launceston, where a large business is done with the northern farmers, and they have agencies at most of the principal centres in the island.

Messrs. R. MILLER AND CO., Soap, Candle, and Brushware Manufacturers, Lower Macquarie Street, Hobart. Telephone 125. The firm of R. Miller and Co. was first established in Launceston in the year 1878 by Mr. R. Miller and his two sons, Messrs. G. T. and John Miller. The time was opportune, and they made a first-rate start, their trade increasing so rapidly that it was not long before a branch factory was opened in Hobart. The business developed beyond their most sanguine expectations, and the branch has become the headquarters of the business. The factory and buildings in Hobart occupy a considerable block of land, stretching from Macquarie Street to Collins Street, and from the Hobart Rivulet to the tramway sheds. The factory is of brick and iron, well constructed and arranged, and employs over thirty hands. Through their wonderful "magic" soap the name of this firm has become proverbial, and some of the other productions, such as "O.K.," "Gold Medal," "Crown," and "Blue Marble" soaps are well known and highly appreciated in every corner of Tasmania. A large quantity of medicated, fancy, and toilet soaps are made by them, which for appearance, perfume, and admirable quality are quite equal, if not superior, to any imported. Messrs. Miller have secured the soap contract for all the Government supplies, their soap being chosen from quite a number of samples. The manufacture of candles of various kinds is one of the chief branches of the business carried on by this enterprising firm, and they have a very complete and perfect plant. A visit to their candle department would be to many an "eye-opener." When the ordinary citizen, who is used to the gas laid on throughout the city and suburbs, who revels in the glories of the electric light, and who (with a slight idea of statistics) can realise the large quantities of kerosene oil annually imported for illuminating purposes, sees Messrs. R. Miller and Co. turning out magnificent candles at the rate of 25,000 in every twenty-four hours, he naturally wonders what can be done with them? A great quantity of these go to lighten the darkness of the men who night and day are digging and delving for the gold, the silver, and the tin

which are gradually transforming Tasmania into a great country. That is where most of the candles go, but, oi course, there is a very large domestic trade throughout the country besides. Amongst the many different brands and varieties of candles produced, the famous O.K. brand stands pre-eminent amongst Tasmanian wax candles, whilst in the "Victoria" brand is to be found a mining candle, made of stearine equal to anything that can be imported. The "Victoria" brand is largely used in the mines on the West Coast, while it also gives every satisfaction to managers and miners working in the gold and tin mines of the northern part of the colony. Messrs. R. Miller and Co. have recently made a new departure by the addition of brush-making to their already busy factory, and this is proving a very successful branch under the control of a skilled manager. With his staff of assistants he is turning out brushes which compare most favourably with those imported. The firm have taken up, amongst others, certain special lines, always in requisition, but sometimes difficult to obtain if wanted in a hurry-that is, brushes for various descriptions of machinery, such as spice mills, jam factories, breweries, printing offices, etc., all of which are now produced of first-class finish and quality at very moderate prices, whereas they were hitherto imported from the other colonies or England. In these days of keen competition, it is necessary to keep a sharp look-out for business, and this firm has able and intelligent travellers all over the colony, making periodical visits even in the wildest and most remote parts of the West Coast. Mr. JOHN MILLER recently purchased the largest interest in the Tasmanian Soap and Candle Company, and is the managing director of the company at Launceston. This gentleman is a Victorian by birth, and in every sense of the word a firstclass practical man of business; indeed, it is owing to his untiring energy and resourceful methods that the firm now holds the premier position in the colony as manufacturers of soap, candles, and all those products which are associated with that manufacture. Mr. Miller is a shrewd observer of the signs of the times, and like all who hail from that colony, he takes a keen interest in all that is going on around him, and, in a quiet way, contributes not a little towards advancing the progress of the colony which is now his home. He is a prominent member of the Primitive Methodist Church, and does much for the welfare of that body. He is also active in local municipal affairs, and was a member of the Town Board of Queenborough, where he had a beautiful residence called "Hadlington" when residing in Hobart.

TASMANIAN WOOLLEN
FACTORY, 12 Macquarie Street,
Hobart, Manūfacturer of Tweeds,
Blankets, Flannels, and every description of Woollen Goods. Messrs.
JAMES AIKEN AND SONS
started operations in this establishment

during the year 1886, for the purpose of manufacturing tweeds, flannels, blankets, serges, shirting, and rugs, and considering the comparatively short space of time that has elapsed since then, Tasmanians have certainly not been slow to recognise the fact that industries of this description are most beneficial to the colony. Messrs. Aiken and Sons from the start placed the articles manufactured on the market wholly and solely on their merits; and they have had

the gratification of seeing a demand spring up for them which compelled them in 1898 to extend and remodel their premises, and more than double their plant in order to cope with it. Some idea of the quantity of wool used in the establishment may be gathered from the fact that it is turning out 800 yards of stuff per day. These goods are charged with good wool, and the machinery embodies all the latest improvements.

ARCHITECTS, SURVEYORS, AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Messrs. RICARDS AND SALIER (R. Flack Ricards, F.R.V.I.A., and Douglas G. Salier, A.R.I.B.A.), Architects, 14 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 331. This firm was established in 1887 by Mr. R. F. Ricards, who carried it on until 1895, when he was joined by Mr. D. G. Salier. During that time he carried out numerous contracts, among them being Temperance Hall, Melville Street; Simpson's Chambers, Murray Street; Scholz's establishment, and McGregor Bros.' warehouse, Elizabeth Street; Treasury Chambers, Davey Street; Rectory, New Norfolk; Bank Buildings at Devonport and Emu Bay (now in occupation of Commercial Bank and National Bank); St. Mark's Church, Port Cygnet. The principal buildings

MR. R. F. RICARDS.

carried out by the firm are—St. Stephen's Church, Sandy Bay; Mr. George Adams' offices, Messrs. Fitzgerald and Co.'s premises in Collins Street, Messrs.

Watchorn Bros.' warehouse, and Bank Chambers, in Elizabeth Street; Commercial Bank, Zechan; besides a large number of private residences in and around



MR. D. G. SALIER.

the capital. Mr. RICARDS served his articles at Torquay, in Devonshire, England, after which he spent two years in a London office, before coming to the colonies. In 1885 he joined the staff of Mr. G. H. Edwards, C.E., who was then practising in Hobart, with whom he remained for two years, afterwards starting practice on his own account. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects in 1895. Mr. D. G. SALIER was born in Hobart, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. George Salier of that city. Educated at Hutchins School, he was afterwards articled to the late Mr. Henry Hunter, a leading member of his profession (who designed some of the finest buildings in the city), and finished with Mr. George Fagg. In 1890 he proceeded

to England, where he obtained the degree of A.R.I.B.A. He followed his profession in various offices in London till 1895, when he returned to Tasmania, and entered into partnership with Mr. R. F. Ricards, as above.

Mr. A. F. SHARLAND, Architect, Colonial Mutual Chambers, Murray Street, Hobart. Mr. Sharland, who is a native of the colony, is a son of the late Mr. W. S. Sharland, of Woodbridge, New Norfolk, where he was born. Educated at the High School, Hobart, he served his articles with Mr. Henry Hunter, architect, and after completing these he made a tour of Europe and America, extending over a period of two years. On returning to Australia he was connected with the firm of Reid,



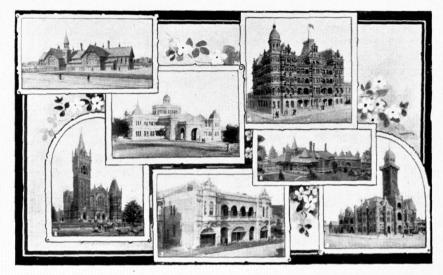
R. MCGUIFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. A. F. SHARLAND.

Henderson, and Smart, the well-known architects of Melbourne, for some time. He then came back to his native place and accepted the position of architectural draughtsman in the Public Works Department, which he filled till about seven years ago, when he resigned and entered into partnership with Mr. Norris. The latter died about four years ago, and Mr. Sharland has carried on the business since. The principal works Mr. Sharland has executed are the parsonage at St. George's (Battery Point), the Manchester Unity's Victoria Hall, and the re-designing and renovation generally into a modern edifice of St. Matthew's Church, New Norfolk. He is now engaged in erecting the new Church of England at New Norfolk, and various private residences. Mr. Sharland was a member of the Town Board of Bellerive for two years, but owing to pressure of private business, he was compelled to resign the position. In the world of sport few names occupy a more deservedly prominent place than that of the subject of this sketch. From his school days he has always been a leading figure in Tasmanian athletes, and he was very early an adept with the sculls. Indeed he made such wonderful progress as a rowing man that he has now an Australasian reputation, being one of the best amateur scullers in the colonies. For eight years he was champion amateur sculler of Tasmania, and he won the New South Wales Amateur Sculling Championship on the Paramatta River for two years in succession. He was also stroke of the Southern crew in the contests between North and South, leading his men to victory no fewer than five times in succession. While he was in England and America, Mr. Sharland did a lot of rowing in company with such men as Kelly, of London, a one time champion of the world, and he also rowed on many of the principal rivers of North America. He likewise trained with the famous William Beach, on the Paramatta River, when that doughty oarsman was preparing for his race with Hanlan, which Beach won so decisively. Early an admirer of the bicycle, Mr. Sharland imported the first "safety" machine landed in Tasmania, and one of the first brought to Australia, and he continues to practically show his proclivities as a pronounced admirer of the wheel, although he has not appeared on the racing track. He is a sergeant in the auxiliary forces, Bellerive detachment, and is also one of the best rifle shots in the colonies. On Friday, 15th July, 1898, Sergeant Sharland, on the Bellerive range, with seven shots at each range, obtained the possible at 200 and 400 yards, and one less at 500 yards, which is the record for Australia at the above distances; and on 27th

December in the same year he won the Champion Match of the Tasmanian Rifle Association with a grand total of 92.

Mr. THOMAS SEARELL, Architect, Cook's Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, who was elected a fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Mr. Strouts' office, and then commenced practice on his own account. His health, however, failing, after two years he decided to try a warmer climate, and went to Auckland, where he practised for some four years. In 1887 he decided to go to Melbourne, where he practised with success for some five years. In



Architects in 1891, had in 1888 been elected a member of the Society of Arts, England. He is a Devonshire man, having been born about thirteen miles from Exeter, in 1855. His parents left England for New Zealand in 1865, and settled in Christchurch. He was educated at Christ's College, and afterwards



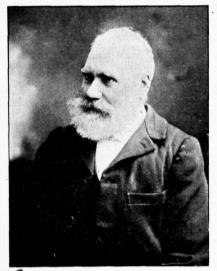
R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. T. SEARELL.

articled to Mr. Fred. Strouts, architect, himself a pupil of the late celebrated architect, Mr. Witchcord, of London. Mr. Searell remained ten years in all in

1892 designs were called for the Hobart International Exhibition Building, and Mr. Scarell's being accepted, he came to Hobart, and being charmed with the climate, scenery, etc., of Tasmania, he decided to make it his home. Amongst the most noteworthy of his designs are the Melbourne Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station (which, however, was not selected); the Hobart International Exhibition Building, before referred to; the pretty Theatre and Hotel at Zeehan, lately erected for E. Mulcahy, Esq., M.H.A.; and a large block of buildings at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne. Owing to complications, however, the latter was not carried out. The remodelling of the Hon. W. Morris' residence at New Norfolk was also from Mr. Searell's designs. He also was the successful competitor for the new Municipal Buildings at New Town. His design for an Opera House and Stock Exchange, Hobart, was another of his successes. There are numerous other cases in which his designs have been selected in open competition. Mr. Searell was married in 1883 to Miss Wood, of Christchurch, New Zealand, and has one child. He is a Freemason, his mother lodge being the Lodge Ponsonry, Auckland, New Zealand. In the olden days he was a prominent athlete, having distinguished himself at football, rowing, and cycling. Mr. Searell is also very musical, his favourite instrument being the piano. In conjunction with the above sketch we publish several of Mr. Searell's designs.

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 consists of Mr. Hutchison and his son (Mr. Herman R. Hutchison), who carry on under the old style. Mr. Hutchison is a native of Buckingham, England, but of Scotch parentage.



MR. R. HUCKSON.

Born in 1840, and landed at Sydney when about nine years of age, Mr. Herman Hutchison served his articles with the firm, and is now the junior partner. The business of the firm has been fairly prosperous from the outset. Amongst the works designed and carried out by them we may mention the new Victoria Dock, the Glenorchy Waterworks, the new lighthouses at Eddystone, Lowhead, Mersey Bluff, Table Cape, Martsuyker, Cape Sorell, the leading light at Mersey River and at Macquarie

HOBART.

Heads, all the new piers and wharfs about the Port of Hobart, various business places, and private houses.

Mr. ROBERT CHARLES PATTERSON, M. Inst., Civil Engineer, "Varuna," Upper Davey Street, Hobart. Mr Patterson is an Australian native, and was born in Victoria in 1844. After the completion of his education, which he received at King's College, London, he was articled to Mr. William Wilson, the eminent engineer of Westminster, who designed and carried out some of the largest and most important engineering works in London, including the Victoria Bridge (the first railway bridge to span the Thames), and the Victoria Railway Station, and who died in 1898. Mr. Patterson was, in 1864, in conjunction with Messrs. Peter Brassey and Betts, engaged in the construction of the first railway in Queensland, and after the completion of that undertaking he came to Tasmania in 1867 and made the survey of the railway between Launceston and Deloraine, this also being the pioneer line constructed in Tasmania. Subsequently Mr. Patterson removed to South Australia, and during a residence of eighteen years in that colony he held in succession the positions of resident engineer of railways, chief assistant engineer, and, finally, deputy engineer in chief of the colony. While occupying respectively those positions he was closely identified with the carrying out of numerous important works, the principal being the section to Port Augusta of the Great Northern Railway, and that from Adelaide to the Victorian border, besides waterworks, lighthouses, jetties, breakwater, etc. In 1871 Mr. Patterson completed the overland telegraphic expedition to the Northern Territory, and he had the honour of personally joining the wires which for the first time connected Europe with Australia by telegraph.

In 1886 he resigned his office under the South Australian Government, but prior to this he obtained a year's leave of absence and paid a visit to England. Upon his return to South Australia, he was made the recipient of many addresses and several very handsome presents, as tokens of esteem, by the Government officials and other friends. Mr. Patterson then returned to Tasmania, where he was entrusted with the building of the Derwent Valley Railway, and subsequently constructed the



R. McGuffie 4 co., Hobart. $\mathbf{M}_{R},\ \mathbf{R},\ \mathbf{C},\ \mathbf{Patterson}.$

Bellerive and Sorell line also. In 1877 Mr. Patterson was elected a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and, under the auspices of that body in the following year, read a paper in London on the "Best Methods of Developing New Countries," in which he advocated the construction of light railway lines as being the most practicable and useful for that purpose. Mr. Patterson married, in 1869, Miss Ingram, daughter of the Rev. William Ingram, of Adelaide.

AUCTIONEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, COMMISSION, ESTATE, MINING AND GENERAL AGENTS, SHAREBROKERS, ETC.

ROBERTS AND CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Valuators, Estate, Stock, and General Commission Agents. Head office, 48 Murray Street, Hobart. Telephone, Nos. 42, 173, and 336. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. This firm was established in 1865 by Messrs. G. A. Kemp, Henry L. Roberts, and J. W. Abbot, under the style of Kemp, Roberts and Co. Mr. Kemp

withdrew from the business two years later, and the style was then altered to Roberts and Co. In 1888 it was formed into a limited liability company, and Mr. Roberts has filled the position of managing director ever since. From the commencement the business has steadily increased, until now Roberts and Co., Ltd., are the leading firm in their line in the colony, having ramifica-

tions throughout the whole island. The main business is done in live-stock autioneering, sales of which are held regularly, and is under the management of Mr. George Simonds. Wool Department—Wool sales are held in December and January about once a fortnight, and are attended by buyers from the two capitals, as well as from Australia, a large business being done in this line.

Mr. Brent superintends this. Farm Produce-Sales of chaff, straw, and all kinds of farm produce are held twice weekly at the Hobart Railway Station, and the surplus is stored. Skins and Hides-Sales of these are also held twice a week, and also of furs during the season; these latter sales being attended by buyers from mainland centres. Fruit-Sales of fruit are likewise conducted twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays during the season, and shipments are undertaken. The buildings of the firm are spacious, built of brick and iron, with ample accommodation for the demands of the business, supplied with weighbridge and all necessary appointments. They have the sole agency for the W. A. Wood reaper and binder, seed drills, and other agricultural machinery, and are sole agents for Southern Tasmania of Little's sheep dip. They also carry on large sales of property, etc., at the head office, Murray Street, and altogether employ some thirty people. The present directors of the company are Messrs. H. L. Roberts, manager; H. R. Brent, acting manager; George Simonds; Hon. Wm. Crosby; and Mr. E. M. Fisher. Mr. H. L. ROBERTS, Managing Director of the firm of Roberts and Co., Ltd., is a native of Hobart, born in 1831, and is a son of the late Mr. John L. Roberts, who was attached to the commissariat department, and came out to Tasmania about 1821. Mr. Roberts was educated with the Rev.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. H. L. ROBERTS.

P. Campbell, and after leaving school was for a time employed in mercantile pursuits, a part of his career at this period being spent in Victoria. In 1855

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he entered the employment of Brent and Westbrook, Auctioneers, Hobart, with whom he remained for ten years, and then left to engage in business with Messrs Kemp and Abbott. Mr. H. R. Brent was admitted a partner about 1877. Mr. Roberts has always taken a great interest in musical matters, and in conjunction with the conductor, the late Mr. S. Tapfield, was instrumental in establishing the Hobart Orchestral Society. He was one of the wardens of St. David's Cathedral when the foundation stone of the present building was laid by the Duke of Edinburgh. He assisted in starting the first woollen manufacturing company in Hobart, and, associated with the late Hon. A. Kennerly and Dr. Atherton, established the Turkish baths. Mr. HENRY



MR. H. R. BRENT.

ROBERT BRENT, Acting Managing Director of Roberts and Co., Ltd., is a native of Wiltshire, England, and was born in February, 1848, being a son of the late Mr. John Brent, barrister-at-law, who came out that year to Tasmania, and settled in Hobart. On Mr. J. Brent coming to Hobart, he, in company with Mr. Thomas Westbrook, took over the auctioneer's business of Mr. Thomas Yardlev Lowes, and they carried it on until Mr. Brent died in 1870. Mr. H. R. Brent was educated at King's College, London, having returned to England for that purpose, and he came out to Hobart again in 1865, and assisted his father in the auctioneering business. In September, 1870, he joined Messrs. Roberts and Co., auctioneers, and has been connected with the firm ever since. From 1876 he has acted as salesman, and is now a shareholder and director of the company, and acts as managing director during the absence of Mr. H. L. Roberts. While residing at Glenorchy he was for several



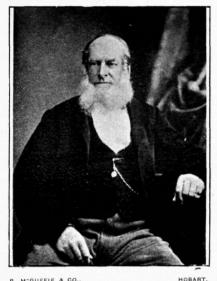
Mr. H. Gibson.

HOBART.

years a member of the Municipal Council. He is a trustee of the church property of the Church of England for the colony.

Messrs. BURN AND SON, General Auctioneers, 36 Elizabeth Street. Hobart. This business was established in the present auction room premises by Messrs. Hay and Ivey, in 1845. The late Mr. George Burn, the father of the principal of the existing firm, arrived in Hobart in the year 1835, and was in the employ of those gentlemen; and upon the retirement of Mr. Hav. Mr. Burn took his place as partner. Subsequently Mr. Ivey also retired and Mr. Burn became proprietor of the business, which he carried on until 1868 under the style of Burn and Co., then he changed the name to George Burn, and from that period Mr. William Burn has been identified with the firm, the title being again altered in 1876 to its present appellation, Burn and Son. The late Mr. George Burn, who retired in 1876 and died during the year following, was considered one of the best auctioneers in Australia. From 1876 till 1886 the actual selling was conducted by the late Mr. B. S. Morrison (brother-in-law of the late Mr. Burn), who died in the latter year. Since that time Mr. William Burn has conducted the auction sales, and, in conjunction with his two brothers, manages the entire business. The leading features of the firm's operations are the sale of property, merchandise, and furniture, and they command

the leading auction trade in the lastmentioned line, especially in Southern Tasmania. Regular weekly sales of furniture and merchandise are held in the mart on Tuesdays, and that day has



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
LATE MR. G. BURN.

sales, which generally attract a large concourse of buyers. The firm also conduct sales of property at intervals and likewise dispose of scrip, etc. Mr. William Burn has earned the distinction of being one of the best valuators in Hobart, and is a valuator for the A.M.P. Society's office there. He is a native of Hobart, and was born in 1851. After his education, which he received at Hutchins School and at-Mr. H. M. Pike's Commercial School respectively, he joined his father's business in 1868. For the purpose of enlarging his commercial knowledge Mr. Burn spent a year and a half in Melbourne, from 1874 to 1876, and the experience gained during that period proved of much value

to him. Mr. Burn is well known as a

chess player, and has taken part success-

fully in the local club's tournaments and the annual telegraphic matches with

Launceston.

been set apart for many years for these

Mr. EDWARD HAWSON, 125 Stone Buildings, Macquarie Street, Manager of the Alliance Assurance Company of London, Manager of the Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company of Tasmania, Limited, and Auditor. Mr. Hawson is a son of the late Mr. Edward Cowell Hawson, who was an early colonist, and for many years connected with the Civil Service. The family came from Port Lincoln, South Australia. Mr. Hawson, who

was born at Hobart in 1846, received his education at a private school under the late Mr. Robert Giblin, and when his school days were over he entered the employment of Mr. A. G. Webster, with whom he remained for twenty-four years. In 1887 he accepted the management of the Tasmanian Fire Insurance Company, and continued manager until the company was taken over by the Alliance Assurance Company of London, when he received his present appointment. Mr. Hawson was appointed secretary of the Perpetual Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company of Tasmania, Limited, in August, 1889, and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce in 1887. He is also secretary of the Boys' Home Industrial School, and treasurer of the Southern Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Society. In Church matters,



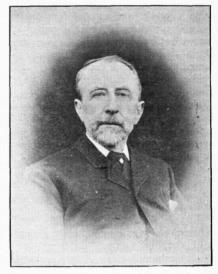
MR. E. HAWSON.

Mr. Hawson is a member of the Melville Street Wesleyan Church, has been super-intendent of Davey Street Sunday School for many years, and takes an active interest in all matters appertaining to the Church, of which he is likewise a Circuit Steward.

HOBART.

Mr. HENRY SIMPSON, Accountant, and Manager of and Agent for Companies, 25 Murray Street, Hobart, has been a resident of Hobart since 1873. He entered the service of the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Company in 1874 as accountant, storekeeper, etc., and remained with them some twelve years, and then engaged in his present business. Mr. Simpson comes from London, and followed mercantile pursuits in Great

Britain Among the companies he is agent for are the following:—Banner-cross Silver Mining Company, No Liability; the Mount Zeehan (Tasmania) Silver Lead Mines, Limited; Zeehan



ART DEPOT PHOTO STUDIO,

MR. H. SIMPSON.

HOBART.

Montana Mine, Limited; the Zeehan and Dundas Railway Company, and Roy's Hill Freehold Proprietary Company.

Messrs. J. B. HICKSON AND REID, Accountants and Companies' Secretaries, Patentees and Trade Marks



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. J. B. HICKSON.

Agents, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. The firm is composed of John Brooke Hickson and James Reid, fellows of the Institute of Accountants of Tasmania.

The business was established by Mr. Harry Nicholls about fifteen years ago, and was carried on by him until purchased by Mr. J. B. Hickson in 1894. Mr. Reid was admitted as a partner in 1896, and the style was then changed to J. B. Hickson and Reid. Mr. JOHN BROOKE HICKSON is a native of Dunedin, New Zealand, where he was born in 1860, and was educated at the High School there. After leaving school he went to Wellington, where he entered into mercantile pursuits, and was subsequently for four years in the Treasury Department of the Government. 1884 he returned south, and was engaged in business on the Otago goldfields as a mining advocate and mining agent and secretary, having his headquarters at Naseby, with branch offices at the different fields. In 1891 he left New Zealand, and, coming to Hobart, entered the office of Mr. H. Nicholls, with whom he remained until he purchased the business, which is large and remunerative. Mr. Hickson is a son of the late Mr. J. S. Hickson, who was on the ·Otago goldfields from 1860 to 1890 as warden and R.M., and who died in December, 1891. He is a thoroughly practical man in his line of business, and has had a wide and varied experience. Mr. Hickson was a member of the Defence Force of New Zealand for over fifteen years, and during part of that time held the rank of lieutenant and afterwards of captain, having risen from the ranks; and while in the

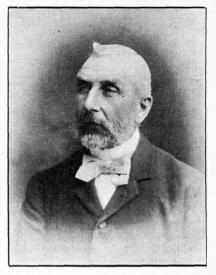


R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. J. REID.

Wellington Guards he saw some active service against the Maoris. Shortly after his arrival in Hobart he joined the 1st Battalion of Infantry as a lieutenant, and was subsequently promoted to be captain, and for the past two years has held the post of adjutant to the bat-Long identified with Freemasonry, Mr. Hickson is connected with the Tasmanian Union Lodge, of which, indeed, he is W.M., having passed through the various other chairs. He has musical tastes, and is Grand Organist to the Grand Lodge. Mr. JAMES REID was born at Stirling, Scotland, in 1860, and received his education there and on the continent of Europe, having been a student of some of the first commercial schools in Germany. He arrived in Tasmania in 1880, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits till 1889, when he returned to mercantile life, and was in the offices of large firms as accountant until he joined Mr. Hickson in October, 1895. Mr. Reid confines himself to the management of the internal work of the firm, and has sole control of Reuter's business, for which company the firm are the chief agents in the colony. It is pleasing to note that under his care the business of that company has materially increased. He was one of the founders of the Tasmanian Institute of Accountants, and is still a member.

Mr. JOHN HAYLE, Accountant, Club Chambers, Collins Street, Hobart, is a grandson of Captain James Kelly. His mother, a native of Hobart, in her eighty-first year, is still living, being Captain Kelly's third daughter. Captain John Hayle, Mr. Hayle's father, was a master mariner, and used to trade between London and Hobart in the brig "Marion," the remains of which vessel were until recently to be seen at McGregor's slip. Subsequently he entered into the intercolonial service. Captain Hayle married Miss Kelly, of Hobart, and followed his profession until his health failed, when he became a pilot on the Derwent, and continued in that position until he died in 1854. Captain Kelly, it may be said, had a residence at Bruni Island, on a grant which was made to him by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the colony for services rendered in circumnavigating the island in an open whaleboat. The subject of this sketch was born at Hobart in 1844, and educated at Mr. McArdell's School, Clarence, and at the Hutchins School, Hobart. He went to sea after leaving school, but only for a short time, subsequently going on to the farm at Bruni Island, where he remained until 1886, when he entered the service of the late Sir James Wilson, who then owned the Cascade Brewery. When the brewery was sold to Messrs. Syme and Co., who shortly afterwards purchased

several other breweries, and formed the Cascade Brewery Company, and subsequently turned the concern into a limited liability company, Mr. Hayle remained with them in the capacity of secretary



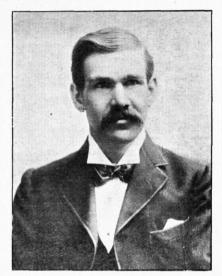
R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. J. HAYLE.

HOBART.

and accountant until 1887, when he resigned. Mr. Hayle has been connected with the estates of Sir James Wilson and Messrs. C. and J. De Graves for the past thirty-three years. These securities are situated in various parts of the colony and Victoria. He has always taken an interest in sporting matters, is honorary treasurer of the Tasmanian Racing Club, and was for many years connected with the Hobart Regatta Association, and was one of the founders of the Derwent and Mercantile Rowing Clubs. He is an enthusiastic vachtsman, and was for some years commodore of the Derwent Yacht Club, and was also for some years honorary secretary and treasurer of the Southern Tasmanian Football Association. He was married in 1870 at Cambridge to Miss McRorie, younger daughter of the late Mr. Charles McRorie, and has a family of three.

Mr. FREDERICK BOWDEN RATTLE, Chairman of the Town Board of New Town, Accountant and Auditor, 103 Macquarie Street, Hobart, is the second son of the late Mr. George Rattle, an old resident of the colony, and was born at Sandy Bay on 13th August, 1869. He received his education firstly at private and State schools, and then at the Scotch (now known as Queen's) College, and on leaving school entered the office of Messrs. Dobson and Mitchell (after-

wards Dobson, Mitchell, and Allport), solicitors, where he was for a period of eight years, chiefly in the accountant's department. Leaving there in 1891, he became manager of the Tasmanian Per-



MR. F. B. RATTLE.

manent Building Society, a position which he still retains, besides practising as an accountant and auditor. He is chairman of the Town Board of New Town, with which body he has been identified since 1895. Mr. Rattle was married in 1892 to Miss Phyllis Cato, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Cato, of New Town, by whom he has issue one daughter.

HOBART.

Mr. HENRY J. WISE, Accountant, Mining and Insurance Agent, Bank Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart, is a native of Hobart, and was born in 1859, being a son of Mr. Fred. H. Wise, also a native, and who has been connected with mercantile pursuits in Hobart for half a century. Mr. H. J. Wise was educated chiefly at New Norfolk at private and public schools, finishing at the City School, Hobart, then conducted by the late Mr. H. M. Pike. On completing his studies he entered the office of his father, a merchant, and rose to be managing clerk. He went to Sydney in 1883, and joined the staff of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co., merchants, etc., remaining with them two years, and then returned to Hobart and joined his father as a partner. Three years later he was offered the legal management of the New Golden Gate Gold Mining Company, No Liability, which he accepted. and has held that position since March, 1890. This company possesses one of

the best gold mines in Australia, producing annually 20,000 tons of quartz, yielding one ounce of gold per ton, and up to the end of the year 1898 has been worked for a profit of £230,000. He is also secretary of the Tasmanian Exploration Company, Limited, holding extensive properties in the Mathinna district; local secretary of the Tasmanian New Golden Gate Extended Mines, Limited, registered in England, and owning mines adjoining the New Golden Gate Mine; and manager of the Woody Hill Prospecting Association No Liability, whose property is situated near Queenstown, and is at present let on tribute. Besides his mining business, Mr. Wise has the agency of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand, and acts as auditor and accountant for other corporations. He was one of the founders



ALBA STUDIO, MR. H. J. WISE,

of the Tasmanian Institute of Accountants; is a fellow of the Institute and a member of its council.

