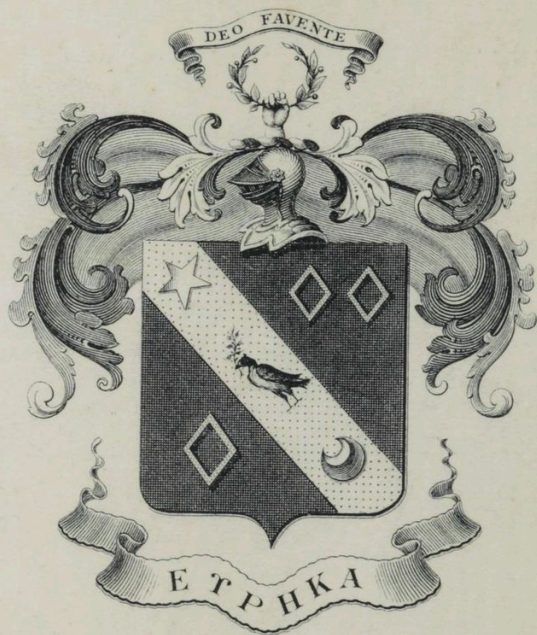


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David Scott Mitchell.

THE OFFICIAL
HAND-BOOK OF TASMANIA,

COMPILED UNDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE

GOVERNMENT OF THAT COLONY,

BY

THOMAS C. JUST.

THIRD EDITION.



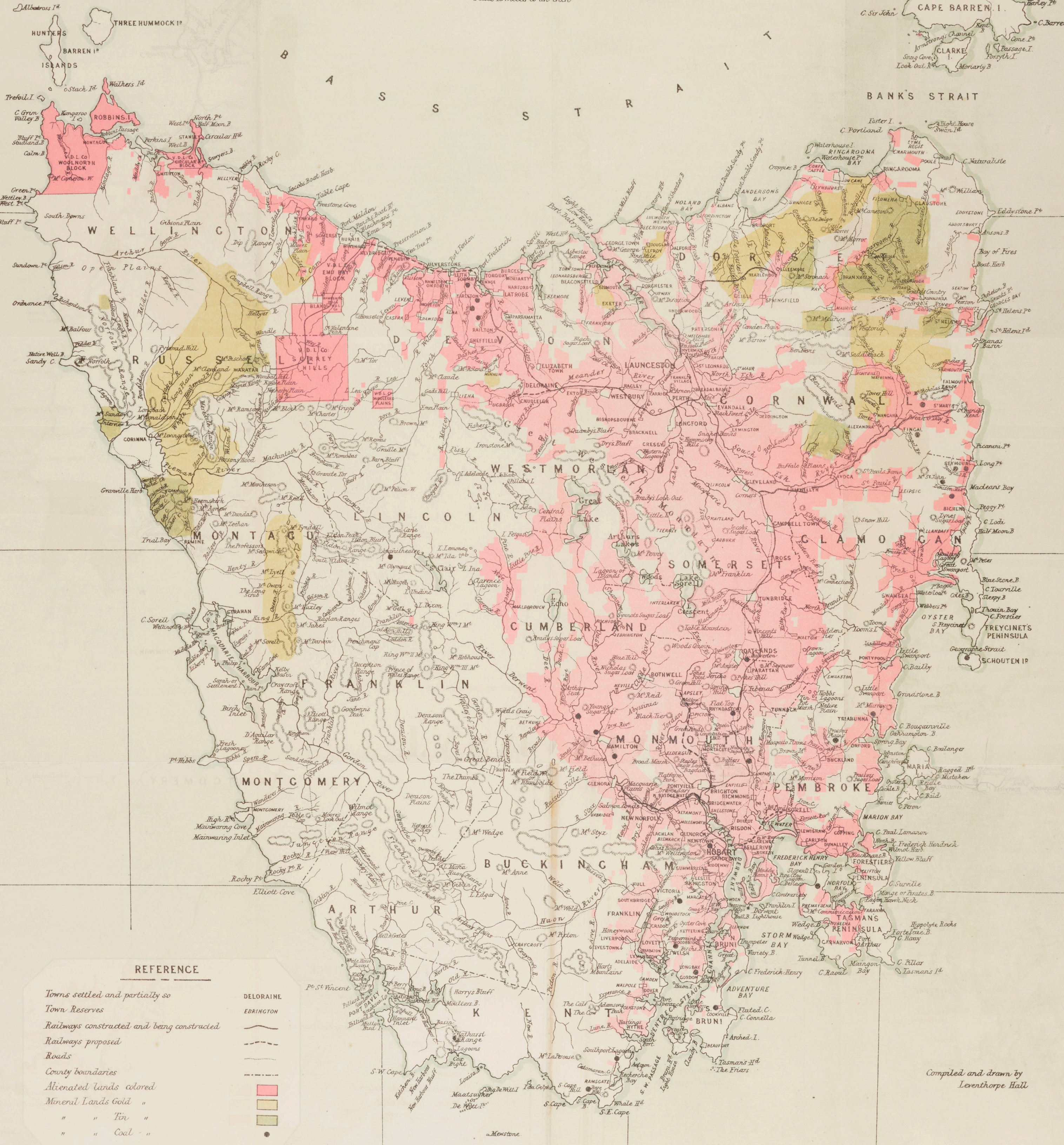
Tasmania:

WILLIAM THOMAS STRUTT, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, HOBART.

1887.

TASMANIA

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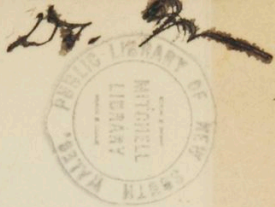


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- Towns settled and partially so
- Town Reserves
- Railways constructed and being constructed
- Railways proposed
- Roads
- County boundaries
- Alienated lands colored
- Mineral Lands Gold
- " " Tin "
- " " Coal "

DEBORNE	
EDRINGTON	

Compiled and drawn by
Leventhorpe Hall



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TASMANIA.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY—AREA—PHYSICAL FEATURES.

1. TASMANIA—formerly known as Van Diemen's Land—takes its name from Abel Jans Tasman, a Dutch navigator, sent out to explore the "Great South Land,"—as Australia was then called—by Anthony Van Diemen, Governor-General of Batavia, in the seventeenth century. It lies between 40deg. 15min. and 43deg. 45min. south latitude, and between 144deg. 45min. and 148deg. 30min. east longitude, and is separated from Australia by Bass Strait, 120 miles wide, which washes its northern shore. Its western shore is washed by the Indian Ocean, its eastern by the Pacific, and its southern by that portion of the ocean which connects the former two and extends southwards to the shores of the Antarctic continent.

2. Tasmania is connected with the Australian continent and Europe by a submarine electric cable, the property of a British company. Its people are thus kept informed from day to day of the world's progress.

3. From Cape Grim, the north-western extremity of Tasmania, just above Circular Head, the island extends south-easterly to South Cape, a distance of about 230 miles; and this is its greatest length. Its greatest width occurs near 41deg. 20min. south latitude, between Ordnance Point on the west and St. Helen's Point on the east coast, which is a distance of about 190 miles. According to a rough estimate, its surface is 24,000 square miles, or about 4000 square miles less than the whole extent of Ireland. Its total area, exclusive of islands and lakes, is 15,571,500 acres; or, inclusive of these, 16,778,000 acres.

4. Tasmania is a mountainous country, having over a hundred hills ranging in altitude from 1000 to nearly 6000 feet. A great range, chiefly of trap or greenstone formation, traverses the centre of the island from south to north-west; and it was to the extensive and fertile valleys and gently undulating lands eastward of this range that early settlement was chiefly confined. The great range strikes west when within about fifty miles of Bass Strait, bounding with its precipitous heights the magnificent agricultural lands of the North-West Coasts. The Eastern and South-West Coasts are distinguished by long and rugged mountain ridges of quartzose and granitic formation—the chief mineral districts of the island.

5. There are several extensive lakes situated on the high central table-land—natural reservoirs which are the sources of

some of the chief rivers. The largest are the Great Lake, thirteen miles long by a maximum width of eight miles ; area, 28,000 acres ; Lake Sorell and Crescent, 17,000 acres ; Lake St. Clair, 10,000 acres ; Lake Arthur and Lake Echo, each about 8000 acres.

6. Tasmania is well watered by numerous rivers, some of them of considerable size. In the south is the Derwent, on which stands the Capital city of Hobart. The estuary of this river forms one of the finest harbours in the southern hemisphere. The Tamar, the chief river of the north, on which stands the town of Launceston, is next in importance. It is forty-five miles long, and formed by the confluence of two rivers, the North and South Esk. It is navigable for vessels of large tonnage. The Davey and Huon rivers in the south are navigable streams. There are sixteen rivers discharging into Bass Strait, nearly all of which are navigable at their mouth for medium-sized crafts ; and on the East Coast are several river harbours for small vessels.

7. There are fifty-five islands belonging to Tasmania. The Furneaux Group, at the east end of Bass Strait, comprises an area of 513,000 acres, and includes Flinders Island, Cape Barren Island, Clarke Island, Chappell Island, and Kent's Group. The inhabitants of these islands are mostly half-castes, the offspring of marriages between the sealers and aboriginal women. They gain a livelihood chiefly by seal-fishing and preserving mutton-birds. Promising tin deposits have recently been found on these islands. At the west end of Bass Strait are King Island, Robbin Island, and the Hunter Islands, embracing about 300,000 acres. At the east end are Waterhouse Island and Swan Island ; on the East Coast, Schouten Island, and further south Maria Island, Bruni, Slopen, Franklin, and Huon Islands.

8. Maria Island has recently been let to a company, represented by an Italian gentleman, Signor Bernacchi, on special terms. The company is laying out extensive vineyards, and also planting the mulberry with a view to the introduction of the silkworm and the culture of silk. About 100 persons are now employed, and the expenditure within the last two years has been about £12,000. Under the original agreement with Signor Bernacchi, he had the right to select 500 acres of freehold land on Maria Island should he expend the sum of £5000 in five years. Having more than complied with these conditions, Parliament, during its last Session, passed an Act allowing the immediate selection of 500 acres of land, and further authorised an expenditure of £800 for the erection of a jetty.

CHAPTER II.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS—COUNTIES AND PARISHES—
ELECTORAL DISTRICTS—SPECIAL DISTRICTS—MUNICIPALITIES.

9. For territorial purposes Tasmania is divided into eighteen counties, and these are again subdivided into parishes. In the generally accepted order of precedence the counties are as under:—Buckingham, 22 parishes; Cornwall, 41 parishes; Cumberland, 28 parishes; Devon, 44 parishes; Dorset, 43 parishes; Glamorgan, 9 parishes; Kent, 7 parishes; Lincoln, 11 parishes; Monmouth, 37 parishes; Pembroke, 12 parishes; Somerset, 37 parishes; Westmoreland, 22 parishes; Wellington, 13 parishes. The remaining five counties on the West Coast,—viz., Russell, Montagu, Franklin, Montgomery, and Arthur,—have never been subdivided into parishes.

10. For political purposes Tasmania is divided into 28 electoral districts, returning 36 members to the House of Assembly (Parliament). The colony is also divided into 15 electorates, returning 18 members to the Legislative Council.

11. For local purposes the country is divided into municipal and police districts, road districts, and school districts, with appropriate powers.

12. There are also mineral districts proclaimed, having their commissioners and registrars for the Government of mining in the colony.

13. The principle of local self-government has been successfully introduced, although optional with the colonists. Twenty-one municipalities are in existence, governing the local affairs of a large proportion of the population, and having within their boundaries rateable property of the annual value of over £655,000. (See Chapter vi.)

CHAPTER III.

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

14. Although slightly variable, the climate of Tasmania is about the most salubrious in the world, and the island has long been much recommended by skilled authorities as a first-class sanatorium for invalids. British naval and military officers give emphatic evidence in its favour, and for several years past the majority of the vessels of the Australian squadron have spent a large portion of the summer at anchor on the peaceful bosom of the Derwent.

15. The hot north winds, so baneful and destructive on the continent of Australia, are almost unknown here; and if they do touch us occasionally, they are tempered, especially at night, by the breeze from the Straits, and thus deprived of their exhausting effect. During about ten months of the year the prevailing winds are from the north-west, generally warm and moist, while during the other two months cold south-east winds are frequent.

16. The valetudinarian will find in Tasmania a climate genial and bracing, fitted to ameliorate most of the "ills that flesh is heir to." The air is clear and generally cool; while violent extremes of temperature, so trying in other countries, are rarely experienced. The health of the inhabitants is the most striking proof of the climatic perfection of the island. The death-rate for the year 1885 was but 15·40 per 1000 of the mean population, *i.e.*, that at the middle of the year,—far below that of the other colonies. Of the total deaths 25·63 per cent. were infants under one year; 13·85 per cent. persons between the ages of 60 and 70; 14·68 per cent. persons between the ages of 70 and 80; and 8·21 per cent. persons between the ages of 80 and 100; so that over sixty-two per cent. of the total death-rate was represented by infants under one year and comparatively aged people.

17. The following table, showing the mean resultants for the mid-summer and mid-winter months, are taken from the meteorological observations published at Hobart, extending over thirty-five years, from 1841 to 1875 inclusive:—

Months.	Barometer at temperature 32°.	Thermometer.				Humid. of Air.		Condens.		Ozone, Mean daily amount.	Wind.		
		Mean temperature.	Mean diurnal range.	Mean solar intensity.	Mean terrestrial radiation.	Dew point; Mean position.	Humidity of air.	Rain in inches.	No. of days on which rain fell.		Prevailing direction.	Force.	
	Inches.	deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	Per cent.	Per 1000			Chromatic Scale.		Lbs. per square foot.	
Jan ..	29·760	63·17	21·04	108·34	49·77	50·54	·66	·375	1·54	8·50	6·40	{ S. E., N. W. }	66·06
July..	29·875	46·44	15·56	76·17	35·16	40·10	·81	·258	2·15	13·67	6·88	N. W.	36·52
Mean for 35 years.	29·821	55·41	18·40	93·31	42·08	45·62	·74	·318	2·01	11·95	6·96	{ N. E., S. W. }	64·25

18. From the above it will be observed how remarkably low is the variation of temperature between the hottest month of summer and the coldest month of winter,—little more than 17 degs. ; while our high ozonometrical register,—6·93 during thirty-five years,—indicates a temperate genial climate, almost the perfection of salubrity.

19. In the winter months snow falls frequently, principally in the southern portions of the island. Its presence is generally confined to the hills. Mount Wellington, when enshrouded in his fleecy mantle, presents a beautiful and striking appearance, and is the admiration of visitors and tourists. The midland and northern ranges are also sometimes covered with a white mantle, and look very majestic, towering over the thickly wooded hills and verdant sloping valleys at their base. At this season the climate of Tasmania is delightful, the atmosphere calm and clear, the air only cold enough to be bracing and stimulative to latent life. “Nipping” frosts are of rare occurrence. Thunderstorms are not frequent, nor are they severe or of long duration. The rainfall is abundant, but seldom excessive, and although there are occasional floods, they are rarely of sufficient magnitude to be dangerously destructive.

20. Impressed with the importance of accurate meteorological observations, the Government, in February, 1882, appointed Commander Shortt, R.N., as Observer. The Observatory is in the Barrack Square, Hobart, and daily telegrams are exchanged with the Melbourne Observatory, so that the mean weather indications over the Australian Coast are regularly made public at the Tasmanian telegraph offices and through the Press.

CHAPTER IV.

DISCOVERY AND SETTLEMENT—OUR GOVERNORS.

21. The story of the original discovery and settlement of Tasmania is a long and interesting one ; but for its details, the thrilling adventures of the original colonists, their struggles with the aboriginal inhabitants (now extinct), and the lawless desperadoes called “bushrangers,” we refer the emigrant reader to the works mentioned in the Appendix J., notably to “West’s History of Tasmania.”

22. A few simple facts will suffice here.

Tasman, after whom the island is now named, arrived from Batavia on board the *Heemskirk*, with the fly-boat *Zeehaan* in company, 1st December, 1642.

- Captain Marrison (French), in the *Mascarin* and *Castries*, 4th March, 1772.
- Captain Tobias Furneaux, second in command to Captain Cook, in the *Adventure*, March, 1773.
- Captain Cook, accompanied by Captain Clerke, in the *Resolution*, 26th January, 1777.
- Captain William Bligh, afterwards Governor of New South Wales, with the *Providence* and *Assistant*, 1788.
- Captain John Henry Cox, brig *Mercury*, 3rd July, 1789.
- Rear-Admiral Brune D'Entrecasteaux, in the *Recherche*, with Captain Huon Kermadec, in the *Esperance*, 20th April, 1792.
- Captain John Hayes, of the Bombay Marine, with the ships *Duke* and *Duchess*, 1794.
- Surgeon George Bass, R.N., and Captain Matthew Flinders, R.N., in a boat eight feet long, called the *Tom Thumb*, and afterwards in sloop *Norfolk*, 1798.
- Captains Baudin and Hamelin, in the French vessels *Geographe* and *Naturaliste*, about 1800.

23. The actual settlement of Tasmania commenced in 1803, when Lieut. Bowen, R.N., with a party of soldiers and prisoners, arrived from Sydney in the *Lady Nelson*, and established himself at Risdon, on the River Derwent, a few miles above the present city of Hobart.

24. Since February 16th, 1804, no less than twenty-four Lieut.-Governors, Governors, or Administrators, have presided over the government of Tasmania, the roll numbering many distinguished names, including the late Sir John Franklin and the late Sir Wm. Denison. A complete list, with dates, appears in *Walch's Tasmanian Almanac*.

CHAPTER V.

POPULATION—NATIONALITY—CONJUGAL CONDITION, &c.

25. The estimated population on 31st December, 1886, was 137,211. According to the census taken 3rd April, 1881, the population was ascertained to be 115,705 persons, viz., 61,162 males and 54,543 females. Of these persons, 79,991 were Tasmanian born, 3987 were from the Australian Colonies or New Zealand, 28,908 from the United Kingdom, India, or other British possessions, and the balance from Germany, China, the United States, or elsewhere.

26. It is estimated there are about 34,878 married persons, male and female=17,439 couples, in the Colony, the balance of population being single. Of these about 44,093 may be set down as between the ages of 0 and 15 years.

27. At the date of the census 64·62 per cent. of the population could read and write, 8·29 per cent. could read only, and 27·3 per cent. were ignorant of either accomplishment.

28. The occupations of the people (same date) were various, and 114,722 persons were stated as employed under the following classes:—Professional, 2320; domestic, 68,962; commercial, 3884; agricultural, 19,408; industrial, 14,484; indefinite and non-productive, 5664; and not specified, 983.

29. The relative ages of the people are thus stated:—Between 0 and 5 years, 13·99 per cent.; between 5 and 30 years, 52·86 per cent.; between 30 and 70 years, 30·02 per cent.; between 70 and 90 years, 2·81 per cent.; between 90 and 100, and over, also unspecified, 0·32 per cent. There were 39 persons living in the colony over 95 years of age, and 12 persons of 100 years and over, viz., seven males and five females.

30. There were, at census date, 24,407 buildings of all kinds in Tasmania, of which 21,670 were occupied, giving an average of 5·29 inhabitants to each building. Since, 1881, however, the building trade has been remarkably brisk, and the number of dwellings of a superior class has been greatly increased. Most of the buildings are of stone and brick, of wood, or of wood and iron. They are for the most part roofed with Tasmanian stringy-bark shingles, but during late years slates have been more used, also corrugated iron sheets, and there are a few clay tile roofs.

31. Within the last five years the population has increased more rapidly than in any former period, having been augmented by nearly 18,939 persons since 1880. In 1885 the excess of births over deaths was 2601, and immigration exceeded emigration by 649. The total increase of population during 1885 was 3250, viz., 1941 males, and 1309 females. The mean population during the year 1886 was estimated at 135,501, viz., 71,779 males, and 63,722 females.

CHAPTER VI.

GOVERNMENT (CENTRAL AND MUNICIPAL)— THE DEPARTMENTS.

32. Tasmania is what is known as a Constitutional colony, having been granted the rights of self-government by "The Constitutional Act" of 1855 (18th Vict. No. 17). Under this Act a Parliament was established, wholly elective.

33. The Government consists of a Governor-in-Chief, appointed by Her Majesty the Queen; an Executive Council, comprising Ministers of the Crown, past and present, who hold the title "Honorable"; a Cabinet, consisting of four paid

Ministers ; and a Parliament of two Houses—the Legislative Council and House of Assembly.

34. The Governor is paid by the Colony, and receives a salary of £5000 per annum, with £1000 allowances. The four Cabinet Ministers receive £900 per annum each. They are designated the Chief Secretary, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Minister of Lands and Works.

35. By the Parliament the privileges of local self-government have been conceded to the people, and since 1857 twenty-one Municipalities have been proclaimed. These embrace an area of 6,102,455 acres, and rateable property to the annual value of £655,310. The Capital city, Hobart, is the chief Municipality: rateable value of property £156,675, population about 24,419. Launceston comes next, with rateable property to the value of £106,750, and a population of about 14,745. There are 36 miles of roads and streets in Hobart, and 45 miles in Launceston.

36. The rates levied in Hobart and Launceston are for municipal and police purposes, and the supply of water, which is abundant. The present rates are—General, 1s. 3d. ; Police, 9d. ; Water, 1s. in the pound. In Hobart water is supplied upon a graduated scale of rating. In country Municipalities the rates vary from 7d. to 1s. 4d. in the pound for all purposes.

37. The revenue of the Municipalities is derived from the rates, certain licences, and from special grants made by Parliament in aid of police, and for special purposes. In 1885 these grants amounted to £26,634. The total municipal revenues amounted to £126,541, and the total expenditure to £124,854.

38. The Central or General Government of Tasmania is conducted by about sixty-three departments, the supreme control of which is divided amongst the four responsible Ministers of the Crown. There are over five hundred officials employed in the Civil and Military Establishments of the Colony. (See Appendix C.)

CHAPTER VII.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (OMITTING SHILLINGS AND PENCE)—TAXATION—PUBLIC DEBT.

Compiled from Financial Statement of the Hon. Treasurer.

39. The General Revenue of Tasmania is derived from a mixed system of taxation, embracing Customs duties, Excise duties on beer, Licences, and Stamp duties, Probate duties,

Land and Dividend taxes, &c., &c. The following table shows the actual revenue for 1886, and the amount estimated for 1887:—

Revenue.	1886. Actual.			1887. Estimated.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs (including Bond Rents and Excise)	293,358	11	5	306,700	0	0
Land and Dividend Taxes	40,870	15	7	43,000	0	0
General and Miscellaneous	241,125	1	9	279,592	0	0
	£ 575,354	8	9	629,292	0	0

40. The taxation of the Colony for 1885 represented (according to a return made by the Government Statist) 77·32 per cent. of the total revenue, and is equal to £3 6s. 10d. per head of the population.

41. The total General Expenditure of the Government for the year 1886 was estimated at £603,673. The probable expenditure for 1887 is set down at £624,868.

42. The debt of Tasmania to 31st December, 1885, amounted to £3,357,000, representing about £25 1s. 10d. per head of the population.

CHAPTER VIII.

PRODUCTS OF THE COLONY.

43. The chief products of Tasmania are the minerals tin and gold, wool, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, timber, hops, fruit and jams, whale oil, &c., &c. The mineral exports—chiefly tin and gold—for 1885 represented £503,547, while the export of wool during the same period was £260,480. As the tin mines of the Eastern and Western Coasts become developed by the aid of machinery, there can be no doubt the output of tin will be enormously increased.

44. It is perhaps not wonderful that in the face of the progress of the mineral interest, agriculture should be somewhat neglected, or at least exhibit no very marked advance. Notwithstanding all drawbacks, however, our farmers managed to export during 1885 food products to the value of £239,594. This includes fruit—green and preserved.

45. The timber trade has been about stationary for the last few years. The export of timber for 1885 amounted to

£45,077. There is a very large demand within the colony for every description of rough timber for mining and other purposes, and the trade is one capable of unlimited development. Bark for tanning purposes was exported to the value of £83,580.

46. Hops flourish luxuriantly in Tasmania, and are rapidly taking rank among our chief products. New Norfolk, on the Derwent, is the great centre of this industry, and here there are many splendid hop gardens. The total produce for 1886 was 768,660 lbs., and we exported 794,304 lbs., valued at £27,661. The excess was part of the produce of the preceding year.

47. The art of rearing fruit (pomology) has numerous ardent disciples, especially in Southern Tasmania; and for many years past the fruit and jams of Hobart have been celebrated throughout the colonies of Australasia. In 1885 the export of these products was valued at £164,986. (See Chapter xviii.)

48. Whaling was at one time a great Tasmanian enterprise, and as far back as the year 1838 the produce of the fisheries amounted to £137,000. In late years, however, there has been a falling off. Prior to the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851, the whaling vessels belonging to the port of Hobart Town numbered 40 sail, carrying over 200 boats, 2000 tuns casks, and affording employment to crews numbering in the aggregate 1000 men. In 1885 there were only 7 vessels in the trade, carrying 167 men and boys, and the total produce was 252 tuns sperm oil, valued at £12,000.

49. Amongst the miscellaneous natural products of the soil of Tasmania are coal and shale, building stone, roofing slates, marble, limestone, clays of all kinds, infusorial earth, pigments, sands suitable for glass manufacture, iron, silver-lead, copper, antimony, bismuth, and many other minerals more fully referred to in Chapter xv. Dye woods, aromatic shrubs having valuable medicinal properties, willows, fibres, and grasses suitable for paper manufacture, also rank amongst our native products. The Colony is full of natural riches; it needs but population, energy, and capital to develop them.

CHAPTER IX.

OUR MANUFACTURES.

50. According to the official returns for 1885 there were in that year 3331 trades, manufactories, and works in operation in Tasmania, distributed over about seventy different businesses.

Many of the establishments are of small proportions, but with many trade has been brisk for some time past, and is steadily improving. The following summary of the different trades will be of interest.

51. **AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**—There has been a great increase during the past few years in the number of agricultural implements used on the farms of Tasmania, but the number of establishments manufacturing such implements seems to have fallen off. In 1884 there were 51 such establishments; in 1885 only 36 are returned. The principal machines turned out in the Colony have been clod-crushers, chaff-cutters, cultivators, corn-crushers, hay-rakes, horse-hoes, grubbers and scarifiers, harrows, mowing machines, subsoil and ordinary ploughs, also double-furrow ploughs, &c., &c.

52. **BASKET MAKING.**—This is a trade which has of late been coming into notice, and there are six establishments where every description of basketware is manufactured. Tasmanian willows are of excellent quality, well suited for every kind of plain and ornamental work.

53. **BONE-DUST.**—Two manufactories are kept busily employed in the production of bone-dust to manure the land. This is an industry which might be carried to a further extent with great success.

54. **BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES.**—This is another growing industry which is being prosecuted on a much more business-like scale than formerly. There are 274 boot and shoemakers in the colony, and one or two really good establishments, where all the latest and most improved machinery is employed, and where boots and shoes of all kinds are produced on an extensive scale.

55. **BREWERIES.**—There are thirteen breweries now in full operation. The Cascades brewery at Hobart holds a high reputation both in Tasmania and the colonies, and Launceston ale and porter in bottle is almost as much thought of as the best European brands. The import of British beer remains almost stationary, a sign that the colonial product is in favour. The quantity brewed during 1885 was 1,278,428 gallons, equal to 9.55 gallons per head of the population.

56. **BRICK-MAKING ESTABLISHMENTS.**—There are fifty-six brick-making and pottery establishments in Tasmania. Of these seven are worked by steam, eight by horse, one by water, and the balance by hand-power. It is estimated that these establishments employ 260 hands. In 1885 they manufactured 10,239,000 bricks, valued at £18,416, besides pottery to the value of £7550.

57. **BUILDERS.**—There are eighty-one persons in Tasmania following the trade of builders, and these give employment to a large number of hands. Bricklayers, carpenters and joiners,

cabinet-makers, engineers, painters, plumbers and glaziers, polishers, plasterers, and stonemasons can generally do well here. The labour market is at present well supplied. As a rule the eight hours' system prevails in the building trade.

58. CANDLE AND SOAP MANUFACTORIES.—There are four candle manufactories and four soap-boiling establishments in operation, and these almost supply the colonial demand for the ordinary qualities of produce. Their operations are, however, almost entirely confined to tallow, and large quantities of sperm and stearine candles have to be imported for use in the mines and elsewhere. The value of the import last year was £12,870,—viz., soap, £1464; candles, £11,406. There is a duty of 2*d.* per pound on candles, and 1*d.* per pound on soap entering Tasmanian ports. There is room for expansion in this industry. For our local factories, £943 worth of tallow was imported.

59. CHEESE-MAKING.—There are seventy-three cheese-makers in Tasmania, supplying almost entirely the local demand, and occasionally exporting to a small extent. Agricultural settlers will find it to their advantage if some members of the family understand cheese-making. There is always a good sale for superior produce.

60. CLOTHING FACTORIES.—There are only eight clothing factories in the colony, and these are all more or less combined with the drapery business. They employ a good many machines, but turn out chiefly the rougher kinds of clothing. Our wants in this department are mostly supplied from Europe or Victoria.

61. COACH FACTORIES.—There are sixteen coach factories in the colony, all fairly employed, although there has been a serious falling off in this trade during the past two years.

62. COOPERAGES.—There are twenty cooperages, all doing a fair business in the manufacture of oil casks for the whalers, also butter tubs, casks, and barrels for the breweries and kindred establishments. The woods of Tasmania, particularly the silver wattle, blackwood, and some of our gum woods, are admirably adapted for cask manufacture.

63. DYERS.—This is to some extent a neglected trade. There are only three small establishments in the colony. Much of our dyeing work is sent to Melbourne. A properly conducted establishment would prove remunerative. There is no lack of colouring material in the colony.

64. ENGINEERING AND FOUNDRIES.—There are twenty-one tolerably large establishments in Tasmania, doing a great and increasing trade. Some ponderous machinery for the mines has been turned out with credit, and heavy girder work for railway bridges is also done in the colony. At Hobart

iron ship-building has been introduced, and a large dredge is now being constructed to the order of the Government. Machinery and articles belonging thereto to the value of £42,000 were imported during 1885.

65. FELLMONGERS AND TANNERY ESTABLISHMENTS.—Of these there are fifty, and the business is a most lucrative one. Twenty-four tanners are included in the returns. The various branches of the trade are generally combined. £12,161 worth of leather was exported in 1885, chiefly to Victoria, England, and New South Wales.

66. FURRIERS.—There are ten furriers' establishments, and these are kept busily employed in dressing the skins of various native animals. Our furs are in great demand, especially during the summer season, when visitors from the neighbouring colonies flock in upon us.

67. AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL MANUFACTORIES.—There are seventeen ginger-beer and aerated water factories. The manufacture of aerated waters, sarsaparilla, lemonade, lemon syrup, and other cooling and temperate drinks is carried on to a large extent in Hobart and Launceston, from which the country townships are supplied. The advance of the temperance movement has given a great impetus to this trade.

68. HAT FACTORIES.—There are four hat manufactories, which are almost shutting imported hats out of the market. The high duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* contributes to this result. Hats of the Paris or stove-pipe varieties are usually manufactured from imported materials, but soft felt hats are now successfully made from Tasmanian rabbit-skins.

69. JAM FACTORIES.—The fruits of Tasmania have always been highly appreciated, and the manufacture of jam has long been fairly established as a Tasmanian industry. There are nine factories now at work in the Colony, and the exports in 1885 amounted to 2,741,737 pounds, valued at £59,653. The chief exports were to Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland.

70. MALTSTERS.—The malting establishments in the colony are chiefly connected with the breweries, and the bulk of the produce is for home consumption.

71. MILLS.—There are sixty-two mills of various kinds in the colony, driven by steam, wind, water, or horse power. They are chiefly flour-mills. The business at some of them is very considerable, and Tasmanian flour maintains a first price in the colonial markets. Oatmeal and pearl barley of excellent quality are made at several mills.

72. POTTERIES.—The clays of Tasmania are of superior quality, and it is to be regretted they are not more used. There are but four potteries in the colony, and these are chiefly engaged

in making the commoner articles for domestic use. They do a large business in flower-pots, chimney-pots, tiles, pipes, &c. The value of the pottery made in 1885 was estimated at £7550.

73. PRINTING ESTABLISHMENTS.—Of these there are thirteen, some of them replete with machinery and plant of the very best description. The finest printing can be done here as well and as cheaply as in any of the colonies. Stereotyping and electrotyping are successfully carried on in some of the offices. There is always a demand for steady hands.

74. SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKING.—There are thirty-three saddlery establishments, employing a large number of journeymen and apprentices. Good general hands are mostly engaged; for “specials” the trade is hardly sufficient. Colonial-made harness has almost shut out the imported, and is preferred for all heavy work.

75. SAILMAKERS.—There is not much demand for sail-makers. The two establishments in existence are ample for the supply of the present shipping trade.

76. SAW-MILLS.—There are sixty-seven saw-mill establishments, and these are kept fully employed in supplying the demand for Tasmanian timber; 734 hands are employed. This is a trade which might be very largely increased by a judicious outlay of capital in storing and seasoning the timber, and introducing improved machinery and appliances. A large demand has of late years sprung up in connection with our mines, which, added to the export trade, offers a wide field. The export trade for 1885 amounted to £44,046.

77. SHIPWRIGHTS AND BOAT BUILDERS.—There are twenty-three of these establishments, and a very considerable amount of trade is done, although there has been a falling-off in recent years, owing to the decline in some branches of our river trade, and the temporary failure of mining in some districts.

78. TIN SMELTING WORKS.—One of the growing industries of Tasmania is tin-smelting, in connection with which various experiments have been tried. In the early days of tin-mining many persons advocated the erection of furnaces at the mines, and the use of wood as fuel. This was tried at Mount Bischoff by the Stanhope Company, but with very indifferent success. It was soon found that, notwithstanding distance and cost of carriage, &c., the ore could be much better and more cheaply smelted at Launceston in ordinary reverberatory furnaces, with New South Wales coal. The first establishment was started by the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company on the Launceston wharf, and this has proved a great success. The Company has now four large furnaces capable of reducing, thirty-five tons ore each per week, or a total of 140 tons per week. There is also a large calcining furnace. On an average there are 22 men

employed at the works. The Company smelt for the public, the charge being £3 per ton. At present there are three furnaces in full work. The total quantity of ore reduced at these works to the end of 1886 was 33,711 tons. The Tasmanian Tin Smelting Company has a large establishment adjoining the Volunteer Buildings on the Esplanade, where there are three furnaces with a capacity of 120 tons per week. For some time past only two furnaces have been in full work, employing nine men. The Company has been in existence about nine years, during which period 20,165 tons of ore have been reduced, for a return of 14,265 tons of metal. This Company also smelt for the public at a charge of £3 per ton. Several attempts have been made to establish the tin-smelting industry at Hobart, but so far unsuccessfully. The Hobart Tin Smelting Company have extensive works, but the supply of ore coming forward has not been sufficiently regular to employ them remuneratively, and the establishment is at present closed.

79. WHEELWRIGHTS.—There are seventy-three wheelwright establishments, all doing a good trade.

80. WOOLLEN FACTORIES.—There are two woollen factories in the Colony, which are in every sense a great success, and a third is about to start. Very superior machinery is used, and large quantities of blankets, cloth, and other goods have been manufactured for home consumption and export, and the quality is highly appreciated.

81. Bonuses for the encouragement of manufacturing industry were offered by Government under an Act passed in the year 1869, and the following are yet unclaimed :—

Sugar from Beet or other Products grown in Tasmania.—Bonus £2000; two hundred tons to be manufactured in one year.

Salt.—On three hundred tons being manufactured in one year, a bonus of 10s. per ton for the first hundred tons, and five shillings per ton for the second and third hundred.

Corn Sacks or Woolpacks.—Bonus £1000; the quantity of sacking suitable for working up into those articles turned out in one year to be 40,000 yards.

CHAPTER X.

INTERCHANGE—TRADE AND COMMERCE—NAVIGATION—
IMPORTS—DUTIES AND CONSUMPTION.

82. As a commercial country Tasmania is making steady progress, a fact evidenced by the increase in her own productive power; by the improved type of vessels visiting her ports; by

the number of large and handsome warehouses and business establishments erected during the last few years in her chief towns ; and by the keen competition of commercial travellers from Europe and the neighbouring colonies in her marts.

83. The imports during recent years exhibit a gradual increase, as will be seen from the comparative table, Appendix A, although it is not so great as might have been anticipated. The reason of this is partly indicated in the foregoing section. A few years back the colony was dependent upon the Mother Country and Australia for the supply of most articles of general utility and consumption. Owing to the industrial progress of the past few years, the colonists are now able to supply themselves with many articles, and even to find a small surplus for export. The declared value of the imports for 1886 was £1,735,154, being a decrease of £22,332 on the trade of the previous year. This is probably due to the fact that during the three years preceding there had been a good deal of overstocking, and importers have therefore been more cautious in their transactions.

84. It is difficult to distribute this trade with accuracy, so very many importations from the United Kingdom and foreign countries reach Tasmania by way of Victoria and New South Wales. On the English trade, however, there was an increase during 1885, according to the Customs returns, of £17,123, as compared with 1884. There was an increase during the same period of £142,513 in the trade with New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, and Mauritius, and a decrease of £53,277 in the imports from Victoria, South Australia, and Foreign States.

85. There are a number of first-class vessels trading direct between England and Tasmania, but these are so timed as to make but one trip yearly, bringing a general cargo, and returning with wool, tin, and produce, to meet the periods of the English sales. Owing to this many of our traders import by the fast liners coming to Melbourne, and short stocks are generally made up from the colonial warehouses. The Customs regulations of Victoria admitting of the principle of private bonds, drawbacks can be obtained upon broken packages, and thus the Tasmanian shopkeeper meets his convenience by making up his stocks from season to season by extensive miscellaneous orders to Australian houses. Recently, many of the large steamers of various lines have made Hobart a port of call ; but this has been chiefly for the convenience of passengers.

86. The Tasmanian Customs Tariff is based upon Freetrade principles, and is professedly levied for revenue purposes only. It is a mixed tariff of fixed and *ad valorem* duties, the latter

ranging from 20 to 5 per cent. upon the gross value of the goods at Tasmanian ports. There is a copious table of exemptions. The principal duties range from 10 to 5 per cent. It is only upon manufactured woodwork, such as architraves, sashes, doors, skirtings, &c., that 20 per cent. is charged. Jewelry, trinkets, watches, &c., pay $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is difficult, from the returns published, to get at the exact ratio of duty to dutiable goods, but it may be stated at from 18 to 19 per cent. of the total value. The higher rates of duty are charged upon articles of luxury and ornament, the lower upon the necessaries of life and those goods more generally used by the artizan classes. (See Appendix B.)

EXPORTS.

87. The total declared value of the exports for the year 1886 amounted to £1,331,540, being an increase on the previous year of £17,847. More than one-half of the exports during 1885 was represented by three articles—gold, tin, and wool: viz., gold, £141,319; tin, £357,587; wool, £260,480; total, £759,386.

88. The general exports for 1885 may be thus classified:—Food products, drinks and stimulants, £271,285; animal and vegetable substances, wool, timber, bark, etc., £436,055; minerals and metals, £503,547; live animals, plants, &c., £76,315, miscellaneous exports, £26,491. There are no export duties charged in Tasmania.

NAVIGATION.

89. The shipping statistics of Tasmania exhibit an anomaly not uncommon in these days of progressive navigation, namely, an apparent decrease in the tonnage of ships on the register, associated with a large increase in the tonnage of vessels entering the ports, and in the value of the cargoes carried by them. This is to be accounted for by the employment of large and powerful steamships in place of the slow old sailing vessels of former days.

90. 676 vessels entered the ports of Tasmania during 1885, with an aggregate tonnage of 338,072. The crews numbered 16,421. The vessels cleared out numbered 658, measuring 330,513 tons, and carrying 16,073 men.

91. The total of the shipping registered at Tasmanian ports on 31st December, 1885, was 205 vessels, with a tonnage of 17,761, affording employment to 1322 men and boys. Owing to the discovery of minerals at many points on the hitherto almost uninhabited Eastern and Western shores of the island, the coasting trade is fast growing in importance, and

promises to open up a wide field of profitable employment for seafaring men. The attention of Government has been directed to the formation of suitable harbours along these shores. Surveys have been procured from skilled engineers, and a very considerable outlay is being made in this direction. The coasting trade of the Colony is a comparatively safe one, there being numerous convenient havens where shelter can be found in bad weather. Losses by accident are therefore small. In 1885 the vessels wrecked, foundered, destroyed by fire, or missing, were two, with an aggregate tonnage of 299.

92. The steamers belonging to our ports are 27. Tonnage, 5155. These vessels are the property of companies. The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company has a fleet of very fine boats running regularly between Tasmania and Victoria, and between Tasmania and Sydney. The Launceston and North-west Coast Steam Navigation Company has a large steamer, the *Devon*, trading regularly to and from the numerous ports between Launceston and Circular Head. Private enterprise has provided suitable steamers for the trade of the South Western and Eastern Coasts. On the river Tamar the Marine Board maintains a powerful tug-boat, and on the rivers Derwent and Tamar are numerous small steam-vessels engaged in the carrying business, and steam launches available for the service of excursionists. The splendid steamers of the New Zealand Shipping Co., the Shaw, Saville, & Albion Co., and the large cargo boats of Messrs. F. Green & Co. and Staley, Radford, & Co., coal at Hobart, and also land passengers.

93. Seafaring men can be examined and obtain certificates of competency as officers from a Board of Examiners, which sits at Hobart twice monthly. These certificates are recognised by the Board of Trade in England as Colonial Certificates of Competency.

94. The government of Tasmanian ports and harbours is in the hands of Marine Boards, the members of which are nominated by the Governor and by the Chambers of Commerce. The Boards are established by Act of Parliament (22nd December, 1857), and their jurisdiction extends one nautical league to seaward along the coast line. They work under the Treasurer as Ministerial head. There are at present five Boards existing—Hobart, Launceston, Circular Head, Mersey, and Table Cape. The receipts for 1885 from wharfage, pilotage, harbour dues, &c., amounted to £34,751, and the expenditure to £28,945. The Boards have important work before them, Parliament having voted large sums for improvements in Rivers Tamar and North Esk, at Launceston, and several large sums for the improvement of harbours along the coast.

95. The lighthouses on the Tasmanian coast are in charge of the Consolidated Marine Board. The expense of the following is shared by Victoria and New South Wales:—Kent's Group, revolving, 950 feet above high water; Goose Island, fixed, 135 feet; Swan Island, revolving flash, 100 feet; Cape Wickham, fixed, 280 feet; Currie Harbour (West Coast of King Island), revolving, five bright flashes every minute. The following are entirely maintained by Tasmania:—Low Head (Tamar), revolving, 142 feet; South Bruny, revolving, 335 feet; Derwent Lighthouse (Iron Pot), guide to the River Derwent, fixed, 65 feet, tower red.

96. There are two Chambers of Commerce, which meet periodically to discuss questions connected with trade, and to advise Government and the Marine Boards.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKS AND BANKING.

97. There are five large banking institutions in Tasmania, of which two are branches of English-colonial banks, viz.:—The Bank of Australasia, paid up capital £1,200,000, and the Union Bank of Australia, paid up capital £1,500,000. The local banks are the Bank of Van Diemen's Land, paid up capital £100,113; Commercial Bank, paid up capital £125,000; and the National Bank of Tasmania, paid up capital £75,000. These institutions undertake every description of banking business, and allow current rates of interest on fixed deposits.

98. The business of the banks will be best illustrated by the following figures, the aggregate of the year 1885:—The total specie and bullion is set down at £584,154; landed property, £74,557; balances due from other banks, £313,215; debts due to banks, including notes, bills of exchange, stock, and funded debts, £2,782,299, making a grand total, excluding shillings and pence, of £3,754,226. Against this the banks were liable, for notes in circulation, £153,621; bills in circulation, £16,040; balances due to other banks, £4542; deposits, £3,640,427. Total, £3,814, 631.

99. During the last two years the exchange on London has varied considerably. At one time $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. only was charged for buying at 60 days' sight, but lately the rate has been as high as $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The selling rate has been affected in the same way, going as low as $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. premium. The present rate is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The rates of discount 1884–1886 ranged from 6 to 7 per cent. for bills of 95 days, and 7 to 8 per cent. for bills of longer date. Overdrafts were charged 9 to 10 per cent. The present rates of interest on fixed deposits are, 3

months, 3 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent.; 12 months, 5 per cent. For eight months during 1886 the rates were from 4 to 6 per cent. The present rates are likely to stand for some time.

100. There are two savings banks in Tasmania, one at Hobart and one at Launceston. The deposits during the half-year ending 28th February, 1886, amounted to £123,277, the repayments during the same period to £113,375. The total number of accounts was 17,727, the amount to credit of depositors £399,931; the average amount of depositors' balances, £21 12s. 10d.

101. The Post Office Money Order system is in full operation, and a great convenience to the settlers. Money orders can be obtained upon all post towns in the colony, upon all the colonies of Australia and New Zealand, and also upon Great Britain, Germany, India, and the United States of America. The charges for orders on Tasmanian towns range from 3d. for £2 and under to 1s. for £10, the limit to which orders are issued. The rates are nearly double between the colonies, while for Great Britain and foreign countries they range from 1s. for £2 and under to 5s. for a £10 order.

102. For the encouragement of provident habits in the community the Post Office Savings Bank system was introduced in the year 1883, and has proved a great success. Every money order office is now a bank, where deposits are received in sums of from 1s. to £150. The depositors have *direct Government security* for the prompt repayment of their deposits. Strict secrecy is observed. Married women and minors may become depositors with power to withdraw. Deposits may be made or continued, or moneys withdrawn, at the post office most convenient to the depositor. The books of depositors are carried free by post, and money may be withdrawn by notice sent per telegraph. Interest is paid on deposits at the rate of £3 10s. per cent. The banks are open daily, and as Saturday is the recognised "pay-day" in most businesses, they are open from 7 to 9 o'clock on that evening for receipt of deposits only. On 31st December, 1885, there were 2439 depositors, the average of whose balances amounted to £14 19s. 2d.

CHAPTER XII.

VALUE OF PROPERTY.

103. The value of every description of landed and house property in Tasmania has largely increased during the past six years. In the vicinity of towns and mineral fields land which a few years back was almost worthless now sells at rates ranging as high as £500 per acre for exceptionally good building sites.

104. According to the assessment rolls the annual value of landed and house property in Tasmania in 1885 was £850,606, being £42,690 in excess of the value in 1884. The Statist computes the increases during the last ten years at nearly 23·90 per cent. The Government land sales show that prices are satisfactorily maintained. The average price obtained for town and suburban lands in 1885 was £4 12s. 9d. per acre, and for country lands £1 6s. 6d. per acre.

105. Regarding the value of private estates two classes will serve to convey information. Assuming the land to have easy access to market by rail or macadamised road, say from five to thirty miles' distance from a seaport or market town, first-class arable farms can be bought at from £10 to £15 per acre. This land would be cleared, free from stumps or other impediments to working, subdivided into fields, and with necessary farm buildings thereon. Such farms generally range from 100 to 300 acres. Second-class farms, with similar advantages of position—good wheat lands—can be purchased at from £6 to £10 per acre. The capital required to stock and work a farm of the first class in the style and manner usual to the Colony, for every 100 acres may be fairly estimated at £300; this includes stock, implements, seed, and labour, till some return is realised. For second-class land per 100 acres, same conditions, £250 would suffice. Twenty-five per cent. additional capital in each case would be an advantage. Rents run from 7s. 6d. in the second-class, to 20s. per acre in the first-class division.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE LAND AND THE LAND LAWS—SYSTEMS OF SELECTION—TERMS OF PURCHASE—LAND TITLES.

106. There is much variety in the nature of the soil of Tasmania, according to locality. In some cases it is poor, with hardly alluvium enough for cultivation; in others it is remarkably rich, yielding luxuriant crops to a very indifferent style of farming. In some localities abundant crops are reaped from the natural surface, the trees having been "ringed," and the seed chipped in with the hoe. The central plateau affords a great extent of fine pasture, and the alluvial soil of the lower plains and valleys, derived chiefly from the disintegration of the trap rocks, is exceedingly fertile.

107. We have no large areas of country all of a uniform class; it would be difficult to find even a farm of 200 acres without two or three different descriptions of soil—an advantage in many respects, as greater scope for variety of crops and

stock prevails. Thus the farmer need not be dependent on a few fixed products, but have a diversity of marketable articles to dispose of every year, securing an average of what may for the time being happen to be dear, and lessening the chances of failure of income when a season comes unfavourable to any particular crop. The mixed classes of soil apparently exist through the general features of the country being hilly and broken, the valleys undulating, forming into numerous small watercourses and rivulets. Abundant water supply is everywhere to be found.

108. The unalienated lands of the colony represent about ten million acres, and are divided into three classes—pastoral, agricultural, and town and suburban. The best of the pastoral land has nearly all been sold, that remaining in the hands of the Crown being of little value to the newcomer. It lies for the most part in high situations, only fit for summer pasture, and is chiefly leased by the settlers who occupy low-lying runs in the vicinity. The lands thus held under depasturing licences in 1885 were—

	Acres.	Rental.
Islands.....	291,325	£725 5 0
Ordinary Leased Lands	997,384	8397 3 5
TOTAL.....	1,288,709	£9122 8 5

109. Licences for pastoral lands are issued at rates having regard to the class of the land and the number of sheep and cattle which can be fed thereon; the rent being calculated on the carrying capacity of the land, at the rate of from 4*d.* to 8*d.* per annum for each sheep, or 2*s.* to 4*s.* a head for cattle. Licences are granted to cut timber on Crown lands.

110. Abundance of agricultural land still remains in the hands of Government to meet the wants of settlers for many years to come, but it is all more or less heavily timbered and difficult of access. Opening up roads through rich agricultural lands is no easy matter, and the better the quality of soil the greater the difficulty. Good selections may be made within from 10 to 30 miles of shipping-place or market town, and there are many considerable areas well suited for settlement. Government is now giving much attention to the necessity for the construction of roads, bridges, and railways through these districts, and each session of Parliament sees the passage of one or more Acts authorising large expenditure in this direction.

111. According to the Land Acts, when 500 acres shall have been sold in not less than ten lots adjoining or near to each other the Governor-in-Council is empowered to raise a sum not exceeding half of such purchase money for the purpose of constructing a road or roads in the vicinity of the lots. After

paying the expenses of the Lands and Works Department, one-fourth of the land revenue and licence fees is set apart for the construction of roads and bridges by the various road trusts.