Messrs. H. K. FYSH AND CO., Commission Agents and Indentors, Contractors to the Tasmanian Government and the Hobart Municipal Council. Adam's New Buildings, Collins Street, Hobart. Telephone 22. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania. Agencies, Colonial Mutual Fire Assurance Company, India Rubber and Gutta Percha Company, Silverton, England; James Inglis and Co., tea and general merchants, Sydney; T. P. Power, wholesale saddler, Melbourne; J. C. L. Ludowici, belting manufacturer, Sydney; Arthur Tilley, soap manufacturer, Melbourne; Tabor, Trego and Co., varnishers,

London; Alex. Milne and Co., tinned fish, Aberdeen; Edward Weber and Co., general commission agents, Hamburg: Leadham, Crowe and Co., general merchants, London; Farmer and Co.,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. H. K. FYSH.

HOBART.

seed merchants, Melbourne; J. Moncrief, ink manufacturer, Scotland. Mr. Fysh is a native of Hobart, and son of Sir Philip Fysh, Agent-General for Tasmania. He received his education at the High School and Horton College, and from school went to his father's warehouse. To gain further experience he joined the Melbourne house of Sargood, Butler and Ewan, with whom he remained for two years, and then returned to his native city, and established the present business about five years ago. Mr. Fysh is a member of the Defence Force, and in his leisure time enjoys a game of tennis as well as anybody.

RICHARD JOHN ROGERS AND SON (Richard John Rogers and Edwin John Rogers), Real Estate Agents, 92 Collins Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 80. Bankers, Union Bank. Established 1871. Mr. RICHARD JOHN ROGERS was born in London in 1833, and came to Tasmania when twelve years of age. He was educated at Cowle's School (where Pressland House now stands), and when his school days were over he went farming. After he married he came to Hobart and bought a real estate business where Westgarth's place used to be, but afterwards sold it to Mr. Piguenit, father of the well-known artist, and accepted an engagement with the "Mercury" newspaper. After being manager there

for fourteen years, he left in 1871 and established his present business. He is a very old Mason, but owing to his extreme deafness does not take any active part in the order now. He is a member



R MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. R. J. ROGERS.

of the Pacific Lodge of Freemasons, which he joined in 1873. In his early days Mr. Rogers took a deep and active interest in public affairs. Mr. EDWIN JOHN ROGERS, J.P., partner in the business, was born in Hobart in 1858, and educated at Mr. Robert Giblin's school. He then went into a lawyer's office to gain experience, and in 1879 joined his father in the business of a real estate agent, which has been carried on by them, under the style of R. J. Rogers



MR. E. J. ROGERS.

and Son ever since. He has had several requisitions presented to him asking him to stand for election as a member of the municipal council, but has always declined, owing to his business claims on his time. He was one of the founders and the first secretary of the Hobart Stock Exchange. In 1879 he was appointed a justice of the peace. He has taken a great interest in Freemasonry, his mother lodge being the Pacific, No. 5, T.C. He was W.M. of the lodge on the occasion of the inauguration of the Tasmanian Constitution in 1891, and is president of the Board of General Purposes of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania. Mr. Rogers was married in 1884 to Miss Ada Belbin, daughter of the late Mr. William Belbin, a well-known identity of Hobart, and a former member of the House of Assembly, and who was mayor. of Hobart in 1884. There is a family of three children by the marriage.



R. McGUFFIE & CO., HOBART M. R. MAPLEY.

Mr. R. MAPLEY, Sharebroker, Collins Street, Hobart, is a native of New-Norfolk. After a varied business experience he started sharebroking in 1889, and has been prominently identified with mining interests ever since. He is chairman of the Hobart Stock-Exchange, this being his second term of office, and is a director of a large number of mining companies. A warm admirer of the old English game of bowls, Mr. Mapley is a member of the Hobart Bowling Club, and has taken part in all the principal matches played in the capital.

Mr. WILLIAM CROSBY WALCH, of Bayley and Walch, Stock and Share Brokers, Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Mr. W. C. Walch is the third son of the late Mr. James Walch, and was born at Hobart in 1864. He completed his education at Horton College, Ross, and in 1880 took the



R. McGuffie & CO., HOBART.

MR. W. C. WALCH.

A.A. degree in the first class. In 1881 he entered the service of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, where he remained for eight years, and in 1889 he entered into partnership with Mr. H. W. Bayley, of Toby and Bayley, one of the oldest-established firms of stock and share brokers in Hobart. Mr. Walch has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1889, and is now vice-chairman. He was formerly a good footballer and cricketer.

W. FURLONG MARSDEN, Stock and Share Broker, Manager of Companies, Member of the Hobart Stock Exchange, Collins Street. Cable address - "Furlong, Hobart." Code, Moreing and Neal's. Mr. Marsden is a son of Mr. E. A. Marsden, an old colonist, and was born at Hobart in 1860. He was educated at the Collegiate School, Hobart, and entered the Civil Service as a junior in the Post and Telegraph Department, where he remained for two years. He then joined the Main Line Railway Company, and was appointed stationmaster at Ross when he was only fifteen years of age. Some four years were spent in this position, and then Mr. Marsden went to Dunedin, New Zealand, and entered the Railway Post and Telegraph Department. He was for a short time at Port Chalmers, and was then appointed stationmaster, also post and telegraph master at Manuka, where

he continued to act for some six or eight months. Then he was transferred to Stratford, Taranaki, in charge of the post and telegraph office and the railway station, and remained there for three years, and was then sent to Waitara in a similar capacity. Here he finally left the service, and entered into business on his own account as a shipping and commission agent and land broker. He was town clerk of Waitara for some years, secretary of the Regatta Association, and also of the Jockey Club; and, in fact, was identified with all sporting matters and everything of a public nature tending to benefit the town. In 1890 he returned to Tasmania, and settled in Hobart, engaging in mining business early in 1891. He has since given his attention wholly to mining, and has visited most of the mineral fields. 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

Mr. JOHN ERNEST PHILP, Shipping and Commission Agent. Brooke Street Wharf, Hobart. Established 1890. Telephone No. 412. Agencies: s.s. "Tarauna," trading to New Norfolk, and ketches "Lillie May" and "Surprise," regular traders to East Coast ports. Mr. Philp was born at Franklin in 1869, and is of Scotch parentage. Was educated at Derwent School, Hobart. His first acquaintance with mercantile pursuits was with Messrs. Watchorn Brothers, in whose employ he remained for several years. The West Coast attracted him early in 1891, and he left Hobart and settled for a time at Rennie, Trial Harbour (the then seaport for Zeehan), as a shipping agent. The completion of the railway from Strahan to Zeehan diverted trade from Rennie, and Mr. Philp then followed various occupations, gaining good experience whilst "roughing it." He was employed on the original survey of Mount Lyell railway (Queenstown to Teepookana) from March, 1893, to the end of July, 1894. He then returned to Hobart and took over the business which had been established by Mr. W. A. Philp in 1890. Mr. Philp has a literary bent, and many contributions from his pen have appeared in the Mercury, Tasmanian Mail, and other journals. He takes a great interest in yachting, and is assistant secretary and treasurer to the Derwent Sailing Club.

A. F. STRUTT AND CO., Elizabeth Street, Hobart. P.O. Box 182. Telephone 359. Customs, Shipping, and Forwarding Agents. Representing a large number of English, foreign, and colonial carrying companies. Consignments of goods, parcels, and general merchandise are regularly received by this firm for delivery to consignees in Tasmania. The forwarding of goods of all descriptions to all parts of the world also forms a very important business, and having reliable agents, above referred to, special facilities are offered for the safe, expeditious, and economical transit of goods entrusted to the firm's care. The parcels express business, which has been so successfully and satisfactorily engaged in by similar firms in larger centres, is now assuming larger proportions here. Arrangements are made for the packing and forwarding of furniture and household effects, and for clearance of same at Customs. All kinds of business in connection with Customs Department have naturally the attention of this firm.

Mr. GEORGE ALBERT ROBERTSON, Land and Estate Agent, 72 Collins Street, Hobart, was born in Colebrook in 1863, and was educated at the Collegiate and High schools, Hobart. He is the fifth son of the late Mr. James Robertson, of Upper Davey Street, and one of the oldest identities in Tasmania, and who is mentioned freely in another portion of the Cyclopedia. Mr. Robertson had



Mr. G. A. Robertson.

assisted his father in the present line of business for some years, and on his death, some time since, he took charge of the concern. Although Mr. Robertson claims to be a land and estate agent, pure and simple, he combines with this: valuation of properties, arbitration, commission agency, etc., branches which bid fair to come to the front.

Mr. HENRY GYNGELL, Agent, Port Cygnet Coal Mine and the "R.H." brand of Cider, Hobart, was born in

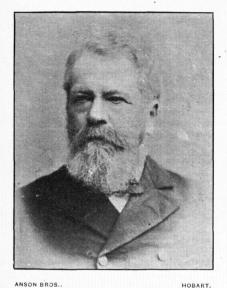


MR. H. GYNGELL.

Surrey, England, and came to the colonies in 1882 bent on a seafaring life. For some years he was engaged in the Intercolonial shipping trade, making repeated voyages between Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, and the South Sea Islands, whilst for a time he was following mining and other pursuits. Tasmania soon attracted his attention, and in 1894 he sought and obtained employment with Mr. R. Harvey, the well-known merchant of Port Cygnet. He remained in this position four years, and then came to Hobart to open the present business. Having a thorough knowledge of Port Cygnet coal, it is little wonder that Mr. Gyngell has built up a large and extensive business in this commodity, he having increased the local sales to some sixty tons per week. As the vendor of the "R.H." Cider, he has been equally successful, a large and increasing demand having sprung up throughout the whole colony. Mr. Gyngell has recognised the immense advantages to be gained both to the vendor and consumer of such an excellent summer beverage as cider, and he is determined to further increase the success of the "R.H." brand throughout the colony. He is a member of the Protestant Alliance, No. 4, Hobart.

TIMBER AND LIME MERCHANTS, AND TANNERS.

Messrs. RISBY BROTHERS, Timber and Coal Merchants, Franklin Sawmills. Timber Yards, Franklin Wharf, Castray Esplanade, and East



LATE MR. J. E. RISBY.

Strahan, West Coast. Established 1844. Telephone 78. P.O. Box 110. Bankers, the Union Bank of Australia. The business was founded by the late Mr. Joseph Edward Risby. He was closely identified with public life for many years, and was an alderman of Hobart for several terms, and also a member of the House of Assembly. Mr. Risby carried on the business of timber and coal merchant until 1885, when he retired, and handed over the undertaking to his three sons (Arthur Edward, Sydney Walter, and Charles Wallace). The business has been most successfully conducted by these gentlemen ever since, under the style of Risby Brothers. The firm are the proprietors of the s.s. "Moonah," and the ketches "Phantom," "Annie," and "Nellie," which trade between Hobart and the Channel ports and Strahan in connection with their owners' extensive business. Mr. A. E. Risby is the senior partner of the firm, and has been connected with the business since 1873. He is a justice of the peace, and is a member of the Hobart Marine Board. He is also a Freemason and a member of the Tasmanian Racing Club. Messrs. A. E. and S. W. Risby supervise the head mills, etc., at Hobart, and look after the general management of the whole concern; while Mr. C. W. Risby is in charge of the Strahan branches of the business.

Mr. FRED. H. CRISP, J.P., Timber Merchant, Central Saw and Planing Mills, Melville Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 156. Bankers, Union Bank of Australia. This business was established early in 1886 by Mr. Fred. H. Crisp, and he has brought to bear in its management industry, energy, and perseverance, together with a thorough knowledge of the trade, so that now it is one of the leading concerns of the kind in the island. Coming of a family of timber merchants who have all been successful, Mr. Fred. H. Crisp determined in the year named to launch out for himself, and, seeing a suitable site in Melville Street, a short distance from Elizabeth Street, he purchased it. There was a house on it at the time, but orders were issued for its prompt demolition, and towards the latter part of that year the sign-board, "Fred. H. Crisp, Timber Merchant," appeared at the entrance. But how quickly was the progress made! Each year additions were made to the premises, more plant was purchased direct from the manufacturers in the old country, until now it is not only one of the most extensive businesses in the colony, but has the most modern plant in Tasmania. The ground the buildings cover is half an acre in extent, having a frontage of 250 feet in Melville Street and 180 feet in Brisbane Street, the depth of the premises being from one street to the other. There are in Mr. Fred. H. Crisp's employ twenty hands kept constantly going, but there are times when he engages additional men, the trade fluctuating greatly. Then there are ten carts employed all day long in distributing timber over the city and suburbs, as well as firewood and coal. Mr. Fred. Crisp goes in more for the foreign production. He has direct shipments from time to time of Baltic deals, tongued and grooved pine of all sizes and thickness, Californian red pine, as well as all classes of American timber, cedar from Queensland, and kauri pine and rimu from New Zealand. The mill is stocked with immense quantities of timber of every kind, both local and foreign, stacked in all directions; also weatherboards, flooring, skirting, and mouldings of every description, which are all run and prepared on the premises; Mr. Fred. H. Crisp having the reputation for running the best mouldings in the city. But while these foreign importations are made Mr. Fred. H. Crisp does not neglect the local timber. At Ida Bay he has a bush sawmill, where a modern plant is in full work, from which he

receives large quantities of blue gum, stringy bark, etc. At this mill there are seventeen hands working to keep pace with the large demand in this line. When Mr. Crisp first started business he built a small brick office in Melville Street for himself, but this proved entirely inadequate to control the very extensive trade, so having purchased the two adjoining houses and land, and demolished the buildings, he has built handsome up-todate offices, which are a credit not only to Melville Street, but are now a landmark to the city of Kobart. While Mr. Fred. H. Crisp has been improving his business premises he has not overlooked his home comfort. On a nice rise of the hill in Patrick Street will be found a beautiful mansion built of brick and stone, "Ingomar," which Mr. Fred. H. Crisp has had erected during the past three years. It has a handsome appearance, with capitally laid out grounds, and commands an extensive panoramic view of the city and harbour. Nothing was spared to make it one of the most lovely residences in Hobart, if not in the colony. Mr. F. H. Crisp is the second son of Mr. George Crisp (referred to elsewhere), a very old identity of the city of Hobart, and was born in the capital in 1863. He was educated at Pike's City School, Hobart. He is very fond of horses, of which he is a breeder, and he has an imported halfbred Arab and a Timor pony, Goldie,



R. M GUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. F. H. CRISP. -

besides other good stock. He was married in 1888 to Miss Blundstone, daughter of Mr. John Blundstone, and has a family of three children. He is a justice of the peace, but has not so far sought political or municipal honours, his large business absorbing all his time and attention, although his popularity is of that character that would gain him a seat either in the council or in Parliament, and we believe the time is not far distant when we will see him occupying one or other of these important positions.

Mr. W. H. CHEVERTON, Wholesale and Retail Timber Merchant, Contractor and Builder, Derwent Saw and Moulding Mills, Collins Street East, Hobart. Telephone 74. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Established 1874. Mr. W. H. Cheverton stands out as one of the most prominent contractors and builders in Tasmania, having a standing of not less than fortysix years. He left his home in the Isle of Wight in the year 1851, to see the great Exhibition in London, and entered the firm of Winsland and Hollands in Duke Street, Bloomsbury, where he gained a large experience in building works of a colossal nature. He sailed from London with Mr. W. Andrews in 1854, and coming to Tasmania they remained together six years, during which time they carried out the following works : - New slaughter yards and buildings, Hobart; shops at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets for Mr. J. James; the telegraph buildings at Low Head; the late Chief Justice's (Sir Valentine Fleming's) residence in Holbrook Place; Messrs. J. Walch and Sons' large stationery and bookbinding establishment in Macquarie Street; offices and buildings of the Hobart Gas Company, Lower Macquarie Street; houses in De Witt, South, and Harrington Streets; a large store in Morrison Street, and numerous others. Mr. Cheverton entered the Government service in the days of Sir William Denison, and remained in it for seventeen and a half years, during which he supervised the completion of Government House; the new post and telegraph buildings, Macquarie Streets; new Government printing office, Davey Street : Supreme Court buildings, Launceston; and numerous roads, bridges, and buildings throughout the colony. He was superintendent of all important works constructed by the Government. and there are few living men with a better knowledge of Tasmania than he. Through political influences, resulting in unfair personal treatment, Mr. Cheverton resigned from the Government service, and again commenced business on his own account. He established the Derwent Mills, Collins Street,

brick works at Knocklofty, and a general building and contracting business. He secured a splendid site opposite St. Peter's Hall, with a frontage of 160 feet, by a depth of 230 feet, and there he set up his timber yard and mill, a building of brick and cement, which attracts immediate attention. In the front portion of the building are well fitted and appointed offices, backed by a large store 70 feet by 40 feet, containing a full and well varied stock of builders' ironmongery of all kinds, doors, sashes, mantelpieces, etc. The timber yard is fully stocked with all the most useful descriptions of timber, Huon, Kauri, Oregon, and King William pine, Baltic deals, lining and shelving, prepared and seasoned hardwood, flooring, and weatherboards, and a choice assortment



WHERRETT & CO., HOBART.

W. H. CHEVERTON'S PREMISES.

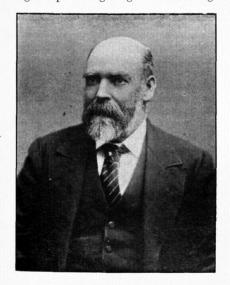
of Tasmanian timbers, plain and ornamental, suitable for builders or cabinet work. The mill buildings are in the real, and are well supplied with all the most improved wood working machinery of modern date; and about forty-five men are always employed, the weekly wages sheet being from £100 to £120. The motive power is steam, supplied by a 30 h.p. engine and boiler. There are three circular saw benches, a breaking down frame for logs, and two deal frames, and these are capable of cutting up 30,000 feet of timber weekly. Connected with the mill is a large joiners' shop, 80 feet by 50 feet, well supplied with all the most modern tools and implements, and capable of turning out all descriptions of wood work required in Tasmania. Mr. Cheverton has two large wellequipped ketches bringing log timber to the mill, namely, the "Shannon" and the "John and Margaret." The brick

factory owned by him is situated at Knocklofty Terrace, Hobart, where there is an extensive plant, embracing an area of twenty acres. It is on the semi-plastic principle, and turns out about 40,000 to 50,000 bricks per week. The firm use in their production Johnston's semi-plastic machines with perforated grinding pans, rollers, and sieves. In this process, the material used is a slate or rock, which is reduced to a powder by grinding, and after passing through the sieves is pressed at a power equal to fifty tons. The durability of the bricks thus made renders them equal to the best foundation material obtainable, and they are of such strength that they could be used for road metal. Mr. Cheverton has three of his sons assisting him in the business, and they have done their part in the carrying out of the following principal works :- Mr. Salier's residence, Sandy Bay; Mr. Maxwell's residence, Davey Street; Dr. Gibin's residence; and Mr. A. C. Walker's (architect) house in Macquarie Street; Mr. J. Scarr's shop, and Mr. John McGregor's stores in Elizabeth Street; and the new reservoir and tunnel, Hobart waterworks; Mr. J. Clarke's houses, Lawrenny; Mr. Nichol's house at the Ouse; and the Big River Bridge at the Ouse: the female ward at the Hospital for the Insane, New Norfolk; and station buildings on the Apsley and Zeehan railways; Mr. John Ferguson's in Macquarie Street; and he has now in hand the contract for Ulverstone-Mr. GEORGE Burnie railway. CHEVERTON takes a great interest in all outdoor sports. He is an enthusiastic footballer, rower, and yachtsman. He built the well-known cruising yacht "Daisy," afterwards named "Cacique," which was sold to a Victorian purchaser.

Messrs. WILSON BROTHERS, Lime Merchants, Victoria Dock, Hobart. Kilns at South Bridgewater. This business was founded by the late Mr. F. L. Wilson about the year 1890, is now carried on by his three sons, all native-born Tasmanians. All the lime manufactured by the firm finds ready buyers in the local market. It has been tested by the Government for concreting, and found equal to cement, although less than half the cost. It has been used throughout some of the public buildings, and in the concrete foundation of the Imperial Club chambers and the Temperance Hall, and it has also been used in large chimney shafts, which are standing advertisments to its quality and cheapness. For white-washing it is contended that it is the best in the market, and as slaked lime it is used in

making footpaths and yards, and is the best lime for orchards and land. It is also a valuable disinfectant, slaked or unslaked. The lime may be obtained in quantities from one bushel, a thousand, or more.

Mr. S. H. BURROWS, Tanner and Leather Merchant, Hobart and New Town, who commenced business as a tanner in New Town (Tasmania) in 1868, is a son of Mr. S. Burrows, of England, and was born in the colony of Tasmania. After acquiring a knowledge of trade in his native colony, Mr. Burrows went to Victoria in 1866, where for two years he was employed in the tannery of Michaeles, Hallastein, and Co., of Footscray, where he availed himself of every opportunity for extending and perfecting his general knowledge



R. McGuffie & CO., HOBART.

MR. S. H. BURROWS.

of the tanning business. Upon returning to Tasmania Mr. Burrows commenced business at the present site of the tannery on Risdon Road, where from a very small beginning the business has steadily grown to its present important dimensions, employing some forty hands. The output from the Risdon Tannery consists of kip, crop, chrome, tanned goods, glacie kangaroo, russia, satin, kangaroo, wallaby, glove hide, box calf, ooze, tan hide, and all the fancy leathers in use in the boot trade. Mr. Burrows has always made a point of keeping upto-date, and has the tannery equipped with modern machinery. New drying sheds have just been erected, one of which is upwards of 200 feet in length, and will afford excellent facilities for finishing goods. In addition to the tannery business at Risdon, Mr.

Burrows also carries on a large wholesale and retail grindery and boot findings business in Elizabeth Street, Hobart, where all the requisites for the bootmaking trade can be obtained, indents being sent to, and large shipments of goods received from, the principal manufacturing centres. Mr. Burrows also engages extensively in the bark industry, being one of the largest buyers and exporters in the colony Wool-buying and shipping also for some years engaged his attention, but this branch has not been actively pursued for some time past. Mr. Burrows' one aim has been to manufacture goods for use and wear rather than for exhibition purposes, and leathers bearing his brand always command a ready sale, and earn encomiums for their durability. When, however, he has consented to enter into competition at exhibitions, success has invariably rewarded his efforts. At the Sydney International Exhibition in 1897 he carried off a bronze medal for an exhibit of furs and rugs; at the Tasmanian Exhibition of 1894-5 a gold medal was awarded for the best collection of boot uppers, and also a gold medal for the best exhibit of fancy and other leathers. Notwithstanding the constant attention necessary to the conducting of the several large enterprises mentioned, Mr. Burrows has found time to devote to public matters, having been for some years a prominent member of the Town Board of New Town, an active member of the Wesleyan Church, in which he has filled all the important offices, and a justice of the peace. Mr. Burrows is assisted in the conduct of the business by his two sons. The private residence, "Brightside," New Town, stands on about three acres of ground, and from it a view almost unsurpassable for beauty is visible, embracing Mounts Wellington, Direction, and Dromedary, part of the lovely Derwent Valley, revealing peeps of the river with its picturesque windings, and its verdure and treeclad hills, the whole forming one of the prettiest landscape panoramas that a prodigal Nature has bestowed with such a bountiful hand upon Tasmania's fair isle.

Messrs. J. COOK AND SONS, Wool Merchants, Furriers, Tanners, and Fellmongers, Liverpool Street, Hobart. Kensington Tannery; established forty years. Head office, Liverpool Street, Hobart. Telephone 209. The firm of J. Cook and Sons is one of the oldest businesses in Tasmania carrying on as wool merchants, furriers, tanners and fellmongers for nearly half a century. It is over forty years since the late Mr. Joseph Cook, the father of the present

head of the firm, established the business, and being a gentleman of great experience, he soon placed it in the fair way to success. At his death, in 1875, his



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. G. COOK.

HOBART.

son took command, and has continued in the footsteps of his worthy sire, until now he controls one of the largest businesses south of the Equator. The present manager, of course, obtained his knowledge of tanning, etc., from his predecessor, and has in due course imparted the same to his two sons—three



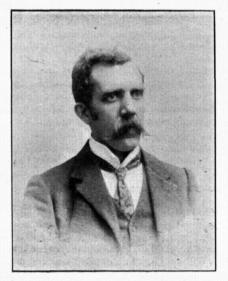
MR. H. COOK.

HOBART

generations having now had charge of the business. So as to give our readers some idea of the magnitude of the concern, we have only to mention that the yearly turn-over amounts to no less a sum than one hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£150,000). addition to purchasing wool and dressing furs, the company tan 10,000 to 12,000 hides per year, tan and finish 20,000 kangaroo skins, and fellmonger and tan 50,000 to 60,000 sheepskins. The greater portion of the tanned goods find a ready sale in Tasmania, business being done all over the island, and the balance is exported to London, Sydney, and New Zealand, and it is pleasing to note that they always command high prices. This is brought about by the fact that Mr. J. Cook personally supervises the work, and it is due to his skill and ability that his goods are so eagerly competed for elsewhere. The firm experience great difficulty in getting stout hides for heavy sole leather. With a view of remedying this defect Mr. H. Cook, one of the sons, was some time back despatched to Florence, Italy, to act as agent for the firm in Italy and the South of France, from whence mainly they now draw their supplies. The fact of having an able representative right on the spot enables J. Cook and Sons to place on the market the very best sole leather obtainable. They are also well assisted in this respect by importing through their Victorian agent-J. H. Brearley-the pick of the hides sold there, while Mr. W. Maitland acts in a similar capacity for them at the northern end of this colony. J. Cook and Sons have been particularly successful each time they have exhibited their goods at the Hobart, Launceston, and Melbourne Exhibitions, taking first order of merit with gold medals at the Victorian capital, and at both ends of this island. The firm speak highly of the quality of the leather turned out here, and they are of opinion that in no other part of the world can a better article be manufactured than in Tasmania. The climate is most suitable, not being too hot in summer, nor too cold in winter. There is an abundance of good water and good bark; the black wattle being unsurpassed for "firming" the leather and giving it exceptional wearing qualities, and when colour is desired, an admixture of valonea for sole leather, and of sumach oambier or myrabolams for dressing goods (upper leather). Besides the steam tannery at Hobart they have the Kensington tannery at Glenorchy (which was recently partly demolished by fire, but is now being rebuilt), and the fellmongery at Invermay, Launceston. The Kensington tannery is by far the largest and most important establishment, employing from forty to fifty hands, who have been graded until the very best workmen are now engaged there. The plant is extensive, and of the most modern style. There are a 25 horse-power boiler and two 10 horse-power engines driving a bark mill, leather roller, band knife, American Union splitting machine, drums, stuffing drums, agitators, wool press, drying fan, pumps, etc., all of which are of the latest makes, and consequently turn out articles that are unequalled anywhere. The steam tannery in Liverpool street employs seven hands, and is mainly used as a central place of business. Here only heavy sole-leather is tanned, and the machinery consists of a 10 horse-power portable engine, bark mill, leather roller, pumps, etc. The Invermay fellmongery is only used for drying sheepskins for export, and salting hides for the Kensington tannery. The business done by this firm is exceedingly large, and just now is very brisk. Mr. J. Cook, the head of the firm, built a beautiful mansion just outside Glenorchy, and has lived there for some years. He has been a member of the Glenorchy Municipal Council for nearly fifteen years, and occupied the position of warden. He is a justice of the peace, and owns two of the prettiest little steam launches on the Derwent. He is a great enthusiast in yachting, and has given the Derwent Sailing Club able assistance at times when it was most needed. He was a prominent supporter of football, and proved a welcome ally to the Glenorchy Club. His sons, G. and H. Cook have rendered a great service to Hobart by means of their talents as character singers, many destitute people receiving aid from their able efforts.

CHEMISTS.

Mr. J. W. TOPLIS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, angle of Liverpool and Elizabeth Streets, Hobart. Situated at the angle of the two main thoroughfares of Hobart, Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets, the handsome pharmacy of Mr. Toplis is one of the first buildings noticed by a stranger visiting the city, and from its solid and commanding appearance seems to be just the establishment to set off so busy and conspicuous a corner. The interior is well worth a visit, if only to see one of the finest shops in the colonies. With a 40 feet frontage in Liverpool Street, and nearly 70 feet in Elizabeth Street, it would be only natural to expect that so large a space would appear somewhat bare and unpresentable. Such, however, is by no means the case, as by a series of Corinthian arches an artistic and most pleasing effect is produced; and what with the heavy cedar fittings, stained glass window slides, and cut-glass show bottles, one



MR. J. W. TOPLIS.

is forced to recognise that Mr. Toplis is by no means behind the times, and that it would be a hard matter to find a better establishment in any part of the colonies. A pleasing feature in connection with the business is a table supplied with papers and magazines, so that the customers can while away the time when waiting for their prescriptions. A consulting room is also attached to the shop, and is placed at the disposal of any medical man who cares to make use of it. Telephonic communication can be made with any subscriber to the Exchange; and judging by the numerous calls, business in this establishment must, despite the hard times, indeed be brisk. The building is fitted throughout with electric bells, and a small button on the counter enables the proprietors to call forward, unknown to the customers, any assistance required. Mr. Toplis holds diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and evidently has not forgotten the training he received when an apprentice in a well-known West-End London establishment. Judging from the number of medical men who call here, Mr. Toplis must undoubtedly possess the confidence of the faculty in Hobart. Several well-known proprietary medicines are manufactured here; notably Toplis' Podophyllin Jaraxacum and Rhubarb Pills, a specific for biliousness and idigestion; and many a delicate traveller can gratefully testify to the efficiency of their "Nauseacura," which deprives a sea journey of its greatest of terrors, seasickness.