112. The terms on which Crown land is sold are extremely liberal. The land is open for private selection and purchase, and under the 24th section of "The Waste Lands Act, 1870," the purchaser can have *fourteen years' credit*. The limit of selection for one person is 320 acres, and the price £1 per acre. This may be paid in cash, or a credit premium equal to one-third of the whole is added to the purchase money, when the selector pays one-thirtieth of the original price in addition to the survey fee; the balance of payments extending over fourteen years. Should the selector desire to pay off the purchase money at any time he may do so, in which case he is allowed a discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Selectors must occupy the land either personally or by tenant or representative within a year after selection, and continue in occupation until the purchase money is paid off.

113. Example of mode of payment where credit is taken for 100 acres, the sale price being £100; credit premium of one-third, £33 6s. 8d.; total price, £133 6s. 8d. exclusive of survey and grant deed fees:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
First payment, survey fee.....	8	15	0			
Cash deposit.....	3	6	8			
Two yearly instalments of £5...	10	0	0			
Twelve ditto of £10	120	0	0			
Grant deed fee.....	0	15	0			
				142	16	8
Fees to Recorder of Titles—						
Assurance fee ($\frac{1}{4}$ d. in £1 on						
£133 6s. 8d.	0	2	10			
Registration	0	7	6			
				0	10	4
Total payments.....	...			£143	7	0

114. Credit purchasers of land by auction or by private contract otherwise than under the 24th section are required to deposit one-eighth of the purchase money at the time of sale or signing the contract, as the case may be, and to pay the balance by annual instalments of one-thirteenth of the whole. Credit is not allowed under £15.

115. The sale and transfer of land in Tasmania is now a very simple process. The Legislature some years ago adopted the *Real Property Act*, popularly known as *Torrens's Act*, and a large proportion of the land in the Colony is now held under it on certificate of title. The fees under this Act are very moderate, and the process expeditious.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS.

116. Tasmania presents a most eligible field for settlers possessing a small capital; a strong constitution, inured to hard work; the inborn desire strong within them to possess landed property; the courage to go back into the bush behind the last comer; the perseverance to conquer the forest; the patience to wait for results. These are the leading qualifications necessary to the successful occupation of the bush lands of the island. In return the settler will find a climate without the rigours of a British or North American winter; without the enervating heat of an Australian or South American summer; notorious for the rapid increase of population by the natural law of numerical strength of families, the longevity of individuals, and immunity from disease. The useful farm and domestic animals are reared to perfection, and all the agricultural and horticultural products of Britain and America are in general cultivation. The absence of an aboriginal population; the fact that no wild animals or reptiles exist to molest the flocks and herds or scare timid minds—all point to Tasmania as pre-eminently a fitting choice amongst British colonies for settlement.

The Immigration Department.

117. Immigration in Tasmania is controlled by a Board of Commissioners working under the Chief Secretary's Department. The Agent-General in England will afford all information on the subject. At this date (1886) assisted Immigration is entirely suspended. The Board remains in existence; and, should Parliament again vote money for this purpose, its functions may be resumed.

CHAPTER XV.

MINES AND MINERALS.

Gold—Tin—Iron—Copper—Silver—Bismuth, &c.

118. Mining is now established as the leading productive industry of Tasmania. Fifteen years back there was little known and less thought about it. In 1869 it was of such small importance that it was not even mentioned in the colonial statistics. In the following year an export of gold appeared—2141 ounces—valued at £7475. In 1885 the export of gold

was 37,498 ounces, valued at £141,319. In those fifteen years 358,018 ounces of gold have been exported, valued at about £1,432,000, to say nothing of large quantities of the precious metal conveyed from the Colony by private hand, of which no account can be taken by Government. Owing to the risk and expenses, gold-buying has not become an extensive branch of Tasmanian business; even the banks fight shy of it, and miners, knowing they can obtain better prices in Victoria, carry the gold there themselves.

119. The second great branch of our mining business is tin mining. In 1872, just fifteen years ago, this metal was unknown to Tasmanian statistics. In 1873 four tons of tin ore were exported, valued at £220. From that period to 1885 the exports of tin ore and smelted tin represented 41,922 tons, valued at £3,168,936. No wonder that mining should have suddenly become almost the leading industry of the country, and mining speculation a species of gambling which, while it has made a few fortunes, has led many astray from more legitimate and certain pursuits.

120. The principal gold-mining regions are contiguous to the east and west banks of the River Tamar, about 35 miles from the town of Launceston. To the west are Beaconsfield and Salisbury; to the east Lefroy, Back Creek, and Denison. Lisle lies about the same distance nearly due east of Launceston; the Minnow gold field, about sixty miles to the north-west; Lyndhurst and Gladstone, about eighty miles north-eastward; and the Cam and the Hellyer rivers, on the north-west coast, may be seen on the accompanying map. There are other places where gold has been found, and the neighbourhood of the Pieman (now Corinna) and Whyte rivers, on the west coast, give promise of becoming richly auriferous. Two nuggets from that locality were exhibited some time since in Launceston, one piece weighing 20lbs. 3ozs. 1dwt., another 3lbs. 3ozs. 15dwts. These nuggets, with a quantity of other gold, were found in a creek falling into the Whyte River, about seven miles above its junction with the Pieman. The nuggets were found in a gravelly wash in the bank of the creek, about five feet below the surface. Another nugget, weighing 144 ounces, was found on 18th March at Rocky Creek, near the same locality. It was embedded in about four feet of wash, in which about 50 ounces of coarse alluvial gold were also obtained, including several small nuggets, one of which weighed five ounces. During the year 1885 a most important discovery was made on the west coast of Tasmania, on the low ridge connecting Mounts Lyell and Owen, drained on the eastern side by the River Linda, and on the western side by the Queen River (both tributaries of the King River). This was in the form of an "Iron blow," carrying gold in consider-

able quantities, but having very little resemblance to any known auriferous veins. The formation was found to extend over a considerable area of country, which is now known as the Linda Gold-field, on which a very large amount of capital is being invested. The country is described as consisting of hydro-mica schists and slates, with indurated bands of granular or crystalline quartz of an igneous appearance, associated with coarse breccias and conglomerates. The gold-bearing formation appears to occupy an enormous chasm, the walls of which, according to the Inspector of Mines (Mr. Thureau), are fully 280 feet apart, and the outcrop of the "Iron blow" has been traced for $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles along its strike. The auriferous matrix consists chiefly of per-oxide of iron and barytes, either of a soft laminated character, or pulverised into a powdered mass of a dark purplish colour, this being doubtless the decomposed form of the more solid pyrite mass which prevails on the western ridge. This peculiar dark purple-coloured stuff has been found to yield as high as 187 ounces of fine gold per ton, and the deposit is regarded by colonial experts as one of the richest hitherto known. Several companies have been formed to work sections taken up along the line of this formation, but owing to the somewhat inaccessible nature of the country, and the absence of roads by which to convey the necessary machinery, very little practical work (beyond prospecting the deposits) has yet been done. A road is now being opened by Government, and as there are abundant water facilities, no doubt the real character of the deposits will be thoroughly tested within the next few months.

121. The tin mining districts are also widely scattered. The first important discovery was at the renowned Mount Bischoff, on the north-west coast; the north-eastern and eastern coasts were next found, and opened out an enormous stretch of rich alluvial stanniferous country; and on the extreme west coast lodes of tin-bearing ore have been opened by numerous companies, but so far without much practical result. In a hand-book like the present it is unnecessary to enter upon descriptive detail. It will be sufficient to analyse the mineral statistics, and give a few general particulars of our leading mines.

GOLD.

122. Gold mining is the only branch in which we get anything like statistical detail, and the returns exhibit some curious fluctuations illustrative of the "ups" and the "downs" of mining life. For instance, in 1872 we had 530 persons engaged in gold mining—310 in alluvial ground, and 220 in quartz reefs. In 1875 we had only 101 persons engaged in gold mining—26 in alluvial, and 75 in quartz. In 1879 we had 2060 persons

employed in gold mining—1535 in alluvial, and 525 in quartz. In 1882 we had 1591 persons engaged—553 in alluvial, and 1591 in quartz. The numbers then gradually declined, until in 1885 we had only 868 persons engaged in gold mining—279 in alluvial, and 598 in quartz. It is nevertheless considered that the gold-mining industry is healthy and vigorous, and that the new discoveries above referred to will lead to a great advance in the numbers employed and the yield of the precious metal.

123. In 1885 the value of the gold-mining plant employed was £93,600, divided thus: alluvial mining, £1200; quartz mining, £92,400.

124. Alluvial mining appears to be by far the most precarious and uncertain branch. In 1885 the yield of gold from this source was 7975 ounces, valued at £31,075. During the same year 27,092 tons of quartz were crushed, producing 33,265oz. 19dwts. gold, valued at £124,234.

125. The value of Tasmanian gold varies considerably according to locality, much of it, especially that from the eastward, containing a per-centage of silver. The highest price obtained was £4 per ounce; whilst the lowest was £3 17s. The average value of gold from the different localities in 1885 was £3 17s. 11d. per ounce.

126. The total quantity of gold produced in Tasmania during the past ten years is estimated at 330,256oz. 17dwt., valued at £1,496,797. The highest yield of the decennium was in 1879, when the quantity was 60,155 ounces, valued at £230,895. The following particulars will be of interest as illustrating the results of mining enterprise in Tasmania:—

TIN.

127. The quantity of tin ore raised during the year 1885 was 5461 tons. This quantity was pretty equally divided between Mount Bischoff, on the north-west coast, and the eastern tin mines, the yield from which represented 2354 tons of the quantity. The produce of the smelting works for the same year was about 3902 tons metal.

The Mount Bischoff Mine.

128. The Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company's mine is the premier tin mine of the colony. It was discovered by Mr. James Smith, a settler of the River Forth. The Company was formed 1st August, 1873. Capital, £60,000, in 12,000 shares of £5 each, 4400 of which are fully paid up, and 7600 paid up to £1 per share. The Company

has a very extensive establishment and plant, and in the crushing and dressing sheds are all the latest and most scientific appliances for the treatment of tin ore. They have a considerable length of tramway connecting the mine with the washing-sheds, the township, &c. The quality of the wash-dirt is various, yielding as high as 56 per cent. of tin ore, which at the smelting works gives from 50 to 75 per cent. of pure tin in the ingot.

129. Up to 31st March, 1886, the quantity of ore raised amounted to 26,582 tons. Dividends have been paid amounting to £726,000. The current market value of the shares is £60 each.

130. Nearly the whole of the tin raised in Tasmania hitherto has been from the alluvial deposits. Lode tin mining is in its infancy as yet, but from the immense bodies of rich stone already discovered it is certain that, when machinery is brought into play, the production of metal will be very large. The north-western and north-eastern coast districts are the great centres of this industry. At Mount Heemskirk large areas were taken up about five years since by companies formed in Victoria and Tasmania, but their operations were not very successful, owing to inadequate capital and machinery. They may be described as having been almost confined to surface prospecting. A perfect network of lodes was discovered, and a large quantity of tin obtained, but through financial difficulties most of the companies suspended operations. Efforts are now being made to introduce foreign capital for the development of the undoubtedly rich mines of this district.

131. The north-eastern district from George's Bay on the east, south-westward to Ben Lomond, and north to Ringarooma Bay, embracing about six hundred square miles, is richly stanniferous. The alluvial deposits are very extensive, and have been paying handsome dividends to numerous companies during ten or twelve years past. Many of these companies have been in the hands of a few persons, and to obtain accurate returns of the profits realised is difficult.

131A. The total quantity of Tin (metal) exported during the past ten years has been 35,377 tons, valued at £3,130,073.

132. Extensive discoveries of rich lodes have been made in the eastern district, and efforts are now being made to obtain powerful machinery, and to bring on water to work the mines. The lodes have been traced for great distances, and it is nothing unusual to find large blocks of stone which would yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of pure tin ore. It will not be surprising should this great district eclipse in the richness of its mineral wealth even the famous Mount Bischoff.

IRON.

133. Iron ore is found in great quantity in different parts of Tasmania, but hitherto it has not been successfully turned to account. In 1872 a Company was formed in Melbourne to work deposits on the river Tamar, and about £80,000 was expended, when operations came to a stand-still through a very unforeseen circumstance. The furnace and machinery worked exceedingly well, and large quantities of pig iron were manufactured, but it was soon evident that it was of a quality too hard for ordinary foundry purposes. This was a serious disappointment; and, as the result of numerous analyses, it was discovered that all the metal was more or less impregnated with chromium, a mineral which had the effect of making the cast-iron hard, and, to a certain extent, brittle. In the numerous chemical analyses of the various ores found on the Company's property prior to commencing operations, only one referred to chromium as being present in the ore, and then the report mentioned only a trace. As the mine was opened out, however, it became evident that this mineral was present in small but ever-varying quantities, and nearly all the pig iron made contained it in the ratio of from 2 to 6 per cent.

Other companies were also formed for working various iron deposits on the Tamar and north-west coast, but so far none of these speculations have proved successful, although a large amount of capital has been invested.

COPPER.

134. Indications of copper lodes have been discovered in various parts of Tasmania, particularly at Mount Maurice, to the eastward of Launceston; and at Badger Head on the northern coast. At the latter place a Company was for some time engaged prospecting for a lode, and a large amount of money was expended in machinery and mining operations, but without success.

SILVER.

135. The ores of silver are abundant in different parts of Tasmania, and are attracting considerable attention. At Mounts Bischoff and Ramsay, on the north-west coast, several veins of galena have been cut, rich in silver, and there are also veins of antimonial lead containing a good per-centage of silver. At Mount Claude, in the western district, rich veins of silver-lead ore were discovered in 1881, and 100 acres of land were secured by a Company. Four distinct lodes have been cut, samples from which have yielded about 70 per cent. of lead, and 80 ounces of silver per ton. A late London assay gave

68 per cent. of lead and 19 ounces of silver per ton. An important discovery of galena has been made at Long Plain on the west coast. An assay by Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, the Victorian Government analyst, gave $68\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of lead, and silver equal to 80oz. 7dwts. per ton of ore.

136. The only other locality in which silver ore has been mined is at Penguin Creek, on the north-west coast, but so far operations have proceeded little beyond the prospecting stage. The analysis made in Melbourne showed that the amount of mixed arsenides and sulphides was equal to 16 per cent., which contained 15 per cent. of copper, 5 per cent. cobalt, 3 per cent. nickel, and an amount of silver equal to 38 ozs. 10 dwts. 4 grs. per ton.

BISMUTH.

137. A lode carrying bismuth in large proportions was discovered in 1873 at Mount Ramsay, south of Mount Bischoff. The mineral was chiefly found in the form of crystals in the gangue, and easily separated by crushing and washing. The lode is a chain and a half wide in some places, and has been traced a considerable distance. It would yield all through about 7 per cent. of metallic bismuth. Professor George H. Ulrich, F.G.S., of Melbourne, visited and reported upon this lode in February, 1876, and made some careful calculations as to its extent and value. He described it as "a discovery representing to my knowledge one of if not the most important and richest made of this rare metal in recent times." The bismuth lode is now the property of a Hobart Company, and no doubt its riches will be fully developed when the means of communication are available.

SERPENTINE.

138. At Anderson's Creek, near the mouth of the river Tamar, there are extensive beds of serpentine. Some of the blocks have been found to take a high polish, and many beautiful ornaments have been made from the stone—crosses, ear-drops, charms, &c. Varieties of the stone are found in the quarry, some of it being of a beautiful leek-green colour, resembling the New Zealand jade, but of course not so hard; it is quite as lustrous, however, and keeps its polish well.

ASBESTOS.

139. In crevices in the serpentine quarry fine specimens of hornblende are found, and frequent veins of iron embedded in asbestos. On the eastern side of Anderson's Creek good

specimens of this substance have been obtained. At a place known as "The Settlers" there are several very curious mounds of basaltic rock, and on the flats beneath boulders of serpentine are found, through which strings or veins of asbestos fibre run at regular intervals of an inch or less. This fibre is very compact, and requires considerable pressure to separate it, The bands vary from an eighth of an inch to an inch or more in width, and having a bright silvery lustre are (in some specimens) very beautiful.

CLAYS.

140. Clays of every description are abundant in Tasmania, some of them of a sufficiently refractory character for the manufacture of fire brick. Ordinary brick clays are to be found in all directions. Kaolin or porcelain clay is found at Circular Head and in other localities, some of the deposits being so extensive as to lead to the hope that they will ere long attract attention, and be turned to account commercially.

PIGMENTS.

141. On the north and south coasts are found many valuable coloured earths suitable for the manufacture of pigments; and at Tam o' Shanter Bay, to the eastward of the river Tamar, a Melbourne Company obtained quantities of material which they turned into paint of most excellent quality.

LIMESTONE.

142. Limestones abound in close proximity to most of our mineral deposits. In the West Tamar districts, limestone quarries have been worked for many years past, shell lime, carbonate of lime (almost a marble), and ordinary blue mountain limestone being found in large quantities. There is an immense mountain of blue limestone situated about two miles from the township of Latrobe, on the river Mersey, which was leased by some Victorian speculators with a view to the manufacture of cement. The enterprise did not turn out a success. At Bridgewater, on the Derwent, limestone quarries have been in payable operation for many years, and a company has recently been formed to manufacture cement there. At the River Don there are very large deposits of pure carbonate of lime, and the eastern and southern districts, especially Fingal, abound with lime of various kinds and qualities. The quantity of lime raised in 1885 was 1330 tons.

143. In the southern and midland districts are some extensive deposits of pure silicious sand, likely to prove of great value in the future for the manufacture of glass.

144. Throughout Tasmania sandstones of every variety are abundant, and on the southern coasts especially, the finest description of building sandstone is found. There are first-class sandstone quarries at Brighton, and at Ross, in the midland districts. Most of the leading public buildings in Melbourne have their facades constructed of Tasmanian sandstone, which is shipped chiefly from Spring Bay. At the mouth of the River Tamar there are extensive deposits of splendid stone, but it has not yet been opened out. In 1885 the quantity of stone exported was valued at £9437.

COAL.

145. Coal is very widely disseminated throughout Tasmania, especially along the north-west, eastern, and southern coasts, where in certain localities it has been, and now is, extensively worked. The principal coal measures of the north-west coast are at the river Don and on the Mersey at Latrobe, and surrounding districts. The mineral here is of a coarse bituminous quality, approaching to the common slate coal of England. Launceston is partly supplied with this coal. A mineral resembling coal has been discovered on the eastern bank of the River Tamar, at a place called Dilston, but it has not yet been opened out. Coal has been found on the north-eastern corner of the island near Waterhouse, but not in payable seams.

146. In the Fingal district, on the eastern coast, very superior coal exists. In the Mount Nicholas range there is a thickness of about 900 feet occupied by the coal measures series, and containing seams of a very rich bituminous coal. This is associated with variegated and speckled sandstones, with clays and shales. The principal seams are within moderate distances of each other, and they can be traced along the face of the ranges to the east of Fingal township. At Ben Lomond, Avoca, and at the St. Paul's River extensive coal measures also exist. Since the construction of the railway to Fingal several companies have been formed to work the Fingal coal mines, and a large quantity of the coal has been forwarded to market and found of excellent quality for domestic and land steaming purposes. The seams are not as yet opened up, however, and there can be little doubt that the further they are explored the more will the quality improve.

147. At the Douglas River, near Bicheno, on the east coast, at Port Seymour, Port Arthur, and other places, and also in the Huon district, coal has been found, and some of the mines are now being worked for domestic supply. Passing inland, coal is found at various points south of Oatlands, and in one or two places it is being worked. At York Plains, on the

Main Line Railway, Mr. James Lord is working a mine. At Jerusalem a mine has been at work for the past seven years, and the railway is largely supplied from it, the coal being of excellent quality. In the neighbourhood of New Town, near Hobart, coal mines have been successfully worked for many years.

148. The total quantity of coal raised in 1885 was only 5334 tons, valued at £5215.

SLATE.

149. Among other useful minerals slate is very common in Tasmania, and attempts have been made to turn it to account with varying success. To the eastward of the river Tamar a company is now at work producing excellent roofing slates, namely, the Bangor Slate Quarry Company. The slates are well thought of in the Australian markets. The produce in 1885 was 538,000 slates and 96 tons slate slabs.

TRAFFIC IN SHARES.

150. In a country where mining occupies so prominent a position it is but natural that there should be a considerable amount of speculation in the scrip of the various companies. The business of share-dealing in Tasmania is regulated by the operations of the Exchanges, of which there are two, viz., the Hobart Stock Exchange and the Launceston Stock Exchange. These Exchanges each hold daily meetings, at which the list of stocks is called over by the chairman, and business transacted. The Exchanges are open to members only, and to visitors introduced by members on the ticket of a committee man. Business is not confined to brokers, but members may buy and sell on their own account. The share markets are regulated in a great measure by Exchange quotations.

CHAPTER XVI.

HOW TO OBTAIN LAND AND BECOME A SETTLER.

151. The present Chapter will instruct the intending settler how to obtain possession of his selection, and a short description will be attempted of Tasmanian backwoods farming.

HOW TO SELECT LAND.

152. Assuming that the applicant has made up his mind to settle upon the land, his first step will be, as soon as possible after his arrival, to present himself at the Lands Office in Hobart or Launceston, or communicate by writing. He will then be

informed as to the districts in which suitable land is available for selection, and probably be referred to the District Surveyor of the locality, who will show him every attention, and direct him how to proceed. Having visited and selected his land, and settled its bearings in regard to some fixed point, he will next prepare

THE APPLICATION.

153. In this he is not required to observe any minute accuracy. He must define as nearly as possible the position of the land he desires, give the area, and any other practical particulars, and having deposited this with the Commissioner of Crown Lands he awaits

THE REPLY.

154. This should reach him in the course of a week, or fortnight at furthest; and assuming the land is available, will call upon him to pay the survey fees within thirty days from date, failing which the land will be disposed of to the next applicant.

SURVEY FEES.*

MARKING OFF.

156. Having paid the survey fees the applicant will await an intimation that his land has been duly surveyed and marked off, which should reach him in a month or six weeks at furthest. He will then receive a notice requiring him to pay the deposit on the purchase money within sixty days, and should he fail to do so the land will be disposed of to the next applicant, or offered for sale by auction.

DOUBLE APPLICATIONS.

157. Should two or more applications be received for the same land simultaneously the lots will be disposed of by public auction.

TRANSFER OF INTEREST.

158. An applicant may transfer his interest in any land selected by him on obtaining the written consent of the Commissioner of Crown Lands on an application made in writing and attested by a justice of the peace, and on payment of the transfer fee of threepence in the pound on the amount of the purchase money.

TAKING POSSESSION.

159. Having complied with the above preliminaries the applicant has nothing to do but take possession of his land and commence life as a settler, and at this stage he must be prepared to encounter considerable difficulties. No elaborate preparations are necessary to break in the bush lands of Tasmania. Intending agricultural settlers should not encumber themselves with too many appliances. Implements and tools of all kinds are procurable in the colony cheaper and more suited to the wants of colonists than any likely to be purchased in Europe, where the conditions are so different. Seeds of all sorts are cheaper than in England, and more reliable than imported seeds, which frequently perish *en route*. At the same time, as they are easily carried, a few choice varieties or novelties may be of advantage.

THE LAND.

160. In previous Chapters we have described the nature of the land available. In some places it is hilly, but for the most part undulating—seldom level to any extent. In the generality of sections the clearing is heavy—what is locally known as “scrub;” but the term is not appropriate, and is apt to mislead a stranger. Scrub includes tree ferns, 15ft. high; a variety of the smaller timber species known as musk, dogwood, sassafras, tea tree, &c., with butts 6in. diameter,

and 20ft. to 30ft high; underneath is often a labyrinth of small deadwood of this kind in all stages of decay. Over this growth of scrub tower the gum species (*Eucalypti*), reaching a height of 200ft. to 300ft., trunks 3ft. to 6ft. diameter, with bare stems 60ft. to 100ft. up, and comparatively little expanse of branch. This kind of timber is valuable for splitting and sawing purposes, and where transit facilities exist has a marketable value, with considerable demand.

LAYING AND BURNING SCRUB.

161. The first stage of settlement is to clear a portion of the land of the scrub aforesaid, and in this operation the young settler will find it to his advantage to seek the assistance of his more experienced neighbours. He will have little difficulty in finding a temporary lodging amongst them, and they will probably be willing to assist him in cutting down and laying the scrub ready for the "burn-off"—a most important operation—at the rate of from 15s. to 25s. per acre, according to the nature of the land. Early in spring is the best time to commence clearing in order to ensure a good "burn-off." Burning is prohibited by regulation until the month of February, in consequence of the danger to surrounding clearings and crops. The heavy trees are killed by "ringing," that is, cutting a notch around the "bole" with an axe, a work generally carried on simultaneously with the clearing. The destruction of the giant fern trees (*Dicksonia antarctica*) is also important. These sometimes grow to a height of 10 to 15 feet. A ladder is employed, and a sharp spade or bill-hook, with which the stems are chopped immediately below the point at which the fronds begin to sprout. When the fire runs through the land it then destroys the tree, and the stems are easily thrown down, or pulled down by the aid of a horse, and make admirable fences, which will last a number of years. The scrub having been laid, the fire is applied about the middle or end of February, and in the event of a good "burn-off" there will be nothing left but spars, light timber, fern stems and stumps, all of which will come in useful for subsequent operations.

PICKING UP AND CLEARING.

162. After the "burn off" the spars and useful timber are all picked up and the land cleared, useless stuff being piled in heaps for subsequent destruction, and that which is available for fencing or building purposes being classified and stacked in the most convenient places for use. If labour is employed for this process it will cost at the rate of from 8s. to 10s. per acre.

FENCING.