Mr. WALTER JAMES CLEWER, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 93 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Telephone No. 277. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Born at Hobart in 1863, Mr. Clewer was educated at Horton College, Ross. He was articled to Mr. E. Ash, senior, chemist, of Hobart, and after being with him some six years, passed his qualifying examination and went to Victoria. There he joined Mr. W. Ball, chemist, of Melbourne, and after twelve months in his employ, came back to Tasmania, and entered the service of Messrs. Lithgow and Co., chemists, of Launceston. At the end of six months he resigned and returned to Hobart, and was engaged as dispenser to the firm of Messrs. A. P. Miller and Son, with whom he remained for four years. He was then offered and accepted the management of the old-established firm of Messrs. Hinsby and Calvert, which he retained for a few years, and then purchased the business, which has been carried on by him ever since in his own name. Mr. Clewer has also had a large and varied experience in sight testing, being sole agent for the well-know firm of Carter and Werner, of Ballarat, and is strongly supported by the medical profession.

Messrs. A. P. MILLER AND SON, Chemists and Druggists, Distillers of Eucalyptus Oil, etc., corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets, Hobart. One of the most striking buildings in the centre of the city is the palatial threestory structure, in red brick and Tasmanian freestone, at the corner of Liverpool and Murray Streets, devoted to the business of Messrs. A. P. Miller and Son, chemists and druggists. This building was erected in 1890, from the designs of the late Mr. George Fagg, architect, the building contract having been well carried out by Messrs. Stabb Bros. The building inclines rather to the Italian than the French style of architecture, and its appearance is enhanced by an octagonal tower, with a balconette on the second floor, and oriel windows. The ground floor is occupied by three shops, the chief being at the corner: this is the drug store and dispensary; of the other two, one fronts upon Murray Street, and one on Liverpool Street, and are let for other businesses. The second and third stories are divided into offices, all well let. There are ten of these on the second floor, and seven on the upper floor. Mr. Miller's shop has been fitted up in the most artistic manner, the materials used being chiefly British plate-glass and the beautiful native woods of Tasmania, blackwood, sheoak, and myrtle, which have been combined with exquisite effect. The shop is entered by folding doors of plate-glass, with the inscription "A. P. Miller,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART

MR. A. P. MILLER,

chemist," embossed thereon in characters. of gold. The retail counter is of blackwood, slightly semi-circular in shape, and covered with plate-glass show cases, containing a tempting display of perfumes, toilet requisites, and all those curious sundries which make the interior of a well furnished drug store so interesting. Behind is the dispensing counter, 41 feet long, with ornamental panelling and tops of bevelled plateglass. In the centre is a large plateglass mirror with the monagram "A.P.M." embossed thereon. Along the walls are the usual shelves crowded with ornamental bottles, and below the racks of chemists' drawers, having fronts of sheoak and knobs of crystal glass. The window enclosures have been artistically ornamented with designs, chiefly of Tasmanian flowers and birds, by Mr.

W. Montgomery, of Melbourne, and the insides are laid with encaustic tiles, by Messrs. Wilson, Corbyn, and Co., also of Melbourne. The designs for the fittings were by Mr. J. A. Robinson, of Hawthorn, Victoria. Both gas and electric light are laid on to the building by the Hobart Gas Company, and when fully illuminated at night the shop presents a magnificent spectacle; it is in fact one of the handsomest shops in the colonies. As to dimensions, it may be stated that the frontage is 90 feet to Murray Street, and 48 feet to Liverpool Street, and of the available accommodation Messrs. Miller and Son occupy the whole of the cellerage (90 feet by 48 feet), the corner shop, six rooms on the first floor, and three rooms on the second story. This business was established by the late Dr. Smart in the sixties, and was purchased by Mr. A. P. Miller in 1871, exactly twenty-eight years old. Being a man of great enterprise, he immediately introduced a number of specialities which made his name famous. and was one of the first in Tasmania to commence the manufacture of eucalyptus oil from the leaves of the pure blue-gum tree (Eucalyptus globulus). · He also manufactured various preparations from this product, which enjoy a large sale and are highly appreciated, notably:-Eucalyptus toilet vinegar, eucalyptus ointment and salve, eucalyptus veterinary ointment, eucalyptus extract, eucalyptus pastilles, eucalyptus cream, eucalyptus dentifrice, eucalyptus soap, etc., etc. All these preparations bear the registered trade mark—a Windmill—and have now a world-wide reputation. The oil is shipped in great quantities to England and the continent; to South Africa and India (Messrs. Spencer and Co., of Madras and Bombay, being the agents), also to all the Australian colonies and New Zealand. It also goes to the United States of America, and about a month ago a good order was filled to the well-known firm of Parke, Davis and Co., of Detroit, State of Michigan. The chief oil distillery is at Brown Mountain, near Campania. Mr. Miller has found by experience that it is not advisable to distil at only one centre, and to have the leaves forwarded to the distillery, because there is a possibility of leaves other than those of the true blue gum being introduced, and there is a great difference in the quality of the product. Mr. W. F. Ward, A.R.S.M., the Government Analyst, certifies that the pure blue gum yields by fractional distillation a large proportion of the "eucalyptol" of commerce, whereas the peppermint gum (Eucalyptus amygdalina) yields "phellandren," which has not nearly the same

medicinal value. There is this important difference, however, as represented by Mr. R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., the Government Statist, on the authority of the late Baron F. Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., F.R.S.: -" That while the leaves of the Eucalyptus globulus yield only six pints of oil from every 1,000 lbs. weight, the peppermint gum and other varieties of eucalyptus yield, from the same quantity of leaves, as much as twenty-five pints.' Mr. Miller is most particular about distilling only the Eucalyptus globulus, and he now goes to the forests where the true blue gum is found, sets down his still, and exhausts the place, then moves on to the next patch of "true blue." He is thus enabled to guarantee "Windmill brand as the genuine article, absolutely pure, without admixture or dilution with any other variety of eucalyptus," and he gives a printed warranty to this effect to each purchaser. Among other specialties introduced by this firm is Tasma, which is a proprietary article, like most of their other preparations. This is a fragrant and refreshing perfume, being an exquisite combination of exotic and Tasmanian flowers, and is distilled on the premises in Murray Street. This perfume is a great favourite with the ladies, and in wide demand. Besides the usual sale, it is put up in elegant "Tasma caskets," of Tasmanian ornamental woods, containing the perfume in chaste cut-glass bottles. These caskets are of two sizes, prices, £2 2s. and £3 3s. They are appropriate souvenirs, suitable for presentation on all festive occasions. Messrs. Miller and Son carry on a very extensive business, and employ thirteen hands in their town premises, and from twelve to fifteen at the Eucalyptus Oil Distillery. They keep none but the best skilled men, and of those now employed one has been with them twenty-four years. another eighteen years, while a third, who died a short while ago, had been twentyseven years in the establishment; a pretty good proof of mutual satisfaction. Mr. A. P. Miller is a public-spirited and liberal-minded citizen, who has been for many years prominent in all important movements for the improvement of the city and the promotion of healthy recreation amongst the inhabitants. He is a keen sportsman, and takes a great interest in horse-racing and athletic games. He has been a pioneer mining speculator, and has done much to assist in developing the various mineral fields. Although not assuming any prominent part in political life, he has ever been active in support of liberal views, and has considerable influence with the electors generally. Hobart has reason to be proud of such an' excellent and enterprising citizen. Mr. Miller was educated at the Ayr Academy in the town of Ayr on the West Coast of Scotland. He served his apprenticeship in Paisley, and came out to Melbourne in 1856, where he remained until settling in Hobart in 1871. Mr. ANDREW JOHN MILLER, son of Mr. A. P. Miller, and a partner in the firm, was born at Hobart on the 26th January, 1872, and educated at the Hutchins School. Joining the V.D.L. Bank in 1889, he remained with them for about eighteen months, and then was apprenticed to his father to learn the business of a chemist and druggist. In 1892 his indentures were transferred to Henry Francis, of Melbourne, with whom he remained for twelve months, during which he attended the College of Pharmacy, and passed his intermediate examination, returning to Hobart the same year. He went back to Melbourne in 1893, and while working up for his final examination he was with Ford and Co., in Swanston Street, for a time. Mr. Miller passed his final exam. in Hobart in June, 1893, and in Melbourne in September of the same year, and coming back home was associated with his father's business till 1895, when he was admitted to partnership, under the style of A. P. Miller and Son.

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

Mr. MICHAEL McNAMARA, Jeweller and Watchmaker, Liverpool Street, Hobart, conducts one of the most stylish jewellery establishments in Tasmania. He is the only son of the late John McNamara, Tulla, Clare, Ireland, and when a lad, in company with relations, emigrated to Australia, settling at Hamilton in the western part of Victoria. It was in this once busy centre of pastoral pursuits that Mr. McNamara began his business training; and after the usual term of apprenticeship wended his way to Melbourne, coming to Tasmania in the year 1877 to be under the instruction of the late Mr. T. Hamilton, who in those days was considered one of the most skilled watchmakers in the colonies. Following this term Mr. McNamara filled the two principal situations as a practical watchmaker in the capital city, resigning after some eight years' service to begin working privately for the trade, at which he continued until 1889, when he left the colony, intending to again settle on the mainland, but after a winter's sojourn in New South Wales, a return was made

to Tasmania, this time to fill a prominent situation in the northern part of the island. There he remained until the completion of those fine buildings at the



MR. M. MCNAMARA.

angle of Liverpool and Murray Streets, Hobart, when he returned to the capital to begin business on his own account. Mr. McNamara occupies that part of Miller's Buildings fronting the main business thoroughfare of the city. In beginning operations in the year 1891 his aim was to supply the public with a class of goods in every respect equal to those offered for sale in the leading establishments of the larger colonies, and though the past eight years have been the most depressed in the commercial history of Australia, during that period there has not been any deviation from the first intent. The establishment is under the patronage of Vice-Royalty, and is supported by the Government (Mr. McNamara being the official valuator) and the leading residents throughout the colony. Mr. McNamara was educated in the Irish National Schools, and also at Hamilton, Victoria. Though pertaining to the staid or quieter side of human nature, it may be said he is a progressist, and takes a keen interest in what concerns the welfare of his adopted country. From the inception of the Federal League he has been on the executive, as also that of other associations tending to the advancement of Tasmania.

Mr. LEO. H. BIBBY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 90 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of



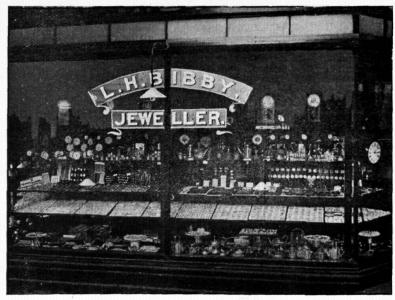
HOBACT.

MR. L. H. BIBBY.

Tasmania, Limited. The watchmaking and jewellery establishment of Mr. Leo. H. Bibby, situated at 90 Liverpool Street, is one of the features of Hebart, and is undoubtedly the best in the island. It was founded by the late Mr. Barclay, between sixty and seventy years ago, and is the oldest established in the colonies. Mr. Bibby, who took over the business some seven years ago, has a thorough knowledge of all its branches, having been fourteen years commercial traveller and manager with the firm of Messrs. P. Falk and Co., Melbourne. The experience he gained when with this firm in the wholesale and manufacturing trade stands him in good stead, and an inspection of his large and varied stock will convince anyone that his whole energy is centred in maintaining his right to be ranked as the leading jeweller and silversmith of Tasmania. At this establishment one can purchase every conceivable article of adornment, wrought in gold and silver by the most skilled workmen in the colonies and England. In the window and show cases are hundreds of gold and silver brooches in the most fashionable and chaste designs, and at prices to suit every buyer. A most noticeable feature is the assortment of opal and amethyst brooches, bangles, etc., and as both of these beautiful gems are at present the rage, the proprietor

always keeps a large stock on hand, as he knows by experience that the public like a good selection. The opal is without doubt the most beautiful gem in the world, its wonderful variety of shade and colour making it extremely popular. The assortment of gold and silver bangles, scarf pins, lockets, ladies' and gents' alberts, fobs, charms, pendants, brooches and earrings, links, solitaires and studs, diamond and gem engagement and dress rings, wedding and keeper rings, etc., etc., make it the most complete jeweller's stock in the island. A magnificent stock of watches, in gold, silver, and nickel cases is always kept on hand. In this branch can be seen timepieces of every class, suitable for both ladies and gentlemen, from the modest nickel keyless watch to the best 18-carat keyless chronographs with minute register dial at thirty guineas. In silver levers, Rotherham, Ehrhardt, Waltham, and other leading makers are well represented, these names alone being ample guarantee as to the class of watch kept in stock. Electroplated ware of every description forms a special feature at the establishment, the stock being most varied and complete. Everything required in electroplated ware, suitable for wedding and Christmas presents and New Years' gifts, is to be seen here, articles of every design and price making the selection of these souvenirs an instructive pleasure, and a visit will well repay anyone, Mr. Bibby taking special

educated in his native city. He was initiated in the business of watchmaking, etc., in Manchester, and came to Australia to push his fortune in 1881. Securing an engagment with Messrs. Falk and Co., of Melbourne, he remained with them for fourteen years as traveller and manager, and then resolved to start on his own account. Coming to Hobart he took over the business which he now controls, and has been successful beyond his most sanguine anticipations. The business continued to increase with rapid strides, and during the last two years alterations and improvements have had to be effected to the premises, which place them in quite the front rank of establishments of the kind in the colonies. In fact Mr. Bibby's business stands in the unique position of being the largest of its kind in Tasmania, and the oldest in the colonies. Mr. Bibby has displayed considerable interest in various sporting organisations, viz., cricket, baseball, bowling, etc., being an active member of various clubs. He is an enthusiastic bowler, and although only a comparatively recent accession to the ranks, has proved himself among the most skilful, having been bracketed with Mr. R. Mapley as the champion bowler for the season 1898-99. He is a member of the committee of the Southern Tasmania Junior Cricket Association, and was until lately an active member of the Southern Tasmanian Baseball League, of which indeed he was one of the founders.



L. H. BIBBY'S PREMISES.

pride in showing his well-selected stock of novelties to visitors and residents alike. Mr. Leo. H. Bibby was born in Manchester, England, in 1859, and Mr. P. C. ABBOTT, Jeweller, etc., 74 Murray Street, Hobart. Established 1848. This is one of the oldest jeweller's establishments in the colony, and having

descended from generation to generation until now the present proprietor, who was born in 1868 and educated at the City School, has become the proprietor. Mr. P. C. Abbott's grandfather was the original proprietor, and for many years he did all the astronomical and chrono-

logical work for the Tasmanian Government. On his death Mr. Charles Abbott assumed the property, which in 1889 fell into the hands of Mr. P C. Abbott. The business is that of a first-class jeweller and watchmaker, a special feature being the manufacturing of Tas-

manian souvenirs. Of these Mr. Abbott has a large and varied assortment, embracing such dainty knick-knacks as pearl shells mounted in silver as sugar and afternoon teaspoons, also Tasmanian views mounted in gold as bangle charms and souvenirs of Tasmania.

BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.

Mr. D. WILLIAMS, Builder and Contractor, 240 Argyle Street, Hobart. Mr. Williams is a native of Swansea, South Wales, and landed in the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. D. WILLIAMS.

colony in the year 1855, having come out with his parents by the emigrant ship "Conway," when a boy. He was educated at Mr. Pike's School, Macquarie Street, and was afterwards apprentice to his father to the building trade, with whom he was taken into partnership when his articles were finished. About fourteen years ago he took over the business, and has carried it on since. During that time Mr. Williams has done a large amount of work in and about Hobart. Among the contracts carried out may be mentioned the first contract in the building of the Magdalen Home, Lower Sandy Bay; the Bishop's Court; Wesleyan Schoolroom, New Town; the seating and pulpit in the Memorial Church, corner of Brisbane and Elizabeth Streets; the seating of the Tabernacle; building of Messrs. Watchorn Bros.' New Warehouse; and a number of villa residences. Beside contracts, Mr. Williams has a large connection in private work. In

the year 1878 he married the eldest daughter of the late Captain Hooper, and they have a family of five sons and four daughters.

Messrs. WESTWOOD AND DUKE, Builders and Contractors, Union Street, West Hobart. Mr. WESTWOOD is a native of the colony, and served his time with Messrs. T. A. Reynolds and Co., afterwards spending three years in the employment of Messrs. Stabb Bros. He was employed on that fine block of buildings at the corner of



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART MR. E. A. WESTWOOD.

Murray and Liverpool Streets, known as Miller's Chambers; St. David's Chancel; and Mr. Bailey's residence on the Brown's River Road; and Mr. Higgins' well-known butchery establishment in Elizabeth Street. He then started in business for himself. In 1894 he entered into partnership with Mr. Duke, and since then they have erected the electric light station; two residences for Alderman Kerr in Argyle Street; Miles' boot factory at New Town; and the bank chambers in Elizabeth Street for the Commercial Bank; and they are now engaged on a private residence for Mr.

Alex. McGregor at Sandy Bay; and a number of other buildings. Messrs. Westwood and Duke do all brickwork and retort work for the Gas Company, and are at date of writing rebuilding the retort house and benches. Mr. Westwood is a member of the Druids' Friendly Society. Mr. DUKE is also a native of Hobart, and was educated there. He served his time with T. A. Reynolds and Co., and on completing his indentures went to Melbourne for six months. He then returned to Hobart, and re-entering the service of T. A. Reynolds and Co., worked with them for four or five years. He was next employed by Stabb Bros., and left them to join Mr. Westwood. Mr. Duke is an Oddfellow; a member of the Raglan Lodge; and in the matter of sport is a devotee of fishing and football.

Mr. F. D. VALENTINE, Builder and Contractor, 289 Liverpool Street, Hobart, A native of Hobart. Son of



MR. F. D. VALENTINE.

the late Captain James Valentine. Mr. Valentine was born in 1863, and served his articles with the late Mr. Thomas Rigby, of Commercial Road. For a

time, after he was out of his apprenticeship, he worked as a journeyman, and then acted as foreman for Mr. James Dunn, who had a great number of contracts in hand, including the Idiots' Asylum at New Norfolk; the Derwent Valley Station building; the Campbell Town Hospital; the Temperance Hall; and the State School, Trinity Hill. In 1889 Mr. Valentine was taken into partnership, and this lasted for three years, during which the firm renovated the Theatre Royal, Hobart: built the Roman Catholic Church, Zeehan; and several business premises in that town; besides private residences in Hobart. In 1895 Mr. Valentine started for himself, and since then he has done some excellent work, such as Mr. H. J. Brock's residence at Lawrenny, near Hamilton, the principal feature in which is the embellishment and decorations of the rooms, which is -certainly among the best work of its kind in Tasmania. It was carried out under the direction of Messrs. Ricards and Salier, architects. The verandah of the mansion in particular is a fine piece of work, finished as it is with a marble floor. Mr. Valentine also erected a fine residence for Mr. Curzon Allport, solicitor, on the Waterworks Road. The feature of this building is that Tasmanian hardwood was with Mr. Allport's permission used in the construction and ornamentation with most satisfactory results, and leading to the same timber being utilised in other buildings. M1. Valentine was last engaged in erecting a commodious warehouse in Collins Street for Mr. George Adams. Although his was not the lowest tender, Mr. Valentine was entrusted by Mr. Adams with the work, and the manner in which he executed it showed that it was placed in the right hands. The building contains the largest room in Tasmania, and is now occupied by G. P. Fitzgerald and Co. as a drapery warehouse. It was erected in the short space of twenty-two weeks, and as many as 100 hands were employed at one time. This we believe is record time in which any building of such dimensions has been erected in Tasmania. Valentine was one of the founders of the Builders and Contractors' Association of Tasmania, was the first vicepresident, and secretary for several years. He also acted as local correspondent of the Australian Builder and

Building and Engineering Journal, published in Victoria. He is S.W. in the Rechab Lodge of Freemasons, under the Tasmanian Constitution, and has been through the chairs in the Raglan Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F.

Messrs. VOUT, CHISHOLM AND CO., Carriage Builders, 12 and 14 Argyle Street, Hobart. Established 1891. This is one of the representative businesses of the city, a position attained in a comparatively short time, owing to the perseverance of the proprietors and the high standard of excellence maintained in their workmanship from the inception. The members of the firm are John Vout,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. J. CHISHOLM.

a native of Hobart, who served his apprenticeship in the same city, afterwards emigrating to the other colonies for a wider experience, and returning to his native place under engagement to J. Burden and Son; John Chisholm, a native of Scotland, who learnt his business at the well-known establishment of William Thomson, of the Perth Carriage Works, and afterwards removed to Edinburgh, and was employed by John Hislop and Son both in Edinburgh and Haddington, leaving there for London in 1881, and he was successful in getting into a good position in the well-known firm of builders, G. N. Hooper and Co., builders to Her Majesty and the Royal

Family: and Alfred Spooner, an Englishman, who learnt his trade at William King's, of London, and afterwards worked under the well-known Messrs. Morgan and Son, coachbuilders to the Royal household, and there gained a vast experience. He came to the colonies in 1884, and, after gaining a wide knowledge of colonial work, decided to launch out with Messrs. Vout and Chisholm. Starting in premises at 156 and 157 Collins Street, they remained there for three and a half years, making good progress the whole time, the business expanding very largely; and then the well-known offices and workshops of Messrs. J. Burdon and Son, in Argyle Street, becoming vacant, they wisely secured them, and have carried on business there ever since. Coming after such an old-established firm, Messrs. Vout. Chisholm and Co. undertook an onerous responsibility, for their work would necessarily have to be of the same high standard as their predecessors', but with such a combination of skilled mechanics they had no great difficulty in producing this, for both Messrs. Vout and Chisholm had been employed there for several years, so that the work turned out is equal to any in the Australian colonies. Their establishment is very extensive, having a frontage of 118 feet by a depth of 100 feet, and comprises all the necessary departments and appliances to be found in a thoroughly up-to-date establishment. They employ twenty hands, the majority of whom are capable tradesmen, several of Messrs. Burdons' employees being retained, some of whom are known in connection with that firm for upwards of forty years. The members of the firm themselves personally supervise each branch, and nothing but the very best material and workmanship are put into the various jobs that are executed. The work principally carried out by Vout, Chisholm and Co. is the English style, and light buggy work, in which they are unexcelled, some evidence of which is to be found in the fact that they are patronised by His Excellency the Governor and the elite of the city, as well as by prominent country residents in various parts of the island. They have always a large stock of various designs on hand, and are at all times pleased to show visitors over their. establishment.

SADDLERS.

Mr. JAMES ROBB, Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of Saddlery, Harness, Whips, Horse Appointments, and Saddler's Ironmongery, No. 37 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. This is the principal business of its kind in the capital, and was established at least half a century ago. The building, which is situated on one of the finest sites in the city, is spacious and admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is devoted, and has a frontage of 70 feet to Elizabeth Street, by a depth of over 200 feet. Twelve hands are employed on the premises. Mr. Robb, who imports all his own materials direct from the manufacturers, was saddler for Governor Gore Browne in 1864, and has had the distinction of being saddler to each succeeding Governor, including His Excellency Viscount Gormanston. A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, Mr. Robb was born in 1840, and served his apprenticeship to the saddlery trade at Maybole, in the same shire He came out to Victoria by the ship "Sam Cairns" in 1864, crossing over by steamer to Hobart, where he had engaged for two years as manager to Mr. Robinson, who then carried on a saddlery business in Elizabeth Street. Mr. Robinson dying in 1867, Mr. Robb managed the business for the trustees for two years' afterwards, and then bought it out. The

business increased, and to meet the demands for additional accommodation. Mr. Robb purchased the present premises at 37 Elizabeth Street, into which he removed in 1878, and has carried on the business there ever since. Owing to the demands of his business upon his time and attention, Mr. Robb has been unable to take part in public affairs; but he is vice-president of the Caledonian Society, and takes a warm interest in its welfare. Mr. Robb' is a Presbyterian, has been connected with the Chalmers' Church for a period of thirty-four years, and has filled the offices of deacon and elder, the latter position for a period of fourteen years. He was married in Hobart to Miss Mitchell, daughter of the late Captain Mitchell.

CAMPBELL AND MINCHIN (Mr. Hugh Campbell), Saddlers, Harness and Collar Makers, 108 Elizabeth Street and Melville Street, Hobart. Established 1841. Bankers, the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. This business was established in 1841 by Mr. James Campbell and Mr. John Minchin, and was carried on by them until the death of the former, when Mr. Hugh Campbell acquired it, and has conducted it ever since under the name and style of the late firm. A native of Hobart, Mr. Campbell was born in 1859,

and educated at Pike's School and the Commercial Academy, two of the then leading educational institutions of the city. He served his apprenticeship with



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. H. CAMPBELL.

his father, and has been ever since in the business, which is the oldest of its kind in the city. Mr. Campbell is a Mason, a member of the Operative Lodge.

FRUIT MERCHANTS, PRESERVERS, ETC.

Messrs. H. JONES AND CO., Jam and Fruit Preserving Works, Old Wharf, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. This now famous business was established half a century ago by Mr. Geo. Peacock, senior, and when he retired was taken over by the present firm, in 1891. The firm consists of Mr. H. Jones, Mr. Ernest A. Peacock, and Mr. A. W. Palfreyman. The business was first begun in a small way, and gradually developed, and since being taken over by the new firm has made such rapid progress that it is now the leading business of its kind in Tasmania, if not in all the Australasian colonies. The works are comprised in a splendid block of buildings situated on the Old Wharf, including newly-erected brick premises, having 160 feet frontage by 80 feet depth, with iron roof, and splendidly lighted and ventilated. The works were almost entirely refitted in 1898, and only the most modern and



MR. E. A. PEACOCK.

up-to-date machinery is now used in all departments. A new 50 h.p. boiler was erected by Kennedy and Sons, of Hobart, and there is another boiler of 30 h.p., the two supplying the motive power for driving all the machinery, including that employed in the manufacture of packing cases, tins, etc. The entire premises are of stone and brick, of three stories, with a frontage of 300 feet by a depth of about 290 feet, and a floor space of 140,000 square feet, and it only needs a very cursory glance round to convince the visitor that the appointments of the place and the arrangements generally are of a most complete and elaborate character. In the boiling room there are seventeen large copper boilers in which the jam is made, and a walk through the factory in jam-making time must convince even the most sceptical that the jam made at this establishment is converted from fresh fruit alone with its natural accompaniment of refined sugar. In addition,

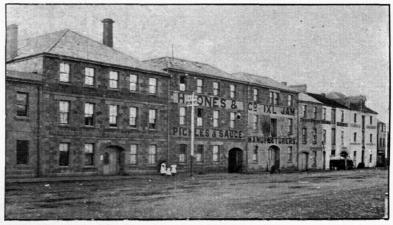
Messrs. H. Jones and Co. have a branch establishment at Franklin, in the very centre of the Huon district, where most of the raspberries are grown, and this fruit is converted into jam on the spot, thereby producing a much superior article to that made from raspberries brought into Hobart in large barrels, which is likely to promote fermentation and produce an inferior article. It is something to be able to say that the factories are not only the largest in Tasmania, but that during the present year their output will double that of all the other jam makers put together. The quality is the test more than the quantity, however, and here, too, the proprietors can hold their own, because, as said before, it is a fact that every atom of jam produced on the premises is made from the freshest of fruits, and



Mr. A. W. PALFREYMAN.

from the best of refined sugar. In this department alone 800 tons of fruit are used each season, and the fruit selected is always of the best quality. The raspberry is, of course, one of the mainstay fruits of the jam trade, and these come from the New Norfolk and Huon districts. Strawberries are also used largely, and although the cultivation of this fruit has greatly increased of late years, the demand continues as brisk as ever, so that the growers in the Channel district, from which they mainly come, must have profited greatly. Gooseberries and other fruits which enter into consumption for jams and canning purposes, are all of the highest quality; and as Messrs. H. Jones and Co. are conducting their operations in the centre of the fruit growing carried on every year in the vast Southern Tasmanian

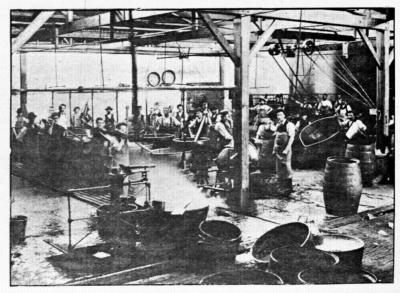
gardens, they get all the fruit they require, and with their well-known business tact and experience, they are never likely to experience a shortage. many people would prefer as coverings. Bottles cost money; they have, in the first place, to be imported at high freight rates, and then, after they have



H. JONES & CO.'S JAM FACTORY.

Fruit preserving and the manufacture of pulp for export have also reached great dimensions, not less than 600 tons of fruit being used each season. In the fruit canning the colour and appearance of the fruit are maintained, and the fruit is turned out exactly as it went into the covering. It may be well to diverge here and say a word or two about this homely tin covering, which is so largely used in connection with all sorts of fruit preservation. These tin cans are the exact realisation of all that is required for the purpose, being light,

been used they are of no further use on the mining fields, to which so much of the fruit goes in various forms. On the other hand, the tins can be thrown away without a pang from the most economical conscience, though there are many uses to which ingenious minds can put them, from drinking utensils and candlesticks to building outhouses and chimneys. Whatever eventually becomes of them, the tin can is the model covering for the jam trade. The tin is imported in sheets from England, cut and stamped in the factory itself



H. JONES & CO.'S JAM BOILING DEPARTMENT.

clean, and, above all, cheap enough to warrant their being thrown away when done with, a course which cannot be alopted with the glass bottles, which by light machinery, soldered into the required shape, and made thoroughly air-tight by machinery, at very small cost to the proprietors, and, lo! there

is the handy little receptacle ready for use. Apricots, plums, and, indeed, all the stone fruits are thus preserved for table use or cooking purposes. The excellence of the products of the I.X.L. establishment, which has been fully recognised, not only throughout Tasmania and the mainland colonies, but



H. JONES & CO.'S TIN MAKING AND FRUIT BOILING DEPARTMENT.

Tasmanian apricot is specially prized for keeping in this way, both for its size and rich flavour, the American fruit taking a very back seat when compared with it. The extent of this part of the business may be imagined from the fact that Messrs, H. Jones and Co. use no fewer than 2,000,000 tins each season, which are all made on the premises. packing and labelling is likewise very complete in all respects, and some idea of the labelling done may be gathered from the fact that the expenditure on the labels alone amounts to about £800 per annum. The firm also can tomatoes; and tomato sauce is another feature of their products. In addition to this they were the largest exporters of green fruit to the London market during the 1898 season, and this year are shipping over 65,000 cases. They make all their own cases. A large quantity of timber in the rough is brought into the building to be converted into cases for the manufacture of which the I.X.L. people are justly celebrated, supplying not only their own wants, but sending some 40,000 to 60,000 cases to others in the fruit trade to meet their demands. The I.X.L. people employ from 150 to 350 hands, according to the season of the year. Messrs. H. Jones and Co. are also largely interested in hop growing, and are amongst the largest exporters of hops from Tasmania. That such a large business has been built up so rapidly is not surprising considering the

is becoming known in Africa and India, and other parts of the East, where new markets have been opened up of late years. In every respect the factory is a credit to the colony, and every one interested in the fruit-growing industry will sincerely echo the wish that it will long continue on its prosperous career.

Mr. W. J. TAYLOR, Wholesale Fruit and Produce Merchant and Commission Agent, Importer and Exporter, Old Wharf, Hobart. A nativeof New South Wales, Mr. Taylor has followed the fruit-growing industry since boyhood, and that he has profited by his experience is evident since his arrival in this colony. About five years ago he came to Hobart, and at once started his present business, which has increased to such an extent that he is now the second largest shipper to the Australian colonies, no less than 50,000 cases passing through his hands last year. He is also the largest importer of fruit in Tasmania, receiving during the season no less than five tons of grapes per week, principally from Victoria, and other fruits from New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand. Taylor likewise deals in general produce. and has agents in all the colonies. He has a branch store at Strahan, doing a large business through it with the West Coast generally. He is a member of the Protestant Alliance Benefit Society, and is on the committee of the Glenorchy Agricultural and Horticultural Society,

one of the best societies of its kind in Southern Tasmania. Mr. Taylor's private residence is at "Maylandville," Glenorchy, a property embracing about two and a half acres, orchard and garden. One of the prettiest sights in the spring are his hyacinth beds, having the best and most varied collection in Tasmania.

Mr. A. W. WILLIAMS, Fruit and Produce · Merchant and Commission Agent, 5 Morrison Street, Hobart. Mr. Williams is a son of the late Mr. Henry Williams, who came to the colony in the very early days, and was born and educated in Hobart. On leaving school he joined his father in the produce business, and when the latter died he took charge, and has conducted it ever since. The principal business of the firm is in shipping fruit to the Australian colonies. Mr. Williams has always taken a deep interest in vachting, of which, indeed, he is an enthusiastic votary, and at the present time he is sailing Mr. F. N. Clarke's new yacht, "Clutha," which has created such a great sensation. In 1896 he won the North v. South Cup with the "Fairlie," and in the following year was again successful in the same contest with the "Ailsa," while in 1898 he secured no fewer than seven first prizes and one second out of eight starts, the one defeat only being through time allowance. Altogether Mr. Williams has won about eighty races. The late Mr. Henry Williams, after spending some years in Tasmania, went to California, just after the diggings broke out in that state, in partnership with the Hon. W. J. Watchorn. Returning to Tasmania he made an attempt to stock Port Davey with cattle, but the venture proved a failure, the cattle all dying through want of food. He then turned his attention to "pining" on the Davey River, and during his stay there he himself built a little vessel called the "Welcome," in which he returned to Hobart, and afterwards traded with her to the East Coast for a number of years. The "Welcome" was ultimately burnt to the water's edge at Swansea, and then Mr. Williams purchased the "Kestrel," which he sailed for some years, and then sold to a New .Zealand firm. It was through travelling about with his father that Mr. A. W. Williams took a liking to yachting and became such an expert in the handling of these crafts.

Mr. JOHN F. WEEDON, Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Works, Castray Esplanade, Hobart. The proprietor of this business, Mr. John F. Weedon, came to Hobart from Queensland at the latter

end of 1895 in search of a cool climate. and not long after his arrival started in the business of fruit preserving, leasing from Messrs. Risby Bros. the works which were formerly carried on by the Austral Fruit Preserving Co. The firm makes a specialty of evaporated apples, which are put up in one pound cardboard boxes, and exported to all parts of Australia. A large trade is also done in jams, jellies, and marmalade, and the increasing demand for their brand promises a future business of considerable dimensions. Another specialty of the firm is a vegetable soup "mixture," which is composed of evaporated vegetables, herbs and flavouring, combining all the ingredients necessary with a good stock for making soup. It is satisfactory to know that there has been a considerable demand for this useful mixture. The ground floor of the premises on

which operations are carried on is utilised for preserving and packing, and the upper floors for putting up the evaporated apples, etc., while the brick kiln and the furnace room form a detached building. The establishment has been a considerable employer of labour, and with a steadily increasing output the present staff will no doubt be augmented from time to time. Mr. Weedon is unable at present to spare time from his business to devote to public affairs, but takes a great interest in agriculture, horticulture, and kindred pursuits.

Mr. H. S. R. WRIGHT, J.P., of Messrs. Wright Brothers, Fruit Preservers, Park Street, Hobart, is one of a well-known Tasmanian family, and for many years past has taken a lively interest in local politics. He was born in

1851, and arrived in South Australia with his parents in 1854. After a course of twelve years' scholastic training at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, he came to Tasmania, and was further educated at the Hobart High School. In 1867 Mr. Wright toured New Zealand, and finally decided on Tasmania as his adopted home. He has remained here ever since, and is now the possessor of over 100 acres of fruit and hop-growing grounds in Glenorchy, appropriately named "The Grove." During the busy season a large number of hands are employed, and "The Grove" presents an animated appearance when hop and fruit gathering takes place. Mr. Wright has been warden of the Municipal Council of the district for some years past, and is also a coroner.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

Mr. NEWMAN ARNOLD, Tasmanian Bread and Biscuit Works, 86 Liverpool Street, Hobart. This business, which was established by Mr. Arnold's father in 1854, has always been regarded as one of the leading bakeries of Hobart. The factory is in the central part of Liverpool Street, and has a frontage of 28 feet by 150 feet. The premises are three stories high, with a basement, where the principal portion of the work is done, and which communicates with the upper portions of the building by a steam and hand lift. Everything produced at this factory in the shape of bread and cakes is made by the most unique and modern steam machinery, the whole plant having been imported from Messrs. Baker and Sons, London. The boiler and engine is one of Tangye's best, and drives a flour sifter, dough kneader, vertical mixer biscuit work for biscuit cutter, brake fruit cleaner, eggbeater, sugar mill, bun dough dividing machine, and other smaller implements. There are also large steam coppers for boiling water and cooking potatoes. Everything in the bakery is as bight and clean as a new penny, and the system and order which prevail assert unmistakably the supervision of a skilled and capable head. The premises are lighted throughout by electricity, the installation having been supplied by the Sydney branch of the Brush Electric Lighting Co. of America. The dynamo works up to 80 volts, producing 70 ampéres current at an engine speed of 120 revolutions per minute, and supplying 60 incandescent lamps. This gives

a most brilliant illumination, and affords every satisfaction. Mr. Arnold does a large wholesale business, and he has also one of the best domestic connections in the city. Malt bread is a specialty turned out in the most tempting form, and greatly appreciated by all who have hard brain or manual work to do on a weak digestion. The factory is celebrated for all the delicacies of the breakfast and tea table, rolls, scones, tea cakes, and muffins and crumpets being produced of a quality not to be surpassed. Mr. Arnold takes good care that none but the very best material enters his factory, and that it is made up by first-class journeymen. He employs altogether twenty-five hands. A great specialty of the establishment is the manufacture of biscuits, of which all descriptions are made, from the hard tack in which the true British tar indulges, to the delicate paper-like wafers which are so exquisite an accompaniment to a glass of good old port, or perhaps the more fragrant bouquet of some of our richer Australian vintages. An extended wholesale trade is done in plain and fancy biscuits of every description, which are neatly packed in square tins, attractively labelled, and find an extensive sale, alike in town and country establishments. Mr. Arnold has had a very successful career, which has been well deserved by the industry, energy, and enterprise he has thrown into the business. He is, personally, a quiet, unassuming citizen, with excellent business and social qualifications, and is esteemed by all who know him. He is a man of sterling character, and a * liberal supporter of all deserving local charities.

Mr. W. CRIPPS, Hygienic Bakery, 101 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. phone 362. This is one of the most noteworthy establishments of its kind in the colonies, and it is therefore only natural that Mr. Cripps should take the pride he does in it. Its origin was brought about in this way: Mr. Cripps, thinking the time had arrived for the adoption of a new and improved method of bread-making, and feeling also assured that Hobart, as a go-ahead place, would recognise enterprise successfully adopted in this direction, determined to erect a building right up to date, and to import the latest description of machinery from England. This idea was carried out to the letter, and a visit to the establishment and a trial of the bread turned out must convince anyone that the success achieved has been most complete. The machinery, which was put together and placed in position by the firm's own engineer from Melbourne-where they have a branch establishment-does nearly all the work of mixing and handling, etc.; and the greatest cleanliness is observed in every possible direction; while only the best brands of flour are used. The floor of the bakery is made of concrete, and all the details are arranged to the greatest possible advantage of the workmen. The fire bricks and tiles which are used in the building-even these are imported from England. In addition to bread, all kinds of confectionery are manufactured on the premises. Mr. Cripps

is a son of Mr. W. Cripps, was born in Hobart, and educated at the Battery Point State School. He served his apprenticeship with his father, and has been in the baking business ever since.

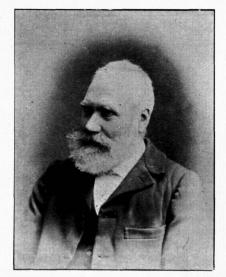


MR. W. CRIPPS.

He devotes his whole time to the business, his success in which has been attained beyond doubt through his strict attention, combined with intelligent perception of the needs of the time.

THE FEDERAL BREAD MANUFACTORY, 9 and 11 Murray Street, Hobart. Mr. Thomas Wood, proprietor, under the sign of "T. Wood and Co." Born in Halifax, Yorkshire, in 1835, Mr. Wood was brought up chiefly in Manchester. He came out to Melbourne in 1854, and assisted his father, who was a builder, afterwards following that occupation until about 1866, when he opened a grocery business in Fitzroy. While carrying on this, he purchased a small bakery business, and carried on both for some time. In 1867 he removed to Ballarat, and opened a grocery business there, afterwards opening two boot and shoe shops, a large ironmongery business, and a hay and corn and chaff-cutting establishment, besides seven branch grocery stores. While residing there he became a member of the Ballarat Town Municipal Council, and served the citizens in that capacity for three years.

He also took a prominent part in connection with the United Methodist Free Church, and was superintendent of the Sunday School for sixteen years, and was treasurer of the Colonial Church for three years. He also went home to England as the representative to the annual assembly of the United Methodist Free Churches, and on his return was made chairman of the Colonial Assembly of the Churches, holding the position for two years. Ultimately he closed up his mercantile businesses, and engaged in farming and mining pursuits and speculating. With two others he held the lease of King's Island and Bass Straits, and entered on sheep raising, which was



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART
MR. T. WOOD.

unfortunate. In 1891 he sold out, and coming to Hobart, undertook the management of the Federal Coffee Palace, at the same time starting a bakery business in a small way. In . 1898 he gave up the coffee palace, and devoted his whole time to the bakery, which has since grown into a large and flourishing business. So much so has this been the case that the premises have had to be extensively added to in order to cope with the demands of customers. There are now two bakehouses and three large ovens, and employment is found for some fourteen men. Mr. Wood supplies the ships of

H.M.'s fleet when in port, and also the Union S.S. Co.'s steamers, and the business is altogether the most extensive of its kind in the district. About two years ago Mr. Wood started the Australian Manufacturing Co. in premises situated in Murray Street, where are produced cordials, coffee essences, sauces, vinegar, pickles, self-raising flour, etc., and a ready sale is found for the goods. The company gives employment to some twelve hands in this branch.

MISS ADA McGUINESS (trading as Roberts and Co.), Tasmanian Steam Confectionery Works, 36 Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Started about fifty years ago, this well-known business is one of the largest, as well as oldest, of its kind in the colony, and, under the able direction of Miss McGuiness, it promises to more than maintain in the future the foremost position it has held in the past. The establishment is admirably situated, and its interior arrangements are not less noteworthy, all the most modern machinery being employed in the manufacture of the confectionery, which,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MISS A. McGuiness.

it is needless to say, has held the highest place in the market. Every description of confectionery is manufactured on the premises.

BUTCHERS.

Mr. JAMES FEARNLEY, Butcher, etc., Macquarie Street, Hobart. Established 1845. This is one of the oldest butchering establishments in the city, and has been carried on in the same



C. A. WOOLLEY, HOBART TOWN.

LATE MR. J. FEARNLEY.

premises since its inception. It was founded by the father of the present proprietor, and for years supplied the shipping trade of the port in a wholesale and retail manner, besides commanding a



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HQBART.

MR. J. B. FEARNLEY.

large family connection. Mr. Joseph Benjamin Fearnley, into whose hands the business has now fallen, was born in 1859, and on his receiving a thorough scholastic training he served his time with his father, ultimately succeeding to the business. He is one of three brothers and one sister now alive.

Mr. H. HIGGINS, Butcher, 92 Elizabeth Street, Hobart; under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor; three gold medals Launceston Exhibition, 1891-92; five gold medals and two silver medals awarded at the Tasmanian International Exhibition, 1894-95; over 200 prizes for small goods. The new premises are of a first-class style, containing splendid cool cellars, and all lighted throughout by electricity, which is manufactured by Mr. Higgins on the premises, the dynamo being driven by steam power. The

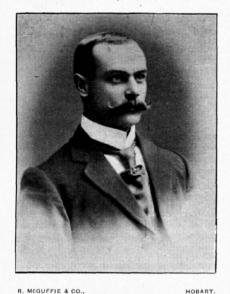
Mr. PIERCE BAKER, Shipping and General Butcher, Lower Macquarie Street (New Market), Hobart. This building was erected some sixty years ago for a butcher's shop, and was occupied by the late Mr. John Pregnell for many years. It was subsequently rented by Mr. Baker, who has so improved it with all modern fittings that to-day it is acknowledged to be one of the finest shops in the city. The frontage to the street is 50 feet by 60 feet, and the shop is very lofty, having a height of The trade of Mr. Baker is 50 feet. chiefly shipping, and it is one of the principal businesses of its kind in Hobart. Mr. Baker has five assistants, and eight horses and four carts are employed. The killing is done at the



H. HIGGINS' PREMISES.

making and cooking of small goods, etc., is done by steam. The Launceston Examiner, of 18th September, 1890, says:—"It would be well for the Tasmanian Agricultural and Pastoral Association had it more supporters like Mr. Higgins, who, though a resident of the capital, never fails to put in an appearance in the dairy produce section with attractive exhibits of first-class quality. We have in previous years referred to the excellence of the German sausage turned out by Mr. Higgins, a line in which our local men have been unable to approach him, and we are able to state from practical experience that the exhibits in this line at the show yesterday are fully up to the standard Mr. Higgins aims at attaining."

abattoirs. Mr. Pierce Baker, the proprietor of this prosperous business, was born at Hobart in 1870, and was educated at a private school conducted by Mr. Minchcall. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Pierce Baker, for twenty years a butcher in Hobart. He was brought up to the photographic business, but at the first opportunity forsook that business to follow in the footsteps of his father. That he was right is proved by his now possessing one of the largest wholesale butchering establishments in Hobart. He takes a great interest in hunting, and was master of the Hobart Club in 1886 and other years, and has owned a number of good hunters well known to steeplechase fame, including Caledonian and Wallaby, the latter of which has been very successful in show jumping.



MR. PIERCE BAKER.

Mr. W. BRANSGROVE, The New Zealand Butchering Establishment, Murray Street, Hobart. Established 1892. This is another business which, starting in a comparatively small way, has increased to its present large dimensions. Mr. Bransgrove took a small shop adjoining the present premises, but as trade advanced he purchased the establishment in which he is now located and made important alterations and additions to it. The business at this time was an entirely cash one, with the result that the consumer and producer were placed on terms of equality, much

to the advantage of both; thus the proprietor was enabled to keep prices down, a motto that has guided him since he opened business. He now does a family and booking trade, employs a large staff, and has no less than three



LATE MR. C. W. BRANSGROVE.

carts continually going. Mr. Bransgrove was born in Launceston on the 26th March, 1836, and is the second son of the late Mr. William Bransgrove, who for many years carried on one of the largest Government contracting butchering establishments in Tasmania, and who died on the 30th June, 1867. Mr. William Bransgrove was educated at Launceston, and at the age of twenty-

four left for New Zealand, where he entered into the fellmongery and woolsorting business, amassing some £3000 in seven years. Owing to severe losses, occasioned principally by the fall in the price of wool, he returned to the butchering, and started the present business in Hobart. In the comparatively early days of the colony Mr. Bransgrove did a large amount of prospecting at the



MR. W. BRANSGROVE.

northern side of the island, at Nine Mile Springs, Mathinna, Back Creek, and other places. He was married at Launceston in 1860. He takes a considerable interest in politics and friendly societies, and is a past master and trustee of the A.I.O. Druids.

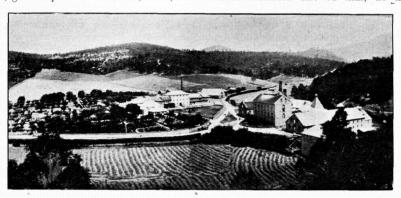
BREWERS.

CASCADE BREWERY COM-PANY, LIMITED. Office, 130 Collins Street, Hobart. The Cascade Brewery Company, as at present constituted, dates back to 1883, but the brewery itself was founded in the very early days of the colony by a Frenchman, Mr. Peter Degraves. The site on which the brewery now stands, one of the most picturesque and charming in Australia, is situated at the foot of Mount Wellington, on the banks of the Hobart Rivulet and Guy Faux Creek, which were first utilised by Mr. Degraves in connection with flour and sawmills. Subsequently the buildings were converted into a brewery, the business of which at first was of very modest dimensions, but rapidly increased. Upon Mr. Peter Degraves' death, his sons.

Charles and John, carried on the brewery for some years, and then it was leased to Mr., afterwards Sir James, Wilson, the brothers going to England for a trip. When they returned, they again took over the management, and carried on the business until the death of the surviving partner, Mr. John Degraves. Trustees then took charge, and directed the concern until it was sold to a syndicate, who, after purchasing the separate brewery business of Messrs. R. Walker, Gracie, and H. J. James, conjointly with Mr. H. J. James, floated the present company in May, 1883. The brewery buildings are not only all that they should be from a brewer's point of view, but they are a distinctly pleasing addition, from an artistic standpoint, to the charming site on which they are

situated. Massively built of freestone, four and five stories high, the brewery only wants towers instead of chimneys to play the part of a castle. The pillars of the gates leading into the brewery are surmounted by imitation casks hewn out of stone, which bear the date 1829, the year the new wing was erected. The whole of the buildings are solid and imposing, and to all appearance will last for generations to come. The malt floors are a wondrous sight, everything being on a grand scale—the three-feet stone walls, the massive blue-gum posts for the floor are as firm and solid now as when they were erected seventy-three years ago-everything shows that the brewery was made to stand. In all the various departments the visitor is similarly impressed, particularly in the cellars, where innumerable casks of all sizes attest in some measure the gigantic trade done by the Cascade Brewery. Several classes of malt liquor are turned out, generally divided into ale, stout, and

been such as have gained him their regard and esteem. A man of broad opinions and great tact, Mr. Todd has been not less successful in his public career. As far as business allowed him, he has



THE CASCADE BREWERY, HOBART.

beer, and for each there is a demand that is increasing year by year. The general manager of the Cascade Brewery Company is Mr. H. Nicholls, and Mr. T. S. Todd is the brewery manager. Mr. THOMAS STANNUS TODD, second son of the late Thos. Todd, was born at Hobart on 2nd October, 1856. He was educated at the City School, Hobart, an institution which in its day turned out many sound scholars. When sixteen years of age he decided to learn the brewing business, and for that purpose engaged himself to the late Messrs. Degraves, the then proprietors of the Cascade Brewery, which was founded three-quarters of a century ago. Twenty-five years of energy, industry, and perseverance enabled Mr. Todd to pick up much solid information, and it developed him into a thoroughly proficient and practical brewer. Since the brewery company took over the brewery property and plant, many brewers have been employed. The late managing director, Mr. J. W. Syme, was so pleased with the energy and ability with which Mr. Todd had discharged his duties, that he paid him the compliment of saying that he was the best brewer the company ever had. For eight years he has held the position of brewer and brewery manager, and during that period he has suggested and carried out a number of valuable alterations and improvements connected with the establishment. Advancing step by step, he now occupies a position that any young Tasmanian may well feel proud of. Mr. Todd has been deservedly much eulogised during his business career, which has been characterised by the display of qualities which commanded approval; and his personal relations with all with whom he came in contact have

associated himself with public movements. He has been for a number of years chairman and treasurer of the Wellesley Road Trust, and last year was elected a member of the Metropolitan Drainage Board. He was married in 1887 to Miss Sara Mason, only surviving daughter of Mr. Wm. Mason, formerly city inspector. The Aerated Water Department was added to the business in 1886. The premises are situated in Collins Street, a stone building with iron frame windows, and are fitted with the latest machinery, which is run by steam power. The bottling machines are by Hayward, Tyler and Co., of London,



MR. T. S. TODD.

and are Ferguson's patent. Owing to the rapid increase of the business, further new machinery had to be added in January, 1889, including new cylinders

HOBART.

The present for aerating waters. capacity of the plant is 150 dozen per hour of aerated waters, etc. The company are also large manufacturers of dandelion ale, which indeed is one of the features of this part of the business, the ale being sent in casks and bottles in large quantities to all parts of the island. Of ginger beer there is also an enormous output, this being put up in small casks and stone bottles; and the other products are soda water, seltzer and other waters, lemonade, and cordials of all kinds. In addition to the main threestory building, thoroughly fitted up to date, there is a large bulk store for bottles, etc. Five carts and twelve hands are employed in this branch, which is under the management of Mr. William Evans, a practical man. He was born at Hobart in 1853, and is a son of the late Mr. William Evans, who came out to Tasmania in 1850, and was a maltster by trade.

JOLLY HATTERS' THE BREWERY is one of the oldest establishments of its kind in Hobart. A quarter of a century ago it was started by Mr. Isaac Blake, who carried on the business till 1890, when he was joined by his son, Mr. Edwin Blake. In 1892 the latter took over the business, and has carried it on ever since. The plant has all the latest improvements, and is on the gravitating principle. In Southern Tasmania the Jolly Hatters' beer is well known and appreciated. The bottling department is large, and an extensive trade is done in bottled stout and ale. The output is 2000 gallons a week, and two carts are constantly running round the city. Mr. EDWIN BLAKE, the proprietor, was born at Bothwell, Tasmania, in 1864, and has been all his life in the business. His father had a brewery and cordial manufactory at Bothwell, and came to Hobart and started the brewery. Mr. Blake has acquired all his knowledge by practical experience of the business, and does all his own brewing. He was married at Hobart in 1892 to Miss Hughes, of Bothwell, and has a family of two children.

Messrs. KELLY AND CO.. Manufacturers of Aerated Waters, Cordials, Ginger Beer, and Dandelion Ale, Brisbane Street, Hobart. This business was established by Mr. H. Arbery, in 1860, for the manufacture of cordials and ginger beer. About 1876 he was joined by his nephew, Mr. George E. Kelly, who added the manufacture of aerated waters. Twelve months later Mr. Arbery died, and the business was

taken over by Messrs. Kelly and Gordon. A few years afterwards the manufacture of dandelion ale was entered upon, and proved successful beyond anticipation. About 1885 Mr. Gordon disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Kelly, and the latter has since carried it on under the style of Kelly and Co. Originally started with a 10-gallon keg of ginger beer, the business has grown steadily to its present large dimensions. The premises are extensive, roomy, and well adapted for the purpose. For the manufacture of aerated waters a French plant, the "Mondollot," is used. This was imported specially by the firm, and is the best of its kind made. It has fine copper cylinders, with bottling attachment, and is altogether complete. The plant for making the dandelion ale is erected in a large brick building, and that it is of the most modern and upto-date kind is in some measure evidenced by the quality of the liquor produced, which has an excellent reputation wherever it-is consumed, and is so well made that it will keep for years in good condition. Large quantities of the ale are shipped to the West Coast and sent to other parts of the colony. In the same building the ginger beer is also made, and in its manufacture two large copper boilers, 200 gallons and 50 gallons respectively, are used. This is one of the features of the business. The ginger beer is put up in stone bottles, which are all made in the colony, and it has a large consumption. The upper story is used for the manufacture of syrups, cordials, bitters, etc., among

which are ginger wine, raspberry vinegar, sarsaparilla, cloves, peppermint, and all kinds of bitters. The firm has exhibited at Calcutta, India, where it received four diplomas and two medals; at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880–81, where it received five diplomas and two medals; at the Tasmanian In-



MR. G. E. KELLY.

ternational Exhibition, 1893, where it was awarded one diploma and one medal; and at the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, where it got two diplomas and one medal. Altogether fourteen diplomas have been received as to the excellence of the firm's productions. Scrupulous cleanliness is a strik-

ing feature of the entire premises, and the method and arrangements generally are such that it is not surprising to hear that the firm does such a large business in Southern Tasmania and with the West Coast. Mr. Kelly was born in Liverpool in 1848, and served some years in the tobacco trade, and afterwards was for a time in the wine and spirit trade. He came out to Melbourne in the ship "Hurricane," in 1869, and was wrecked at Capel Sound, while entering the port, losing everything but the clothes he was wearing. After spending six months in Melbourne, he went to sea, first in the steamer "Edina," and then in the steamer "Southern Cross," trading between Melbourne and Hobart, where he remained for seven years, most of the time as chief steward. He then retired from the sea, and shortly afterwards joined Mr. Arbery in the business, so that he has now had a practical experience of some twentythree years. He is thoroughly conversant with all parts of the business, and personally supervises everything. Six hands are constantly employed, most of them having been with him for twenty years. He takes a great interest in mining, and was one of the first to visit the West Coast. A member of the Oak Branch, A.U.O.D., many years, Mr. Kelly is now the senior trustee of the lodge; and he also takes a great interest in the affairs of St. Mary's Cathedral. He was married in Hobart on 4th November, 1871, to Miss Mitson, and has a family of five children-four daughters and one son.

SHIPPING, ETC.

UNION STEAM SHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND. Limited. Head office, Dunedin, New Zealand; James Mills, managing director. Manager for Tasmania, Mr. Thomas Henderson. The Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand, Limited, was established in Dunedin, New Zealand, in July, 1875, for the purpose of taking over the business and plant of the Harbour Steam Company, a small local proprietary which had been in existence for some years, and whose trade, originally confined to the carriage of passengers and cargo between Dunedin and Port Chalmers, had afterwards been extended to ports of the Middle Island. The steamers taken over consisted of three boats of small tonnage—"Maori" (118 tons register),
"Beautiful Star" (146 tons), "Bruce"

(460 tons)-employed in the coastal trade of the Middle Island, and two steamers, "Hawea" and "Taupo," of what was then considered excessive tonnage (720 tons gross register each), which had been ordered some months previously, in view of the company extending its operations to the North Island. The policy which the directors of the Union Company adopted at the initiation of their operations, and which they have consistently carried out until the present time, was to look ahead and make provision for all probable requirements, and also to have reserve plant available for unforeseen emergencies, or for new channels of trade which might offer employment for tonnage. The trade of the company was at first confined to the coastal services of the colony, with an occasional extension to Sydney.

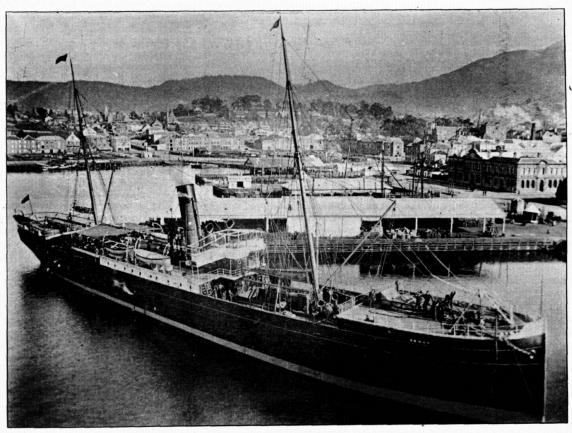
During the following year (1876) the company took over the plant and business of the New Zealand Steam Shipping Company, a Wellington proprietary which had for some years been engaged in the coastal trade of the colony. The next important step taken by the directors was the purchase, in 1878, of the intercolonial fleet of Messrs. McMeckan, Blackwood and Co., which at that time ran a weekly service between Melbourne and New Zealand. acquisition strengthened the company materially, as it completed the chain of communication between Melbourne, New Zealand, and Sydney, and practically placed the entire coastal and intercolonial carrying in its hands. Seeing great possibilities in the development of the intercolonial trade, more particularly between New Zealand and Sydney,

which was to a large extent a free port, and offered a good market for New Zealand produce, the directors decided upon procuring a steamer superior in every way to anything hitherto seen in the colony, the result of which was the appearance in these waters in September, 1879, of the splendid steamer, "Rotomahana," soon to be known as the "greyhound of the Pacific," a sobriquet which she has enjoyed to the present time, although in size and accommodation she has been surpassed by subsequent additions to the fleet. It is worth noting

Every scientific improvement, either in the machinery or the fitting of vessels, was brought into requisition for their construction, so that from the modest beginning already recorded, the fleet of the Union Company has grown to be the largest and most powerful in the Southern Hemisphere. The connections of the company have extended with their fleet. In 1881 it embarked in the South Sea Islands trade, beginning with a service between New Zealand and Fiji, a service which has gradually been extended until it now includes regular monthly connections between

connection with the Union Company's business enabled the latter to make provision for the increasing trade brought about by the rapid development of the mines in the western districts of Tasmania. The following are the names of the vessels comprising the company's fleet:—

		G. R.	I. H. P.
Moana	 	4000	4000
Mokoia	 	3500	
Monowai	 	3433	2800
Waikare	 	3071	3000
Mararoa	 	2598	3250 -
Wanaka	 	2422	1200



J.SW. BEATTIE, HOBART.