163. The next process is to enclose the cleared land with a fence of some sort, and the best original fence is found to be a "ring" or "dog-leg" fence, which is made by building up the spars obtained as aforesaid in a particular fashion, easily learnt from observation.

CROPPING.

164. The settler next proceeds to put in his first crop. In favourable circumstances the ashes after the "burn off" make a good seed-bed for grasses without other preparation, when laying down is the mode of procedure adopted, as is very frequently the case. This leaves time to work the decay of the scrub roots, to dry the large timber, rendering it lighter and easier to handle, and burn the smaller branches as they drop off. When cultivated crops are wanted at once, the hoe has to be resorted to for the first few years till the roots decay and are easily grubbed out. Corn is usually chipped in with the hoe, and potatoes planted in the usual manner.

THE HOUSE.

165. Having cleared and fenced a portion of his land, and got his first crop under way, the settler will probably turn his attention to the erection of a dwelling for himself and family. The first step is to select a site, and to fall all large timber in the vicinity thereof. The character of our bush houses is variable, depending much upon the means of the settler. There are bark huts, slab huts, and paling huts, all more or less comfortable, according to care in construction.

166. The bark hut is the more primitive. Nearly all our rich agricultural land carries gum and stringy bark trees, some of which attain a very great size. It is a peculiarity of these trees that when the sap is up, towards the end of winter, they shed their bark, which may be then easily stripped off in very large sheets, say from four to ten feet wide, and from one to two inches thick. One good large tree will afford bark enough to build a tolerable sized dwelling, which a good bushman, with the aid of a lad, will erect in three or four days. The uprights for such a house are generally of half-round spars left after the "burn-off." Instead of nails, wooden pegs or "trenails," made on the spot, are used; and a good axe, hammer, and auger, are about all the tools required. The floors are usually laid with sheets of bark, the fibrous outer covering being uppermost, and adzed down after laying. Doors and window shutters are of the same material, and a sheet of calico takes the place of glass. A trench is usually dug round the dwelling, keeping the whole dry.

167. The slab hut is a dwelling constructed on similar principles to that above described, but of split timber, usually roofed with bark. On most of our heavily timbered agricultural land there is abundance of free splitting stringy bark and other trees, from which slabs can easily be procured from 8 to 10 feet in length. Slab huts are the favourites with Tasmanian pioneer settlers. They generally roof with bark in the first instance until they are enabled to replace it with shingles, also split from the stringy bark.

168. The settler who aspires to anything more pretentious than dwellings of the above description will have to erect his buildings of palings, and most likely to call in the aid of an experienced "splitter." The timber he will find on the ground, but the palings will cost him at least 5s. per 100. Paying for nails, assistance, and other items, a good three or four-roomed dwelling of split palings will cost from £10 to £20, according to finish.

169. Bush chimneys in Tasmania are "fearfully and wonderfully" made. Where stone is plentiful on the land they are built of that material, held together with clay, and supported by a few spars on the outside. Where stone is not available chimneys are generally constructed of slabs or palings, lined inside with clay or sods. The stringy bark timber is not easily burned when green, and chimneys of this description are very common, fires caused by them being of rare occurrence.

CUTTING TRACKS.

170. Having provided a roof for his family, the settler on a new location next thinks of cutting a track into it from some public highway. There are generally more settlers than one in a locality, and they will do well to unite their efforts in this direction. Cutting tracks through rough bush land is not an easy matter, and even a pack track may cost as much as from £6 to £10 a mile. Settlers generally bear this expense between them.

LIVE STOCK.

171. On our rough bush farms little live stock can be kept beyond a horse and a few cows, the number of which may be increased as the grasses are cultivated to maintain them. Settlers will find it a great advantage to keep poultry, which thrive in the bush and require but little attention. A good fowl-house is the only thing needed, and this must be proof against the depredations of a little spotted animal known as the Native Cat (*Dasyurus viverrimus*), which has a decided penchant for chickens.

172. Having thus started the new comer as an agricultural settler in Tasmania he may be left to himself to clear more land and improve that already cleared, to extend his domains until, with the help of others, he succeeds in establishing the thriving settlement; becomes an important man in it, probably a road trustee, a member of the local school board, or a justice of the peace; or, if of an aspiring turn of mind, even a member of Parliament for the district. There are no ambitious heights in Tasmania which may not be reached by the steady, industrious, and enterprising settler.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURE AND PASTURAGE.

173. As a field for agricultural settlers of a class who are possessed of small capital, who are desirous of becoming freeholders, and cultivating their own acres without having to undergo the comparative hardships and delays incidental to a back settlement, special advantages offer in the purchase of improved properties. An estimate of the cost of farms and capital required to stock them will be found in Chapter xii., paragraph 105.

174. As a rule most of the European grains, fruits, and vegetables can be cultivated and brought to perfection, and some kinds of tropical plants also thrive in certain localities. Tasmanian wheat and barley have long held a high reputation, although, in common with other Australian colonies, the farmers have of late years suffered severely from the ravages of "rust," and, in one or two uneven seasons, frost has very materially affected the crops.

175. Of the soil generally we may say the basaltic formation prevails in sections all over the island, and as a rule is good friable land, of chocolate colour, easy to work, dry lying, suitable for all kinds of crops grown, and also a good soil for artificial grasses and clover. Another and more lasting kind of soil for repeated croppings of grain without change—a system, by the way, which has been too much practised here—is that of an alluvial clayey nature (black colour), overlying the numerous river flats, and in some localities prevailing on the hill sides and uplands of broken country in irregular patches. This class of land gives a splendid permanent pasture. A third variety is a sandy loam (grey to brown colour), of a light nature, easy to work, and this is our best wheat-growing soil, but does not hold grasses or clover for a series of years.

176. The Tasmanian climate, in regard to agriculture, is all that could be desired. It will be understood that the situation being in the southern hemisphere the months as related to the seasons are reversed to the northern; thus, our shortest day is in June, and our midsummer comes in December. With August commences our spring, and May brings our nominal winter—for in reality we have no winter, although deciduous trees let fall their leaves, domestic animals put on a winter coat, vegetation for a short time is partially dormant, all just sufficient to make a return to spring time noticeable and enjoyable; yet winter, as understood by Europeans, is a season very little known to Tasmania. So with summer; although the thermometer does record 90° in the sun in January—our harvest month—we work from six to six at the hardest labour of the harvest field, and never think of leaving off for longer than fixed hours for meals, the clear dry atmosphere of a Tasmanian warm summer day having always the most exhilarating influence on the functions of life-force, enabling the farmer and his men to go through a heavy day's work with an energy seldom felt by labourers in more humid climates, even when the thermometer does not reach so high. The nights are almost invariably cool, which braces up the muscles of those engaged in manual labour for the succeeding day. A close, warm night in summer is altogether the exception. On the shortest day the farmer can hitch his horses to the plough at 8 A.M. and unyoke at 5 P.M., with good daylight at each hour to view the work. On the longest day farm duties can be attended to from 4 A.M. to 8 P.M., so that we have no extreme of long or short days.

177. Our system of farming is primitive compared with that of the Old World, but taking into consideration the small capital invested in agricultural pursuits, the high price of labour, and generally low price of produce, we farm as well as is reasonably possible, and are every year advancing towards a higher class of agricultural practice. Of late years a large proportion of summer fallow has entered into the system of farming, especially in the older settled districts where the virgin richness of the soil is nearly exhausted.

178. Contemporary with the increase of bare fallows the use of artificial manures on a large scale was introduced, and a marked improvement in the appearance of the districts soon followed. This system is being energetically kept up after about twenty-five years' trial. The manure used is chiefly a guano obtained from the islands in the South Pacific, together with the bonedust available from local production, with a proportion imported from the bone mills of the neighbouring colonies. The guano owes its commercial value altogether to the minerals

(phosphates) it contains, only traces of nitrogenous elements being present. The guano is always applied to the fallow land at the same time as the seed wheat, both being ploughed in together in many instances with a light furrow. The total imports of manure during 1885 were valued at £43,007.

179. Harrowing is the practice where the land is not ploughed; drilling of wheat is not much in vogue, as the land is clean after the fallow, and does not require hoeing, even if the supply of labour would admit of it. Winter wheat is the universal crop after the fallow on some farms, followed next season by a crop of oats, after two ploughings, which are cut either for corn or cured green for hay, according as the cleanness, weight of crop, and market prospects direct the judgment of the farmer. A bare fallow next ensues in the course, and at the end of two rotations, six years, grass seeds are sometimes sown and the land left to rest and consolidate for a few years.

180. Leaving to pasture in our system varies with the opinions of the farmer as a matter of course: on some leasehold properties the grasses have no place in the routine; while on others, owned by the occupiers, and where the bent of inclination is for stock, the greater proportion of the farm is left to grass. This practice has been on the increase during the past few years.

181. Root crops have been much recommended recently as a substitute for the system of bare fallow, and attempts have been made to cultivate the turnip, the sugar beet, and other varieties of roots. These have not been successful, owing to the fact that in our mild climate there is but small demand for cultivated winter food for cattle. In 1859 Parliament offered a bonus of £2000 for the first 200 tons of sugar manufactured from beet root grown in the colony, but the prize has never been claimed.

182. Peas begin to draw some attention as a cleaning and enriching crop in a rotation, but the area is as yet limited: those who grow them in the field find great encouragement to enlarge the practice. Barley takes the place of wheat in some localities peculiarly favourable to its growth.

183. Potatoes, mangolds, turnips, and green fodder usually have a small field allotted for them near the homestead; all the farmyard manure is carried there, and that portion of the farm gets rich at the expense of the other part. The absence of extended sub-division, which leaves the general run of enclosures too large for the capacity of the available farmyard manure, and the difficulty in obtaining the suitable manual labour necessary for the successful culture of roots, are among the chief causes which prevent them being adopted alternately on the different fields as fertilising and cleansing crops.

184. Cattle during winter are never housed, so mild is the climate. On some farms open sheds are provided for the milking cows, and the work-horses are stabled for four months in the year. Young stock of all kinds rarely know what shelter is beyond the lee side of a whitethorn hedge, a straw stack, or an unreclaimed bush run. Snow never lies on the settled districts, and the thickest ice is soon melted when the sun is above the horizon. On the mountain ranges snow may be seen during four months of the year. Chickens are hatched in any winter month, and are reared successfully with no other shelter save the gorse bush or other cover where the nest has been hidden away, and with no other food than they can pick up in the farm-yard. Geese and turkeys frequently rear two broods in the same year.

185. Southdown and Merino sheep are often known to have two droppings of lambs in one year; and another illustration of the mildness of the winter is the fact that many of the largest flocks of Merinoes drop their lambs in May and June, the former being the first month of the winter. The lambs or dams receive no care beyond being left to uninterrupted quietness, flock-owners prohibiting all traffic on the runs during the lambing season, such runs extending in many instances to several thousands of acres of natural pasturage in the one enclosure. During the months of January, February, and March the herbage is sometimes very dry, but stock does not suffer to the extent of losing flesh during these months except in rare instances. In April the winter rains commence, and for two months there is a growth of pasturage and general vegetation of a spring-like nature; in fact we have two springs—springtime proper (beginning with August), and the second spring in the fall.

186. The systems above described are those employed on the bulk of Tasmanian farms, but we have some farms improved by underground draining, divided into fields of a size appropriate to the necessities of high farming as practised in Britain, and with live fences of whitethorn, where labour is engaged for all kinds of works, notwithstanding the poor supply. On these farms manures of all kinds are largely purchased, thereby creating manure in a compound ratio; horned cattle are housed during winter, beeves fattened, and the manure carefully saved and restored to the land; irrigation works built and in operation; every implement for the saving of labour and the thorough working of the soil that England and even America can supply are to be found. Large capital is invested in the land; only pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep, and poultry are kept, and everything in the most perfect order and discipline; and such farms pay in the long run.

187. While seeking to induce skilled agricultural labourers

from Great Britain to make their home in Tasmania we must remind them that they will meet their equals, if not their superiors, here in professional farm work. We have adepts amongst our youth at ploughing, sowing, machine reaping, mowing, stacking and thatching, bullock driving, shearing, and shepherding, who would successfully compete with those of any nation, and this class of men yearly increases in the ranks of our colonial youth. Many practical inducements are held out for improvement, both by premiums offered to ability by leading farmers, and by associated efforts to engender a well directed rivalry amongst farming men for the attainment of the highest class of workmanship in the labours of the field.

188. Ploughing matches are annually held in our leading agricultural districts, and excite the utmost rivalry amongst the youth of the country, from fifty to sixty stalwart young men frequently engaging in our champion class matches. Competitors sometimes put in an appearance from the neighbouring colonies, making lengthy journeys by sea and land in order to be present. Competitors come also from the extremes of our own island, travelling by rail or road as much as 150 miles to reach the field of contest; a gala day is generally observed for 20 miles around; a dinner with after speeches is held in the evening, and, as may be imagined, such gatherings have a happy effect in promoting the improvement of all agricultural matters.

189. Annual shows of stock and produce are held in all the chief districts of Tasmania under the auspices of regularly organised associations, of which there are eight or ten in existence. Considerable amounts are allotted in prizes, keen rivalry obtains, and great interest is manifested by the attendance of the general public. In the principal districts, such as Hobart and Launceston, the societies embrace on their rolls of membership all classes of the community, from the representative of Royalty, who is usually the patron, downwards. The executive committees take an active interest in the promotion of all pertaining to agriculture, and periodical meetings are held, at which farmers have an opportunity of exchanging their experiences.

190. Salubrity and comparative coldness of climate, owing to higher latitude, emphatically point to Tasmania as the future breeding station of stud stock for all the Australian continent, and also for India; especially as regards animals whose features of excellence consist in that massiveness of form, of muscular development, in the dewy mellowness of skin, of that hardy constitution so requisite to the ox, the mutton sheep, and draught horse; all of which qualities cannot be brought out in successive generations to the same perfection in the enervating

hotter climates pertaining to continental latitudes as in our more favoured sea-girt clime. Tasmania has always furnished stud sheep, cattle, and draught horses to her neighbours, and has an established name for her stock of all kinds. Her stud sheep realise almost fabulous prices in the markets of Victoria and New South Wales.

191. The Merino is the sheep of Australia, and has established for itself, by judicious management through successive generations, peculiar features appropriate to the requirements of the country, weight and quality of fleece being the principal requisite, with constitution suited to the dry nature of the indigenous herbage which is subject to prevail for months together in the interior of Australia. The graziers of that continent look to Tasmania for stud sheep to improve their flocks, and very high prices are obtained at the annual sales at Sydney and Melbourne. A year or two ago a famous Merino ram—Sir Thomas 1st—was sold by auction in Melbourne for 860 guineas, and not long afterwards his son—Sir Thomas 2nd—realised 600 guineas. The export of sheep for 1885 numbered 3249, valued at £58,105. For the first nine months of 1886 the number exported was 2063, valued at £30,929.

192. In long wool sheep—Leicester and Lincoln are the fashionable kinds—we have taken a decided lead of the other colonies, and our cool climate, with semi-pastoral and agricultural operations combined, peculiarly fit Tasmania for keeping up the specialities of this class of sheep, uniting high wool and mutton values in the one animal.

193. In horned cattle we have a few pure herds of Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons. Considerable demand has arisen of late years for animals of the last-mentioned breed to stock the vast natural pastures of the rising colony of Queensland. This active, hardy class of cattle is found to be eminently qualified to endure the hardships which periodically prevail in the far north through want of water and the general aridity of country; they are able to travel for water, and withstand the effects of want through a dry season where the softer Shorthorn or Hereford would succumb. At maturity they are also found to lay on beef rapidly, when a superabundance of grass shoots up with tropical luxuriance after a heavy rainfall, and will carry their meat the hundreds of miles often necessary to a market without the loss of weight befalling heavier animals. There is a wide field open for Tasmanian breeders to perpetuate a high class of stud cattle to re-invigorate the continually declining stamina of the native herds of more tropical climates.

194. Tasmania has long been famed for superior horses, both blood and draught, and her name stands high both on the turf and in the farmyard. The heavy, hairy-legged, long-maned,

massive breed of draught horses is preferred, and always commands high prices in the Australian markets.

195. The live stock in Tasmania on 31st March, 1886, was estimated as under:—28,610 horses, 138,642 horned cattle, 1,648,627 sheep, and 67,395 pigs. The live stock slaughtered at the public slaughter-houses during 1885 were as follows:—102,493 sheep and lambs, of which 65,339 were imported; 9544 horned cattle and calves, of which 1353 were imported; and 7789 pigs.

CHAPTER XVIII.

HORTICULTURE.

196. Tasmania has frequently been styled the “Garden of Australia,” and it is worthy of the title if profuse fertility and radiant floral beauty constitute a claim thereto. It must be admitted, however, that the vast natural capabilities of the island have not been developed as they should have been, and there is a wide and profitable field open to the practical horticulturist.

197. Tasmanian gardens are as a rule luxuriant and fruitful, but we could do with more of them. Where gardening is carried on systematically it is found a remunerative occupation, and with the rapid increase of a superior class of dwellings, and the multiplication of villa residences it must become still more important as a branch of industry.

198. Flowers and plants of almost every clime bloom profusely, and require but little care. As season follows season gardens are resplendent with cinnerarias, calceolarias, camellias, azaleas, and a thousand other delicate and gorgeous blossoms. In spring our cultivated landscapes present one mass of brilliant bloom, wild briars and golden broom making a powerful contrast with the tints of the blossoming almond and apple. Gardens are ablaze with petunias, anemones—purple, scarlet, and white; and in the vineyard the Reising and the Muscat put forth their tender shoots and spread their early leaves in the warmth of the genial sunshine.

199. Our ornamental grounds are supplied with everything of note from the temperate climes. The American aloe (*Agave Americana*) is very common, and its gigantic flower-stems may be seen in all directions; the pampas grass (*Gynerium argenteum*) thrives well and is very popular; the *Wellingtonia gigantea* and all the new coniferæ from California and the Himalayas thrive exceedingly well. The *Araucaria excelsa* grows well on our

sea borders, but succumbs to frost higher inland. Many useful European trees (including the hawthorn) grow more luxuriantly than in their native habitat.

200. The indigenous shrubs, many of which are highly prized as greenhouse plants in Europe and America, also help to enliven our grounds—acacias, chorozemas, correas, epacris, goodia, prostrantheras, veronicas, and many others, for which refer to Hooker's *Flora of Tasmania*. Others are notable for their symmetrical growth or handsome foliage, as the native cherry (*Exocarpus cupressiformis*), which is as pretty as any plant of the cupressus group. The sassafras tree (*Atherosperma moschata*) appears like a magnificently grown holly, and furnishes whip-sticks equal to the latter, while our tree fern (*Dicksonia antarctica*) is one of the gems of the palatial conservatories of Europe. There are also some arthrotaxus and araucaria-like trees on the almost inaccessible part of our tiers but little known at present, some of which are forming beautiful specimens under cultivation; others, as Banksias, casuarinas, frenelas, &c., are remarkable for their grotesque appearance through retaining their seed vessels for many years. Eucalypti are the predominant forest trees, some of which rival in proportions the famed coniferæ of California.

201. Tasmania has long been famed for its fruits. In addition to preserving all the leading old varieties, we are not slow to import new ones as soon as convinced of their excellence. For instance, in apples we can show specimens of Baldwins, Boston Russets, Northern Spy, &c., equal to Massachusetts. The growth of apple trees is somewhat marvellous. We are told by Mr. Whiting in his pamphlet, published in 1862, that "it is no uncommon occurrence to see young apple trees in the Huon district the grafts of which have grown six feet in the year of grafting." The apples and pears of Tasmania far surpass those of Great Britain in size and appearance, and over 130 varieties are to be counted, including all the best kinds of England, Continental Europe, and America. The gross produce of apples in 1885-6 represented 292,461 bushels.

202. Our pears equal the finest even of those grown in Jersey, both in appearance and flavour. All sorts are cultivated, and the fruit is in request in the neighbouring colonies. Pear trees reach an enormous size, a *Bon Chretien* pear tree at Launceston being described as 120 ft. in circumference, 86 ft. in height, and 8 ft. in girth at 18 in. from the ground. This tree is handsomely shaped, and "has produced over 50 bushels of fruit in a single season." Nor is this an isolated example of fruitfulness, several other trees in the island having been at times equally prolific, while we read of

single specimens of pear fruit reaching the astonishing weight of over 3½lbs. The produce of the season 1885-6 was estimated at 24,013 bushels.

203. All the early grapes ripen in Tasmania, when in favourable situations, including Black Hamburg, Chasselas, Sweet Water, Pineau's, &c. ; and the later kinds, as Muscat of Alexandria, St. Peter's, &c., ripen on walls. Excellent wine has been made here, though hitherto but few have entered upon this as a business. The experiment now being made at Maria Island will be watched with particular interest. Plums produce very abundantly, and even delicate varieties thrive perfectly as standards. The fig ripens without shelter, but does not bear so heavily as in Australia. The almond, apricot, nectarine, and peach may be mentioned in the same terms, while the mulberry outrivals its species on the opposite side of the Straits, being very prolific and easily reared. The English walnut gains from eight to ten years in bearing maturity. The filbert grows and produces well. Cherry trees grow freely from stones, and their fruit is so plentiful as to be almost valueless. Strawberries attain a remarkable size, and are more plentiful than in almost any other part of the world. Raspberries are equally abundant ; and gooseberries are as plentiful and excellent as anywhere in Great Britain.

204. Amid such a wealth of sweetness we should be able to gather honey, and every settler, agricultural and horticultural, is recommended to keep bees. A young swarm can be obtained in October for a comparatively small sum, say from 10s. to 15s., and any old box answers as a hive. Placed in the sunlight the bees thrive well, and produce seven or eight swarms in the season. As much as from 30lbs. to 80lbs. of honey may be obtained from a hive, which is worth in the towns from 3*d.* to 5*d.* per lb. Where a market cannot be obtained it can be turned into that wholesome liquor called "mead," or used for the table, whilst the wax makes excellent candles.

205. All the vegetables of the kitchen garden are produced in great abundance, and of a quality unsurpassed. Kitchen gardening is practised by many private residents, and of late years Chinese gardeners have put in an appearance, and do a fair share of the trade of the towns. The mining population is almost entirely supplied with vegetables by Chinese.

206. Potatoes have been a speciality with Tasmania since the island was first settled, and large quantities have in past years been exported to the neighbouring colonies. Our Brown's River potatoes are superior to all the famed English and American varieties, and Circular Head and the north-west coast also produce magnificent roots. The produce of 1885 amounted

to 53,521 tons ; and there were exported 21,634 tons, valued at £57,871, the bulk of which went to Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

207. There are public institutions devoted to the advancement of horticulture in most of the leading towns. At Hobart the Royal Society of Tasmania maintains one of the finest botanic gardens in the colonies. At Launceston the Corporation has a public park, where horticulture is made a speciality, and from whence valuable varieties of fruits and flowers are distributed to other parts of the colony. At Hobart the Amateurs, Gardeners, and Cottagers' Horticultural Society holds periodical exhibitions, while the Northern Horticultural Society at Launceston has four shows annually. Similar societies exist in several of the country municipalities.

208. The total value of fresh and preserved fruits exported in 1885 was £165,016.

CHAPTER XIX.

OUR TIMBER AND TIMBER TREES.

209. The indigenous forest trees of Tasmania have long been the admiration of visitors ; and numerous English and European trees have also been introduced and thrive well. The native forests contain many features of note, particularly the forest of Arden, in the Western district, where evergreen trees of great magnitude and height are found. A recent writer tells of a tree called Franklin's Tree, on account of Sir John Franklin having attended divine service held in the bole of it ; while on the south side of the island is Lady Franklin's Tree, the circumference of which is 107 feet at a height of four feet from the ground. In the Huon district are several large and famous trees, one of which has a bole large enough to accommodate a party of fifteen. In the district of New Norfolk there is a big tree, the trunk of which has been burnt hollow, and affords an apartment twenty feet long, wherein picnic festivities are sometimes celebrated.

210. The principal timber trees of Tasmania, such as the blue gum, stringy bark, white gum or gum-topped stringy bark, swamp gum, and peppermint tree, furnish a hard, close-grained and strong timber, which is used in shipbuilding and housebuilding, and generally for all the purposes to which oak is applied in England. Huon pine is very durable, and is employed for boat-building, for which it is peculiarly adapted, and for house-fittings, &c. Blackwood makes excellent naves and spokes, cask-staves, &c. Native myrtle is valuable for house-

fittings. Swamp gum yields the finest palings and other split-stuff in the world. Sassafras affords timber for house-fittings, bench-screws, lasts, &c. Celery-topped pine is chiefly used for masts and ships' spars. Many of our woods are beautifully grained and feathered, and in the hands of the cabinet-maker have been proved susceptible of the highest finish and polish. (A complete description of the different varieties of timber trees will be found in *Tasmaniana*.)

211. The timber exports of the colony have ranged from £65,151 in 1876 to £45,077 in 1885. In 1877-78 the exports reached £72,989. Since that year there seems to have been a gradual decline in the export of timber. There is always a large demand for home consumption.

CHARTER XX.

OUR FISHERIES.

212. The Fisheries Department, under the immediate control of the Chief Secretary, has been created for the supervision, protection, and further development of the Fisheries of Tasmania. The resuscitation of the once famous Oyster Fisheries of this Colony, the restoration and protection of other indigenous fisheries, and the introduction of exotic species of economic value suitable for culture in this colony, are among the more important subjects that will fall within its scope, or have been already initiated by Mr. W. Saville-Kent, F.L.S., F.Z.S., the chief officer nominated to this Department, and who holds the appointment of Superintendent and Inspector of Fisheries. In connection with the Fisheries Department, a marine and fresh-water hatchery, fitted with tanks, circulating machinery, and all the apparatus necessary for the hatching of marine and fresh-water fish, other than salmon and trout, has been designed by the Inspector of Fisheries, and is now erected close to his residence at Battery Point. Among the operations associated with this hatchery, arrangements have been made for the experimental importation and acclimatization of the European lobster, crab, sole, turbot, and other valuable food fishes that there is every reason to believe would thrive in Tasmanian waters and greatly increase the value of the existing fishing industries. It is also contemplated through the medium of this hatchery to undertake on an extensive scale the artificial propagation and distribution of such important native and marine fish as the real trumpeter, sand mullet, and flounder, and among the fluviatile varieties,

the cucumber mullet, blackfish, and the large fresh-water lobster, or crayfish, of the Northern Tasmanian rivers. Practical measures with the object of restoring the formerly productive oyster fisheries of Tasmania have already been commenced through the formation, under the direction of the Superintendent and Inspector of Fisheries, on the most suitable points of the coast of Government oyster reserves, wherein breeding stocks of oysters of the best quality will be permanently maintained, and suitable provision made for ensuring a productive fall of brood or spat. Oyster Cove, Spring Bay, Little Swanport, and the River Tamar represent localities where such reserves are already in a flourishing condition, and in the neighbourhood of most of which private oyster beds have also been established. Special encouragement is now given to the establishment of such private fisheries through the granting of suitable areas by the Government free of cost for a certain number of years, accompanied by practical advice and assistance in their maintenance from the Superintendent and Inspector of Fisheries.

213. On 30th January, 1882, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the fisheries and the laws relating to fish preservation, and also to see to what extent the colony is injured by the operations of vessels from other colonies on the deep-sea grounds of the Tasmanian coast. From the very elaborate report of the Commission the following facts are derived.

214. Including the successfully acclimatised European fishes, there are 188 species of sea and inland fish known to Tasmania. Only about one-third of these are good edible fish; and of these only about 21 kinds are caught in sufficient numbers to form a reliable market supply.

215. The fishing grounds are arranged under three divisions—the home grounds, middle grounds, and open sea. The home grounds are the upper waters of estuaries and the sheltered bays and inlets all round the coast, depth from 1 to 3 fathoms. Here are caught the young native salmon (a fish of the perch family), the silver perch, red bastard trumpeter, flathead, horse mackerel (young), snotgall trevally (young), estuary mullet, rock cod, flounder, sole, and garfish. Tasmanian flounders enjoy a high reputation among Australian visitors.

216. The middle grounds are the lower portions of estuaries and the fishing banks at a depth of from 3 to 8 fathoms. Here are obtained the mature native salmon, carp, black and silver perch, magpie perch, school or half-grown trumpeter, mature bastard trumpeter, rock gurnet, whiting, horse mackerel (mature), silver trevally, snotgall trevally, cape cod, ling, and conger eel.

217. The open sea grounds extend as far as eighteen miles from the coast. The depth is from 10 to 80 fathoms, and only first-class boats can be employed. Here from the coral and rock bottoms are obtained the old man trumpeter, black and silver perch, silver trumpeter, rock gurnet, and other fish. The surface fish caught on these grounds are the barracouta and kingfish. The trumpeter is one of the most highly esteemed fishes known to Australian waters, and is in great request with visitors to Tasmania.

218. The above are the fishes proper. The crustaceans are the common crayfish, freshwater lobster, the king crab, and the prawn or shrimp. The crayfish is the chief, and it is estimated that over 280 tons of this splendid crustacean are annually brought to market. A mature fish weighs from 6 to 7lbs.

219. There are about 1000 known species of molluscs in Tasmania, but only two are of particular economic value, viz., the common or mud oyster, identical with the English species, and the common mussel. Scallops, genus *Pecten*, also abound but are not brought to market; and likewise the so-called "mutton-fish," a representative of the genus *Haliotis*, closely allied to the form so much esteemed for food on the coast of France and in the Channel Islands. The oyster, through indiscriminate and unskilful fishing, has almost disappeared from our coasts, and our markets are supplied from Sydney and New Zealand, the value of imports being estimated at about £1000 a year. Efforts are now being made to establish oyster farms. A few years since six or seven boats were employed in the oyster fishing at Southport alone, and in one of the best years the take of oysters along the southern coast reached 44,700 bags, equal to 22,350,000 oysters. About the same time the mud oyster was found plentifully in the River Tamar, and there were five or six boats engaged dredging, taking during the season an average of 150 dozen each boat. One witness before the Commission stated he had got as many as 1000 dozen a day. There are none in the river now. The mussel is esteemed by many coast settlers as an article of food, but few are brought to market.

220. The Royal Commission obtained satisfactory evidence of the success of our efforts to acclimatise the salmonidæ. Five shipments of salmon and trout ova have been brought from England and Scotland. The first three shipments failed. The last two were very successful. The first ova were placed in the hatching boxes, New Norfolk, in January, 1864. They were salmon, salmon trout, brown trout, and the Californian trout. On the 4th May the first trout burst its egg; on the following day the first salmon. Since then these fish have been distributed over the colony with very great success. The

brown trout affords splendid sport for anglers. It seems to grow to a much greater size than in Britain, from 12 lbs. to 20 lbs. being by no means uncommon. One fish was caught in the River Huon weighing 28 lbs. ; another in the Mersey, near Latrobe, weighing 23 lbs.

221. Salmon trout fishing in Tasmania is now eagerly looked forward to by Australian sportsmen. The season is from 2nd September to 1st May. The fisheries are under the control of Commissioners. Licences to fish with rod and line are issued at the Municipal offices in different parts of the colony, the charge being 10s. for the season. In the north fishing is conserved by the Launceston Fish and Game Protection Society.

222. Lady visitors to Tasmania find pleasure in the beautiful ornaments made from shells which are collected and prepared by the half-caste natives of Barren and Badger Islands, in Bass' Straits. It will be interesting to note that the larger pendants and necklaces are of the pearly *Trigonia* ; the beautiful blue and green necklaces are of different species of the *Elenchus* and the *Margarita Tasmanica*. The curious rice shell necklaces are various species of *Truncatella* ; the tooth shell necklaces, *Marinula pellucida* ; the oat shell necklaces, species of *Columbella* ; and the rosary shell necklaces and bracelets are of the *Nerita atrata*. These shells vary in price from 5s. to 10s. per string, and the pendants range according to the quality and size. Large numbers are sold during the season.

CHAPTER XXI.

INTER-COMMUNICATION.

*Steamers—Railways—Roads and Bridges—Electric
Telegraphs—Post Offices, &c.*

223. Intending settlers must not imagine that in coming to Tasmania they are isolating themselves from the rest of the world. Tasmania lies right in the fair way between Australia and New Zealand, and there is frequent first-class steam communication between the island and all leading cities of the south. The fares charged are little more than for similar journeys in the old country.

STEAMERS.

224. The Tasmanian Steam Navigation Company has the leading traffic. One of their boats leaves Hobart for Mel-

bourne about every ten days, making the voyage round the east coast in about forty-eight hours. The fares are—saloon, £3 15s.; return ticket, available for six months, £6 10s. steerage, £2; return ticket, £3 10s. One of the same Company's boats leaves Hobart for Sydney every alternate Monday, the fares being—saloon, £5; return tickets, available for six months, £8; steerage, £3.

225. The magnificent boats of the Union Steamship Company, ranging from 1500 to 3000 tons, touch regularly at Hobart on their voyages to and from Melbourne and New Zealand ports. They leave Hobart every alternate Tuesday for New Zealand, or oftener if required; and once a fortnight they leave Hobart for Melbourne, conveying passengers and cargo. The accommodation is very superior, and the fares about the same as by the local boats.

226. The chief passenger traffic with Melbourne goes by way of Launceston. The passage from wharf to wharf is from 20 to 22 hours, and of that period at least six or seven hours are spent in smooth water. The Main Line Railway completes the journey between Hobart and Launceston. The T.S.N. Co.'s steamers leave Launceston and Melbourne almost every other day in the summer season, and are crowded with passengers. In winter there are generally two boats weekly each way. The fares are—saloon, with provisions, £2 5s.; return tickets, £4, available for six months; steerage, 20s., without provisions. The steamers are exceedingly comfortable and well found.

227. The T.S.N. Co. generally have one large steamer in the trade between Launceston and Sydney, the passage occupying from 48 to 50 hours. The fares are—saloon, £4; return ticket, available for six months, £7; Steerage, £2 10s. Since the opening of the overland railway between Melbourne and Sydney, many Tasmanian travellers prefer making the journey by land.

228. The Tasmanian coasting traffic employs several good steamers, and others are being procured to meet the increasing trade. The Launceston and North-West Coast Steam Navigation Co. have a large steamer, the Devon, making weekly trips, calling at George Town, Torquay, Formby, Leven, Emu Bay, and Circular Head. In fine weather this is a very pleasurable trip. Emu Bay is the port at which the tin from the Mount Bischoff mine is shipped. The fares are according to distance. Steamers trade regularly between Hobart and Launceston and the ports of the east coast communicating with the tin mines. There is also steam communication between Hobart and the south-west coast, calling at Southport, Recherche, Port Davey, King River, Macquarie Harbour, Trial Harbour, Granville Harbour, and

the Pieman River. The fares are moderate and the accommodation good.

229. The river trade is carried on by a regular fleet of small steamers. On the Derwent a fine paddle steamer, the *Monarch*, trades regularly between Hobart and New Norfolk, while excursion trips by other steamers are frequent. Several good screw boats conduct the trade between the capital city and ports in D'Entrecasteaux Channel and the River Huon. Steam ferry boats ply hourly between Hobart and Kangaroo Point, a pretty watering place on the eastern side of Sullivan's Cove; and steam launches and sailing and pulling boats are always at the call of travellers and excursionists, the charges being moderate.

230. The river trade of the Tamar is very extensive. There are a number of small screw steamers at present employed between Launceston, Beaconsfield, and George Town, calling at intermediate stations when required. On the River Mersey steamers run twice daily between Torquay and Latrobe. A powerful iron steam-dredge, the "*Agnew*," has been recently launched at Hobart for operations on the Mersey. The Launceston Marine Board have a powerful tug-boat, the "*Tamar*," available for special excursions when not engaged in the work of the port. There are one or two steam yachts available for pleasure seekers, and a number of watermen always plying for hire and ready to show visitors the beauties of the Cataract Gorge, or conduct them on a fishing excursion upon very moderate terms.

230A. The large ocean steamers of the Union Steamship Company, the Shaw, Savill, and Albion Line, the Anchor Line, and others trading between Great Britain and the Colonies of Australia and New Zealand, now make Hobart a regular port of call.

RAILWAYS.

231. The main artery of communication through the island is the Tasmanian Main Line Railway, which is the property of a British Company, and was built under a Government guarantee of 5 per cent. per annum upon a construction capital of £650,000. The guarantee was paid during construction, and continues for thirty years after the opening of the line for traffic. It connects Hobart with Launceston, is 133 miles long, and touches at about thirty intermediate stations *en route*. It is built on the 3ft. 6in. gauge, and runs daily three trains each way, one of them a passenger train, which performs the journey in six hours, including stoppages at fourteen intermediate stations.

232. This railway was opened in 1877, and the total cost of its construction and equipment to the close of 1881 was

estimated at £1,182,352. The traffic is very considerable, and has greatly increased from year to year. Local trains run almost hourly between Hobart and Brighton, a station $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hobart, and are found a great convenience. The rates of fare average about 3*d.* per mile first class. The fares between Hobart and Launceston are—single first class ticket, 30*s.*; return ditto, available for 11 days, 45*s.*; single second class, 20*s.*; return, 30*s.* (For full particulars see Appendix G.)

233. The Launceston and Western Railway, now in the hands of Government, was the first constructed in Tasmania. It connects the town of Launceston with the town of Deloraine, 45 miles to the westward. It was originally constructed by a Company on a local guarantee, but eventually fell into the hands of Government. It is a very substantial line, 5ft. 3in. gauge, equipped in a superior manner. There are thirteen intermediate stations in the leading centres of the agricultural country.

234. The cost of construction and equipment of this railway to the end of 1885, including the extension to River Mersey, amounted to £658,012. The net revenue for the same year was £66,424. The Main Line Company have the right of running over the Launceston and Western Line between Evandale Junction and Launceston. To suit the different gauges a third rail was laid down. The fares first-class are a fraction over 2*d.* per mile. (For details as to fares, &c. see Appendix G.)

235. The Government railways of Tasmania are all constructed on the 3ft. 6in. gauge. Those completed and opened for traffic are—1st, the line from Deloraine to the River Mersey on the north-west coast, passing through a fine mineral and agricultural country. Twenty miles of this railway commencing at Latrobe, were made by a company about sixteen years ago, but they failed to complete it, and the line and rolling stock, designed originally as a tramway, were purchased by Government for a sum of £6000. 2nd, the line from the Corners Station, on the Main Line Railway, to Fingal, constructed at a cost of £111,142, passing through a good agricultural country and connecting the coal fields of Mount Nicholas with the centres of population. This line has only been open a few months. 3rd, the Parattah and Oatlands Railway, connecting the township of Oatlands with the Main Line. Cost of construction, £10,249.

236. The railways under construction are—1st, the Derwent Valley Line, starting from near Bridgewater and passing *via* New Norfolk to Glenora, about 45 miles. Cost estimated at £140,000. 2nd, the line from Launceston to Scottsdale, estimated to cost about £300,000.

237. Other contemplated Government railways are a line

from North Bridgewater or Brighton Station to Apsley, to be called the Green Ponds Railway, estimated cost £113,000; a line from Bellerive to Sorell, to be called the Sorell Railway, estimated cost £58,700; a line from Chudleigh Road Station to Mole Creek, to be called the Chudleigh Railway, estimated cost £36,300; a line from Formby to Ulverstone, to be called the North-Western Railway, estimated cost £72,000. Surveys of new lines have been authorised as follows:—From Kimberley's Ford *via* Sheffield to Western Railway, on the North-West Coast; Ulverstone to Emu Bay; from Tunnack to Parattah Station or some convenient part of the Main Line Railway; Antill Ponds to Cressy and Longford; Lower Piper branch, Scottsdale Railway; Glenora to the Ouse; Scottsdale to Upper Ringarooma. The amount authorised for these surveys is £7500. The surveys are now being effected.

238. To the end of 1885 there were 257 miles of railway open for traffic; 185 miles in course of construction; 240 miles worked. The cost of construction had reached £2,009,712. The receipts for the year 1885 were £126,905, and the working expenses £111,167.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

239. The roads of Tasmania may be divided into three classes; viz.,—the main roads, made by the Government, and maintained at a fixed rate per mile per annum, ranging from £10 to £25; district roads, under the control of the Road Trusts, made and maintained by local rating supplemented by grants in aid; and the local roads and streets in the hands of the Municipalities. The bridges are included in the term roads.

240. The total length of main roads existing in the year 1885 was nearly 4805 miles, under the control of Main Road Boards appointed by Government. The expenditure in maintenance during the same year was £49,107.

241. The Road Trusts had under their control 4078 miles of district roads; their rates for the year ranged from 4*d.* to 1*s.* in the pound, and produced £16,454, and they obtained from the Treasury in aid of roads £11,569. It is difficult to ascertain the exact length of the local roads and streets in the hands of the Municipalities, or the expenditure upon them, but it would probably exceed 30,000.

242. Road-making and bridge-building are at present receiving a large amount of attention from Government and the people, and during every session of Parliament votes are authorised for continuing the construction of such works.

243. Where there are no railroads communication is maintained between centres of population by coach. Some of these

vehicles are commodious and comfortable, and the fares charged are moderate. Time tables and rates will be found in all the almanacs. (See Chap. XXXIV., par. 527.)

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

244. At the close of 1885 there were 2130 miles of telegraph belonging to Government open in Tasmania. There were 105 stations, communicating with every important centre of population, and extensions are always being made. The above does not include the telegraph lines on railways. The Tasmania and Victoria submarine telegraph is worked by the Eastern Extension, Australasian, and China Telegraph Co., Limited, upon a guarantee from the Tasmanian Government. It connects Tasmania with the colonies and Europe.

245. The number of paid messages transmitted between stations in Tasmania in 1885 was £172,569, and between Tasmania and other countries, 56,311. There were besides 45,586 messages on public service which were not paid for. The total revenue was £19,985; the total expenditure, including subsidy to the Cable Company, £19,317. The persons employed in the department numbered 207.

246. The Telephone system is now in full work in the Colony, and is being rapidly extended. The number of circuits open in 1885 was 332, with 146 miles of wire. The value of the annual rental was £2071, and the rents actually received, £1301.

THE POST OFFICE.

247. In 1885 there were in Tasmania 246 post offices and receiving houses, employing 422 officials. There are 2465 miles of post roads, and the mails travelled during the year 775,108 miles. 3,805,764 letters, 429,997 packets, and 3,560,367 newspapers were received and despatched. The total revenue amounted to £26,170, and the expenditure to £37,503.

248. The ship letters received during 1885 were 544,069; despatched, 475,853. Ship packets received, 113,355; despatched, 44,819. Ship newspapers received, 535,222; despatched, 375,615. Nearly 3,000,000 letters pass inland during the year, and over 2,600,000 newspapers. The post-card system was introduced in 1882, and in 1885 the number passed was 66,742. The charge is 1*d.* throughout the Colony. The postal rates within Tasmania are, for town letters, 1*d.* per half ounce; for inland letters, 2*d.* per half ounce. For the United Kingdom, *via* Plymouth, San Francisco, and Torres Straits the rates are 6*d.* per half ounce, and for the United

Kingdom, *viâ* Brindisi or Naples, 8*d.* per half ounce. In the city of Hobart there are three town deliveries daily, in Launceston there are four. In the chief towns pillar letter-boxes are erected in convenient places, and are much appreciated by the public.

CHAPTER XXII.

COST OF LIVING.

Hotel Charges—Boarding Houses—House Rents—Estimate for Family, &c.

249. The cost of living in Tasmania is moderate, and by good management families can live well and economically. The visitor on first landing would probably seek accommodation in a hotel or boarding-house, and of these he can find plenty according to his tastes and means. In the first-class hotels of Hobart and Launceston the accommodation is exceedingly good, the houses are well furnished, and capital tables are kept. In these hotels the charges are per tariff, at per day, or by special arrangement at per week, large reductions being made in the case of families. The tariff charges at first-class hotels are about 2*s.* 6*d.* for bed, breakfast, luncheon, or tea, and 3*s.* to 4*s.* for dinner (*table d'hôte*) with a grand menu. The daily charges are 10*s.* for board and residence. Private sitting rooms are charged at from 10*s.* to 15*s.* per day. These are generally well furnished with pianos and all the conveniences of civilised society. Where tourists are likely to remain some time they make arrangements with the host according to circumstances.

250. In second and third-class hotels arrangements may be made according to the season and the accommodation offered. Many of these hotels work upon a tariff of 1*s.* 6*d.* for everything all round; others charge at the rate of from two guineas to thirty shillings per week. Some hotels accept permanent boarders at about 25*s.* per week.

251. There are private boarding houses of all classes, charging visitors from about two guineas to a pound per week, according to accommodation and requirements. Permanent boarders pay from 20*s.* to 25*s.* per week.

252. House rent varies according to the position and quality of the dwelling. The landlord has to pay the property tax, which the tenant may deduct; and the tenant as a rule pays the municipal rates, which are chiefly for police protection and water supply. Cottages of from three to four rooms, built of wood, brick, or iron, and situated in good localities, bring from

8s. to 12s. per week; from four to six rooms, from 10s. to £1 per week. Good houses near town of from six to eight rooms, with every convenience, realise from £50 to £75 per annum; and houses of a still larger and superior class, with garden grounds attached, reach as high as £200 per annum. Very many of our cottages and medium-class houses have good gardens attached, and especially is this the case in the suburbs of Hobart and Launceston. In country districts rents are proportionately lower, but all depends upon locality and quality of the house.

253. To define the cost of living with accuracy is a difficult task, so very much depends upon the "style in which it's done." An estimate for a small family of the artisan class may be offered, which will be found tolerably correct. Of course necessaries only are included, but some of these might be varied occasionally for articles more luxurious without greatly increasing the cost.

254. Rough estimate of the weekly cost of living in Tasmania for a family consisting of a man, his wife, and two children, without servant (reckon three adults):—

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Rent and taxes for four-roomed cottage, say...	10	0
Meat, 20lbs. at 4 <i>d.</i>	6	8
Bread, 10 2lb. loaves, at 3 <i>d.</i>	2	6
Sugar, 3lbs. at 4 <i>d.</i>	1	0
Tea, ½lb. at 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	1	3
Coffee, ½lb. at 2 <i>s.</i>	1	0
Milk, 7 pints at 2½ <i>d.</i>	1	5½
Butter, 2lbs. at 1 <i>s.</i>	2	0
Eggs, 1 doz.	0	10
Potatoes, 14lbs.....	1	0
Vegetables, 14lbs.....	1	0
Rice or barley, 1lb.....	0	4
Salt, 1lb.	0	1½
Pepper, ½lb. at 1 <i>s.</i>	0	6
Soap, 3lbs. at 4 <i>d.</i>	1	0
Soda, 1lb.	0	2
Whiting, 1lb.	0	1½
Sundries	1	6
Fuel and light	3	0
Clothing, boots and shoes, &c.....	6	0
TOTAL	£2	1 5½

Or, say, two guineas per week.

255. The intending settler is recommended not to encumber himself with too many articles of furniture, as most things required for the homes of artisans can be bought very cheaply in the Colony. Bed and household linen, and useful articles

which can be packed in small compass may be brought. This advice does not apply to gentlemen of means who may possess valuable furniture which would only be sacrificed by sale. It is better to bring such to the Colony. All furniture of a superior class is very expensive in Tasmania, and as second-hand furniture which has been in use for six months before sailing is admitted duty free, there is an advantage in bringing it.

256. For the average retail prices of provisions and other articles the reader is referred to Appendix F.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WORK AND WAGES IN TASMANIA.

Our Industrial Pursuits and their Rewards.

(See Sec. 370 for Provisions of Masters and Servants Act.)

257. A Hand-book like the present would be incomplete without some particulars of the various industrial pursuits of the colonists, and the wages paid in return for honest labour. The following list will be found reliable:—

258. ARCHITECTS are, as a rule, paid on the English principle, either by special rate or by commission. There are not many in this profession in Tasmania, and all seem to be doing extremely well. They mostly combine the business of practical builders with their architectural pursuits. Building has been very active lately in the colony, and the remuneration of those in the trade has increased in corresponding ratio. The wages of all artizans engaged in the erection, completion, or furnishing of public or private buildings are higher than they have been for several years past.

259. ARTISTS.—There is not much scope for artists in this colony, excepting for practical or decorative artists engaged in trades. A few men are engaged in teaching, and get from 30s. to £2 2s. per quarter for two or three lessons a week of an hour's duration. We have no School of Arts or Design or Technical Museum in Tasmania, but an effort is at present being made to establish a small technic and art school in Hobart, and a number of models have been obtained for the purpose. Classes are also formed at certain seasons in connection with the Launceston Mechanics' Institute. A large Art Gallery is now being added to the Museum Buildings at Hobart.

260. BAKERS.—Those who supply us with the staff of life

are well paid in Tasmania, and the business is generally in the hands of small tradesmen. Foremen in first-class bakeries earn £2 10s. per week. First-class hands are also paid from £2 to £2 10s. per week. Second and third-class hands get from 25s. to 35s. per week, sometimes with board. First-class confectioners can obtain an advance upon these rates.

261. BARBERS.—There is very little employment for journeymen of this class in the colony, a few men who are established on their own account doing all the trade. These earn from £3 to £5 per week, and more in the busy seasons. Journeymen's wages are from £2 to £2 10s. per week. None of our hotels keep barbers.

262. BLACKSMITHS.—Good men have been in demand lately, many of our mining companies maintaining their own smithies. Ordinary bush hands earn from 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day of eight hours. Engine-smiths get from 10s. to 12s. per day of nine hours. At the mines blacksmiths get from 9s. to 11s. per day.

263. BARK TRADE.—A very large quantity of wattle bark is now annually shipped to England, and a considerable amount of labour is created in consequence. The stripping is paid for by quantity, the average rate being about 12s. per ton. The carting is also done by the ton, the rate being, where the distance does not exceed 30 miles, 25s. per ton. 12,286 tons were exported in 1885, valued at £83,580. This trade is of growing importance. The chief bark exported is that of the wattle. There are two species, the Black Wattle (*Acacia mollissima*), and the Silver Wattle (*A. dealbata*). The first yields the most valuable bark, and is common on dry and stony hills. The blackwood tree (*Acacia melanoxylon*) also yields a valuable bark, and that of the myrtle (*Fagus Cunninghamii*) has lately become of value for its tanning properties. The bark is usually ground and bagged before being shipped, but it has been frequently proposed to extract the tannin and export it in a semi-liquid form. This would doubtless lead to a great saving of freight, and give an impetus to the business of our cooperages, as large numbers of casks would be required.

264. BOILERMAKERS have been in demand recently, owing to the heavy machinery required for the mines. Their wages range from 9s. to 12s. per day of eight hours.

265. BRICKMAKERS can obtain from 12s. to 14s. per 1000 green on the hack. Most of the bricks used in the cities are now made by machinery.