S.S. "OONAH" AND WHARFS, HOBART.

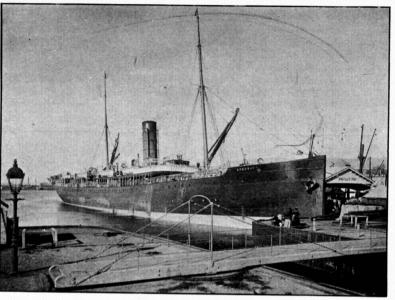
that this steamer was the first trading vessel built of mild steel, and this material being the means of her escaping serious damage on the occasion of one or two mishaps in her earlier career, the fact was widely chronicled, and led to a revolution in shipbuilding, mild steel being now almost universally employed in the construction of the most valuable steamships. The courage of the directors was rewarded by seeing the fleet fully occupied, and in pursuance of their policy of keep well ahead of the colony's requirements, they continued to order steamer after steamer, each more luxuriously fitted than its predecessor.

New Zealand and Australia and the Island Groups of Fiji, Samoa, Tonga, Raratonga, and Tahiti. In 1885, in conjunction with the Oceanic Steam Ship Company of San Francisco, it took up the mail service between the colonies and the United States, and has retained it ever since. In 1891 the company purchased the plant and business of the Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company, which for many years had carried on the trade between Tasmania and Australia. This acquisition completed the natural circuit of the company's Australian trade, and the later absorption of a small local company working in close

Rekanoa		 2246	800
Talune		 2078	2000
Rotokino		 2064	1000
Waihora		 2003	1750
Tarawera		 2003	1750
Hauroto		 1988	1250
Wakatipu	1	 1945	1250
Manapou	ri .	 1783	2050
Rotomah	ana	 1763	2980
Oonah		 1757	2000
Hawea		 1750	1000
Taieri		 1668	750
Te Anau		 1652	1500
Taviuni		 1465	1000
Pukaki		 1444	700
Corinna		 1279	1200

		G.R.	I.H.P.
Flora		 1273	1000
Ovalau		 1229	1000
Pateena		 1212	2000
Mapourika		 1203	1200

engineering. After six years with the company, he joined the defunct Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company at the age of twenty-one years, and passed all his examinations from that of third



J. W. BEATTIE, HOBART.

S.S. "MONOWA'."

Koonya		1200	700
Poherua		1175	600
Rotoiti		1159	1250
Upolu		1141	1000
Kini		1122	600
Ringarooma		1096	1250
Takapuna		930	2000
Rotorua		926	1000
Penguin		824	850
Janet Nicholl		779	500
Ohau		740	550
Taupo		737	550
Rosamond		721	450
Haupiri		700	550
Wainui		640	
			756
Dingadee		640	550
Omapere		601	500
Mawhera		554	500
Brunner		540	700
Wareatea		460	350
Mahinapua		458	500
Orowaiti		453	350
Kawatiri		453	350
Kai Ora		300	500
Southern Cross		282	250
Beautiful Star		177	150
Maori		174	300
Waihi		92	100
Total Tonna	ge. 71		
2000. 20000	0,	,000 00	

Mr. HENRY JAMES CONDON, proprietor s.s. "Ivy," was born in Hobart in 1864 and educated at Ireland's Collegiate School. Finishing his scholastic studies, he joined the Main Line Railway Service to learn

engineer to that of charge of the engine When the Union Steamship Company purchased the T.S.N. Company out, he was retained in the employ of the first-named, putting in with them about ten and a half years' service altogether. Mr. Condon was engaged some three and a half years on the s.s. "Flora," and in 1893, when he occupied the position of second engineer of that vessel, he resigned to go into business for himself. Hearty good wishes from his employers followed his severance from the company. In conjunction with partners Mr. Condon purchased the "Ivy," and after about three years he bought the interest of the others outright, and has been trading to channel ports with her ever since. Perhaps there is not a more popular or more speedy steamer on the river than the "Ivy." She was built at Blackwall, Hawkesbury River, N.S.W., in 1891, and has a registered tonnage of forty tons. She has been plying between Hobart and channel ports since 1894. leaving the Franklin Pier, Hobart, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a.m., and returning Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. The "Ivy" is a popular passenger boat, due, no doubt, largely to the fact that her dining saloon is situated on deck. She is recognised for her punctuality, and during the five years she has been trading has met with no mishap. The proprietor takes a real

live interest in his vessel and keeps her in spic and span condition. He belongs to the Amalgamated Society of Marine Engineers of New South Wales, having been a member since he went to sea. In 1899, having become a shipowner, he was made an honorary associate of that body. Mr. Condon is also a member of the Rechab Freemasons' Lodge, Hobart.

O'MAY BROS., Steam Ferry, Hobart. Offices at Steam Ferry Wharf, Hobart. The history of this ferry is remarkable as showing what industry directed by intelligence and unwearied perseverance can accomplish opened in 1872, with the "Enterprise" steamer, 45 feet long, built in Hobart, and engined by John Clark; and although her accommodation was primitive compared with what is afforded now, the public appreciated the service so thoroughly that five years later another steamer had to be built. This was the "Success," 56 feet long, which was fitted with engines by Appleby Bros., of London, and had much improved accommodation. The trade continued to grow, and another steamer was added in the "Result," 56 feet long, and in other respects similar to the "Success." Then it was found necessary to lengthen the "Enterprise" to 56 feet. Later on, the fine steamer "Victory," 90 feet on keel, was built, and in 1891 she was followed by the "Silver Crown," similar to the "Victory," which was built by Bayes, of



R. McGuffie & CO.,

MR. R. O'MAY

Battery Point, and engined by Ross and Duncan, of Glasgow. In addition to the ferry to Bellerive, the firm run the "Endeavour" to Beltana. This steamer

was built in Sydney, and taken over by O'May Bros. when they bought the ferry in 1894 from the Beltana Ferry Co. The firm employ about twelve hands in the working of their steamers. There is a half-hourly service to Bellerive in summer time up to 5.30 p.m., then hourly till 10 p.m. The service to Beltana is hourly. The O'May family came to Tasmania in 1856 from Scotland, and the brothers started business for themselves in 1865, Mr. Robert O'May having previously served five years in the engine room of the ferry steamer "Twins." For seven years the brothers pulled ferry boats to and fro, and their first venture in steam was with the "Enterprise," in 1872, since which year nothing but success and prosperity has attended them. When the firm started there were three brothers in the business, viz., Thomas, Robert, and James. Thomas died in 1889, and



R. MOGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. J. O'MAY.

Robert and James have carried on the business since. Both brothers personally supervise the working of the steamers, and as they are practical and business men it is not surprising that their exertions have met with such pronounced success. Mr. Robert O'May has taken a great interest in the advancement of Bellerive, is a member of the Bellerive Town Board, and has filled the office of chairman. James does not take any active part in public affairs. Two of Robert's and one of James' sons hold master's certificates, and are engaged on the steamers of the firm.

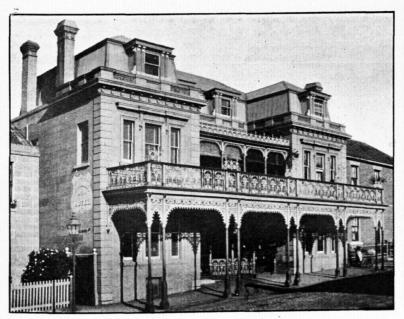


HOTELS, ETC.

HOBART.

HEATHORN'S HOTEL, Liverpool Street, Hobart (six doors from the railway station). Proprietor, Mr. Thomas Heathorn. Telephone 122. Bankers: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania,

Upon the ground floor are to be found the commercial and writing-room, the bar, two private sitting-rooms, the dining-room (50 by 24), and a special dining-room for parties, etc. There are



HEATHORN'S HOTEL.

Limited. This hotel is centrally and most conveniently situated, being in close proximity to the wharf, railway station, people's park, theatre, etc., and it contains seventy rooms, including sixty bedrooms and suites of rooms.

four pianofortes on the premises. The sanitary arrangements are up to date and all that could be desired for a firstclass hotel. There are twenty servants employed. The house, which was built in Jubilee year, 1887, presents a most

ornate and attractive exterior, and is provided with a splendid balcony. The proprietor, who is well known throughout Australia, was born in 1844, at Brighton, Sussex, England, and with his father and family came to Tasmania in the "Suffolk" (Captain Bowen Martin). Subsequently he went to Ballarat, Victoria, where he had the honour of catering at the opening of the Alfred Hall, on the occasion of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to the golden city. He afterwards removed to Melbourne, where he became associated with Hosie, Duncan and other caterers of high standard. In the year 1875 he returned to Tasmania, and decided to settle in Hobart, where he opened and carried on a large and excellent cafe, until in 1887, when he built the splendid hotel bearing his name. Among Host Heathorn's numerous patrons may be mentioned, Hon. Thomas Reibey, the Hon. John Henry, the Hon. William Hartnoll. M.H.A., Hon. William Hart, M.L.C., and Mr. G. C. Gilmore, M.H.A., who reside at the hotel during their sojourn in Hobart, while Parliament is in session, etc. Mr. Heathorn was the first applicant in Hobart for seventeen years for a new hotel license, which, it may be said, was granted unanimously by the licensing bench; and there has not been any of the kind granted since. For seventeen years also he has been the caterer for Parliament House, where he has always given the utmost satisfaction. and is highly popular with members of both Houses. He has now in course of cempletion an excellent model farm, which he intends to work in conjunction with the hotel. This farm, which consists of twelve acres of excellent land, is situated at Lower Sandy Bay, about three miles from Hobart, and just at the tram terminus. It has a splendid water frontage, the beach being the finest within easy reach of the city; and Mr. Heathorn is having a jetty erected for the convenience of fishing and boating patrons. Mr. Heathorn is closely identified with various sporting and athletic clubs in Hobart, and is an ardent supporter of legitimate sport of every kind. His chief pleasure is in his love for horses, and he keeps his private trap, an attractive turnout. He is a Freemason, being a well-known member of the Operative Lodge, T.C.



MR. T. HEATHORN.

ORIENT HOTEL, Murray Street, Hobart, situated one minute's walk from Post and Telegraph Offices, Government buildings, and Tasmanian, Hobart, and Athenæum Clubs; and five minutes' walk from wharfs. P.O. Box 125a. Telephone 35. Bank: The Commercial Bank of Tasmania. The hotel was originally built by the late Mr. Webb, for the Tasmanian Club, and it was used by that institution for several years. The club removing to other premises, Mr. Webb opened the building as an hotel, and carried on business there until his death in 1881, when he was succeeded by the late Mr. John Clay Hadley, formerly proprietor of the Ship Hotel, corner of Elizabeth and Collins Streets. Mr. Hadley has been an old resident of Bendigo, Victoria, and was established in that city in the hotel trade for a number of years. He removed to Tasmania in 1875, and after a tenancy of the well-known Criterion Hotel, Launceston, he came to Hobart, and became proprietor of the "Ship." In gentleman was born at Bendigo, Victoria, and was brought up to the iron-mongery trade. He spent some years in Melbourne, Adelaide, and Sydney, employed in that trade, and at the death



HADLEY'S ORIENT HOTEL.

1881, as already stated, Mr. Hadley took over the Orient Hotel, which he conducted most successfully until his death in 1888. From that period the widow of Mr. Hadley, assisted by her son, Mr. Howard Henry Hadley (who



R. MOGUFFIE & CO., HOBART. $M_{\rm R.~H.~H.~Hadley.} \label{eq:MR.Hadley}$

acted as manager), carried on the business. Mrs. Hadley died in 1897, and Mr. H. H. Hadley has conducted the business since that date. This of his father he came to Hobart, and has since been identified with the Orient Hotel. The building is of brick, and contains about 100 rooms. There are two distinct staircases, and the house is provided with a hose and complete fire preventive appliances upon each landing. The premises are also splendidly drained, and there is a first-class water supply. There are twenty-five servants employed in the hotel, and Mrs. Hadley supervises the domestic department, while her husband attends to the general management of the establishment.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Murray Street, Hobart. Mr. George Lawton, proprietor. This was formerly known as the Club Hotel, when it was under the management of Mrs. Newman. Where the lane is now situated, alongside the building, stables and a booking office stood, whence the coaches belonging to Mr. Page took their departure for Launceston, but when the Main Line of Railway was opened in 1876 the booking office was closed. Mr. E. Currie became proprietor of the house after this, and removed the stables, etc., to enlarge the hotel premises, also altering the name to Currie's Commercial Hotel. Subsequently on the retirement of Mr. Currie, Mr. Forbes took possession of the property and re-christened it the Metropolitan. In 1894 Mr.

George Hope entered as proprietor, and he disposed of the hotel to Mr. George Lawton, the present lessee, in November, 1898. The hotel building, which is composed of brick, faces Murray Street, and covers a large area of ground. It is a two-story building, and is provided with accommodation for about sixty guests. There are over 100 apartments, including drawing and commercialrooms, private sitting-rooms, samplerooms, etc.; there is also a splendidly appointed billiard-room. Mr. Lawton has recently added new furniture to the house, which is replete with every com-The culinary arrangements are all that could be desired, being under the management of a master in the art of cooking. The dining-room is most commodious, and can, without crowding, scat about seventy persons; the attendance in this department being also a specially satisfactory feature. The house is amply provided with bath-rooms, with a plenteous supply of hot as well as cold water, and the sanitary arrangements are perfect. All the latest papers, directories, etc., are to be seen in the "Met.," and the house is specially patronised by the Commercial Travellers' Association of Victoria. The proprietor, Mr. G. Lawton, was for a number of years engaged in mercantile pursuits, twelve of which he spent in the warehouse of Messrs. John Baily and Co., Hobart.

Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE EADY, Federal Hotel, Liverpool Street, Hobart. Bankers: Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. The Federal is one of the oldest hotels in the city, has always been a favourite hostelry, and under Mr. Eady's management has taken a new lease of life, being brighter and more attractive than ever it was before. The interior was entirely renovated when he took charge, and various improvements were effected; while the cuisine and arrangements generally are unexceptionable. The single bottle department is a feature of this hotel. When Mr. Eady became "mine host," he found that there was scope for very great improvement-in this direction, there being no hotel where customers could obtain what refreshments they required with any degree of privacy. He accordingly arranged a private bar, with a convenient approach; and by attention and politeness he has worked up a considerable bottle trade, the public evidently appreciating the boon thoroughly. Mr. Eady maintains a constant supervision over the business, ably assisted by Mrs. Eady, and the result is that the patrons of the Federal return again and again.

Born in Hobart in 1870, and educated at the High School, Mr. Eady began his business career by entering Montgomery's Brewery, Melbourne, the head of which, since dead, stood deservedly high in his profession. After spending two years in that establishment Mr. Eady returned to his native city, and started a dandelion ale brewery, which he carried on successfully for over four and a half years; an opportunity then presented itself of securing the Federal, which he embraced, and he has had no cause to regret doing so. Personally obliging, and of genial manners, Mr. Ealy also possesses the more sterling qualities of a typical host; and it is merely stating a fact to say that he is one of the most respected hotelkeepers in the city, and has a large clientele, including commercial travellers and country visitors. He belongs to the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. W. G. EADY.

HOBART.

Druids, and is a past arch officer of that lodge. Mr. Eady is not only an admirer, but an active supporter of all kinds of sport, and in this connection it may be said that his cousin, Mr. C. J. Eady, one of the best cricketers Tasmania has ever produced, was a member of the 1896 Australian Eleven, and is now practising as a solicitor in Hobart.

"WESTELLA," 191 Elizabeth Street, Hobart. Mrs. Butler, proprietress of this establishment, has been here for four years, and d'uring that time it has been very considerably improved. The main building contains thirty-four rooms exclusively set apart for visitors. The dining-room will seat sixty; but it can, if required, be considerably enlarged by opening up the next apartment, from

which it is separated by folding doors. There is a very large comfortable smoking-room, a large public drawingroom, and three private sitting-rooms. The bedrooms are very large, lofty, and comfortably furnished. The "chalet," which is close to the main building and fronting a beautiful lawn and tennis court, contains eleven rooms and a bathroom, and is much approved by visitors. Further on one comes to a beautiful flower and vegetable garden, which for size and splendour can scarcely be surpassed in the city. Here all the vegetables used in the establishment are grown, and the flowers are most luxuriant. There is also a beautiful conservatory, which is full of choice ferns and flowering plants. Mr. F. Kaye, gardener to the establishment, attends to the gardens and the conservatory, and he deserves commendation for his work. In the garden the bungalow is situated, containing five rooms and a bath-room, and it is a picturesque summer residence for a family. The sanitary arrangements throughout the establishment are perfect, and nothing appears to be wanting to make "Westella" one of the best private hotels in the colonies. The view from all parts of the building, especially the second floor, is exceedingly good, and commands not only the town, but the mountain, and the river as far as the passage. As the hotel is situated on an eminence, the air is fresh, and the view from the garden delightful. Trams pass the door every fifteen minutes, both ways, and it is only five minutes' walk from the house to the General Post Office. The premises were erected in 1833, in a very substantial manner, and they possess the great advantage of being cool in summer and warm in winter.

PRESSLAND HOUSE, Private Family Hotel, Hobart, was established in 1874, and since that time has been uninterruptedly under the sole management of Mrs. Clements, the proprietress. Every year has seen fresh additions and alterations, making it now complete, in accordance with modern requirements. combining at the same time the comforts of a home and the conveniences and privileges of an hotel. The sanitary arrangements have received particular attention, and are perfect. The house contains five different suites of private rooms, besides public dining and drawingrooms, smoking-room, forty bedrooms, and bath-rooms with hot and cold water in every part of the establishment. Contiguous to the main building, and virtually a part of Pressland House, are two cottages which are sought after by families desiring a greater privacy. A lawn and garden, and ivy-covered buildings and arches, form a pleasant adjunct to the house; and the splendid asphalt tennis court, with grandstand for spectators, and whereon are played the championship matches for Tasmania,

is a further source of attraction. From the balcony the view to be obtained is not surpassed in Hobart, comprising as it does a prospect of the city, harbour, and distant hills; and Mount Wellington with its distinctive configuration. Pressland House is a well-known name in all the other colonies, and in Great Britain and Ireland; and the first families on the other side of the water make a yearly pilgrimage to its comfortable walls during the summer months.

MISCELLANEOUS TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.

IKIN'S STABLES, Macquarie Street, Hobart, opposite Tasmanian Club. By appointment to His Excellency the Governor. Telephone 247. Bankers, Commercial Bank of Tasmania, Limited. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY IKIN, the proprietor of this well-known and old-established business, was born in Hobart in 1860, and educated at Oldfield's and Norman Schools. When his school days were over he went to sea, under Captain J. Fisher, and remained there for about two years. He then joined his father in the fruit and jam trade, and was with him for ten years, until 1887, when he bought the well-known stables belonging to Mr. Newham. Four years later he purchased the property from the trustees of the late J.-Webb's estate, and entirely rebuilt the stables with all the latest improvements. There is stabling capacity now for fifty horses; and the firm have on hand for hire all kinds of drags, landaus, and other conveyances, all of the best and most modern kind.



R. MCGUFFIE & OO., HOBART. M_R , W, H, I_{KIN} ,

KINGSTON (BROWN'S RIVER) COACHES. Mr. H. J. Rule has been the proprietor of this line of coaches for about nine years, during which time the business has greatly increased. When he first started on the road some fourteen years ago two small traps were all that were required. Now the traffic is so great that four large coaches are needed for ordinary occasions, and in holiday times several extra vehicles have to be put on. Brown's River has a reputation that extends even beyond the Australian colonies as a pleasure resort; and of our own people hundreds go there every week, especially on Sundays. The drive down in the coach from Hobart is one of the most picturesque that could be found anywhere; and on arrival at



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART. $M_R.\ H.\ J.\ Rule.$

Kingston the visitor can obtain most comfortable accommodation at the Kingston Hotel, of which Mr. Rule is also proprietor, and which is a favourite hostelry. The house contains twenty-four rooms, including splendid bathrooms, and the general sanitary arrangements are excellent. Mr. Rule is a native of Tasmania, just turned twenty-eight years, and was only in one employment from the time he left school until he started in business for himself.

Mr. PIERCE J. KEATING, Funeral Director and Embalmer, Collins Street, Hobart, who only commenced business as a funeral director and embalmer about four years ago, has during that time made very rapid strides in his profession, having gone through



MR. P. J. KEATING.

a course of study in embalming and sanitary undertaking. He is also a graduate of the Australian School of Embalming and holds therefrom a diploma, thus enjoying the distinction of being the only certificated member of his profession in Tasmania. To Mr. Keating has been entrusted some of the most important cases where it was necessary to prepare the bodies for interment in England and foreign countries, notable amongst which were the embalming and shipping to England of the remains of the late Hon. Montagu Dawson Damer, second son of the late Earl of Portarlington; and also of the embalming and shipping to Germany of the body of the late Baron Von Swaine. In addition to his large and commodious offices in Collins Street, Mr. Keating has spacious premises in Bathurst Street, which include workshop, assistant's dwelling house, carriage sheds, and stables, the latter being considered amongst the finest in the city, being

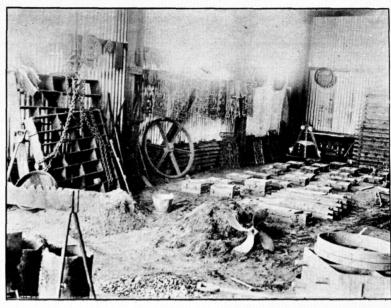
roomy, light, well ventilated, and well drained, and in every detail conducive to the comfort of the horses. The mangers are of galvanised iron and made from the proprietor's own design, the arrangement ensuring absolute and perfect cleanliness, which is so often found sadly wanting in such places. The workshop and assistant's dwelling are both connected with the head office by telephone, and in a word the plant and business arrangements of the firm are of the most modern and up-to-date in every particular. Mr. Keating, who is thirty years of age, a married man, and a native of the colony, is greatly assisted in his business by his talented wife, who will perhaps be better known in her maiden name, "Signora Muschialli." her rich cultivated soprano voice having won her many merited encomiums on the Hobart concert platform.

Mr. ANDREW B. BUYERS, Boiler Maker, Engineer, Iron and Brass Founder, Montpelier Street, Hobart. Mr. Buyers is a native of Aberdeen, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Hall, Russell and Co., the well-known shipbuilders of that city. He worked for them for some time after competing his apprenticeship, and then went to sea, which he followed for fifteen years. He was thirteen years with the one firm, Watts, Milburn and Co., the London steamship owners, and during his connection with them took away four new

started in business in Aberdeen as a consulting engineer; but in 1888 he was induced to come out to Melbourne as a partner in the firm of Pye, Buyers, and Campbell. While he was connected

plants, besides doing general engineering and repairing work on steamers.

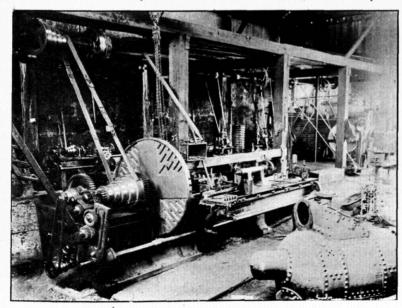
Mr. JAMES CEARNS, Hairdresser and Tobacconist, Elizabeth Street, next



A. B. BUYERS' PREMISES.

with that firm, they carried out some important works, such as the building of one of the largest suction dredges in Melbourne, and several mining and milling plants. The partnership was dissolved in 1890, and Mr. Buyerspame

door to the Bank of Australasia, Hobart. This business was established in 1889 by Mr. Cearns, 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



A. B. BUYERS' PREMISES.

steamers. His sea experience was spent in trading to India, China, and America. He holds a first class Board of Trade certificate. After leaving the sea he over to Hobart and bought out the business of Mr. W. Pitfield. Since then he has executed some large works, such as the manufacture of several sawmill



MR. A. B. BUYERS.

HOBART

frontage of 26 feet to the street. Mr. James Cearns 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 there for many years. Mr. F. Cearns 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 fine new premises. He is a great cyclist, and 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.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY WESLEY (Member Eng. Inst. M. and M.E.) M.A.I.M.E., Mining Engineer and Surveyor, Hobart. The subject of this notice is a well-known mine manager and mining engineer, and has had a varied and long experience of mining as the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., MR. W. H. WESLEY, HOBART.

following record will show. Born in Cornwall, England, he at the very early age of nine years gained his first insight in mining as an assistant to his father,

then underground engineer of the Balleswidden Tin Mine, one of the big Cornwall mines. At eighteen years of age he was appointed underground engineer at the Wheal Hearl Tin and Copper Mine, St. Just, and one year later was appointed manager. During the winter season young Wesley did not waste his time, but attended evening classes, and at the examination of the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, in 1867, he passed, taking the Queen's prize for mineralogy and mining, and also passed in chemistry. In the same year he received an appointment in the mining branch to accompany the Beaurman exploring expedition to Egypt, but owing to its delay in starting he decided to seek his fortune in the Greater Britain of the Southern Hemisphere, and in the s.s. "Somersetshire" he left for the antipodes, arriving at Melbourne in 1867, where he first had his Australian digging experience at Daylesford, Victoria. and then the deep alluvial of Ballarat. In 1868 he was appointed to the important position of mine surveyor under Captain H. R. Hancock at the Moonta Copper Mines, S.A., and served four years, afterwards becoming agent and surveyor at Wallaroo Copper Mines, S.A. He was next manager for five years of the Great Britain Tin Mining Co., Vegetable Creek, New South Wales, where he used his skill and knowledge to such good purpose, that on leaving that colony for Tasmania, in 1878, he received an official letter from the Secretary of Mines expressing thanks for valuable services rendered to the tin mining industry of New South Wales in reducing the cost of raising and dressing ore. Mr. Wesley took the management and opened the West Bischoff Tin Mine, adjoining the celebrated Mount Bischoff Mine, and also proved that there was payable tin ore in the tailings of Waratah Creek. Mr. Wesley returned to New South Wales in 1890, taking charge of a tin mine of his own, but some years after he accepted another engagement in Tasmania as manager of the Mount Zeehan Silver Lead Co., and afterwards took charge of the Silver Queen Mine, but resigned in 1895, just as dividends commenced. In 1896 he was entrusted with the important work of designing and erecting the 100-head battery and concentrating machinery of the English-owned Anchor Tin Mine, at Lottah, Tasmania. Mr. Wesley was married in 1868 to Miss Pomroy, daughter of the late Mr. W. Pomroy, of South Australia, and has a family of five sons and two daughters. His son, W. H. Wesley, is employed on the staff of the Mount Lyell Co., filling the

important position of analyst to the company.

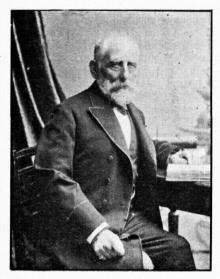
Messrs. J. WALCH AND SONS, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, etc., Wellington Bridge, Hobart, are the



LATE MR. J. H. B. WALCH.

oldest firm of booksellers in the Australian colonies. The business was founded in 1836 by Mr. S. A. Tegg, son of the well-known London publisher, and was purchased from him on the 1st January, 1846, by Major J. W. H. Walch, late of H.M. 54th Regiment, who took his eldest son, James Henry Brett Walch, into partnership with him at the time. In 1852 the major died, and in the following year Mr. Charles Edward Walch joined the firm, which then became J. Walch and Sons, and has remained so styled ever since. By close application to their work, and by careful attention to the wants of their customers the business grew rapidly, and the firm found it necessary to provide additional space. Accordingly, in 1861, they purchased a site in Macquarie Street, near the banks and public offices, on which they erected a warehouse and manufactory; and in 1873 they bought for the purpose of their wholesale trade the store in Davey Street, well known to old residents as "Downing's Store." In 1876 it was found necessary to pull down the old premises at the corner of Elizabeth and Liverpool Streets, and upon this site was built the fine premises they now occupy. In 1891 the warehouse and manufactory in Macquarie Street was enlarged, and additional accommodation was thus provided for the manufacturing department. In 1893 the Launceston branch of the business,

which had been established forty years before, was sold to Messrs. Birchall, sons of Mr. A. W. Birchall, formerly manager of the branch, and latterly



MR. C. E. WALCH.

partner in the firm. In order to provide for the prompt execution of their orders in Great Britain and the Continent, Messrs. Walch and Sons found it necessary to establish an office in London, and now they are as well equipped in every direction as any business of the kind in the colonies. Their publications are numerous and



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART. $\mathbf{M}\mathbf{R}.~\mathbf{R}.~\mathbf{C}.~\mathbf{W}\mathbf{A}\mathbf{L}\mathbf{C}\mathbf{H}.$

varied, the most notable, of course, being the famous "Walch's Red Book," or Tasmanian Book Almanac, which is known far and wide. The late Mr.

JAMES HENRY BRETT WALCH was for nearly fifty-two years a member of the firm. Born at Cannanore, in Southern India, in October, 1825, he was educated in England, and came with his father to Tasmania in 1842. When the business was purchased from Mr. Tegg, in 1846, he was admitted a partner by his father, and was the senior member of the firm from 1852 till he died in 1897. It was to the labour and perseverance of the late Mr. Walch that the public owe the invaluable Red Book," which he edited from the beginning of 1862 till 1897. In 1873 Mr. Walch was appointed a justice of the peace, and a member of the licensing bench for the district of He was for many years a Hobart. director of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, and a member of the executive committee of the Hobart Savings Bank.

officer. He returned to Tasmania in 1852. but like many others he went that year to the gold diggings in Victoria, where, however, he only remained some months, and then came back to Hobart and joined his brother in the business. Mr. Walch, later on, proceeded to London, where he represented the firm for five years, and during that time opened up relations with the various leading publishers. Returning to Hobart he took charge of the Wellington Bridge premises, and has conducted the business there since. He has long been identified with Sunday School work connected with the Davey Street Congregational Church, and was instrumental in having erected the large and handsome stone building in Harrington Street for the Sunday School, the cost of which was about £4000. Mr. Walch



"CANNANORE," RESIDENCE OF C. E. WALCH, HOBART.