266. BRICKLAYERS are in demand, and obtain from 7s. to 12s. per day of eight hours.

267. BUTCHERS.—Slaughtermen receive from 35s. to 40s. per week; shopmen average from 30s. to 35s. per week. Boy

outriders receive from 10s. to 14s. per week, with board and lodging. The average wages of ordinary hands, town and country, range from 4s. to 7s. 6d. per day.

268. BOOKBINDERS.—Good journeymen obtain from 50s. to £4 per week. The trade is to some extent in the hands of men working on their own account, who can earn from £3 to £5 per week.

269. BOOTMAKERS.—Good hands can earn from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per day. First-class hands, finishers, and foremen from £2 10s. to £3 weekly. Many apprentices are employed. Tasmanian-made boots and shoes have a high name in the colonies, especially those made from kangaroo skins.

270. BRASSFOUNDERS.—From £2 10s. to £3 per week.

271. BOOK-KEEPERS receive various salaries according to ability and the class of business in which they are employed. Salaries range from £100 to £300 per annum.

272. CARPENTERS.—There is generally abundant employment for carpenters. Foremen earn from £3 10s. to £5 per week. House and general carpenters average about 6s. to 12s. 6d. per day of eight hours. Bush carpenters, 8s. 6d. per day. Ship carpenters earn from 10s. to 12s. per day of eight hours. At the mines carpenters earn from 10s. to 13s. per day.

273. CABINET-MAKERS are generally employed by piece-work, but when engaged by time the following are about the rates of wages per day of eight hours :—First-class workmen, 9s. to 11s. ; second ditto, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. ; upholsterers, 8s. to 10s. ; makers of deal tables, meat safes, &c., 7s. 6d. to 9s. Good hands are all fully employed. Much of the commoner class of work is now done by Chinese, who crowd the auction rooms with goods made in deal, stained to imitate cedar.

274. CARRIAGE TRADE.—This trade has been somewhat depressed of late. Men work nine hours, and the rates are as follows :—Body-makers, 8s. to 10s. per day ; wheelwrights, 9s. to 10s. per day ; smiths, 9s. to 12s. per day ; vicemen, 7s. 6d. to 8s. per day ; painters, 9s. to 12s. per day ; trimmers, 9s. to 12s. per day. Apprentices get from 5s. per week at the start to 20s. and 25s. per week at the finish of their five years' indentures.

275. CARTERS.—A man with his own horse and dray can get constant work at from £2 10s. to £4 per week. Where the employer furnishes the team the wages are from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per diem.

276. CARMEN are not a well paid class in Tasmania, owing to the circumstance that boys over 16 years of age are eligible. The annual licence is 20s. for the cab or car, and 10s. for the driver. An ordinary driver can earn from 10s. to 15s. per

week with board and lodging. Men who find themselves get from £1 to £1 15s. per week.

277. CARVERS have recently found good employment here at remunerative wages, owing to the increase of ornamental building. They are usually paid by the piece, and can earn from £3 to £4 per week.

278. CARRIERS.—This trade has grown into considerable importance lately, owing to the amount of traffic in the various mining districts. Owners of teams are doing exceedingly well. Their men work ten hours a day, and are paid at the rate of from £2 5s. to £3 a week.

279. CAULKERS.—The few employed here find ample work at from 10s. to 12s. per day of nine hours.

280. CLERKS.—This profession includes a great diversity of talent and compensation, from 10s. per week upwards. A fair average salary is about £2 10s. per week. Clerks are not recommended to come unless to a special engagement.

281. COOPERS find plenty of employment. Work is chiefly done by the piece. On wages the rates are from 8s. to 10s. per day of eight hours.

282. COPPERSMITHS.—This work is generally done in our ironmongery establishments by general hands. Wages may be stated at from 8s. to 12s. per day.

283. COOKS.—The fact that "Providence sends the food, the devil the cooks," is well exemplified in Tasmania, and a good cook can get first-class wages. Domestic cooks are paid from 8s. to 25s. per week with board and lodging. Hotel cooks get as high as £3 per week.

284. DRAPERS.—Good counter hands get from £3 10s. to £4 per week; medium, from £2 to £2 10s. per week. Porters, 33s. per week.

285. DRESSMAKERS AND MILLINERS.—In shops many of the hands are paid by piece-work, and a good many apprentices are employed. First-class hands average from £2 to £3 per week. Ordinary hands average from 10s. to 20s. per week. At the clothing factories machine girls working eight hours a day average from 15s. to 20s. per week. Girls employed at hand-work average from 5s. to 20s. per week; men and finishers from 30s. to £3 per week.

286. DECORATIVE PAINTERS AND WRITERS are mostly paid by the piece, and according to the character of the work. Good men can earn from £3 to £5 per week.

287. DRIVERS.—See Carmen, Section 276.

288. ENGINEERS are generally a well paid class. In our foundries and workshops they receive from 8s. to 16s. per day of eight hours. At the mines the wages paid are from 10s. to 14s. per day, but this is only for first-class men. Fitters at the mines earn from 10s. to 11s. per day.

289. **ENGINEDRIVERS** receive from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per day of nine hours. On our mineral fields working mining engines in eight hour shifts, enginedrivers get from 9*s.* to 11*s.* per shift.

290. **FARM SERVANTS**.—The wages of general farm servants range from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 18*s.* per week, and their keep, according to locality. Ploughmen, 10*s.* to 18*s.* per week and their keep. They work eight hours per day.

291. **FARM OVERSEERS** receive from £1 to £1 10*s.* per week, with house and rations.

292. **FARM LABOURERS**, ordinary, from 8*s.* to 15*s.* per week, and rations.

293. **FOUNDRYMEN** are paid from 9*s.* to 12*s.* per day, working nine hours.

294. **FARRIERS**.—Fireman, per day of nine hours, 8*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.*; floormen, from £2 2*s.* to £2 10*s.* per week. Inferior hands, 30*s.* to 36*s.*

295. **FEMALE DOMESTICS**, per week, with board and lodging. General servants, 6*s.* to 12*s.*; cooks, 10*s.* to 20*s.*; housemaids, 8*s.* to 12*s.*; kitchen-maids, 8*s.* to 10*s.*; housekeepers, 14*s.* to 20*s.*; laundress, 10*s.* to 16*s.*; nursemaids, 5*s.* to 10*s.*; nurse girls, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.*; charwomen, 2*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per diem. There is a scarcity of good domestic servants.

296. **FRAME-MAKERS**.—There is no adequate employment for picture-frame makers. Such work is generally done by cabinet-makers, the mouldings being imported from England or Germany. A few of our photographers undertake the heavier classes of gilt framing, and are paid by the job.

297. **GASFITTERS**.—The work is almost entirely in the hands of the Gas Companies, who pay from £2 to £3 per week. Employed by the day these men receive from 9*s.* to 10*s.*

298. **GALVANISED IRON AND ZINC WORKERS**.—This work is almost entirely in the hands of the ironmongers. The men receive from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day. Boys from 8*s.* to 20*s.* per week.

299. **GARDENERS** are paid varying salaries, from £25 to £45 per annum, with board and lodging. When employed by the day they get from 6*s.* to 8*s.* Very little piece-work is done. Some gardeners are paid by a share of the produce of the garden.

300. **GILDERS**.—A good deal of gilding and plating has lately been done in Tasmania in connection with the jewelry business. Wages from £2 10*s.* to £3 per week.

301. **GLAZIERS** receive from 8*s.* to 9*s.* per day of nine hours.

302. **HARNESS-MAKERS** work in connection with the general saddlery trade. Wages from 30*s.* to £2 per week. Good general hands wanted. (See Section 335.)

303. **HAWKERS OR PEDLARS** pay a licence of 20s. per annum. Licences can be obtained at the offices of the Superintendents of Police.

304. **HAIRDRESSERS**.—See Section 261.

305. **HATTERS**.—In this trade journeymen receive from £2 10s. to £3 10s. per week.

306. **HOSTLERS** receive from 20s. to 35s. per week without board. With board and lodging the wages are from 15s. to 25s. per week.

307. **HOP-PICKERS**.—The wages paid to hop-pickers range from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per bushel. One of the largest growers in the New Norfolk district published the following particulars as to the earnings of the pickers:—"A woman and girl in five weeks earned £11 16s. 6*d.*; a boy of 16 earned £5 0s. 6*d.*; a man and three children, £17 12s.; a woman and two girls, £8 9s.; a man and boy, £8 3s.; a woman and five children, £22 10s.; a woman and two small girls, £12 9s.; one man, £6 3s.; one girl of 17, £5 14s.; an old man, £4 9s.; another old man, £5 2s. On 212 accounts we paid a total of £1118 15s. 6*d.*, and of this no less than £823 17s. 6*d.* was paid in cash on settling day for picking only."

308. **IRONWORKERS** per day of nine hours, get from 9s. to 13s., and for good workmen in special departments as high as 15s. Labourers from 6s. to 9s. (See section 288.)

309. **IRON TRADE**.—General smiths, 6s. to 12s. per day; fitters, 7s. to 15s. per day; wheelwrights, 7s. to 10s. per day; moulders (first class), 9s. to 12s. per day; engine-drivers, 8s. to 12s. per day; sawyers, 7s. to 8s. per day; carpenters, 9s. to 11s. per day; turners, 8s. to 10s. per day; foundry labourers, 6s. to 8s. per day; furnace men, 8s. to 9s. per day; iron turners, 8s. to 12s. 6*d.* per day; strikers, 6s. 6*d.* to 9s. per day.

310. **JEWELLERS**.—Wages from £2 10s. to £3 15s. per week for good hands. A good deal of the work is done by apprentices.

311. **JOINERS**.—(See section 272.)

312. **LABOURERS** (ordinary).—The wages range from 5s. to 10s. per day, according to the work. At the mines they are receiving from 5s. to 7s. 6*d.* Particular kinds of labour are paid for at higher rates.

313. **LITHOGRAPHERS**.—This trade has advanced greatly within the past three years. Journeymen are paid from £2 10s. to £3 per week. Pressmen about the same. Artists usually by the piece.

314. **LOCKSMITHS AND BELLHANGERS** receive from 9s. to 12s. per day. The trade is small, and in the hands of a few men working on their own account.

315. MASONS are variously paid according to skill and the nature of the work. Wages range from 7*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* per day of eight hours.

316. MATTRESS-MAKERS.—This trade comes under the head of upholstery. The journeymen engaged are paid from 8*s.* to 10*s.* per day, but much of the work is done on piece.

317. MILLERS.—From 50*s.* to 60*s.* per week.

318. MINERS earn on an average about 50*s.* a week. They are engaged by the shift of eight hours, the pay being about 8*s.* 4*d.* per shift. They can leave their employ on a shift's notice. Coal-miners on piece receive 4*s.* per ton.

319. MACHINISTS are paid from 9*s.* to 10*s.* per day. Girls working machines in private families receive 2*s.* 6*d.* per day and their keep.

320. MOWERS AND REAPERS.—Much of our agricultural land is now being harvested by machinery. Men following a machine and binding get from 6*s.* to 7*s.* per day and rations. Wire and string binders (machines) are coming into much use. Hand-mowing at per acre varies much according to locality; the average is about from 5*s.* to 12*s.* per acre. Reaping in like manner varies in price; average, from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per acre.

321. OPERATIVES OR MILL HANDS.—There is an increasing demand for men of this class. Wages are as under:—Sorters, 32*s.* to 35*s.* per week; carders, 50*s.* to 55*s.* per week; card cleaners, 25*s.* per week; spinners, 50*s.* per week; power loom weavers, 25*s.* per week; finishers, 55*s.* per week; women, 16*s.* to 18*s.* per week.

322. ORE-DRESSERS.—Foremen in this department receive 13*s.* 4*d.* per day; ordinary hands from 8*s.* 4*d.* to 3*s.* 4*d.* per day.

323. PATTERN-MAKERS are paid from 8*s.* to 11*s.* per day of nine hours, and good hands can always find work.

324. PAINTERS are paid mostly by the piece. Wages range from 7*s.* to 12*s.* per day of from eight to nine hours.

325. PAPER-HANGERS are paid at about the same rate as painters.

326. PASTRYCOOKS receive from £2 10*s.* to £3 per week without board.

327. PHOTOGRAPHERS.—This business is generally conducted by the operator, and depends entirely upon the trade going. A good man on a good stand can earn from £5 per week upwards. Retouchers and finishers are very little employed, this work being usually done by the artist. Painters on photography are also little employed.

328. PIANO-TUNERS get 7*s.* 6*d.* per visit, and will engage to keep an instrument in tune for 40*s.* per annum.

329. PLASTERERS rank with masons, and get about the same pay and plenty of profitable work.

330. PLUMBERS find plenty of employment, and are paid about 8s. 4d. to 11s. per day of eight hours. Most work of this description is done by the piece.

331. PLOUGHMEN are sometimes paid by the acre, but generally receive from 12s. to 15s. per week with rations. In some districts special men receive as high as £1 per week where two teams are employed and work carried on until dark. The ordinary day is eight hours.

332. POLICEMEN in the corporate towns receive from 5s. to 6s. 6d. per day. Sergeants, 7s. 3d. per day. All uniforms found. A small deduction is made and placed to the credit of a superannuation and reward fund subsidised by the corporation. In the country municipalities the wages vary from 5s. to 7s. 3d. per day, uniform found. In the Government or Territorial Police the wages are about the same, and the men have to find their own uniform; they are mostly allowed quarters.

333. PRINTERS.—Good compositors are paid 40s. to 50s. per week for eight hours a day. Overtime is paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour. On piece-work men are paid 11d. per 1000 ens. Pressmen are paid from 35s. to £2 10s. per week.

334. REAPERS.—Hand-reapers average from 7s. 6d. to 15s. per acre according to crops. Reaping by machine is paid for at per acre, according to agreement and the number of horses employed.

335. SADDLERS.—Most of the work in this trade is day work, and with few exceptions general hands only are employed, the business in most districts not being good enough for "specials." The rates are—first-class harness-makers, 7s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per day of nine hours; second-class or jobbing, 5s. 6d. to 7s. per day; first-class saddle hands, £2 10s. to £3 5s. per week. (See section 302.)

336. SAILORS.—Able seamen receive on the intercolonial steamers £6 per month; on sailing vessels the pay is for A.B.'s., £4 10s. to £5 per month; O.S., £1 10s. to £3 10s. per month; foreign trade, £5 to £6 per month.

337. SAILMAKERS are paid from 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour, working eight hours per diem.

338. SAWYERS.—Logs at the pit, from 6s. to 12s. per 100. Wages, 1s. to 1s. 2d. per hour, eight hours a day.

339. SERVANTS.—(See section 295.)

340. SLUICERS.—Good sluicers at the tin mines get from 8s. 4d. to 9s. 2d. per day of eight hours.

341. SHOEMAKERS.—(See section 269.)

342. SHEARERS receive from 12s. to 20s. per 100 sheep, with rations.

343. SHEPHERDS.—£25 to £50 per annum, with rations. The average wages paid in 1885 amounted to £33 18s. 6d.

344. SMELTERS (TIN) receive from £4 10s. to £5 per week, working twelve-hour shifts. Smelters' assistants are paid from 9s to 10s. per day of twelve hours, and labourers from 6s. to 6s. 6d. per day.

345. STATION HANDS.—Drovers, 9s. to 10s. per day and find themselves; married couples, £45 to £52 per annum; bullock drivers, 20s. to 25s. per week; cooks, £20 to £30 a year—20s. to 25s. per week during shearing: all with rations.

346. STOREMEN receive from 30s. to 60s. per week.

347. STONE-BREAKERS, when employed, receive from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per cubic yard. Stone-breaking machines are mostly used. The cost is about 3s. per cubic yard at the machine. Overseers on machines get 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per day.

348. TAILORS generally work by the piece according to time tariff, which varies in some cases with the quality of material and work required. Their pay is about 1s. per hour.

349. TEACHERS.—The average annual income of teachers in our public schools ranges from £20 to £130 per annum, although in special cases it reaches as high as £420 per annum. In private schools the charges are from £1 1s. per quarter to £3 3s. per quarter for each pupil. In infant schools the average charge is about 1s. per week for each pupil. The income of teachers of course depends on the attendance at the schools. Our public school system has, however, tended greatly to decrease the number of private educational establishments.

350. TANNERS AND CURRIERS.—Tanners receive from 5s. to 9s. per day of nine hours. The hands are mostly "general," and a good deal of work is done on piece. Curriers can average from £2 to £3 per week.

351. TINSMITHS OR TINPLATE-WORKERS.—This trade is mostly in the hands of the ironmongers. Good men average from 7s. to 9s. per day. In Hobart there is a large trade in connection with the jam and other industries.

352. TURNERS are usually paid by the job. Good men can average from £3 to £3 10s. per week.

353. UPHOLSTERERS receive 9s. per day of nine hours.

354. WHEELWRIGHTS.—(See Secs. 274 and 309.)

355. WAITERS.—The wages of this class vary considerably according to the standing of the establishments where they are employed. Hotel waiters range from 10s. to 30s. per week with board.

356. WATCHMAKERS rank with jewellers. (See Sec. 310.) They work eight to nine hours a day, and receive from £2 15s. to £4 per week.

The foregoing list includes nearly all the leading trades and occupations; any which do not appear may be taken to resemble some of those given so closely that the rate of wages may be safely inferred. Of course all are more or less liable to fluctuations, but the list will be found accurate as wages stand at the present time.

CHAPTER XXIV.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

357. In Tasmania we have all the great machinery of life, working very much upon the same principle as in Great Britain. Our constitution, government, and laws are all founded upon the British model, and excepting some slight variations in detail the settler will find the same powers and authorities ready to protect his life and property, and to maintain his rights, as exist in England. They may be upon a miniature scale, but are none the less effective.

358. The Supreme Court of Tasmania was established by Royal Charter, October 13th, 1823. It is presided over by a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges, and has civil, criminal, equity, ecclesiastical, matrimonial causes, and bankruptcy jurisdiction. It holds four "terms" annually, three of nineteen and one of eleven days, always at Hobart. Sittings for the trial of civil issues are held both at Hobart and Launceston four times yearly. Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery are held at Hobart and Launceston immediately after the civil sittings. Under the Small Debts Act the Supreme Court holds jurisdiction in cases of debt over £10 and not exceeding £100 at Hobart, and at Launceston for amounts exceeding £50 and not exceeding £100. There are seven or eight sittings annually at Hobart and Launceston in that jurisdiction. Sittings in bankruptcy are also held in Hobart and Launceston when necessary.

359. The Supreme Court has its Commissioners for various purposes all over the Australian and New Zealand colonies, appointed under the Act 5th William IV., No. 16.

360. There is a Vice-Admiralty Court, established under 26 and 27 Vict., cap. 24 and 30, and 31 Vict., cap. 45. The Governor *ex officio* occupies the position of Vice-Admiral, and the Chief Justice is Judge and Commissary, the Registrar of the Supreme Court Acting Marshal.

361. Courts of Requests for the recovery of small debts are established in every important town in the island, and have jurisdiction up to £50, but where the amount exceeds £10 the action must be tried by a jury, unless the parties consent to

take the decision of the Court. These Courts are presided over by Commissioners, but where there is no such officer the Courts of General Sessions of the Peace are appointed Courts for the like purpose.

362. Juries are regulated much the same as in England. Every man between 21 and 60 (unless exempt) is liable to serve as a common juror in criminal cases and as a special juror in civil cases, under the following qualifications:— Having an annual income from real or personal (or real and personal) estate, £50; or clear real or personal (or real and personal) estate, £500; or house in Hobart or Launceston, £50, in any other part of the Colony, £30; or municipal rate, £50; or road assessment, £30; or occupier of land, £80; or salary, £150. Penalty for non-attendance, a fine not exceeding £20.

363. Compensation to special jurors in Supreme Court, if residing within three miles of the Court, per diem, 5s.; if residing more than three miles, per diem, 10s.; and for every mile of distance between residence and Court, if exceeding three miles, 1s., *i.e.*, 6d. each way. Compensation to common jurors in criminal cases, if residing above five miles from the place of the trial, for each day's attendance on the Court, 5s.; if above ten miles, 6d. per mile each way in addition.

364. Witnesses in criminal cases are allowed expenses and compensation according to a scale approved by the Judges, but payment must be applied for immediately after the trial, or before the rising of the Court on the same day.

365. In connection with the Supreme Court there is a Curator of Intestate Estates and a Commissioner of Escheated Estates. There is a Board of Examiners for the admission of barristers and attorneys, and half a dozen notaries public, who do all the work in that line. Of course there is a Sheriff with a proper staff, and there are two principal gaols, one at Hobart and one at Launceston.

366. There are about 160 lawyers on the rolls of the Supreme Court of Tasmania, the oldest of whom was admitted as far back as 28th September, 1831. They are all barristers, attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, the profession not being divided into branches as in England. Of the number above mentioned about 60 are absent from the Colony, and a number are not in practice. There are seven certificated conveyancers. Lawyers when before the Supreme Court wear the wig and gown as in England.

367. The Commission of the Peace numbers about 450 magistrates, and was issued by His Excellency Sir Geo. C. Strahan, R.A., K.C.M.G., on 5th February, 1883. There are about 68 coroners, who hold office during the pleasure of the

Governor. They receive £1 for every inquest and £1 per day for every day after the first, in addition to travelling expenses.

368. Courts of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, exercising all the powers and authorities incidental to Courts of the same kind in England, except criminal, are held regularly in all the leading towns of the Island.

369. Courts of petty sessions are held daily when necessary in most of the leading towns for the disposal of cases falling within the summary jurisdiction of the magistrates. The presiding magistrates are generally paid officers, assisted in cases requiring it by the honorary justices.

370. The relations of master and servant are strictly defined and regulated by a special act of Parliament, 19 Vict., No. 28, recently amended by 46 Vict., No. 18. Under these Acts labourers, servants, and apprentices of all kinds are protected in their respective employments, and enabled, by simple complaint before the justices of the peace, to proceed against their masters for the recovery of wages or for ill treatment of any kind, and pecuniary penalties are provided, with the alternative of imprisonment. On the other hand the law requires servants to fulfil any engagements they may have entered into, and provides penalties against those who fail so to do, or who are guilty of offences or misconduct of any kind while in their masters' service. Engagements made or entered into in the United Kingdom or elsewhere out of the colony, by which any servant above the age of fourteen years has been or shall be engaged by or on behalf of any master for the service of such master in the colony are held as valid and effectual as if made in the colony; no stamp is required, and the production of the agreement, with reasonable proof of identity, is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of such deed or agreement. Masters who have contributed towards the passage money of their servants to the colony are entitled, unless otherwise agreed, to deduct the amount so paid from the wages accruing at any one time by instalments not to exceed one-half of the wages so due; and engagements are made to continue until the liquidation of all moneys advanced or paid for or on account of the servant. There are also special provisions for the protection of female servants. Persons desirous of making engagements in England or elsewhere should acquaint themselves with the provisions of the law, which will be explained to them by the Agent-General.

371. The granting of public-house and packet licences and transfers of same is in the hands of special licensing benches appointed by and from among the magistrates. An annual licensing meeting is held by the justices on 1st December in all police districts and municipalities. Quarterly meetings are

also held. An appeal from the decision of the licensing bench can be made to the Court of General Sessions.

372. The total number of licensed houses in Tasmania is about 400; of these 112 are in the city of Hobart and 10 in the suburbs, 67 in Launceston and surrounding country, known as the district of Selby, and the remainder scattered over the colony. The ordinary licence fee is £25, and this is paid by about 370 houses. In bush districts where inns are required, and the distance is five miles from any other house, the magistrates have a discretionary power to reduce the licence fee.

373. Connected with the administration of justice may be mentioned the gaols, of which there are three; one for males and one for females at Hobart, and one for both sexes at Launceston. These are capable of containing 441 prisoners, but at the end of 1885 held only 216, the greatest number confined at any time during the year having been 243. The gross expenditure on the gaols amounted to £9020, of which sum the labour of the inmates contributed £2005, leaving the net expenditure £7015. The average cost of the prisoners per head was £39 19s. 6d.

CHAPTER XXV.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Medical Board of Examiners—Vaccination—Hospitals, &c.

374. To many would-be settlers the question of medical attendance in the new land to which they contemplate going is of vital importance. Those who think of Tasmania need be under no apprehension on this score. We are well supplied with medical men of the highest attainments, and our hospitals and institutions for the treatment of disease are second to none in Europe.

375. The "faculty" in Tasmania are subject to a Court of Medical Examiners consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor. This Court meets as required for the examination of diplomas, and the examination and admission of medical men.

376. There are ninety-three doctors at present on the roll, of whom five are absent from the colony. Fifty-two chemists are licensed to dispense medicines in Tasmania. We have also a Government Analyst, who makes assays and analyses on a fixed scale of charges. Under an Act passed in the year 1884,

dentists have also to pass an examination before a Board before being permitted to practice. There are sixteen registered dentists now on the roll.

377. Vaccination is enforced in Tasmania. Public vaccinators are appointed, and any one allowing a child to remain unvaccinated for a period of six months after birth is liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. Refusing to allow a medical practitioner to take lymph from a child he has once vaccinated entails a penalty of 20s.

378. The hospitals of Tasmania are charitable institutions maintained by the Crown, but persons who are in a position to do so have to pay a fixed scale of charges. The hospitals of Hobart and Launceston are managed by Boards appointed by the Governor. Both in and out-door patients are treated.

379. At the Hobart hospital there is a staff of honorary medical officers who have charge of the wards. There is a house surgeon, assistant house surgeon, secretary, steward, and storekeeper, lady superintendent, and a collector. The number of in-door patients treated in 1885 was 959, the average number of patients being 77. The out-door patients numbered 1829. The expenditure amounted to £6999.