Mr. Walch also served a term in the Municipal Council, and took an active part in the introduction of railways into the colony. The delicate state of his health for many years, however, prevented him from taking that part in public affairs for which his qualifications so eminently fitted him. He was an old member of the Congregational Church, and for many years a deacon. death was mourned far and wide as that of a gentleman of whom nothing but good could be said, either as husband, father, citizen, or friend. Mr. CHARLES EDWARD WALCH was born at Cannanore, India, in 1830, educated in England, and then came out to Tasmania. Deciding to adopt a senfaring life, he was apprenticed in 1846, and continued at sea for eight years, during which he rose to be an has been superintendent of the Congregational School in connection with that church for thirty-five years. In his early years he took an active part in politics, and frequently delivered addresses from public platforms. He is chairman of the board of directors of the Derwent and Tamar Insurance Co., a director of the Commercial Bank of Tasmania, and also a director of the Hobart Gas Co. Mr. Walch was married at Hobart in 1865 to Fanny, daughter of the late Mr. George Birch, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. Birch, one of the pioneer settlers in Tasmania. Mr. RICHARD CROSBY WALCH, fourth son of the late Mr. James H. B. Walch, entered the business of J. Walch and Sons in January, 1883, at the age of seventeen years, and was taken into partnership in November, 1897. Having been his

father's right-hand man in the business for some years he was qualified on being taken into partnership to take up the management of the stationery warehouse and manufactory, etc., in Macquarie Street, which had been managed so ably by the late senior partner up to the time of his death. Richard Crosby Walch was born at Hobart in 1865, and was educated at the Hutchins School. In March, 1888, he went to England, where he remained fifteen months, devoting most of his time to improving his knowledge of the business, a portion of the time having been spent in the large wholesale paper warehouse of Messrs. James Spicer and Sons, of London, and a portion with the London agents of the firm.

HOBART ELECTRICAL TRAM-WAY COMPANY, LIMITED. Capital £95,000. The tramway was opened for traffic on 21st September, 1893. There are nine miles of track, extending from the Railway Station, Park Street, Lower Macquarie Street, to New Town, Cascades, and Sandy Bay. The works and offices are situated in Lower Macquarie Street, and in the former is the plant for running the trams, which was supplied by Siemens Bros. and Co., of London. This consists of engines, dynamos, cars, motors, etc. The boilers are four in number, and are of Marshall's locomotive multitubular type, each boiler being of 60 nominal horse-power. There are three engines, of Willan and Robinson's make, compound single acting, and indicated up to 200 horse-power each. Their speed is 300 revolutions per minute. The dynamos are compound wound. They will give 250 ampéres at E.M.F. of 500 volts and 350 revolutions per minute. So far the trams have been an undoubted success, and as a public convenience they have been highly appreciated. The head offices of the company are in London, with a local board composed of Sir Edward Braddon, the Hon. C. H. Grant, and Mr. David Barclay.

Mr. ARTHUR C. PARKER, Engineer and General Manager, came to Hobart in October, 1892, for the purpose of erecting the electrical plant of the Hobart Tramway Company, Limited, and on the completion of the works he was appointed to his present position. He came here as representative of Messrs. Siemens Bros. and Co., electrical engineers. Mr. Parker is also electrical engineer to the Hobart Gas Company, Limited. A native of Kent, he learned the trade of mechanical engineer after leaving school, and in

1882 he entered the employ of Messrs. Siemens Bros., London, since which date he has been largely engaged in erecting electrical plants for that firm in different parts of the world, West Indies, Guernsey, etc., and Hobart. Mr. Parker also holds the position of lieutenant in the Tasmanian Torpedo Corps.

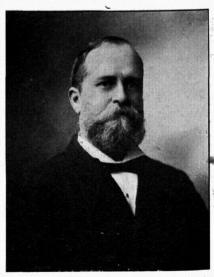


R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. A. C. PARKER.

Mr. WILLIAM H. TWELVE-TREES, Government Geologist, is a native of Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, England. After a brilliant career at the Madras Grammar School, in London, he went to Germany, and entered as a student at Johanneum in Hamburg. In 1871 he proceeded under engagement to the Voskresensk Copper Mines and Smelting Works in the South Urals, Russia, where he remained for nine years. Here he was on the ground rendered geologically classic by the work of Sir Roderick Murchison, and he addressed himself enthusiastically to the study of the great Permian series of copper-bearing sandstones on the south-west flanks of the Ural Mountains. He identified the doubtful reptilian remains found in the cupriferous beds of the Kargalinsk steppe as belonging to Professor Owen's new South African group of Theriodont reptiles, a group displaying in some of their osteological and dental characters remarkable affinities with mammals. He was the first geologist to describe remains of genuine Labyrinthodont amphibians from these strata. results of his researches in this area have been published in the Bulletin of the Imperial Society of Moscow, the Journal of the Geological Society of London, and the Geological Magazine.

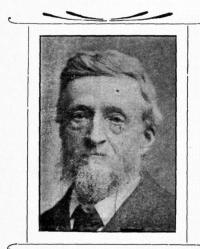
Against some opposition he contended before the Geological Society for the Permian age of these beds. The trend of geological opinion was then towards accepting a Triassic date, but the earlier age is now generally adopted. In 1882 he went to the Lidjessy silver-lead mines and concentrating works near Kara Hissar-i-Sharki, in Asia Minor, which were owned by an influential Anglo-German company, and in 1884 he was appointed resident general manager of these important mines. The workmen were Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, and the difficulties arising from inter-racial hatred, the prevalence of brigandage, the rapacity of officials, the obstacles placed by the Turkish Government in the way of European enterprise, as well as the geographical position of the concession—6000 feet above sea level -made heavy demands on managerial ability. Surrounded by the great extinct volcanoes of the coast range, the subject of our sketch made flying geological surveys of that little-known district, and with the aid of the microscope established its petrology on a firm basis. In 1891 he came to reside in Tasmania, where he is best known by his work among the eruptive rocks of the island, embodied in papers written conjointly with Mr. W. F. Petterd, of mineralogical repute, and published in the Proceedings of the Royal Society of Tasmania. He is a fellow of the Geological Society of London, a life member of the Imperial Society of Moscow, a member of the Palæontographical Society and other kindred associations. In August, 1899, he was appointed Government geologist and chief inspector of mines for the colony of Tasmania.



WHITELAW, LAUNCESTON.

MR. W. H. TWELVETREES.

Mr. HENRY RICHARD NICHOLLS was born in Regent Street, London, in 1830. He was educated at a private school at Binfield,



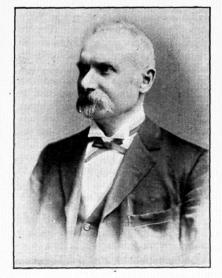
MR. H. R. NICHOLES.

Berkshire, the birthplace of Pope, and finished by passing examinations in French and Latin at the Literary Institute, Leicester Square, London. Later in life he obtained a fair knowledge of Greek and mathematics. He lectured for a short time in London on several subjects, and contributed various articles and verses to the Leader, then edited by Thornton Hunt. In 1853 he left for Victoria. Shortly after landing he edited the Diggers' Advocate, a paper printed in Melbourne and sent by coach to the diggings. He resigned the editorship to go gold digging, at which he worked with varying success until 1858, when he became reporter on the Ballarat Times. In 1860 he left the Ballarat Times, and took the editorship of the Ballarat Star, which he kept until 1883, when he left for Tasmania to fill the editorial chair of the Hobart Mercury, of which paper he is still editor. He contributed many articles and papers to the Argus and the Aus-Iralasian, amongst others, "Bush Sermons" and the "N Papers;" contributions in the Argus, under the name of "Henricus," were written by Mr. Nicholls. In 1867 he published an essay on "Politics in Verse," which dealt frequently with the follies and scandals of the great constitutional crisis. In 1860 he read a paper before the Ballarat Mining Institute, on "Mining Accidents," in which he advocated the holding of the companies responsible for the strict enforcement of the proper rules of work. This has since become the law in all the colonies.

He was the first proposer and the ardent advocate of the "no-liability system" as applied to mining companies, which was at his suggestion passed into law, first in Victoria, and thence copied by the rest of the colonies, and has proved a great benefit to mining generally. Mr. Nicholls was one of the first members of the Ballarat Local Court, which was established to deal with mining cases, as a result of the Eureka outbreak.

Major T. C. JUST, J.P. The subject of this sketch is a gentleman who has had an extensive and diversified colonial experience in commercial and mining business, journalism, politics, and volunteer soldiering. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, where for many years his father, the late Mr. Patrick Just, was a well-known merchant, holding important consular positions, and also that of Government immigration agent for the county of Forfarshire. In this capacity he sent out many of the older Scotch settlers to Port Phillip and South Australia, and eventually determined to become himself an Australian settler. At the age of thirteen young Just found himself on board the good ship "Zetland," of Gibbs, Bright and Co.'s line, about to start for Port Phillip, in May, 1851, ten days after the opening of the great Crystal Palace Exhibition in Hyde Park. He was a very dissatisfied youth, having looked forward to a long-promised visit to the big show, but every disappointment has its compensations, and it was something to have landed at Liardet's Beach, in Hobson's Bay. on 3rd September, 1851, just about a fortnight after the discovery of gold in Victoria, and to have witnessed the wonderful changes which followed that momentous event. Having received a sound education at the High School of Dundee Master Just was capable of rendering much assistance to his father, and proceeded to Adelaide, where business was first started, but the gold fever had completely paralysed commerce in that city, and after a sojourn of about six months the family returned to Melbourne, where a firm was established and continued for some years. About the year 1854 the Age newspaper was established by a co-operative company, and young Just, having a fancy for the press, joined the publishing department as a junior, and so commenced his long career as a journalist. He was several years connected with the Victorian press, chiefly as a shorthand reporter, and proceeding to Adelaide, in 1857, joined the staff of the South Australian Advertiser, then a proprietary newspaper, and for two years

or more led the Hansard reporting staff -the contract being held by that journal. In 1863 he returned to the Melbourne Age for the Parliamentary session, and at its close was engaged by the late Mr. John Davies for the staff of the Hobart Mercury. For six years and two months he remained with Mr. Davies, first as general reporter, then as staff leader, and afterwards as sub-editor; and, in 1869, in conjunction with Mr. Robert Harris, he purchased the Cornwall Chronicle, Launceston. The partnership was dissolved two years afterwards, and Mr. Just continued the paper on his own account until the close of 1880, when it was sold, and is now published as the Daily Telegraph. After this Mr. Just went into business as an auctioneer, continuing for about two years, when, owing to the prevailing depression, he relinquished business. While in Launceston Major Just ranked as a leading public man. He took a great interest in mining affairs, and contributed much towards the advancement of that industry. In 1872 he was elected to represent what was territorially the largest Parliamentary district in Tasmania at that time—the district of Selby—and held his seat during the sixth and seventh Parliaments, taking a very prominent part in the political business of the country. When Parliament was dissolved in May, 1882, he declined to allow himself to be renominated. He was appointed a magis-



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MAJOR T. C. JUST.

trate of the territory on 7th May, 1877. In April, 1883, he received the appointment; of special commissioner for Tasmania to the Calcutta Exhibition, and

after twelve months' service in India. returned to the colony. He was highly complimented by the Government of India and their officials for his services, also by the Indian press; and a special banquet was given in his honour on his leaving Calcutta. Since 1884 Major Just has held many important Government appointments-chiefly of a special and temporary character. He was secretary to the Board of Immigration until the functions of the board ceased, in 1887; during 1888 he was acting police magistrate at Latrobe, and returning officer for West Devon and the Mersey. His secretarial experience is very extensive, and amongst such services may be mentioned the Royal Commission on Railways and Public Works, 1886; the Commission of Enquiry into the working of the Hobart General Hospital, 1886; organising secretary (Tasmania) for the Imperial Institute of the Colonies and India; secretary to the Intercolonial Conference of Statists, 1890; secretary to the delegates to the Federation Conference, Melbourne, 1890; also to the Federation Convention in Sydney, 1891; secretary to the Royal Commission to investigate the affairs of the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, 1892; secretary to the first Agricultural Conference, 1892; and to the Tasmanian International Exhibition, 1894-95. Major Just has acted as secretary to the three Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conferences held in Hobart, and has been, from its commencement, secretary to the Metropolitan Drainage Board. In connection with Tasmanian Literature he has done good service. In 1864 he published a skit upon the acclimatisation of salmon, under the title Salmoniana, which was highly successful, and led to the establishment of a Punch in Hobart, which also proved a success, but collapsed through lack of good caricaturists. Tasmaniana followed, written especially for the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879, and had a large circulation. In 1883 he was commissioned by the Board of Immigration to compile an Official Hand-book of Tasmania, which was so highly appreciated that it was revised and passed through four editions, the last being printed in 1888. In connection with the Federation movement Major Just has written much, and compiled for the Government Leading Facts on Federation, at the time of the Sydney Convention, 1891. While in Launceston, incidental to his ordinary business, Major Just floated and was managing director of the British and Tasmanian Charcoal Iron Company, and established a railway and extensive works at West

Arm, near the mouth of the River Tamar, at a cost of over £80,000. The presence of chromium in the ore, in small and untraceable quantities, however, rendered the iron hard, tough, and unmarketable, and the venture was abandoned. A full account of it will be found as an appendix to Mr. R. M. Johnstone's Official Record for 1891. When the Mount Bischoff Tin Mine was discovered by the late Philosopher Smith, he sought Major Just's assistance to float it in Melbourne. This was successfully accomplished, subject to the opinion of an expert. This gentleman condemned the mine, the Melbourne company declined to complete the purchase, and the company was afterwards floated in Tasmania. Major Just was one of its first directors, but, unfortunately, lost faith and sold out his shares before the rise took place, putting the money into the unlucky iron mine. Major Just's military experiences have been extensive. He joined the first Melbourne Rifle Regiment towards the end of 1854, and served some time in the Artillery Regiment, into which the original Rifle Regiment was transformed. In 1859 he received his first commission as captain in the Adelaide Rifle Regi-On coming to Tasmania, in ment. 1863, he served as quartermaster-sergeant in the Second Rifles until the disbandment of the then Defence Force. In 1877 he introduced and successfully carried through Parliament the Volunteer Act, which originated the present Defence Force; and, under that Act, he raised the Launceston companies of the first Tasmanian Rifle Regiment, which was commanded by Colonel St. Hill. When the regiment was divided, in 1881, he received his majority and commanded the Launceston Regiment until his departure for India, when he went on the unattached list to allow the officers under him their opportunity for promotion. After his return to Tasmania Major Just did some important staff service. He became acting staff officer of the Defence Force early in 1885, on the retirement of Captain Boddam, and carried on the work connected with the Russian war-scare of that year, and the reorganisation of the forces under Colonel Legge. He was also appointed assistant commissarygeneral, and the Commissariat and Supply Department was under his control during five annual encampments. and until their temporary abolition consequent on the retrenchment policy of 1891: The last staff work in which Major Just engaged was the equipment of the Transvaal Contingent (1899), for which he has been warmly thanked.

HOBART FIRE BRIGADE. The brigade was formerly worked by the insurance companies, but for the past fourteen years its operations have been controlled by a board representing the Municipal Council and the insurance companies and one nominee of the Governor-in-Council. The cost of maintaining the brigade is borne in equal proportions by the Treasurer out of the public revenue, by the Municipal Council, and by the fire insurance companies. There are twenty-four members of the brigade, including officers. The late superintendent, Mr. E. Maher, held the position for thirty-four years, twenty years under the insurance companies and fourteen years under the board, and has now been succeeded by his son, Mr. E. P. Maher. The pressure in the mains having been recently increased, the insurance companies are now well satisfied with the efficiency and usefulness of the brigade. The plant comprises two hose reels, one fire escape 60 feet in length, two manual engines, two hand reels, and salvage waggon. The men are called together by the. ringing of a bell. There is a watchman in the tower each night from 7 p.m. till 4 a.m. One of the most noteworthy performances of the brigade was that at the outbreak of the fire which occurred at the premises of Messrs. Watchorn Bros., Wine and Spirit Merchants, in Elizabeth Street, some eighteen months The brigade was promptly in attendance, and, notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the contents of the warehouse and that the fire obtained a good hold, they succeeded in confining the destruction to two floors.

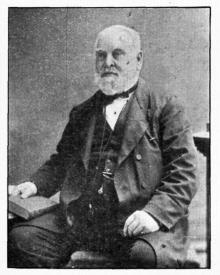


R. MUGUFFIE & CO.,
MR. E. MAHER.
(See p 194.)

HOBART

Old Colonists.

The late Mr. JAMES BARNARD, who occupied the position of Government printer from 1839, till he retired on a pension in 1880, was appointed by the Imperial Government. He was born at



ANSON BROS., HOBART,
LATE MR. J. BARNARD.

Hackney, London, in 1809, and died at Hobart on the 20th April, 1897, having attained the ripe age of eighty-nine years. On his arrival in Hobart on 5th April, 1839, he went to reside at 199 Macquarie Street, and during the whole of his long career in the colony, continued to occupy the same house. Mr. Barnard, being a Government official, could not enter into politics, but took an active part in various other directions. For fifty-six years he was a member of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and from the time of his election until the day of his death rarely missed a meeting of the society. He read papers at the meetings on statistical and other subjects, lent active assistance in the establishment of the Tasmanian Museum and Public Library, and was the first chairman of the Queen's Domain Committee, and generally rendered good service to the community. He was for many years a member of the Church of England Synod, and here, as in other directions, was most assiduous in the discharge of his duties. Mrs. Barnard, widowed after

fifty-eight years of married life, died on the 21st of December, 1898, in the eighty-fifth year of her age. There have been five children of the marriage—Mr. D. M. Barnard, formerly a merchant in Launceston; a daughter, now Mrs. Rouse, of Guntawong Station, near Mudgee, N.S.W.; Mr. Henry S. Barnard (deceased); James Barnard, the present Collector of Customs; and Dr. Charles Barnard, of Macquarie Street.

Mr. JOHN GIBSON McGREGOR is one of the few old colonists now remaining, whose lives are linked with the early history of Tasmania. Mr.



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART
MR. J. G. MCGREGOR.

McGregor's parents sailed from the old country in the ship "Drummore" (Capt. Petrie), in 1830, the voyage out occupying seven months (during which the subject of the sketch was born, and subsequently christened at the Cape of Good Hope). He has been a resident of Hobart ever since his arrival. Mr. McGregor was brought up to the shipbuilding trade with his brothers, Alexander and James, and in due course he held the position of foreman in his brother Alexander's shipbuilding yard. It was he who, during that period, laid down the slip at the Domain yards. In 1869 Mr. Alexander McGregor disposed

of his business, which was taken over by Mr. J. G. McGregor, who carried it on for about twenty years, when he retired into private life. The principal vessels built by Mr. J. G. McGregor were the "Petrel," the "Hally Bayley," "Harriet McGregor," and "Loongana," which were all well and favourably known, either in the intercolonial or London trade. Mr. McGregor is a director of the Derwent and Tamar Insurance Company, a position he has held for many years. He has resided on Battery Point for over fifty years, and has lived in his present residence, "Hill Crest," for twentyseven years. Mr. McGregor has a family of two sons and two daughters. The sons are now carrying on business as merchants, under the style of McGregor Bros., 12 Elizabeth Street, Hobart.

The late Mr. FREDERICK HENRY WISE, of "Riawena," Battery Point, Hobart, was one of the long list of victims to the influenza scourge, which raged in various parts of the island during the latter part of 1899.



ALBA STUDIO, HOBART LATE MR. F. H. WISE.

His death was wholly unexpected, except by his immediate friends, and the event created a very painful impression throughout the community, among whom

he was not less known than honoured and respected. Mr. Wise was in his sixty-ninth year, having been born in Hobart in 1830. He was a son of the late Mr. William Wise, who came to Tasmania in the very early days, and who left here in 1830 to settle in the Swan River district. His experiences there were not at all pleasant, and, disgusted with the treatment he had received from the Western Australian Government, he returned to Tasmania, and settled down at Hobart, where he followed various lines of business during the remainder of his career. Mr. F. H. Wise was educated at Wentworth College, then conducted by Mr. Langley, and after leaving school served some time with Messrs. McPherson and Francis, shipping and general merchants. In 1856 he started on his own account as a shipping and commission agent in premises on the Old Wharf, which he occupied up till his death, and continued there actively engaged in business the whole time—a period of forty-three years. He used to do a very large general business, but latterly he confined his operations mainly to hops. It is almost superfluous to say that Mr. Wise could tell many a good story of the ups and downs of the colony from a business point of view during his long career. One is that in 1850 he remembers timber being sold on the wharf for 2s. 6d. per hundred feet, and two years afterwards he disposed of it for 32s. 6d. per hundred feet. He took part in public matters of various kinds, and was a member of the Marine Board, and master warden for some years. He was the oldest Mason in Hobart, and has been three times Master of his own lodge, the Tasmanian Union Lodge. The leading journal, in an obituary, thus referred to the deceased :- "Few men have had such a long and honourable career in the community, whilst his sons occupy prominent positions in the Government service, and in mercantile and commercial pursuits. The deceased was a very enterprising man, who always had great confidence in the development of the city and port, and especially of mining generally in his native colony. In his young days he was attracted to the Ballarat diggings. There were not even any coaches running from Melbourne to the diggings at that time, and he had to hump his swag and walk it. After making money there he came to Hobart, and launched out in the shipping trade, with an office on the Old Wharf. He aided greatly in the development of the New Norfolk district by running the s.s. 'Emu' and p.s. 'Monarch' between there and Hobart.

The former vessel he started to run as far back as the fifties. With mining in Tasmania Mr. Wise was identified since its inception. For several years he was chairman of directors of the New Golden Gate Co., and then retired, selling out his interest at a good value, whilst he was the first shareholder of the Oonah Mining Co., and chairman of directors up to the time of his death, and was interested in other mines. He had been a justice of the peace since 1883, and was, we believe, the oldest Freemason in Tasmania, having occupied all the prominent positions connected with Freemasonry in the colony. At the time of the inauguration of the Grand Lodge of Tasmania he was honoured by receiving the position of Past Deputy Grand Master, and was at all times most active and enthusiastic in all Masonic matters, and his loss as a prominent member of the fraternity will be deeply deplored. Deceased married a sister of Mr. John Hamilton, M.H.A., who survives him. The family includes seven sons and five daughters. Of his sons, Mr. W. O. Wise is parliamentary draughtsman and solicitor to the Lands Titles Commissioners; Mr. H. J. Wise is legal manager of the New Golden Gate and other companies; and another son is a leading farmer in the Bridgewater district."

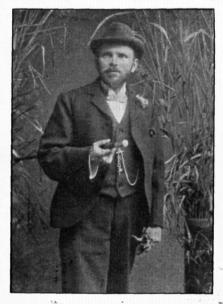


WHERRETT BROS. & CO., HOBAR
LATE MR. G. H. LATHAM.

Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE HARVEY LATHAM, "Mathinna," Sandy Bay, Hobart, is a son of George Henry Latham, who came to the colony in 1837, and was largely engaged in building, having been connected with many of the oldest structures now standing in Hobart. He was one of

many who visited Victoria when the gold fever was raging, but after trying his luck at Bendigo with but indifferent success he soon returned to the island colony. He was very successful in his business, acquiring a competency, and made several trips to the home country. He was one of the first shareholders in the Hobart Gas Company, and the late T.S.N. Company, and he also built that well-known hostelry the Rainbow Inn, in Liverpool Street, and carried it on for some years. He was a prime mover in the interests of the Licensed Victuallers' Association, and occupied the position of vice-president for some time. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of Tasmania. By energy and ability, combined with unwearied industry, he accumulated a considerable amount of property in various parts of the city. Mr. Latham was a great conversationalist, and having a wonderfully retentive memory used to entertain his friends by relating to them stirring anecdotes of bygone days, when the colony was under the direct control of the Imperial Government. He died in June, 1887, at the ripe age of seventyeight years. Mr. F. G. H. Latham was born (during his father's last trip to England) in London in 1861, and remained there with his parents until he was eleven years of age, when he came out with them to Hobart, and completed his education at a private seminary known as the Derwent School, where many well-known citizens received their educational training. Mr. Latham's desire was to become a surveyor, but eventually he entered the printing department of the Mercury newspaper, and learned to be a compositor, remaining with that journal for seven years. He then joined the Southern Star, but was only connected with that paper a short time, going from it to take charge of the literary and mechanical departments of the Devon Herald, on the North-West Coast. At the end of six months he left for Sydney with excellent testimonials, and had little difficulty in securing an appointment on the staff of the Sydney Morning Herald. The climate of "the city of our beautiful harbour," however, did not agree with him, and at the end of a year he returned to Hobart, and joined the Evening News, where he remained till 1887, when the death of his father enabled him to retire in very comfortable circumstances. Since that time Mr. Latham has mainly devoted himself to the management of his property, intervals of leisure being spent largely in travelling for pleasure in the adjoining colonies. He takes an active interest in political

and municipal affairs, and is a frequent speaker on the public platform, his addresses being marked by strong common sense and effectiveness. Among other principles which he holds strongly is a firm belief in the justice of an income tax, and he is equally opposed to land monopolies. More than once Mr. Latham has been solicited to give his services to the public, but various reasons, including a feeling of modesty. have prevented him from complying with the wishes of his friends. He is a member of the Unitarian Church, in which he takes an active and prominent part. Mr. Latham was married in March, 1887, at Hobart, to Edith Absolom, a granddaughter of William Absolom, another very old and respected colonist, and an old servant of the Hobart Corporation, and has a family of two children.



MR. F. G. H. LATHAM.

Mr. THOMAS HOWARD, gentleman, West Hobart, was born in Truro, Cornwall, and arrived in Melbourne by one of the White Star liners about forty years ago. The gold fever had then broken out, and Mr. Howard decided to try his fortunes in the search for the precious metal. He immediately after landing tramped to Bendigo fields, and worked there for a lengthy period with signal success. He next proceeded to the Thames goldfields in New Zealandand again "struck it rich." After three years' mining there Mr. Howard went to Sydney, and was engaged in the Red Head Coal Mine for a short time. About twenty-three years ago he came to Hobart, and opened the hotel known as

Howard's Family Hotel, which ultimately became his property. He continued to speculate in mining, and has rendered almost incalculable assistance to the industry in Tasmania by pecuniarily assisting any movement that would develop the latent wealth of the colony. Mr. Howard was one of the chief shareholders in the Madame Howard G.M. Company, which carried on operations on the Howard Peans West Coast, and though up to the present nothing payable has been met with he retains his original interest in the sections under the firm conviction that sooner or later the mine will be a dividend-paying one. Mr. Howard speculated largely in the North-East Coast tin mines, in which he was more fortunate, having purchased into claims that eventually paid dividends. Whilst conducting the hotel, he also contracted for some important public works under the Hobart City Council, amongst the undertakings he carried out being the construction of the retaining wall along the Hobart Rivulet from Macquarie Street Bridge to Argyle Street, and the lengthy troughing that carries, the Hobart water supply from the slopes of Mount Wellington over the Gentle Annie Falls into the reservoirs. About five years ago he retired from active business life and built the present residence, which is known as "Rose Hill," at West Hobart. He has a family of two daughters, both of whom are married and comfortably settled in Hobart.

The late JOSIAH SPADE, who was one of the earliest settlers of the colony, was a grandson of Josiah Spade, who founded the celebrated pottery works in Staffordshire, England, and who died in 1797. He was educated for and passed into the Royal Navy, and earned distinction as a junior officer for gallant conduct at the siege of Gaudalope, and the attack on the Spanish forts at Vigo. Resigning from the navy, he took part in the management of the pottery works for some time, until the arrival, unexpectedly, of a male heir to his uncle, when he threw up his position. He then married Miss Maria Middlemore Garner, a young lady of ample fortune, daughter of Mr. Garner, of Longton, and sister of Dr. Garner, late president of the North Staffordshire Medical Society, and sailed for Tasmania in the "True Briton," landing at Hobart in 1821. Fortified with credentials from Lord Bathurst, and bringing considerable means with him, Mr. Spade first started agricultural pursuits near Cockatoo Valley, in the Hamilton district; he next went to Macquarie Plains, and

finally settled at Shooter's Hill, in the Derwent Valley. He also had "Stoke Cottage" and "Stoke House" at New Town. For many years he was in the Government service, both under the Sorell administration and that of Sir John Franklin, the latter being a great friend of the family. He was Comptroller-General of Convicts, and afterwards Chief Police Magistrate of Hobart. About 1854, he, with his wife and two youngest sons, sailed for England in the ship "Antipodes," and reached his destination in due course. Finding, however, that most of his old friends were dead, it was his intention to return to Tasmania, but he was stricken with paralysis and died about 1859. His wife survived him but a very short period. They had four daughters and three sons. The eldest daughter, Annie Maria, who was married to Major the Hon. David Erskine, of the King's Own Light Infantry, died abroad; the second daughter, Mary Garner, married the late Mr. William Dean, of "Belmont"; the third, Ellen, married Mr. F. Hale (of Boyes and Hale, merchants, of Hobart). Another daughter, Elizabeth, died young. The eldest son, Dr. Josiah Spade, is also dead, and the two youngest sons. William Hammersley Spade and Copeland Spade, are the only members of the family living. They are in Queensland.