380. At Launceston the hospital is managed by a surgeon-superintendent working under the Board, and there are honorary consulting surgeons. There is a house steward, apothecary, and collecting officer. The institution contains 92 beds. 918 in-door patients were treated in 1885, and 512 out-patients. The cost amounted to £5314.

381. The Hospital for the Insane at New Norfolk, on the River Derwent, is one of the most complete establishments of its kind in the southern hemisphere. It is managed by ten commissioners appointed by the Governor-in-Council. The staff consists of a superintendent and medical officer, and medical assistant, clerk and storekeeper, with matron, keepers, &c. The number of patients treated in 1885 was 360, the average number of inmates being 279. The cost of the establishment for the year was £11,621, of which sum £2315 was derived from self-supporting patients, and from the produce of a farm attached to the institution. The cost per head on the gross expenditure for the year was £41 13s.

382. Another hospital is at the Cascades, near Hobart, where the insane prisoners removed from the old convict establishment at Port Arthur are kept. The inmates are all males, and originally numbered 80. The average daily number treated during 1885 was 63, and the expenditure £2276, of which sum the Imperial Government contributed a proportion. The hospital is governed by a commission, and is in charge of a surgeon-superintendent.

383. A Contagious Diseases Act is in force in Tasmania. There is an hospital at the Cascades capable of making up thirty beds. Only 16 patients were treated during 1885, at an average cost per case of about £15.

384. Among kindred charitable institutions may be mentioned the Invalid Depôts at Hobart and Launceston. The first is at the old Queen's Asylum, New Town, which is under a superintendent with a full staff of attendants and nurses. The average number of inmates in 1885 was 609, and the expenditure was £8475. This is one of the most cheaply managed institutions in the colonies, the average cost being only £13 18s. 3d. per head per annum, or 9d. per day. The Launceston Invalid Depôt had an average of 150 inmates during 1885, and the cost was £2294, or about £14 19s. per head per annum.

CHAPTER XXVI.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—EDUCATION AND ITS COST.

385. Colonial populations are, as a rule, drawn from many countries and sects, the representatives of each bringing with them their own particular form of religious worship. Tasmania has been no exception, and nearly every form of religious organisation known to Great Britain finds its votaries or followers here, with their churches, chapels, and tabernacles, where they meet and worship after their several fashions. The settler need be under no apprehension on this score. He will be sure to find a welcome from the representatives of the church of his fathers, or at all events from some organisation so nearly akin that he will find no conscientious difficulty in allying himself with it.

386. There is no established religion in Tasmania, all state aid having been withdrawn from the churches many years ago by a process of commutation. It is somewhat difficult to obtain accurate statistics of our religious condition. No account was taken of it in the census of 3rd April, 1881, and the latest reliable returns are those of the census of 1870. The following figures are therefore only approximate. The estimated number of clergymen in 1886 was 162. The estimate of the number of persons belonging to the different denominations on the total population was as under:—Church of England, 73,284; Church of Rome, 30,516; Church of Scotland, 9170; Free Church of Scotland, 3334; Independents, 5434; Baptists, 1290; Wesleyan Methodists, 9920; Society of Friends, 110; Jews, 316; other sects, 3828. Total population, 137,211.

387. About thirteen different religious bodies are represented here. The Church of England, Presbyterian Church, Free Church of Scotland, Wesleyan, Congregational, Baptist, United Methodist, Free Church, Primitive Methodist, Christian Mission, Exclusive Brethren, Society of Friends, Roman Catholics, and Jews. There are also undenominational places of worship, such as the Mariners' Church, &c.

388. The total number of churches, chapels, and preaching-places in the colony is about 400, and these increase as population extends itself. Every new mineral discovery which leads to the establishment of a village or township, and every new agricultural settlement, creates an opening for religious expansion, of which our church authorities are not slow to avail themselves. A number of very handsome wooden edifices devoted to the purposes of religion have been erected within the last few years.

389. The buildings belonging to most of the denominations are usually of a very substantial, and, according to our English ideas of architecture, also of a very elegant or neat description, according to the funds expended upon their erection. The cathedral at Hobart is a large stone edifice, capable of seating over a thousand persons, and is one of the handsomest buildings in the island. In Launceston, perhaps the most pretentious church establishment is St. John's, a good sized, plain looking building, most favourably situated, facing the principal square of the town. The Roman Catholic body possesses several very creditable churches, prominent among which is St. Mary's Cathedral, Hobart, with the adjoining school buildings. The Scotch Church, Wesleyans, and other sects in all parts of the colony have creditable church buildings.

390. There are two bishops in Tasmania—Anglican and Roman Catholic. The various other denominations are under the system of government peculiar to each, and have their synods, presbyteries, and conferences as in Great Britain.

391. The clergymen of Tasmania are, as a body, similar to those of the other colonies. Many belonging to the Church of England, as well as to other sects, have received their education and ordination in England, while there are others who have been ordained in the colonies, without having had the advantage of any university training whatever. Generally speaking, the clergymen of all denominations receive stipends equal to those bestowed in other parts of the world. They vary from about £150 to £300 per annum, and in some cases reach as high as £400 or £500. In the Church of England many gentlemen have been enrolled on the Bishop's invitation as lay readers, and render assistance to the clergy in their several cures or officiate in their absence.

392. The Church of England is estimated to have about 130 places of worship, capable of seating from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. The Sunday-schools are exceedingly well attended.

393. The Roman Catholic body has about 60 places of worship, and an estimated number of 15,000 attendants. They have over 80 Sunday-schools, with nearly 300 teachers and about 5000 scholars.

394. The Presbyterian Church has about 30 places of worship, with well attended Sunday-schools in the leading centres of population.

395. The Wesleyans have about 90 chapels, and perhaps as many preaching-places. Their attendants number about 8000, of whom probably over 2000 are church members. There are about 25 ministers, and a large staff of local preachers attached to the body. There are about 80 Sabbath-schools, with nearly 550 teachers and 5000 scholars.

396. The Congregationalists have about 60 chapels and preaching-places, and about 4500 attendants; about 40 Sabbath-schools, 300 teachers, and nearly 3000 scholars.

397. The Primitive Methodists have 17 chapels, and an average attendance of about 1500. They have nine Sunday-schools, with about 50 teachers, and say 500 scholars.

398. The total number of Sunday-schools in Tasmania may be estimated at 130, with about 1000 teachers, male and female, and from 14,000 to 16,000 scholars on the rolls.

399. An important institution connected with the Church of England is Christ's College, established to promote general education and for the special training of divinity students. The Bishop of Tasmania is visitor, and the college is governed by a council. Entrance examinations are held in March and September each year.

400. There are numerous missionary and other societies in connection with the churches of Tasmania, all doing active and good work, and the settler who feels inclined to assist our onward progress in this direction will find abundant opportunities.

401. The Presentation Order of Nuns have convents at Hobart and Launceston where they conduct first-class boarding schools for young ladies, also day schools. They further maintain a poor children's clothing society. There is a convent of the Sisters of Charity, who visit and attend the sick and instruct children, and a lay sisterhood of Mary Help of Christians, working under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity.

EDUCATION.

402. Happily for the future of Tasmania education has ever

been one of the subjects held in prime estimation by her legislators, and the system in existence is highly approved throughout the colonies; in fact many of the sons of wealthy Australians are sent here to be educated. Education is compulsory from 7 to 13 years of age, but exemption from attendance is allowed in the case of children of 11 years of age who have been educated up to the required standard. Children of school age, not coming under the exemption clauses, are required to attend school at least three days in each week. The rate of school fees, their remission in certain cases, and their apportionment among the teachers, are to be determined by regulation, and provision is made for the issue of free passes on the Government railways to school-children.

403. By the Education Act, 49 Vict. No. 15, all property formerly vested in the Board of Education is transferred to the Minister controlling the department, and his successors. Provision is made for the establishment and maintenance of State schools, including ordinary schools, provisional, half-time, and night schools, and the Minister may also establish model schools, in which provision shall be made for the training of teachers. The system of instruction is, as heretofore, non-sectarian; but clergymen, or other religious teachers, are authorised to give religious instruction at the State schools to children of their own persuasion.

404. The Governor-in-Council may authorise the erection and repair of school-houses. He may make rules for regulating the terms on which schools may be used for other than school purposes; the system of instruction, including the determination of the compulsory standard, the inspection of schools, the examination and classification of teachers, and their salaries, and generally for carrying the Act into effect.

405. School Districts are proclaimed, each under the jurisdiction of a Board of Advice, consisting of not more than seven members. The Board of Advice is to exercise general supervision over the schools in its district, and to report half-yearly to the Minister on their condition. The Board is empowered to spend upon the care or improvement of schools such a sum as may be allotted for the purpose by the Minister, to appoint special visitors, to suspend teachers or close schools in cases of emergency, and to extend the compulsory distance beyond the radius of two miles. It is also to enforce the compulsory clauses.

406. Twelve exhibitions are annually awarded of the value of £16 13s. 4d. each—six to boys and six to girls—tenable for four years from 1st July. Candidates must be between ten and twelve years of age, and must have attended one of the State schools for at least twelve months prior to 1st June.

407. The Council has charge of the higher branches, and holds examinations in imitation of the Oxford and Cambridge annual local examinations, conferring scholarships and the degree of Associate of Arts. In England this degree is recognised by the Universities. Tasmanian law students who have the A.A. and medical students are exempted from the literary examination, provided they have passed in Latin and Mathematics.

408. The Council of Education awards annually two Tasmanian Scholarships of the value of £200 a year, tenable for four years at a British University. These are open to male students above the age of sixteen and under twenty, who have resided in the colony for at least the preceding five years. The roll of Tasmanian scholars now numbers thirty-seven, many of whom are occupying high positions in Great Britain, India, and the colonies.

409. Two minor scholarships, tenable for two years, and of the annual value of £40, are awarded to the senior associates of arts each year, should they express their intention of studying and competing for the Tasmanian Scholarship. The "Dry" Scholarship (so named after the late Sir Richard Dry) is also available to the senior associate on the same conditions. Should he refuse to accept, it passes to the second student on the list, and so on.

410. The Gilchrist Scholarship, open to candidates from Victoria, New South Wales, Adelaide, and Tasmania, is also in the gift of the Council, and is awarded annually to the candidate who passes highest at the Matriculation Examination of the University of London Local Examination, conducted at Hobart. (See Sec. 412.) The value of the scholarship is £100 per annum, tenable for three years, at the University of Edinburgh, or the University College, London. Candidates must be above 16 and below 22 years of age, and must be natives of Tasmania, or have resided here for five years or over. There have been seven awards.

411. The A.A. Degree above referred to is open to any person of any age and of either sex. It carries with it certain valuable prizes, but candidates above 19 years of age are not eligible for these, but are placed in separate class lists. Certificates of merit are issued to candidates who pass in certain subjects but fail to qualify for the degree. There are now on the rolls 54 female associates—18 first-class, 13 second-class, and 23 third-class. 247 male associates, viz., 132 first-class, 63 second-class, and 52 third-class. Many of these now occupy very high professional and business positions in Great Britain, India, America, and the Australian and New Zealand colonies. The standard for this degree is higher than that

exacted by any of the colonial universities for an equal honour.

412. Matriculation Examinations are held periodically by the Tasmanian Council of Education for the London, Melbourne, and Sydney Universities. The papers are sent to London, Melbourne, and Sydney for decision by the University authorities.

413. Five exhibitions are annually bestowed upon boys or girls under fourteen years of age who have not during the previous six months been pupils of a Government School, and who have been resident in the colony for two years immediately preceding the 1st June. These exhibitions are of the value of £20 each, tenable for four years at such school as may be named by the parents and guardians, and approved by the Council.

414. The number of schools in operation during 1885 was 204; number of distinct children on the rolls during the year, 15,418; average number on rolls, 10,531; average daily attendance, 7465. Total expenditure, £21,861 15s. 7d.; average cost per head of scholars in daily attendance, £2 17s. 9½d.; average receipts from school fees per head, ditto, £1 1s. 6¼d. The average number of free scholars under instruction was 1098; amount paid by the Department for their instruction, £385 6s. 11d.

415. Under the regulations the salaries paid to teachers are as under:—Certificated teacher, first-class, £156 per annum; second-class, division A, £144 per annum; division B, £132 per annum; third-class, division A, £120 per annum; division B, £108 per annum; fourth-class, probationers, division A, £96 per annum; division B, £84 per annum; division C, £72 per annum. Certificated female head teachers receive—first-class, £80 per annum; second-class, £70 per annum. Probationers—Division A, £60 per annum; Division B, £50 per annum; Division C, £40 per annum. Promotion is by examination. In addition to above salaries teachers receive the school fees. In full-time schools the fees are fixed at 9d. per week, 2s. 6d. per month, or 6s. per quarter for each child, a reduction being made where there are several children. Teachers are not precluded from receiving higher fees where the parent is in a position to afford and willing to pay them. Under this system 266 masters and mistresses were returned in 1884 (the latest published return), at salaries ranging from £48 to £799 per annum, and 151 assistant teachers, pupil teachers and monitors, at salaries from £12 to £93 per annum.

416. Exhibitioners as a rule generally go from the public schools to one of the superior establishments independent of

Government. There are four of these having a recognised position—Horton College, Ross; Christ's College, Hobart; the Hutchins School, Hobart; and the Church Grammar School, Launceston. With the approval of the Minister the exhibitions may be held at other schools. Besides the four schools named there are numerous private establishments, many of them imparting education of a high standard. Some of the ladies' schools are of a very high class.

417. The fees charged at the principal private schools are—day pupils, from £3 to £4; boarders, £12 12s. to £15 15s. and £17 17s. per quarter. At the medium schools the rates for day pupils range from £3 3s. to £1 1s. per quarter. There are private infant schools in all the chief centres of population, the fees ranging from 6d. to 1s. per week for each child.

418. Night schools are established in Hobart and Launceston, and also in some of the country towns. Where these are held under the control of the Education Department, a free grant of books and school requisites is made by Government. An average attendance of ten scholars above the age of twelve years is required, and provision is made for the remuneration of the teacher at a weekly rate founded upon the average attendance.

419. There are three ragged schools at Hobart under the control of an association. The average number of children on the books in 1885 was 503; average daily attendance, 359. Total expenditure, £575 17s. 4d. These schools are supported by private subscription and Government contribution.

420. Exhibitions are founded in connection with several of the leading private schools, varying from £8 to £12 per annum, and these are competed for annually.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

421. The charitable and philanthropic institutions of Tasmania are, although not numerous, sufficient for the wants of a comparatively prosperous community, and are conducted upon a liberal and efficient scale. They may be divided into three classes: 1st, those entirely maintained by Government; 2nd, those assisted by Government; and 3rd, those maintained entirely by private effort.

422. In the first-class are included the hospitals, pauper establishments, and out-door system of charitable relief. The hospitals and pauper establishments have been referred to in chapter XXV., Secs. 378 to 384; it will be sufficient here to say that the existing Government hospitals for the treatment of ordinary diseases are two, having 35 wards and 200 beds, 145 being for males and 55 for females. The gross expenditure on these institutions in 1885 amounted to £12,313. The average net cost per head per annum amounts to about £60. The two hospitals for the insane (see Secs. 381 and 382) contain in all 142 wards or rooms, and make up 392 beds, viz., 240 for males and 152 for females. The gross cost in 1885 amounted to £13,898. The labour of the inmates yielded a small proportion of this sum, and £538 was contributed by the Imperial Government. The average net cost per head per annum was about £38.

423. The pauper establishments maintained by Government are three. The Charitable Establishment, New Town, and the Depôt for Males and Depôt for Females, Launceston. These contain 48 wards or rooms, and 866 beds; 650 for males, and 216 for females. On these establishments the total gross expenditure in 1885 amounted to £11,862. The labour of the inmates contributed £63. The net average cost per head was £15s. 4s. 1d.

424. The out-door system of charitable relief is for the maintenance of paupers not otherwise provided for. It is managed by an Administrator of Charitable Grants, who has under him a clerk and enquiring officers. The system of boarding out pauper children is also in operation, and the inspecting officer works under the Administrator of Charitable Grants. The total cost of the two systems in 1885 amounted to £6092, of which sum £4220 was for the maintenance of paupers, and £1872 towards the maintenance of children.

425. First amongst the eleemosynary establishments assisted by Government stands the Campbell Town Hospital. This is situated in one of the leading towns of the midland districts, and was established by private effort. From 30 to 40 patients are annually treated at this institution. The subscriptions amount to between £200 and £300 per annum, and Government contributes £200.

426. The Provident Hospital, Waratah (Mount Bischoff), has three wards, and makes up 12 beds. 31 males and 2 females were treated during 1885. The total expenditure was £1290, the average cost £31 1s. 9d. per case. The hospital is supported by private contributions, Government contributing £200.

427. The Boys' Home at Hobart is a useful institution, established some years back by a benevolent citizen, the Hon.

A. Kennerley. In this institution about 20 poor boys are annually located, and instructed in various industrial pursuits. In 1885 the total receipts were £359, of which sum £139 was derived from private subscriptions, and £220 from Government. The expenditure amounted to £382.

428. There are also two girls' industrial schools, one at Hobart and one at Launceston. These were established by the efforts of benevolent citizens, and now receive Government aid. Between 60 and 70 girls are annually cared for in these institutions, and brought up in the domestic arts. The total receipts in 1885 amounted to £1391, of which sum £825 represented private subscriptions and legacies, and the balance Government grant in aid. The total expenditure amounted to £1317.

429. The Benevolent Societies of Hobart and Launceston come next on the assisted list, and are doing a great work as the almoners of the community. Begging is almost unknown in our towns, because the public as a rule decline promiscuous alms-giving, and generally refer mendicants to the secretaries of the Benevolent Societies. These officers make proper enquiries, and never fail to assist the deserving poor. At the close of 1885 there were permanently on the books of the Societies 34 male and 64 female adults, total, 98; 48 male and 57 female children, total, 105. Occasional relief was administered to 224 adults, viz., 93 male and 131 female, and to 231 children, viz., 105 male and 126 female. The receipts of the Societies during the year amounted to £1925, of which £751 was raised by private subscription and from other sources, and £1174 contributed by Government. The total expenditure amounted to £1707. The ragged schools of Hobart close the list of assisted institutions (see Sec. 419).

430. Amongst charitable institutions of the 3rd class (those maintained entirely by private effort), may be mentioned the alms-houses of Launceston. These were established in 1879 for the accommodation of indigent persons of the better class. The late Mr. Henry Reed gave a piece of land sufficient for the erection of twelve alms-houses. Two of these have been built and are occupied. The others will be provided as required.

431. There are two Dorcas Societies, one in Hobart, established as far back as 1834, and one in Launceston, established in 1874. To these many poor women have been indebted for timely aid in periods of necessity. The Societies are managed by a few benevolent ladies, who perform their work very efficiently and unostentatiously. A Women's Friend Society also exists at Hobart, in connection with which there is a penny bank. Women's meetings are held weekly under this Society.

432. St. Joseph's Orphanage and Industrial School, Hobart, is in connection with the Roman Catholic Church, and was opened in 1879. It is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and in it 33 orphans are at present being educated and trained to domestic service.

433. Among other voluntary charitable efforts may be mentioned the Sailors' Home, Hobart, which is doing a good work. The Masonic body have a benevolent fund for the relief of distressed brethren, and in connection with the friendly societies are numerous private charities. Last, although not least, is an active society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. In brief, nearly all known organisations for affording aid to the distressed, or protection to the weak and helpless, find their prototypes in our Tasmanian commonwealth.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

FRIENDLY AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

434. There are numerous friendly societies and provident organisations in Tasmania, mostly registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, 19 Vict. No. 26, and 20 Vict. No. 14. Under these laws the societies are supposed to file annual returns, but the Government statist declares the provisions for registration to be defective, and there are "no efficient means of ensuring that the provisions of the Act shall be faithfully carried out." In the year 1885 the returns filed numbered 74, and showed the number of members on the rolls to be 7541; the receipts, £20,893; the expenditure, £18,728; and the capital of the 74 societies, £49,724.

435. The Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, filed returns for 22 lodges, having 2755 members. The receipts were £11,785, and expenditure, £9806. The patron of this society is His Excellency the Governor. It has three districts:—1st. The Hobart District has four lodges, with 716 members; the district funds, £1690. 2nd. The Buckingham District, with seven lodges and 876 members, the district and lodge funds amounting to about £1960. 3rd. The Cornwall District (Northern Tasmania), with 11 lodges and 1163 members. The funds amount to £8134.

436. The Ancient and Independent Order of Oddfellows have about ten lodges, but in 1885 filed returns for two lodges only. These showed 120 members; the receipts were £2535, the expenditure, £949; and the capital of the lodges, £1999.

437. The Ancient and Independent Order of Foresters have four principal courts in the colony, viz., at Hobart, Launceston,

Longford, and Beaconsfield. Returns for 1885 showed 537 members; receipts, £6633; expenditure, £1140; and capital, £5493.

438. The Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Australasia had nine lodges working in Hobart and Launceston. Six of these filed returns, showing 411 members on the books. Receipts, £2110; expenditure, £868; capital, £1242. There are five Orange institutions in the colony, but these have not filed returns. There are over 200 members on the rolls.

439. The United Ancient Order of Druids has four lodges in Hobart and Launceston. These are working well. Three filed returns, showing 291 members. The receipts for 1885 were £1612; expenditure, £800; and capital, £841.

440. The Independent Order of Rechabites has two districts. 1st. The Tasmanian District, with £3077 to its credit, and 14 tents. 2nd. The Southern Cross District, with 9 tents, showing 395 members. Receipts, £3910; expenditure, £1273; and capital, £2657.

441. The Independent Order of Good Templars is an extensive organisation. It has a Grand Lodge of Tasmania, with 14 adult and eight juvenile temples; also a Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the World (of New South Wales), with five adult and two juvenile temples. No returns filed.

442. There are numerous Bands of Hope in Tasmania, chiefly connected with the Wesleyan, Congregational, and Baptist churches.

443. The St. John's Friendly Societies of Hobart and Launceston are powerful institutions for good. They number 781 members. Their receipts in 1885 amounted to £3366; expenditure to £1297; and their capital to £2069.

444. The Roman Catholic community has two flourishing societies. The St. Patrick's Society of Launceston has 85 members and a capital of £503. Its receipts in 1885 amounted to £813; and expenditure, £309. The Hibernian Australian Catholic Benefit Society has 104 members and £459 capital. Its receipts for 1885 amounted to £810; expenditure, £352.

445. Besides the above societies are the St. Patrick's Benefit Society (Hobart), the Tasmanian Main Line Railway Friendly Society, the Tasmanian Government Railways ditto, the Working Men's Benefit Club (Westbury), and the Launceston Fire Brigade Benefit Society, all with numerous members and goodly funds.

446. There are other friendly and benevolent organisations in Tasmania of which it is not easy to obtain particulars. In many country townships small associations are doing good and noble work. The above are the chief of our friendly institutions. It may be mentioned that the lodges, tents, and temples are all

well furnished as in Great Britain, and work upon precisely similar principles. There is an annual friendly societies' demonstration, when all meet together in full regalia, and with banners unfurled parade the streets of Launceston or Hobart, enjoying afterwards various sports and pastimes in the Town Park or Racecourse.

MASONIC.

447. The Freemasons are a powerful body in Tasmania, and work under the English, Scotch, and Irish Constitutions. There are 19 lodges on the record, five Royal Arch Chapters attached to lodges, an Encampment of Knight Templars, and a Mark Masons' Lodge. There are very fine Masonic Halls at Hobart and Launceston. The District Grand Lodges of Tasmania are under the English and Scotch Constitutions. There is a Provincial Grand Lodge under the Irish Constitution.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

448. Science is represented in Tasmania by the Royal Society, established in 1844, the patroness of which is Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the president the Queen's representative. The leading objects of the society are to develop the physical character of the island and to illustrate its natural history and productions. A meeting of fellows is held on the second Tuesday in certain months. The society has a very fine museum and library at Hobart, and the magnificent botanical gardens are under its care. The Government contributes £1100 annually towards the funds of the society, £300 being for the museum and £800 for the gardens. There is a long list of honorary and corresponding members, numbering some of the leading names known to Great Britain and the colonies. The museum is open daily to the public, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 5 P.M.; the gardens are open daily from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

449. The Tasmanian Public Library at the Town Hall, Hobart, contains over 10,000 volumes, and has a large reading-room attached, well supplied with English and colonial newspapers and periodicals. It is free to the public, and is open daily from 10 A.M. to 9.30 P.M. (Saturdays 8 P.M.) On Christmas Day, Good Friday, and Sundays it is open only from 2 to 6 P.M.

450. The Launceston Public Library was practically closed some time ago. The Mechanics' Institute Library is that now available to the public. It contains over 12,000 volumes. The

reading-room is open daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., the library (circulating) from 12 to 2 P.M., and 7 to 8.30 P.M. Subscription to the library, family tickets, £1 per annum; single tickets, 15s.; and apprentices and juniors, 8s. The reading-room contains numerous works of reference, and the leading British, American, and colonial newspapers and periodicals. The large hall of this institution is one of the chief places of amusement at present in Launceston. It contains life-size portraits of the Queen, the late Prince Albert, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh. There is also a very fine typical painting of some of the now extinct aborigines of Tasmania.

451. The Working Men's Clubs of Hobart and Launceston have each libraries and reading-rooms attached, and these are open daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.. (See Sec. 518.) There are 31 institutes and libraries scattered throughout the country districts, with a total of about 12,000 volumes.