Mr. JOHN O'BOYLE, J.P., Liverpool Street, Hobart, was born in that city in 1837, and educated at Canaway's Grammar School, completing his studies at the Hutchins School. On the recommendation of the Rev. J. Buckland, the rector, he entered the counting house of Messrs. G. and T. Dugard, merchants, Trafalgar Place, with whom he remained for nearly two years. He then joined the public service, and for a time was engaged in the Private Secretary's office at Government House. On the occurrence of a vacancy in the Police Department early in 1852, he was appointed thereto by Sir William Denison, lieutenant-governor for the time being, a position he filled for sixteen years, when he was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's Department during the absence on leave of the chief clerk of police, whose duties devolved upon him. Subsequently he served in the Charitable Grants Department, eventually succeeding the late Mr. William Tarleton as administrator and chairman of the Central Committee for Boarding Out Destitute Children, which latter office he holds to the present day. He is also one of the managers of the Boys' Training School, a governor of St. Joseph's Orphanage, and a member of the Board of Tender, under the presidency of the treasurer of the colony. Was appointed a magistrate for the territory on the 5th February, 1883. In 1894, when the Government was carrying out a drastic scheme of retrenchment, he retired on his pension, having completed forty-two years of service. He has always taken a great interest in aquatics, and was a member of the Hobart Regatta Committee for twenty-seven years, during a considerable number of which he held the position of honorary secretary. Early in 1860 he joined the Hobart Town Volunteer Artillery Company, passed through the different grades, and received a lieutenant's commission on the 4th May, 1861. In 1868 he won the champion medal for rifle shooting amongst the members of the defence force of the colony, and was presented with a handsome gold medal. He was also the recipient of the volunteer officers' decoration, an honour only granted for long and meritorious services in the volunteer forces of the empire. In 1878, when the Russian warscare was causing some sensation in the colonies, he was appointed senior captain of the Tasmanian Rifle Regiment, and shortly after the battalion was presented with colours by Lady Weld, the wife of the governor of the colony. He was promoted to the rank of major in 1885, and retired in January, 1890, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Mr. HENRY EDWIN SMITH, late Chief Clerk, Chief Secretary's Office, Hobart, was born at Bullevant, County of Cork, and went to school at Bermuda and Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, Henry Smith, was an officer in the Imperial Service. When he sold out and retired from the army he held the position of lieutenant and adjutant of the 76th Regiment of Foot. He served with distinction at the siege, storm, and capture of Bhurtpore, under General Lord Combermere, for which he received a medal from the Horse Guards; and on the strong recommendation of Lord Fitzrov Somerset, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Lord Stanley appointed Mr. Smith superintendent of convicts in Van Diemen's Land. On his arrival he had charge of the Long Marsh Probation Station, and afterwards of the Coal Mines at Tasman's Peninsula. Dr. (now Sir James) Agnew and Dr. Motherwell, who afterwards had a large private practice in Melbourne, were medical officers; and the Rev. F. S. Batchelor, Church of England Chaplain, was private tutor (classics and mathematics) to Mr. Smith's two sons.

Amongst his warmest and best friends were Lord Fitzroy Somerset; Sir George Murray, Master-General of Ordnance; Lieutenant-Governor Sir William Denison; Captain Stanley, R.E., private secretary; J. E. Bichens and Mr. (afterwards Colonel) Champ, who both held office as colonial secretary; the first Bishop of Tasmania, Dr. Nixon; the Rev. Philip Palmer, rural dean; Colonel Dwyer; Majors Ainsworth and Bradshaw, both brigade

service was transferred to the Executive and Legislative Council offices, at the old Government House, Macquarie Street. He was promoted by Governor Denison to the Survey Department in 1849, and served twenty-two years in that department, rising to the rank of senior first-class clerk in 1859. He was transferred to the Colonial Secretary's office in 1871, was promoted to be chief clerk in that office in 1873, and continued in that position up to 1st January, 1895,



R. MCGUFFIE & CO.,

Мв. Н. Е. Ѕмітн.

HOBART.

majors of Hobart when the troops were there; the Hon. Thomas Y. Lowes, member for Buckingham; and Messrs. Askin, Morrison, Alex. McNaughton, and William Boys, merchants. Mr. Smith was very high up in Masonry, and was a Grand Master and Master of Masonic Lodges in various parts of the world. His son, the subject of this notice, was temporary clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office during January, 1848, and after one month's

when he retired on a pension. He was Usher of the Black Rod in 1879. Mr. Smith holds very high testimonials from J. W. Kirwan, Clerk of Councils; Surveyors-General R. Power, James Sprent, and J. E. Calder; the Hons. J. M. Wilson, James Reid Scott, Charles Meredith, William Lodewyk Crowther, William Moore, J.W. Agnew, W. R. Giblin, Adye Douglas, Thomas Reibey, and A. Inglis Clark. On 29th October, 1894, the Hon. William

Moore wrote :- "Having held the office of Chief Secretary in three' Administrations, I have much pleasure in testifying not only to your efficiency and the accuracy of your work as Chief Clerk, but also to your spontaniety of action in rendering any other service in your power. Your leave of absence on full pay from the 1st proximo to the end of the year, with a view of your retirement from the service on a pension at the expiration of your leave, is hereby granted." Mr. Smith was first lieutenant and adjutant of the Buckingham Rifles, under Captain the Hon. Thomas Y. Lowes, Member for Buckingham in 1860. Colours and a silver bugle were presented to the corps by the ladies of the county on 30th September, 1861 — the presentation being made by Lady Young, wife of the Governor. Incidentally it may be said that Martin Kirwan, of "the Bucks," was the crack shot and won most of the prizes given in those days for rifle shooting. In connection with this matter of the Buckingham Rifles, it is historically interesting to note that Mr. Smith wrote to the Minister of Defence on the 24th October, 1899, as follows :-"I have the honour to inform you that it affords me the greatest possible pleasure to offer for presentation to the Tasmanian contingent the silver bugle presented on the 30th September, 1861, by Lady Young and the ladies of the county to the Buckingham Volunteer Corps, of which the late lamented the Hon. Thomas Y. Lowes was captain, and I was first lieutenant and adjutant. I am proud to know that fifteen residents of the County of Buckingham form part of the contingent who, together with their comrades from all parts of the island, in such a loyal and patriotic spirit placed their services at the disposal of our Most Gracious Sovereign to serve with Her Majesty's Imperial troops in South Africa. I heartily wish our volunteers God-speed and every success. I feel sure that they will worthily uphold the honour and credit of Tasmania. Will you be good enough to convey to the Government my sincere thanks for having allowed me the honour of making this presentation." The bugle is a silver one, and on it are engraved the following inscriptions :- "Presented to the Buckingham Volunteer Corps by the ladies of the county. June, 1861." On shield, surrounded with wreath, rose, shamrock, and thistle, "Ducit amor patria." "Presented to the Tasmanian contingent by H. E. Smith, late First Lieutenant and Adjutant Buckingham Rifles. 24th October, 1899." On the 26th October Mrs. Dodds, wife of the

Acting-Governor, in presenting the silver bugle (which was handed to her by Mr. H. E. Smith) to Captain Cameron and the Tasmanian contingent in Franklin Square, Hobart, said :-"It affords me great pleasure to present to you this bugle. May it always call you to a service of honour and devotion such as that you now undertake. I feel proud of you, my fellow-countrymen, who are setting such a noble example, and I wish you God-speed." Mr. Smith presented copies of the photo. herewith to Captain Cameron, Lieutenants Brown, Heritage, Reid, and fifteen Buckingham men of the contingent, wishing them God-speed and every success. He has received very hearty congratulations, not only from residents in Tasmania, but from friends in the other colonies. Mr. Frank A. Dodds, A.D.C., wrote :- "Mrs. Dodds desires me to thank you for your kind thoughtfulness in sending her the photograph. It will serve as a memento of a most interesting and historic occasion, and as such she will value it highly. She wishes to add her congratulations to those you have already received upon your patriotic action in presenting the bugle to the contingent, and she felt much honoured in being asked to make the presentation." Mr. Alex. Rawlinson, Private Secretary, says :- "Lady Gormanston has asked me to write and convey her thanks to you for your kind thought in sending her so interesting a photograph in connection with the Tasmanian contingent, linking the present occasion, as it does, with your reminiscences of soldiering in this colony." The Lord Bishop of Tasmania, in conveying his congratula-tions, says:—" May its blasts lead to victory!" From Private Secretary H. A. Pakenham, Melbourne :- "Lady Brassey desires me to express her thanks for the photograph you have been good enough to send her. Both Lord Brassey and herself are very proud of the spirit which prompted these colonies to offer the mother country their help, and of the manner in which the call was answered, and it will not require their voices to confirm the high opinion which the authorities at home have of From the Australasian colonies." Private Secretary E. W. Wallington, South Australia:- "I am desired by Lady Tennyson to write and convey to you her grateful thanks for your kind thought in sending her the photograph as a memento of the Tasmanian contingent. It was very kind of you to send the photograph." From Private Secretary Charles Hill Trevor, Wellington, New Zealand :- "The Countess of

Ranfurly desires me to convey to you her very sincere thanks for so kindly sending her the photo, which, with your letter, came safely to hand. The gift that you have so kindly made to your contingent will, she feels sure, be very highly appreciated by them, and she hopes it will eventually return safely to Tasmania, when it must undoubtedly become of much historical value." From the Hon. James R. Dickson, Chief Secretary, Queensland :- "I am exceedingly gratified at receiving your admirable photograph and letter, which bring back to me many pleasant reminiscences of former companionship. I am glad to observe that you appear to enjoy excellent health, and sincerely wish you very many happy and prosperous New Years, and that you may be long spared to enjoy your well-merited retirement from public cares, embodying otium cum dignitate." The Tasmanian News of 27th October, 1899, wrote as follows :- "That Mr. H. E. Smith's military enthusiasm is as keen as ever. That in the days of the Buckingham Rifles he was one of its smartest officers. That, thanks to him, the bugle of the Buckingham Rifles will call our men to arms in South Africa." It need only be added that Mr. Smith, after his long and honourable career in the public service, retains his wonted health and spirits, and enjoys the society of a wide circle of friends as keenly as ever. His correspondence with friends in many parts of the world-England, the Continent, America, etc .- is still large, and a few privileged persons know how interesting this correspondence is, and in what affectionate regard the writers in distant parts hold the subject of this notice.

The photograph herewith is that of the late Hon. THOS. Y. LOWES, member for Buckingham, in his uniform as captain commanding the Buckingham Rifles, with sword presented to him on the 27th November, 1862, by Captain J. M. Wilson, City Guards, on behalf of a number of volunteers of the southern district of Tasmania. About sixty of the volunteer force were in attendance at the presentation ceremony, which was held at the Union Hotel, amongst whom were Captain Tarleton and Captain Bilton, of the artillery; Captain Wilson, Captain Robertson, Lieutenants Gregson, Smith, and Dr. Smart, of the City Guards; Captain Solly, Lieutenants Hammond and Marsden, of the 1st Rifles; Lieutenants Lewis and Palmer, of the 2nd Rifles; Captain Nicholas, of the 3rd Rifles; and the late Lieutenant and Adjutant

H. E. Smith and Dr. Benson, of the Buckingham Rifles; and Archdeacon Davies. There were 163 subscribers to the address and testimonial (a sword manufactured expressly for the occasion in England). The mortal remains of the late Mr. Lowes were consigned to their last resting-place in the graveyard of the Church of England Chapel, Hextacombe, Glenorchy, on 6th October, 1870. Archdeacon Davies and Mr. Symonds officiated. The pall-bearers were the Hon. J. M. Wilson, Premier and Colonial Secretary; the Hon. Robert Officer, Speaker of the House of Assembly; the Hon. John Foster, Askin Morrison, Hon. John Helder Wedge, and George Hull, of Tolosa. The chief mourners were H. E. Smith, of the Lands and Works Department, late first lieutenant and adjutant of the



LATE HON. T. Y. LOWES.

Buckingham Rifles; the Hon. Henry Butler, Minister of Lands and Works; and Mr. Lowes' executors (Messrs. Charles Butler and Thos. Westbrook). The funeral was attended by a vast concourse of persons, many of whom bore testimony to the personal worth, munificent generosity, and open-handed liberality of the lamented gentleman.

Mr. JAMES ROBERTSON, a colonist of many years' standing, passed peacefully away in February, 1897, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. He was a native of Edinburgh, N.B., and arrived in Tasmania with his father and two brothers by the ship "Minerva," on 12th October, 1832. The deceased was an engineer and ship smith by trade, and with his brother had premises on

the New Wharf for many years, and built the first engine ever made in Tasmania. Retiring from his trade in 1856, he entered upon the joint occupations of farming and milling at Jerusalem Park, Colebrook. He gave up farming in 1867, and came to live at Hobart. In the same year he was appointed a justice of the peace. He took a deep interest in politics, and although never aspiring to a seat in the Legislature, he was a prominent member of the Richmond Municipal Council and Road Trust. Throughout his long life he was held in the deepest respect by all who knew him, and of him it may truly be said "his word was his bond." He married the daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Tolmey, and spent his golden wedding with her, the children numbering fourteen. He left a family of six sons and four daughters to mourn him. Two of his sons reside in Tasmania—his eldest (Mr. Alex. Robertson) occupies the farm formerly worked by himself. The body was interred in the Cornelian Bay Cemetery, and the funeral was very largely and influentially attended, showing the esteem in which the deceased gentleman was held.

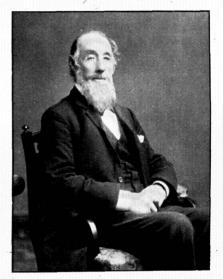
The late WILLIAM DEAN. or DEANE, as the older official records spell the name, came from an old English family of landowners. As yeomen and farmers they took an active part on the Roundhead side in the wars which resulted in the establishment of the Commonwealth. When the restoration took place, the family were dispersed, and the branch from which the subject of this notice was descended removed into Yorkshire, establishing themselves as graziers near Askrigg. remained there until "the great murrain and its attendant disasters, when they again sought fresh fields. The late Mr. Dean's grandfather went to London, where he entered upon commercial pursuits, and was very successful; also acquiring a considerable amount of city and suburban property. Born in county of Middlesex in 1800, the subject of this notice received a sound commercial and classical education, under the Revs. Bradley and Sandford, to fit him for the East India Civil Service. The prospects of a commercial life in the East, however, had no attraction for the restless youth, and he endeavoured to remove his interests to the United States. Just at this time he married Miss Sarah Clarke, and instead of proceeding to foreign lands in search of fortune, he settled at Mill Hill, near Hendon, and started farming. this lady he had a numerous family,

and from the eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who afterwards came to Tasmania and married Mr. G. G. Sherwin, of "Forest Home," Huon, was descended "the Tasmanian Nightingale," Madame Hugo Gorlitz (Miss Amy Sherwin). In 1824 Mr. Dean determined to emigrate to Australia, and armed with credentials from Lord Bathurst, he sailed for New South Wales with his wife and family. After a perilous voyage of six months the vessel put into Hobart, and liking the aspect of the country, Mr. Dean decided to settle in Tasmania. Permission to change his location from New South Wales to this colony was obtained from Governor Arthur, and in 1825 the following Government order was issued: -- "William Dean, 1000 acres. Ordered by Lieutenant-Governor Arthur, 19th November, 1825. District, Strangford, at one and a half miles north-west from Mark Hillas' grant at a place called the 'Cockpit.' G. Frankland, Surveyor-General." But owing to the outrages and murders by the blacks and the bushrangers (Mike Howe and Brady's gang were then scouring the country) Mr. Dean deemed it advisable to take up his residence in a more settled district, so he bought the estate now known as "Belmont" in the Derwent Valley, from the original holder, James Neil. The journey from the capital to "Belmont" was a serious undertaking in those days, being performed by means of horses and bullock drays; and this particular journey was not without incident—one man being met with who had a bag on his shoulder containing the head of the bushranger Howe, who had just before been captured and decapitated; the messenger proceeding with the head to Hobart, in order to get the promised reward for the bushranger's capture. The party, however, reached "Belmont" in safety, and soon settled down in their new home. Energetically working and persevering in the face of great losses, Mr. Dean gradually acquired more property, and conducted his farming operations at "Belmont" on a system which was generally regarded as a model in those days. He always took an active part in public life, and was a member of the Road Trusts -first in the Hamilton district, and afterwards of the Lower Derwent Trust, of which he was chairman from its inception to his demise in 1879. He left a substantial memorial of his work in this direction in the New Norfolk-Hamilton road. In 1844 his first wife died, and in 1850 he was again married to Miss Amy Garner Spade, second daughter of Josiah Spade, of "Stoke Cottage" and Shooter's Hill. By this marriage

there were six children, the youngest son being now (1899) warden of New Norfolk. In 1863, with the inception of Municipal Government, Mr. Dean was elected a member of the first Municipal Council at New Norfolk, and he continued a member till his death, a period of sixteen years. He was a magistrate for the territory. He was upright and honest in all his actions, and of great force of character; and when he passed away, quietly, at the age of eighty years, his loss was widely felt. His remains were laid to rest beside those of his second wife, who had predeceased him by some years, in the little cemetery at St. Mary's Church, Macquarie Plains.

Mr. PHILIP H. McARDELL, J.P., "Mornington," Bellerive, is the son of the late John McArdell, Surgeon, R.N. His mother was a daughter of the Rev. Harris Oldfield, chaplain to the Earl of Grandison, and sister of the Venerable Archdeacon Oldfield. He was born in St Johns, Newfoundland, in 1817, and educated at Lismore, Accompanied by his mother Ireland. and brother John, he arrived in Tasmania at the end of 1833. Some time afterwards he purchased the paddle steamer, "Surprise." She was built in New South Wales and was the first steamer ever seen in Tasmania (then Van Diemen's Land), and plied on the ferry between Hobart Town and Kangaroo Point (now Bellerive). In 1838 he secured the contract for conveying mails, government officials, and prisoners to and from Hobart Town. This he continued for some years, and sold outat a satisfactory figure. He then decided to start flour milling, and built a mill on the Coal River, near the township of Richmond, which did not prove a success, and he left the colony, finding his way to Sale, Gippsland, Victoria, which was at that time known as Flooding Creek. He was appointed by the Government of New South Wales superintendent of police in charge of the district extending over the whole of Gippsland to what is now the border of New South Wales. In 1850 the discoveries of gold attracted his attention, so he resigned his position in the police force and was succeeded by Captain Slade, R.N. He then proceeded to the diggings at what is now known as Bendigo. While there he sent to England for machinery for flour and sawmills, which arrived in due course and amounted in weight to fifty tons. This was transhipped in Hobson's Bay and taken to Port Albert, where it was landed and conveyed thence to Sale by

means of bullock waggons a distance of fifty-one miles. The price paid for the land carriage alone of the machinery was £20 per ton. Having left the goldfields, Mr. McArdell returned to Sale, where he purchased 200 acres of land at the first sale held there, and for which he paid £6 per acre. On this land he erected the Wattle Steam Mills, which he carried on successfully for some years. Soon after starting the mills he took contracts for building bridges, and one to build a viaduct across the morass adjoining the Thomson River. This was the largest contract up to that time ever taken in Gippsland, and was carried out successfully. He also put up several public buildings in Sale. The mills were kept going night and day. The timber in the Sale district being nearly exhausted, Mr. McArdell found it necessary to remove his sawmill up the



R. MCGUFFIE & CO., HOBART.

MR. P. H. MCARDELL.

Tambo river, and for that purpose built a steamer, the "Enterprise," of fifty-four tons, on the bank of the Thomson River. When the vessel was completed and ready for launching, however, the Government had just finished a bridge over the Thomson and thus blocked the steamer from entering the lakes where it was intended to trade. Mr. McArdell informed the Government of his building a vessel, and requested them to make a drawbridge, which they promised to do, but failed to carry out their promise. Being thus blocked, Mr. McArdell entered an action against them and was awarded £1600 damages and costs. By means of a heavy flood he was afterwards enabled to float the steamer round the end of the bridge and got her into the lake, where she did a large trade for years. The "Enterprise" was the first vessel to open up the lakes of Gippsland to trade. She was afterwards sold to a New Zealand firm, and was engaged in the coasting trade of that colony. Mr. McArdell was the first to erect a battery in Gippsland on Stringer's Creek, now known as Walhalla. After the death of his wife, in 1871, he left for New Zealand, and in conjunction with his son purchased a sheep station and stock on the banks of Lake Wakatipu, near Queenstown, for the sum of £22,000; but owing to the rapid increase of rabbits the property was rendered almost worthless. In 1875 he returned to Tasmania, and speculated largely in mining. He was appointed managing director of the smelting works at Hobart, in which he held a large interest; and, ever on the look-out for fresh investments, subsequently purchased brick making machinery, and erected it on his property at Bellerive. This is capable of turning out 50,000 bricks weekly. The works are at present let to Messrs. Stabb Brothers, who propose adding pipe and tile machinery. Mr. McArdell, who is hale and hearty after his long and active career, has been married three times. By his first wife, Margaret McDonland, he had one daughter, who died in infancy. By his second, Mary, daughter of Mr. John Coverdale, "Ingotstone Hall," Essex, England, he had one son and three daughters. His present wife is Kate, relict of Mr. Anthony McMeekan. The following extract, taken from the Gippsland Times of 27th May, 1871, gives a detailed account of Mr. McArdell's career in Victoria:- "An old resident of Gippsland has recently, with his family, taken his departure for New Zealand. We allude to Mr. Philip Harris McArdell, and as the name of that gentleman is very closely connected with the history of this remote district, some notice of his career will be interesting to many of our readers. Mr. McArdell came to this town-then known as Flooding Creek, and a portion of the colony of New South Wales—about the year 1846, having been engaged in Tasmania by Mr. John Foster, of Hobart Town, as superintendent of the squatting station known as Boisdale. That enormous run then comprised the whole of the parishes since named Sale, a great portion of Nuntin, the whole of Bundalaguah, and Upper and Lower Maffra. Mr. McArdell only retained this post for about a year, the occupation being too tame, and ill-suited to his restless energetic spirit. In 1848 he received a Government appointment from Sydney, as chief constable to the North

Gippsland police force, and inspector of distilleries; in both of which capacities he found ample scope for the exercise of the best talents he possessed. In those days a policeman's billet was no sinecure. nor was it unattended with sufficient of the element of danger to life and limb, to make it as exciting as the boldest could wish. The same may well be said of the office of "still hunter," for the real "mountain dew" was manufactured in hill and dale amid the solitudes of Gippsland so successfully that in both quantity and quality it simply defied competition. In 1851, when the gold discoveries at Ballarat were first announced, Mr. McArdell resigned his Government appointment, and being relieved by Captain Slade of Alberton, he wended his way to the diggings in company with a strong party of wellknown Gippslanders. Here, in a few months, he made a very comfortable little pile; and having endured much hard work and many hardships incidental to digger life in the early days, he returned to Flooding Creek to rejoin his family, whom he had left comfortably housed in a neat cottage—his own property-where the Royal Exchange Hotel now stands. He now turned his attention to building and contracting, having successfully tendered for the lock-up and police quarters, built of slabs and sawn timber, portions of which are still standing and in use by the police at this present time. He next took a contract for the Survey and Road Engineer's offices, and ultimately for the court house; and thus erected the first range of Government buildings for the future metropolis of Gippsland. Believing that his lines had fallen in pleasant places, and that affairs here pointed to much substantial wealth and prosperity, he sent to England for the requisite machinery for a large flour and sawmill, and then having purchased a suitable site from the Government—the locality known as the Green Wattle, comprising the three large paddocks opposite the present racecourse-he commenced the erection of the necessary buildings. In a few months he had put up a flour mill, 70ft. x 45ft., four stories high, with a sawing shed adjoining. The machinery did not arrive until the end of 1853, and after a long delay he got the whole quantity, some fifty tons, by steamer to Port Albert, and thence by bullock drays to its destination. Owing to excessive freight rates during the Russian war, he had to pay nearly £400 for bringing the machinery to Melbourne. Settled down in his newly-erected homestead, Wattle Lodge, Mr. McArdell now commenced farming, and soon raised and

manufactured the first parcel of flour produced in Gippsland. The district now began to prosper apace, and population and settlement increasing, he kept his mills at work—with but very short intervals-night and day for some years. He next turned his attention to the manufacture of leather, and having engaged Mr. Lloyd, now of Wurruk Wurruk, he established a tannery which was very successful. When suitable timber within easy reach became scarce, and difficult to get out of the low swampy ground, Mr. McArdell removed his sawing machinery to the Tambo River, where the demand for sawn timber could be easily supplied. In 1857, under Mr. McArdell's enterprising spirit and energetic temperament, commenced a new era in Gippsland, when Mr. District-surveyor Dawson's oftrecorded convictions that our magnificent



MRS. P. H. McArdell.

lakes and rivers would one day become the great interior highways of the district, seemed likely to be realised. This was the building and launching of the first steamer that ever ploughed the waters of North Gippsland. This vessel of fifty-four tons burthen was named the "Enterprise," but was long known as "McArdell's steamer." It was built in the Punt Lane, on the banks of the Thomson River, at a place well known as "The Gap." The excavation made for the framework of the vessel was inundated by a heavy flood, and a large quantity of earth being carried away, the feature remaining was so named. The Enterprise was successfully launched in the presence of a considerable concourse of people, many of whom came from long distances. The

christening ceremony was gracefully performed by Miss Jones (sister of the late lamented Captain Jones, of Fulham), and the usual festivity and toasting followed. The little "Enterprise" did a roaring trade for her spirited owners, Messrs. McArdell and Raphael, for many years, and was then sold to a New Zealand firm for the river traffic to the coast. The Longford crossing abandoned by Mr. Oldam was completed by Mr. McArdell. This was the largest contract yet completed in Gippsland. At the time the steamer "Enterprise" was in course of building, the present toll bridge at the junction of the Latrobe and Thomson rivers was being erected for the Government by Mr. Edward Watson. On Mr. McArdell's remonstrance that the piers would not admit of the passage of his steamer, then nearly finished, the department stipulated that in that event they would open the centre bay to admit of the free navigation of the river. On completion of the vessel it was found she could not get through the bridge, and she lay for months idle, until a heavy flood floated her right on to the roadway, and she was then got into the river again, round the Sale end of the bridge. Government, for some reason best known to themselves, did not open the bridge.; and the dispute between Mr. McArdell and the Department of Roads and Bridges being referred by consent to arbitration, the former received an award of £1600 by way of compensation. Three or four years after this Mr. McArdell and his partner built the fine schooner, "Lady Darling," which they also despatched to New Zealand, and two or three small craft for the In 1863 he formed the first lakes. incorporated mining company ever started in Gippsland, under the name of "The Alpine Gold Mining Company, Stringer's Creek." To that mountainous region (Walhalla) he also took the first steam engine and battery employed in gold mining operations in this part of the colony. The work of clearing the track of the dense timber and scrub, and transporting the teams, was hazardous and expensive, and made a considerable inroad upon the preliminary funds subscribed. The mine too proved very wet and difficult to work, and though the stone looked very promising, the shareholders could not be got to contribute any further, when the first paid-up capital was expended. Mr. McArdell held one-fourth of the property; and after endeavouring in vain to go on, was at length compelled to stop, and the mine and plant were ultimately sold at a ruinous loss. Both are now included in

the Empress Company's claim. In 1861 Sir Henry Barkly paid a state visit to Gippsland. On that occasion His Excellency attended a ball given by the gentlemen of the district on a very grand scale at Mr. McArdell's mill; and a few days after, the "Enterprise" steamer having been fitted up for the purpose, and placed at his disposal, he made a most enjoyable trip on the lakes. The ball supper alone cost £250, and the lakes trip another £100; this will give some idea of the liberal and generous spirit in which Gippslanders entertained the representative of royalty in those days. For Mr. McArdell's courtesy and attention, His Excellency sent him a suitable written acknowledgment from Toorak, accompanied by a valuable gold ring properly inscribed, as a gift from His Excellency. McArdell, as an enterprising and useful member of society, and as one moreover whose name has been very intimately connected with the progress of Gippsland, carries with him to his new sphere of labour the hearty good wishes of many friends; who for his own sake and not less for that of his amiable family, will always be glad to hear that success has attended his future career."

The late Mr. JAMES BACK-HOUSE WALKER, F.R.G.S., whose lamented death occurred on the 4th November, 1899, was a citizen whose loss will be felt for many years to come. He came of an old Tyneside family, and was a son of the late George Washington Walker, whose name is conspicuous in the early annals of the colony as that of a citizen of most estimable character and personal qualities. In 1831, Mr. G. W. Walker and Mr. James Backhouse were accredited by the Society of Friends on a religious mission to the Australian colonies, especially with the view of endeavouring to improve the condition of the convict population. They arrived in Hobart in February, 1832, and began the work of their mission. They remained three years in Tasmania, visiting all the settled districts, inspecting chain gangs and convict stations, including those of Macquarie From Harbour and Port Arthur. Hobart they proceeded to Sydney, and spent two years in similar work in New South Wales, extending their travels to Moreton Bay (now Brisbane) and to Norfolk Island, which they found to be Macquarie Harbour over again, with an extra shade of darkness. Their reports to the Governors of Tasmania and New South Wales had considerable influence

in inducing reforms in the treatment of the prisoners. They returned to Hobart, and thence proceeded to South Africa, visiting Melbourne, Adelaide, and Swan River en route. After eight years of missionary travel in the Dark Continent, Mr. Walker returned to Hobart, where he married a daughter of the late Mr. Robert Mather, and for some years carried on the business of a draper. He was one of the founders of the Hobart Savings Bank (1845), and eventually gave up his business to become manager of the institution. He was an earnest advocate and promoter of the temperance and other philanthropic movements. He died at Hobart 1st February, 1859. Born at Hobart in 1841, Mr. J. B. Walker was educated at the High School, in his native city, and at the Friends' School, York, England. On returning to Tasmania, he took up commercial pursuits, entering the office of the late Hon. T. D. Chapman, and remaining there some years. From there he passed into the Hobart Savings Bank as accountant, and held that position until the early seventies, when he took up the law as a profession, and on 7th July, 1876, was admitted to practice as a barrister, solicitor, and proctor of the Supreme Court of Tasmania. Mr. Walker was a profound student, and had perhaps one of the finest private libraries in Tasmania. For many years he was closely identified with higher education, and when the Rev. George Clarke was appointed chancellor of the University of Tasmania, on the decease of Sir Lambert Dobson, Mr. Walker, who was an original member of the Council, was elected to the position of vice-chancellor. In 1888 he was elected a member of the. council of the Royal Society of Tasmania, and was a constant contributor to the society's journal. Mr. Walker was generally recognised as an authority on the early history of the colony, as well as the aborigines; and his papers on these subjects, read before the Royal Society, are memorials which will long keep his memory green. At the time of his death he had in preparation a work on the aborigines of Tasmania, which was about half finished. There is no doubt this would have been a valuable contribution to a subject which must possess a deep interest to scientists, as well as other people who realise that the sins of the fathers are oft visited upon their children. Mr. Walker took a keen interest in higher education, was a Trustee of the Tasmanian Public Library, and lent valuable assistance in placing

the Working Men's Club in its present satisfactory position, and also in promoting thrift among its members. He likewise took an active interest in the Southern Law Society, and in many other ways proved himself a most useful citizen. His father was a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Walker was attached to the same body; but his feelings were catholic, and he accordingly served as a teacher in the Sunday School connected with the Davey Street Congregational Church for many years. The Rev. Dr. Scott, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, preaching on the day following Mr. Walker's death, paid the following just tribute to his memory: "I first met him nearly thirty years ago as one who had been the intimate friend and associate of my immediate predecessor, Rev. Dr. Service. I have known him somewhat intimately ever since. I owe much to him personally. In other years he did much real service to our Church in Tasmania, throwing into his work in her behalf more than professional zeal. In the general community he has long been a genuine worker in many ways, and more especially in the cause of education. He took a deep interest in all that concerned our University from its origin, and latterly as its vice-chancellor. In promoting its usefulness, and in watching its progress, he took a singular delight. His legal knowledge, his native capacity, his singleness of purpose, and his unwearied devotion, enabled him to render it such help as money could not purchase. In the future his name will be inseparably linked with its fortunes. But Mr. Walker's interest was by no means confined to one channel, or directed to one object. He was a man of wide sympathies, of intellectual grasp, and rich and varied attainments. He took a deep interest in all that related to the early history of the colony, and had a more intimate acquaintance of this subject than any other of our citizens. His many services to his native land were rendered quietly, and without ostentation or parade. He was in the best sense a good citizen and a good man. Tasmania is poorer to-day by reason of his death." The appreciation in which Mr. Walker was held was manifested by the large number of leading citizens who attended his funeral, and has since been further shown by the determination of the members of his own profession to perpetuate his memory by the establishment of a prize, or scholarship, in connection with the University of Tasmania.

The Fruit Industry.

N the early days of the settlement of the colony, the adaptability of its soil in many parts for the cultivation of all kinds of fruit grown in the home country was soon discovered; and before the expiration of the second decade the more prominent fruits, such as apples, pears, plums, raspberries, strawberries, etc., were grown with surprisingly successful results. In his "Van Diemen's Land Annual" for 1834, Mr. Henry Melville wrote :- "Every fruit, vegetable, or flower that thrives in England thrives still better in Van Diemen's Land, although it is much to be regretted that so little care and attention are Shown in the mode of saving seed from valuable garden esculents. With regard to fruits, the success which has attended the growth of certain sorts is so astonishing that it only needs to be seen to be credited. In this list are more especially apples, peaches, and plums; but gooseberries, currants, raspberries, and strawberries also attain great perfection. Cherries and pears are both of nearly the same rank as the other sorts in point of growth, although perhaps not hitherto quite equal in their bearing. Each succeeding year shows, however, that time is also necessary towards their arriving at maturity and perfection. All the best sorts known at home, of the various descriptions of fruit in use, are to be found in many of the gentlemen's gardens, and there are some kinds which are in a measure peculiar to the colony, having been originally raised from seed, the vital principle of which has probably partaken of innoculation from other trees. Nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, mulberries, water and mush melons, etc., are met with in many gardens; particularly grapes, which bear extremely well, although they want that flavour which can be obtained in a more sunny clime. Walnuts, filberts, and almonds have been raised in many instances from the nut, and the growth of each is rapid. The quince is another tree which thrives well, and bears a very handsome fruit." Written nearly seventy years ago, these words, so pregnant of hope for the then settlers, as well as for those who intended to make this island their home, have been more than verified since, and they form a fitting prelude to the

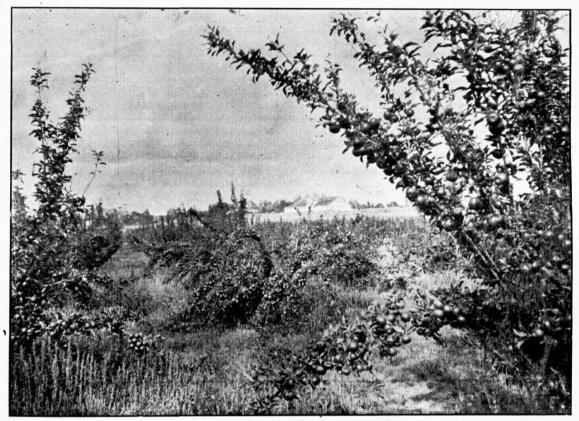
following endeavour to give a sketch of the rise and progress of the important fruit industry of Tasmania. As far back as can be traced, from the materials at our disposal, apples held the pride of place in the horticulture of the colony, and they have easily kept it ever since, the quality of the fruit being of the highest, the yield excellent, and the conditions of cultivation in the large majority of districts altogether favourable. It is, therefore, not surprising that applesbecame an article of export to the neighbouring colonies at a very early date, or that the trade continued to increase steadily, if not rapidly, until Victoria, adopting a protectionist policy, imposed a duty, which, notwithstanding the superiority of our fruit, almost prohibited, for a time at least, the trade with that colony. The charges now imposed by Victoria are a duty-of 1s. 61. per bushel, and 3d. wharfage, while the freight is 6d. Growers of that colony have thus been stimulated to increased production; but in spite of this they have not yet met home requirements, and the Tasmanian grower or exporter is enabled to send in to the Melbourne market a certain quantity at the end of each season, which realises satisfactory prices. For very many years past there has been a large export trade to Sydney, and the possibilities of the trade with that port in apples, as well as other fruits, are described as practically unlimited. For a short time the Government of New South Wales imposed a duty of 9d. per bushel on the fruit, causing not a little irritation as well as uneasiness, but this has been removed, and the trade has been perfectly unhampered since. The importance of this to Tasmania lies in the fact that from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels of apples are exported weekly to Sydney during about eight months in the year. This market, like others, has been adversely affected by the stringent laws which have been passed dealing with new diseases which have appeared, such as black spot, which were not known in former years. Frequently large quantities have been condemned on the wharf in the New South Wales capital, resulting in great loss to growers and shippers; but the lesson taught has been profited by, growers now, with the aid of scientific treatment, successfully combating the pests or diseases by which their industry has been so seriously hampered. In regard to the other intercolonial markets, Western Australia shuts out Tasmanian fruit altogether, and the restrictions in South Australia are so stringent that very little finds its way to that colony. New Zealand at one time was a very good and promising market, but orchard-growing in that colony has gradually increased of late years, and, although sufficient fruit is not yet produced for home consumption, there is not much inducement for outsiders to send consignments there, as there is a prohibitive duty of 1d. per lb. for six months in the year, and 1d. per lb. during the other half. The Queensland market promises well, and shipments are occasionally made to Rio Janeiro and Cape Town, but the two latter can in no way be considered regular markets, or likely to be so, at any rate for some years to come.

In this connection the following statistics will prove interesting, showing the value of the different intercolonial markets to Tasmania. The "green fruit" includes other varieties besides apples, but the bulk of the exports consists of apples. It is pointed out, however, that not much reliance can be placed on the Custom House figures as to value, as this is practically what the exporter declares his shipment to be worth. However, the figures are given as the best that can be obtained:—

EXPORT OF GREEN FRUIT TO UNDERMENTIONED COLONIES.

			VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.		NEW ZEALAND.	
			Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.	Bushels.	Value.
1896			24,050	£6485	408,135	£92,744	3003	£657	21,148	£5769
1897			23,596	6684	412,000	96,889	4873	944	28,901	7041
1898			16,300	4689	302,024	78,227	5479	1311	15,772	4626

The rise of the export trade to London has many points of interest. The trade began in 1884, when the steamship Warwick took a trial lot of 100 cases, but it was not till 1887 that shipments were made in thousands. In that year 4000 cases were taken by the Orient Steam Navigation Company. After that the Covent Garden firms—W. N. White and Co., Garcia, Jacobs and Co., Edward Jacobs and Sons, D. D. Pankhurst, and Pankhurst Co., were directly represented here for some years. At first their representatives used to come out and return home each year, but afterwards they remained in Tasmania. For some years past the trade has been in the hands of local buyers, but some London firms still retain representatives in the colony. All the earlier shipments were made on consignment, and the prices returned ranged up to 20s. per case for picked fruit. Freight then was as high as 5s. 6d. per case. The P. and O. and Orient boats would not come to Hobart for the fruit, and it had to be sent to Melbourne for transhipment. A co-operative shipping and agency company was then



A TYPICAL APPLE ORCHARD.

formed by the growers with a view to controlling the export, and they contracted with the Anglo-Australian S.S. Co. (the Port line) to come to Hobart for the fruit. This company started with too little capital for the business it attempted, making advances, etc., and from various causes succumbed within a few years. After that the mail companies were induced to send their steamers to Hobart regularly every week for from eight to ten weeks in the year, and freights ranged from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d., the cheaper rate being the average rate when the Port boats called for fruit, and thus competed with the mail boats. In 1894 the Council of Agriculture (a Government department) endeavoured to place the trade on a more satisfactory footing, and as a result freights ranged from 3s. 9d. to 4s. 3d., the mail boats carrying at the latter rate, and it remained at that figure till 1897, when after much negotiation it was again reduced, and now stands at 3s. 9d. with a rebate of 3d., which is supposed to go to the grower. The high prices for consigned fruit did not last very long, and growers were subjected to such heavy losses that many refused to consign, thus helping to bring about the present system. The total shipments have reached as high as 185,000 cases in one season, but great losses resulted that year owing to the earliness of the northern spring, and the condition of the apples on arrival. Many growers have in consequence confined their attention to the intercolonial market, the result being that the total shipments to London in one season have never reached such large dimensions since. The following statistics, obtained from the Customs, show the shipments for the past five years:—

		Bushels.	Value.	
1895	 	150,527	 	£32,615
1896	 	142,041	 	24,538
1897	 	134,816	 	36,642
1898	 	130,316	 	36,330
1899		149,466	 	62,081

From these figures it will be seen that although in 1895 we sent over 150,000 bushels, which were valued at £32,615, in 1899 we did not send so much by over one thousand cases, and yet it was valued at nearly double the amount, viz.,

£62,081, which cannot possibly be correct, as the market during the two past seasons has not materially changed. But the

figures are official, and are submitted for what they are worth.

For the exporter it is contended that while the grower expects to receive the high prices which have ruled in the past, the export trade will never increase, but rather be inclined to fall off. It is simply a question of price; and while the Tasmanian fruit stands high in the estimation of both importers and consumers in England, as well as elsewhere, it must not be forgotten that if our exports were to cease to-morrow, the old country would not be without apples for a single day. It is pointed out that Americans are sending apples into London during the whole time the fruit is arriving from Tasmania. Last season (1899), it may be remarked, some auctioneers were selling American apples in the morning and Tasmanian apples (which arrived by the first steamer of the season) in the afternoon—the former to the extent of thousands of bushels. While, however, American apples can be bought all the time the Tasmanian fruit is on the market, the latter is unquestionably of better quality than the average residue of the American crop. But there is one variety from America, the New Town pippin, which competes very favourably with ours at any time. Then, of course, supplies reach the old country from other places. Last season Portuguese apples were placed on the market to retailers at 2d. per lb. in June, and the result was that the two last shipments of fruit from this colony were injuriously affected.

Another important fact our growers will have to remember is that cool storage threatens to cause a revolution in the trade. Nova Scotia, Canada, and the United States, our competitors in the apple trade, have recently taken to placing large quantities of their fruit in cool stores, with results that are regarded as satisfactory. In 1897 Nova Scotia did not deal with any apples in this way; but in 1898 she placed 122,000 barrels in the cool stores; while in the United States and Canada the number of barrels dealt with in this way was 853,775 and 25,000 respectively. Not that these were all for export, but it shows what can be done, and also gives an idea of what may be the effect on the apple market in London in the future.

A writer dealing with this subject some years ago, said:—"We recognise the fact that we cannot ship before the 25th February, (a) because our apples are not ready, and (b) because if they were there is the chance of their meeting the American apples (provided the latter have been keeping well) in the London market, if they are landed before the 1st of April, although



APPLE PICKING.

our apples would be fresh and the American ones old and spongy. We also feel that shipping after the 25th April is likely to land us in loss, because if the northern spring be early, small fruits, such as cherries and strawberries, will be on the English market early in June, and consumers will turn from apples for them. But we think that, if our apples could be systematically distributed throughout all the large consuming centres of Great Britain during April, May, and June, taking, say, ten weeks out of the three months, we could send at least half a millon bushels in safety." Since that was written it has been found that we can begin to ship as early as the 14th or 15th February, and as a matter of fact have done so.

Mr. W. D. Peacock, of W. D. Peacock and Co., who are among the largest buyers of fruit for the London market, has paid two lengthy visits to England, making enquiries into the condition of the trade there, and, while agreeing in the main

with the quotation above referred to, he states that it will be a long time before we will be able to systematically distribute the fruit throughout all the large consuming centres of Great Britain. And for this reason—there is only one Covent Garden. It is the great distributing centre for fruit as well as for most other goods, and, after making careful enquiries on the spot in the principal cities of Britain, he ascertained that there is no likelihood of any attempt to alter the present arrangements being immediately successful. Liverpool is the distributing depot for the American apples, so that there is not much chance of the trade being increased there unless at a much lower landed cost; and in regard to the other centres whenever they want Tasmanian apples, and they do buy them, largely in some cases, they send to the importers in London. As to the half-a-million bushels, England could take them "at a price." The matter simply resolves itself into a question as to what England can afford to pay; and there is no doubt whatever that should they get cheaper here, something approaching American values.



J. W. BEATTIE HOBART

FRUIT STEAMERS AT PIER, HOBART.

"the thing will jump," and the expectations of the writer referred to be realised. It is simply because apples in Australia have been relatively more valuable than they are in England that the trade has not increased as it might have done, and as it is confidently believed it will do in the not distant future. The freight charged by the shipping companies, 3s. 6d. nett per bushel, is, though less than formerly, still regarded as too high, but it is believed that it will be a matter of difficulty to obtain a reduction, because the rate of freight for apples has to be in the same ratio as the freight for other goods, and that, it is contended, is all it is at present. A cool chamber, it is argued, contains so many cubic feet, but if the companies can earn more by putting in other cargo, they will not reduce the price on apples. As to opposition to the mail companies, that is a question for the future, because, after past experience, no one would undertake the risk of chartering boats, and the fruit now is, on the whole, carried in a very satisfactory manner.

As to markets outside the United Kingdom, Germany has not been left untouched, but whatever supplies have gone forward there have been via London, and at present the difficulties to face in regard to direct shipments are regarded as almost insuperable, apart from the fact that no demand has arisen for quantities such as that. The German people, too, it must be remembered, are not rich. In regard to France and other continental countries, there is not much prospect of a trade being opened up with them, at any rate not at anything like the present charges, as the people generally are too poor to pay

the retail price that would have to be charged.

With reference to the cost of sending fruit to England, the charges, apart from the freight, amount at the outside to 2s. per case, including a shipping charge at this end not exceeding 4d., dock charges, brokers' commission of 5 per cent. for selling, etc. The shipping charge is made by the firms at this end who contract with the mail companies for the space that is necessary each season. On the one side it is considered too high, while on the other it is regarded as barely enough to cover the risk involved, because whether the fruit comes forward or not the contractors are under a bond to pay the freight. The average price the grower has received during the past two seasons on the Hobart wharf for his fruit, including case, is 4s. 6d. per case.

At one time, some years back, the Council of Agriculture endeavoured to induce the growers to pack the fruit under expert supervision at various centres, and send all the fruit from each centre under one brand. Growers, however, did not take kindly to the proposal; and, although the wrapping and packing were well done by individual growers, the multiplicity of brands militated against good sales. Lots varied from 10 to 1500 cases; and in a consignment received by one salesman there were probably 50 lots in 1000 cases. Now, however, this evil has been done away with. Depots have been established by one firm in the different fruit-growing centres, under skilled management, and at these the growers dispose of their fruit at a price that may be agreed Then the packers sort and grade the apples, and brand the cases with the name of the firm, which thus becomes responsible for the quality of the fruit sent to Hobart and thence to London. These depots are established at all the principal fruit-growing centres, including Huonville, Franklin, Geeveston, Port Cygnet, and New Norfolk, and they have proved of unquestionable benefit to the trade generally. For other firms the growers continue to do the packing in their own orchards, both for the intercolonial and the London markets, and the produce is sent to Hobart, where it is inspected, and if it pass the examination it is, in the case of the fruit for London, sent straight on board the mail steamer. If not, it is retained at the sellers' risk. Some growers are careless, and they have to pay the penalty, but the majority of them are honest and careful. and the bulk of the fruit is really what it is represented to be, and packed in a satisfactory manner. The average grower is paid for his fruit before it leaves Hobart, and the advantage of this, to the small growers especially, is unmistakable from a financial standpoint, and, apart from this, it is regarded as a sound principle that the nearer one gets to the orchard to pack the apples the better.

The casing of the fruit is another important matter, and deserves special mention. Originally the fruit case in general use measured 7 inches by 14 inches by 2 feet 4 inches, with a division in the centre, and held a bushel. That case is still in use in the intercolonial trade, but an entirely new one was designed for the English market by Mr. W. D. Peacock, and has been adopted in nearly all the Australian colonies as the standard case. The old case, he felt, had too much timber in proportion to the fruit it contained, and it was difficult, owing to the division, for the packer to insert both arms when doing his work. He accordingly designed a case which, whilst holding the same quantity of apples, could be carried to England for



J. W. BEATTIE. HOBART.

LOADING APPLES FOR ENGLAND.

6d. per case less than the old one. This case is lighter, has no division, and carries the fruit much safer than the one it displaced. It is not surprising, therefore, to know that it has by Act of Parliament become practically the standard export case for Australasia. In this connection it may be stated that, at a conference of fruit growers held in Brisbane some two years ago—men representing all the colonies—one of the chief questions submitted to them by their respective Governments was to decide upon a universal fruit package—a package which should be adapted to all kinds of fruits. Each representative brought forward his own fancy, or that of his colony or association, and after a discussion which lasted over two days, the conference came to the unanimous conclusion that the case designed by Mr. Peacock was the best for all purposes, as, under its present form, it lends itself to apples, oranges, lemons, and pears, and—cut in halves—to apricots, peaches, plums, and grapes, while,

with the same timber doubled, it makes an excellent case for bananas. Hence it was decided that this case should be used by Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand for their exports to the old country. The saving in freight by the adoption of the case was immense, and if it had been patented it would have proved a fortune to its designer. Taking the average shipments to London at 150,000 bushels per season, the saving of freight each year amounts to £3750. About 100,000 cases, it is estimated, are made by the exporting firms; local makers, who devote their whole time to the work, turn out a considerable quantity, and the balance is made by the growers themselves from case material supplied by the sawmillers. The average cost of case material is about $4\frac{1}{2}d$, at the sawmills.

The value of the export trade to the colony is shown by the fact that some growers have received from £1000 up to nearly £2000 for their one season's crop. The largest growers of apples are the Messrs. Shoobridge, of "Valley Field,"

"Bushy Park," and "Glenora," and the largest growers of fruit generally Messrs. Wright Bros, of Glenorchy.

Pears have not done as well as expected, so far as the London market is concerned. The quality of the locally-grown fruit has hitherto not been high-class as compared with the American "Williams," otherwise the American "Bartlett," but the cultivation of the latter is being proceeded with now in parts of the island, and it may be that success will be achieved in this direction also, although the trade in this fruit is never likely to reach the dimensions of that in apples. A large quantity, however, is sent to the adjoining colonies, and the demand is quite equal to the supply. The Napoleon, with other

commoner sorts, is the principal variety exported.

Apricots are another feature of Tasmanian fruit production, and it is somewhat strange that they are not much more largely grown, as they are dearer here than in any other part of the world, costing about 6s. per bushel wholesale. Victorian fruit only fetches about 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel. The quality of the Tasmanian is decidedly superior, and to this, no doubt, is due the fact that more jam is made from apricots here than from almost any other fruit. They are also preserved in very large quantities and sent to various parts of the world, successfully competing in this form with the produce of American orchards. Raspberries are the next in importance so far as jam making is concerned. There is always a great demand for them, and, as the seasons have not been favourable during the past two years, there has been a shortage in the crop, the result being that the market quotation for the time stated has ruled up to 5d. per lb. wholesale. It is not so many years since 1d. per lb. was paid, and the quantities grown were so great that there was no demand for a great portion of the fruit, and it was actually in many cases "pitched into the river." Now the price is almost prohibitive, and it will be some time before increased production will affect it. Fresh canes, however, have been planted out in many places, and it is estimated that the production will be increased threefold in three years. This quantity, however, can, it is stated, be easily absorbed should the growers' price correspond with the real value of the fruit. And, in regard to strawberries, there is not half the quantity grown that could be used, although the price last season reached 3d. per lb. Black currants and gooseberries-good jam fruits-are grown in nearly sufficient quantities to meet the demand. The former last season realised 21d. per lb., and gooseberries 4s. per bushel. All varieties of plums are grown in the colony, but of greengages and golden drops, the two favourites, the demand far exceeds the supply. The quotation last year was 5s. per bushel, whereas two years ago they were readily disposed of for 2s. 6d., which was regarded, in some quarters at least, as a remunerative price. It will thus be seen that there is something in the nature of a "boom" in fruit generally, and in small fruits in particular, so that the grower has now an opportunity of making up for losses sustained in lean years in the past. With such means of increased production as this island possesses, however, the present high rates cannot be expected to be maintained, so that the old saw inculcating the wisdom of "making hay," etc., has a special significance.

The trade in pulp fruit has been in existence for the past twenty years, and has proved a source of considerable profit. According to a return compiled by the Government Statistician, 2484 "packages" of pulp were exported in 1887, 2496 pkgs. in 1893, 5208 pkgs. in 1894, 10,246 pkgs. in 1895, and 9412 pkgs. in 1896. In 1897 the exports are given in hundredweights, 6298—equal to 705,376 lbs.; while in 1898 this quantity was more than doubled, viz., 1,639,316 lbs., of the value of £17,363. All kinds of small fluit are converted into pulp, which is exported to England, as well as the adjoining colonies,

New South Wales, however, being by far the best customer.

Fruit evaporation has also been established in the colony, and although the business is in its infancy, it gives promise of expansion, and may yet be a source of great profit. In several cases the latest appliances have been brought into requisition, with results that are regarded as very satisfactory from every point of view. Already exports have been made to all the colonies, New South Wales, as usual, taking more than all the rest of the colonies put together.

The following statistics, compiled by the Government Statistician (Mr. R. M. Johnston), will be perused with interest,

showing as they do in a striking form the value of the trade to the colony :-

FRUIT EXPORTED DURING THE YEAR 1898.

FRUIT, GREEN-			Bushels.			VALUE.
	United Kingdom	 	 130,316	 	 	£36,330
	Victoria	 	 16,300	 	 	4,689
	New South Wales	 	 302,024	 	 	78,227
	New Zealand	 	 15,772	 	 	4,626
	Queensland	 	 5,479	 	 	1,311
	Western Australia	 	 30	 	 	16
	Ceylon	 	 150	 	 	34
	Total	 	 470,070			£125,233
FRUIT, JAM-			L _{BS} .			VALUE.
	United Kingdom	 	 18,126	 	 	£302
	Victoria	 	 35,692	 	 	636
	New South Wales	 	 365,966	 	 •••	5,915

Enwar Law (continued)				L_{BS} .				Ϋ́ALUE.
Fruit, Jam (continued)— New Zealand				1.402				£23
Western Australia	•••			1,588,923	•••	 	•••	23,351
				30,414		 		513
			•••			 		$\frac{315}{245}$
\mathbf{Egypt}				14,589		 •••		
Total				2,057,102		 		£30,985
FRUIT, PULP-				LBS.	•			VALUE.
United Kingdom				8,950		 		£177
Victoria				15,900		 		274
New South Wales				1,533,120				16,281
New Zealand				15,882		 		316
Queensland				45,464		 		315
Total				1,639,316		 		£17,363
FRUIT, PRESERVED—				PACKAGES.				VALUE.
Victoria				22		 		£11
New South Wales				219		 		154
Western Australia				9,939		 		7,966
India				59		 		57
Total		·		10,239		 		£8,188
FRUIT, EVAPORATED—				PACKAGES.				VALUE.
Victoria				88		 		£87
New South Wales				2,046		 		1,000
New Zealand				120		 		90
Queensland				127		 		83
Western Australia				394		 		266
Total				2,775		 		£1,526
FRUIT, JUICE-				GALLONS.				VALUE.
Victoria				150		 		£30
New South Wales				96		 		20
								-
Total			•••	246				£50

The total value of the fruit industry to the colony, so far as the export trade is concerned, was thus £283,345.

The following table was compiled by the Government Statistician from returns furnished by the fruitgrowers themselves:—

	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1895.	1898.	1899.
Yield of apples, bushels Yield of pears, bushels	99 040	$\frac{147,614}{27,553}$	155,237. 22,086	503,013 29,828	677,675 29,183	407,750 25,774	363,915) 33,738

The estimated yield for 1899, viz., 363,915 bushels, is considered to be very much under the mark, one well-known authority stating that the crop will total at least 500,000 bushels, and his opinion is shared in by others.

The fruit generally promises to be most prolific, and all the crops are in splendid condition up till the time of writing (November, 1899). The apricots in particular promise well, both as to quantity and quality; and as far as indications at

present show, the season should be a remarkably successful one for all concerned.

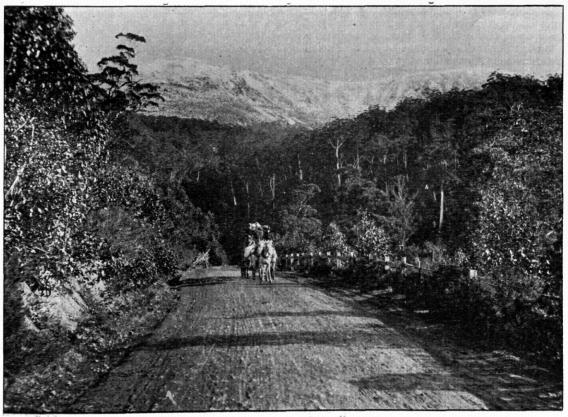
As with all other husbandmen, the fruitgrower has many difficulties to contend with in pursuing his calling, and perhaps the most formidable of these is the insect pest and fungus disease, such as the codlin moth, scale blight, and black spot. At one time these were almost unknown in the island, but of late years they have made their presence felt in a way that can only be described as disastrous when the results are considered. The moth is prevalent mainly in and around Hobart and in the New Norfolk district. It completely destroys the fruit; but it is gratifying to know that its ravages are being successfully resisted by means of scientific treatment, and that many orchards which were once seriously affected are now almost free from it. The Huon and Franklin centres, as well as most of those inland, are practically free from the scourge. Black spot finds a congenial home in places which are characterised by excessive moisture, and it is, therefore, prevalent in the Huon district, to such a serious extent, indeed, as to ruin thousands of bushels each season. As in the case of the moth, it is being fought, and successfully, by means of spraying. The scale blight is a disease that is propagated in neglected orchards, and is to be found in different parts of the island; but an orchardist can always get rid of this pest by bestowing the necessary attention on the trees. The fact that scale blight has gained anything like a footing is due to the

carelessness of the orchardist, and no objection being raised to fruit infected by it being received in the other colonies. The importance to growers themselves of keeping their orchards as clean as possible is clear from the fact that in 1897 the colony lost thousands of pounds through diseased fruit being exported. If the export trade is to be fostered it will have to be safeguarded in every possible way, and notably in the prevention and suppression of disease. This is recognised by the great body of growers themselves, and in their case nothing is left undone to prevent disease making its appearance, and, should it unfortunately elude their vigilance and attack the trees, to stamp it out when it does appear. There is every reason to hope, therefore, that Tasmanian orchards generally will, in the not distant future, be free from the serious codlin moth and black spot which have done so much damage and caused so much anxiety in the past.

Tasmania does not want any more pests than she at present contends with. Actuated by this desire, all nursery stock and plants in a green state are absolutely prohibited from landing. A rigid inspection of green fruit is carried out by the Entomologist, Mr. A. M. Lea, and Mr. C. J. Chalmers, Inspector for the Hobart Fruit Board, and who is also an inspector under the Vegetation Diseases Act, as each shipment arrives, and last year several consignments of oranges and other sub-tropical fruits were returned to the port of exportation, on account of their being infested with fruit fly, a pest which, though most likely to be overlooked by a layman, converts the inside of the fruit into a putrid mass without materially affecting the skin. A large variety of scale insects make their appearance from time to time, but if the infected fruit has passed through the fumigator no exception is taken, unless it be the San Jose scale. This pest is such an extremely dangerous one that no precautions which may be taken to prevent its acclimatisation in Tasmania can be regarded as too severe, more especially when it is considered at least on three occasions during the present year the pest has been seen in Hobart, once on quinces and twice on nursery stocks, which were consigned to New Norfolk and the Huon. This scale insect is very widely distributed in Queensland, New South Wales, West Australia, and is known to occur in Victoria. As an instance of the light in which it is regarded, the United States Government has recently sent an entomologist to Japan—its native home—to see if parasites can be procured.

FRUIT FUMIGATION.

In order to comply with the desires of the New South Wales authorities the Government has approved of the leading fruit shipping firms erecting air-tight chambers for the purpose of permitting those shippers who desire to do so to funigate their fruit. The treatment is not compulsory at present, but to the writer's mind the time is not far distant when the other colonies will not accept our fruit unless it has been through the chamber. The operation lasts one hour, and is conducted by Messrs, C. J. Chalmers and L. A. Evans, who are inspectors under the Vegetation Diseases Act. The following ingredients are used for every 150 cubic feet of space:—1 ounce Potassium of Cyanide (98%), 5 fluid ounces of sulphuric acid, 10 fluid ounces of water. The holds of the "S.K.," "Amy Louise," and "Skipjack" are also fitted for the above purpose; this of course saves growers the expense of extra handling.



HUON ROAD, NEAR FERNTREE.