452. There are agencies of the Art Unions of London, Edinburgh, and Victoria in Hobart and Launceston, but no local art institution. Exhibitions of paintings are occasionally held with success.

453. Improvement societies on the mutual principle exist at Hobart and Launceston, and also in some of the country districts, and are found of much advantage to young men. The object of these associations is the intellectual, social, moral, and spiritual improvement of the members. Recently Parliamentary debating and literary clubs have been formed in connection with these societies, and much amusement and instruction has been derived from the mimic debates. At Hobart the societies meet weekly, and occasional lectures, concerts, and dramatic readings are given.

454. Young Men's Christian Associations are established at Hobart and Launceston, and are also doing good work. It may be said that they have proved a great success. The societies have capital rooms, libraries, lecture-rooms, musical instruments, and every adjunct to sociability. The committees are very active, and the crews of every English or foreign vessel arriving in our ports receive cordial invitations to visit and make use of the rooms during their stay. Young men arriving in Tasmania also have the right hand of fellowship held out to them, and are soon made to feel themselves at home. These associations are doing a great practical work in a thoroughly practical way. It may interest young persons to know that they will certainly meet a warm and a kindly welcome by reporting themselves at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

CHAPTER XXX.

POLITICS AND THE PRESS.

455. The Constitution of Tasmania is settled by the local Act of 18th Vict. No. 17, establishing a Legislative Council and House of Assembly (Commons). This Act has been several times amended, the last Act, 49 Vict. No 8, increasing the number of members to eighteen for the Legislative Council and thirty-six for the House of Assembly.

456. Members of the Legislative Council, which is composed of eighteen members, must be thirty years of age, natural born or naturalised subjects, or have obtained letters of denization or certificate of naturalization. They are not allowed (except in the case of responsible Ministers) to hold office of profit or emolument under the Crown, or to be contractors on account of the public service. They are elected for six years. In the case of a dissolution of Parliament the Legislative Council is not affected.

457. The electoral qualification for the Legislative Council is as follows:—Electors to be 21 years of age, and to be natural born, etc. Qualifications:—Freehold estate of £20 per annum clear; leasehold of £80 per annum; degree of any university in British dominions, or an associate of arts Tasmania; being barrister or solicitor on roll of Supreme Court, legally qualified medical practitioner, officiating minister of religion, officer or retired officer of H.M. army or navy not on actual service, or retired officer of Tasmanian Defence Force.

458. The House of Assembly, or People's House, is composed of thirty-six members, who are elected for five years. The only qualification required is that members should be twenty-one years of age and natural born subjects of Her Majesty, &c.

459. Electors for the House of Assembly must be twenty-one years of age and natural born, or naturalised. Qualifications:—Residence in Tasmania for 12 months, and (1) owner or occupier of property of any value as shown by the Assessment Roll, or (2) income, salary, or wages of £60 a year, of which £30 must be received during last six months before claim to vote sent in. Where any person who claims to be entitled to vote in respect of a wages qualification, occupies a house, or is in receipt of rations in connection with his employment, or is in receipt of both house allowance and rations, the amount of such house allowance or rations, or of both house allowance and rations, as the case may be, is included in the computation of the wages of such person, and for the purpose of such computation the following valuation is adopted:—

1. In the case of house allowance Ten Pounds sterling a year.
2. In the case of rations, Twenty Pounds sterling a year.

3. In the case of house allowance and rations, Thirty Pounds sterling a year.

460. On or before 1st November, Clerk of Peace at Hobart and Returning Officers are to publish notices to electors to send in claims to vote, the last day for receiving which is the 24th November. The list of claimants should be published on or before the 16th December. Notices of objection must be sent in not later than 1st January, and a list of them be published on or before the 5th January.

NOTE.—An Act (49 Vict. No. 9) was passed during the session of Parliament held in the year 1885 to temporarily suspend the preparation of electoral rolls and polling lists under the Electoral Act. A Proclamation of the Governor, dated the 18th January, 1886, was duly issued under this Act, and the electoral rolls and polling lists prepared thereunder, with one exception, will remain in force until the 10th April, 1888. The exception is the Council Electoral District of Meander, which, by the Act of 50 Vict. No. 3, passed during the session of 1886, is excepted from the further operation of the above-mentioned Act and Proclamation. The electoral roll and polling list for the district is now being prepared under the ordinary law, and will be used on and from the 11th April, 1887, and until the 10th April, 1888.

461. Election petitions are dealt with by the Judges of the Supreme Court, under rules and orders made by them on 22nd May, 1882, in pursuance of the provisions of the 20th section of the Electoral Act, No. 5, (45 Vict. No. 18). Petitions must be left with the Clerk of the Supreme Court within twenty-one days after declaration of poll, and must contain the following statements:—1. The right of the petitioners to petition within Section 5 of the Act.—2. The holding and result of the election; and shall briefly state the facts and grounds relied on to sustain the prayer. The time and place of the trial of each election petition will be fixed by a Judge.

462. The executive power is vested in the Governor, who is assisted in the discharge of his duties by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers consisting of four official members (see Sects. 33 and 34). A Minister without a portfolio is generally included to assist in conducting Government business in the Houses of Legislature. It is customary that the members of the Cabinet should hold a seat in either branch of Parliament.

463. The Legislative Council is presided over by a president, who has under him a chairman of committees, chief clerk and staff, usher of the black rod, and other officials. The House of Assembly is ruled by a speaker, who has under him a chairman of committees, chief clerk and staff, sergeant-at-arms, and other officers.

464. Connected with the Parliament is a very fine library of about 15,000 volumes, including specifications of patents from A.D. 1600 to 1885.

465. The number of electors on the rolls of the Legislative Council districts at the close of 1885 was 5390. The electoral rolls for the House of Assembly showed 25,066 electors.

466. Since the introduction of responsible government in December, 1856, there have been nine Parliaments convoked, and these have held forty-two sessions, some of them lasting many months. Within the same period twenty Ministries have held office, several of which were reorganised during their lease of power.

Federal Council of Australasia.

467. The Imperial Enabling Act (48 and 49 Vict., Ch. 60) received the Royal Assent 14th August, 1885. The Tasmanian Federal Act (49 Vict. No. 10) received the Royal Assent 30th November, 1885.

468. The first Federal Council, consisting of representatives of Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji, met at Hobart on 25th January, and was prorogued on 6th February, 1886. Representatives.—Victoria: Hon. James Service (President) and Hon. Graham Berry. Tasmania: Hon. Adye Douglas and Hon. J. S. Dodds. W. Australia: Hon. J. G. Lee Steere. Queensland: Hon. S. W. Griffith, Q.C., and Hon. J. R. Dickson. Fiji: Hon. Dr. W. Macgregor, C.M.G.

469. The following Acts were passed at the first session of the Federal Council, and have been proclaimed and published in the *Hobart Gazette* of 6th February, 1886:—

1. For Shortening the Language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia.
2. To facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council, and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of Judicial and Official Documents, and of the Signatures of certain Public Officers.
3. To authorise the Service of Civil Process out of the jurisdiction of the Colony on which it is issued.
4. To make provision for the Enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Colonies of the Federation.

The Press.

470. The Press of Tasmania meets all necessary requirements. Public opinion is not active in a colony like this, and a contented people not over fond of newspaper reading can hardly expect a

very prolific Press. The newspapers in existence are respectably conducted, and in appearance compare favourably with those of the neighbouring colonies. The newspapers at present published are as follows :—

Hobart.—*Catholic Standard*, monthly; *Church News*, monthly; *Hobart Gazette*, weekly (Tuesday); *Mercury*, daily, morning; *People's Friend*, monthly; *Tasmanian Catholic Standard*, monthly; *Tasmanian News*, daily, evening; *Tasmanian Mail*, weekly; the *Day Star* (religious journal), monthly; *Walch's Literary Intelligencer*, monthly.

Launceston.—*Launceston Examiner*, daily; *Tasmanian*, Saturday; *Daily Telegraph*, daily; *Walch's Literary Intelligencer*, monthly.

Latrobe.—*Devon Herald*, Tuesday and Friday.

Formby.—*North-West Post*, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

471. Agencies for all the leading British, American, Indian, and colonial newspapers exist in Hobart and Launceston, so that settlers will have no difficulty in obtaining the newspapers of any country from which they may have come.

CHAPTER XXXI.

FLORA AND FAUNA.

472. The flora of Tasmania, without referring to the numerous families of mosses, liverworts, fungi, lichens, &c., embraces about 1100 known species of plants. About 1000 species are indigenous, and 100 have been recently introduced by English colonists, and may now be said to have fairly established themselves. There are comparatively few species peculiar to Tasmania alone. The vegetation differs very slightly indeed from that of the neighbouring mainland. The standard authority upon the subject is Bentham's *Flora Australiensis*. The larger timber is chiefly the *Eucalypti*. In the mountain gullies and ravines tree ferns of large size are very plentiful. A classification of orders and species, compiled by Mr. R. M. Johnston, F.L.S., &c., will be found in *Tasmaniana*.

473. Like its flora, the fauna of Tasmania is almost identical with that of continental Australia. Of the sub-kingdom Inverte-

brata, according to Gunn, Krefft, Allport, and others, there are, exclusive of marine fishes, about 243 species; viz :—

Mammals.....	35
Birds.....	171
Lizards.....	6
Snakes.....	3
Frogs.....	7
Fresh-water fishes.....	21
	243
	243

Of the above species 230 are indigenous; 13 species have been introduced by colonists, and are now fairly established; and only about 9 mammals and 15 birds are considered to be peculiar to the island.

474. With regard to the indigenous species peculiar to Tasmania, the most interesting of the carnivora are the "Tasmanian Devil" and "Native Tiger." These have no living representatives on the Australian continent, although their bones have been recently discovered in a fossil state. They are found only in the thickly-wooded and mountainous districts.

475. Mr. Krefft was much struck with the disproportion between the carnivora and other classes of animals as compared with the continental forms (especially the larger species). He considers that our number of species of kangaroo (3), relative to the continental (about 40), is very small indeed; and he inclines to the belief that the number of species of kangaroo in Tasmania have been greatly reduced, chiefly by the ferocious tigers and devils.

476. Although the wallaby, kangaroo, and wombat are sometimes used by the colonists for food, they are chiefly sought after for their skins. The skins of the Tasmanian opossums and kangaroos are, on account of the climate, superior to those on the neighbouring mainland, and the animals are generally more robust. The fallow deer, rabbit, and hare are now as abundant here as they are in the wilds of Scotland, and although valuable for skin, fur, and food, they are a great pest to our stockowners, who find the greatest difficulty in keeping them under.

477. As no less an authority than Mr. P. L. Sclater, M.A., F.R.S., has recently stated, in a lecture on "The Geographical Distribution of Animals," that the duckbill platypus, or *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, is confined to the fresh waters of the colony of New South Wales, it may be well to note the mistake, and to remark that it is most abundant in the fresh waters of Tasmania. The only other existing member of that strange family, *Echidna setosa*, is also most common throughout the island.

478. Although upwards of 170 distinct species of birds exist in the colony, not more than fifteen of these are peculiar to it. Many varieties suitable for food are found, and of these several afford excellent amusement to the genuine sportsman. Quail are abundant. One species of Tasmanian quail (*Synoicus Diemenensis*) is larger than its fellows, and resembles in many respects the English partridge. The other varieties are the brown quail (*Synoicus Australis*), the stubble quail (*Coturnix pectoralis*), and the painted quail (*Turnix varius*). Snipe, various kinds of duck, teal, plovers, wattle-birds, and wild geese are not uncommon; while of pigeons there are also several very beautiful representatives.

479. With real song-birds we are not very plentifully provided; still there are several whose notes are extremely pleasing, and one (the reed warbler) is a formidable rival to many of the best English songsters. Few of our birds are not brilliant of plumage, and in the bright days of early spring the bush is alive with their gay twitterings, and alight with their flashing colours as they dart athwart the sun shafts into the dim green gloom again.

480. There are not many reptiles in Tasmania, probably owing to the comparative coldness of the climate. There are only about six species of the lizard type known, the most important of which is the *Cyclodus ingrolutens*, allied to the "sleeping lizard" of continental Australia, and locally known as the "iguana." There is no representative of the tortoise family. Of snakes there are probably five species, but only three are common and well known to science. These are:—1. *Hoplocephalus curtus*, tiger snake. 2. *H. superbus*, copper-head snake. 3. *H. coronoides*, whip-snake. The first two are considered to be highly venomous; and the third, or whip-snake, although also described as venomous, is not dangerous. Mr. Krefft states that the whip-snake, "even when handled, seldom, if ever, offers to bite, and the wound caused by it is not as bad as the sting of a bee." We would not, however, recommend anyone to try the experiment. As the country is being opened up by mining and agricultural settlement, snakes are fast disappearing. The fires necessary for clearing destroy great numbers, and it is rarely that any case of snakebite is recorded. Fatal cases are exceedingly rare. The intending settler need not fear on this score.

481. There are numerous frogs in Tasmania, but not above seven distinct species, and these are nearly all common to continental Australia.

482. Fish are dealt with in Chapter XX.; but it may be mentioned that, with the exception of the blackfish, *Galaxias truttaceus*, the beautiful freshwater herring, *Prototrocles maræna*,

and certain monster individuals of the common eel, *Anguilla australis*, the indigenous freshwater fish of Tasmania are of little interest, and are all insignificant in size. The freshwater herring is a game little fish, and is eagerly sought after by anglers. Their numbers, however, of late years have been astonishingly reduced, and various conjectures have been made as to the cause. It is probable that some disease akin to that which is now reported to have attacked the salmon in the rivers of Scotland may have been the cause of their general disappearance from the fine noble streams where formerly they were so plentiful. It is interesting to note that the freshwater fish of Tasmania are very closely allied to those of New Zealand. *Gallaxias attenuatus*, and probably two or three more species, are common to both colonies.

483. Of introduced freshwater fishes the following species are now fairly established, and the principal rivers of Tasmania are now well stocked with various species of *salmonidæ*—*Salmo salar*, the salmon; *salmo fario*, the brown trout; *salmo trutta*, the salmon trout; the tench, *tinca vulgaris*; the common carp, *carassius vulgaris*. Great doubt existed, and even now exists, whether the individuals caught, supposed to be *Salmo salar*, may not be extraordinarily fine specimens of *S. trutta*; but the opinion of the late Mr. Morton Allport and of those best qualified to judge seems to be decidedly in favour of the existence of *S. salar*. The characters of both species in many individuals interlap, and so long as mature individuals elude inspection the doubt as regards the introduction of the *S. salar* will remain. Fresh supplies of ova have lately been introduced, and any doubt existing on the subject will soon be ended. However, the other members of the salmon family are now abundant in the waters of the North Esk, South Esk, Meander, Derwent, and Shannon, and they seem to attain dimensions which put their European congeners altogether in the shade. The spinning minnow and (in the season) the grasshopper appear to be the favourite bait used for the principal members.

484. Our marine fishes are nearly all identical with the fish which frequent the shores of Australia and New Zealand. Few, if any, are peculiar to the coasts of Tasmania, although such a species as the trumpeter is found more abundantly off the estuary of the Derwent than elsewhere. About 43 species will be found described in *Tasmaniana*, and the report of the Fisheries Commission, Legislative Council Journals, No. 92, Session 1882, gives very full particulars.

485. Shells are very widely distributed around the Tasmanian coast, nearly 1000 species being known. Some are considered of specific value. Enquirers are referred to the works mentioned above.

486. Of the sub-kingdoms Annulosa, Cœlenterata, Protozoa—insects, worms, crustaceans, polyyps, infusoria, &c.—comparatively little is known. The species are very numerous, and their study presents an interesting field for the energies of specialists. Of the sub-kingdom Annulosa, only two of the forty orders have been comparatively well worked up, viz., Coleoptera (beetles), and Lepidoptera (moths and butterflies). In class Crustacea there are important species; some, such as the marine and fresh-water crayfish, certain crabs, and shrimps, form important articles of food. The other two sub-kingdoms, which are respectively represented by such forms as Hydra and Amœba, are too insignificant to require any special comment in a treatise of this kind.

CHAPTER XXXII.

AMUSEMENTS.

487. Tasmanians are an amusement-loving people, and being as a rule tolerably well-to-do, enjoy their holidays vigorously. And holidays are by no means few. Apart from the ten or a dozen religious festivals and patriotic holidays which distinguish each year, any special occasion is eagerly seized upon as an excuse for a holiday, and every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons are semi-holidays in Hobart. Regatta days at Hobart and Launceston are declared public holidays, racing days ditto; and any special cricket match, football match, boating match, or other important event in the sporting world is made the excuse for an extra whole or half holiday. Bankers, merchants, tradesmen, and people of all classes join good-naturedly in these concessions, and it may safely be asserted that our average Tasmanian thoroughly believes in the aphorism “All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.”

488. At Hobart and Launceston there are comfortable theatres, besides several medium-sized halls fitted with miniature stages, which are used for theatrical representations.

489. The stage in Tasmania is usually supplied from the Australian colonies. Operatic and dramatic companies, when business becomes dull on the continent, find their way across the strait, and repeat in Tasmania the pieces they have represented in Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide.

490. There are numerous concert and lecture halls scattered throughout Tasmania well suited for miscellaneous entertainments, and these are made to do duty on all occasions.

491. There are several Amateur Dramatic Clubs in Hobart and Launceston, the members of which display considerable

histrionic ability, and are always ready to give their services for the benefit of deserving objects.

492. Musical societies are numerous, and embrace a considerable amount of talent, both vocal and instrumental. The Orchestral Union in Hobart, established in 1878, gives quarterly subscription concerts. The patron of this society is His Excellency the Governor, and none but the works of the best masters are produced. The Orpheus Club, Hobart, is a strong society, devoting itself chiefly to the lighter class of music, and giving frequent concerts for charitable and public purposes. The Philharmonic Society is another under the patronage of the Governor, which gives six high-class concerts annually. The Hobart Liedertafel also enjoys Vice-Regal patronage, holds weekly practices, and gives very enjoyable concerts. There is also a glee and quartette society, which meets weekly and gives occasional concerts. The Launceston Musical Union is a highly creditable organisation, embracing first-class amateur talent, and giving quarterly concerts of a very high order. It was established in 1874. Launceston also has a Liedertafel and Cuckoo Club, both of which started in 1885, and are now strong and flourishing organisations. Last year, 1886, a Philharmonic Society was formed, which has now a large number of members, and has given some excellent concerts of a high class.

493. It is, however, in field sports that Tasmanians most excel. The Tasmanian Racing Club, Hobart, and the Tasmanian Turf Club, Launceston, have the chief charge of equine sports in the colony. They hold annual meetings generally in the month of February, when stakes are offered which usually attract the crack horses of the Australian continent. There are remarkably gay times during race weeks in Hobart and Launceston. Racing clubs or committees exist in several of the leading country townships, and the annual meetings attract a large amount of attention. That held at Carrick, about twelve miles from Launceston, is a very favourite meeting with Tasmanians.

494. Hunting is practised in several of the country districts where private gentlemen are spirited enough to keep packs of hounds. The Northern Tasmanian Hunt Club is the only existing organisation at present in connection with this sport.

495. Coursing was established in Tasmania in 1878, and is a very fashionable sport. Hares are plentiful in the season, and there are good stretches of country available. Some very fine greyhounds are bred here. The Northern Tasmanian Coursing Club is the only organisation of the kind in the colony.

496. There is a Kennel Club in Hobart for the encouragement of the breeding of the canine species, and interesting shows of dogs are annually held.

497. Cricket is the favourite game throughout Tasmania, and there are many clubs scattered throughout the country. In Hobart there is a Cricket Association, of which the Governor is patron. This association is composed of delegates from all clubs, and in addition to supervising local affairs, arranges annually for matches with the clubs of the other colonies and between Northern and Southern Tasmania. A similar association was started in the north in 1886. The cricketing season begins the first week in October and ends the last week in April.

498. Football has of late years been a favourite game, and, as in regard to cricket, there are general associations established in Hobart and Launceston, besides numerous flourishing clubs. In nearly every country district Football clubs are established.

499. Tennis has been much practised by the gentlemen of Hobart during several years past. In 1874 a private court was built by Mr. J. Smith-Travers, and a club formed in connection therewith. Visitors can play on the introduction of a member. Lawn tennis is largely practised by the gentry all over the colony.

500. Cycling is a favourite pastime. In Hobart there are six and in Launceston two clubs, and some very superior machines are used. The clubs frequently parade in uniform, and periodically give public exhibitions of their skill.

501. A Rifle Association exists in Hobart drawing its members from all parts of the colony. The Governor is patron. The association receives a grant-in-aid from Government, and annual matches are held. There are separate associations in connection with some of the corps constituting the defence force.

502. Gun clubs exist in Hobart, Launceston, and several country districts, some very interesting meetings being held annually. Glass balls and traps are used, and the sport is conducted on much the same principle as in England.

503. As an insular colony, a great deal of attention is given to aquatic sports. Regatta committees and rowing clubs exist in nearly all leading centres along the coast line, and in some cases in townships in the interior, if near to good rivers. Meetings are held during each year, and some good talent is developed. The great aquatic event of the year is the Hobart regatta, held to commemorate the discovery of the island by Tasman in 1642. This is a grand event, involving heavy stakes and generally attracting crowds of visitors from

all parts of the colonies. Next in importance is the Tamar regatta, which takes place in February, and brings together a host of talent. A regatta is also held annually at Windermere, West Tamar, which affords a pleasant outing for the Launceston townfolk.

504. There are numerous yacht clubs, boating clubs, rowing clubs, &c., some of them with very fine plants of boats, buildings, &c.

505. Since the introduction of the English salmon and trout into the rivers of Tasmania angling has become a very favourite sport. (See Sec. 221.)

506. The disciples of Joe Manton also find good sport in Tasmania. No licences are exacted, and strangers can always find congenial spirits to procure them a day's outing. It will be enough to indicate the seasons for both fishing and shooting.

507. *Shooting and Fishing Seasons.*—Wild duck, teal, widgeon, plover, emu, black swan, ground dove, and Cape Barren goose shooting begins January 11, ends July 31. Pigeon shooting begins February 11, ends July 31. Quail shooting begins April 21, ends June 30. Wattle-bird shooting begins May 1, ends July 31. Kangaroo hunting begins 31st January, ends July 31. English perch fishing begins January 1, ends August 31. Salmon and trout fishing begins September 2, ends May 1. Salmon net fishing begins September 2, ends February 28. Oyster fishing begins March 1, ends October 31. Flounders must not be taken of a size less than nine inches in length. Native white magpies must not be killed, nor eggs destroyed.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

DEFENCES.

508. In all schemes of Australasian defence Tasmania is represented by the highest naval and military authorities as a point of great strategic importance, and of late years much attention has been bestowed by Government on the subject of rendering our ports safe against the possible attacks of hostile cruisers. The approaches to Hobart present our most vulnerable point, and here a scheme of defence recommended by Sir William Jervois has been carried out. Three large and heavily armed batteries are now complete. Large quantities of torpedo stores have been imported, and there is a first-class torpedo corps, with a staff of skilled instructors.

509. On the river Tamar, near Launceston, is a small battery constructed some years ago, but not a very formidable defence

work. This river being forty-five miles in length, tortuous in its course, and the navigation much interrupted by shallows, its immediate defence is of less importance than the more open harbour of the capital. A battery sufficient to cover the approaches of the town of Launceston is at present in course of construction ; and this, with a torpedo system, is deemed sufficient for the defence of the port.

510. Guns of a superior class have been imported by Government for the armament of the several batteries, and the various corps are armed with Martini-Henry rifles.

511. The Tasmanian Defence Force has been recently reorganised on a semi-militia basis. The men are sworn in for a period of three years, and are subject to the Army Discipline Act when called out for actual service. On such occasions they receive pay at the rate of 6s. per day, besides rations, with allowances for officers and non-commissioned officers according to rank. The force is in two divisions,—the Southern and Northern. It is under the supreme command of a Colonel Commandant, head-quarters being at Hobart. There is a small force of Permanent Artillery in barracks at Hobart. The various branches are as under :—

Southern Division.—The Colonel Commandant and

Head-quarters Staff.

Permanent Artillery.

Torpedo Corps.

Southern Tasmanian Artillery.

Southern Tasmanian Rifle Regiment.

Southern Tasmanian Reserve Force.

School Cadet Corps.

Northern Division.—Under command of a Lieut.-Colonel.

Launceston Artillery.

Launceston Rifle Regiment (Cadet Corps attached).

Launceston Reserve Force.

Country Rifle Clubs exist in many districts North and South. They are commanded by a Superintendent, and receive aid from Government in the shape of arms and ammunition, also a small grant in aid of uniform.

The force goes into camp, for four days annually, at Easter (actual service.)

512. Prizes are annually given by Government for the encouragement of rifle shooting in the volunteer force, and private citizens also subscribe towards prize funds, presenting trophies to be competed for.

513. There is a Tasmanian rifle association at Hobart, and membership is open to volunteers and private citizens. Annual matches are held. The rifle associations of the Australian colonies also offer valuable prizes, open to all comers, and a

young man who is a good rifle shot has an opportunity of adding considerably to his income by the skilful use of his weapon.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

SOCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

514. Society in Tasmania is very similar to that of England: it is divided into classes, each more or less exclusive; but withal there is more social freedom here than in the older country. The people are exceedingly hospitable, and those of the upper and middle classes frequently entertain. During the summer season picnics and other *al fresco* gatherings are most in favour, in the winter season evening parties, balls, and at homes are of frequent occurrence.

515. Clubs are a recognised institution in Tasmania, and gentlemen used to club life will find establishments congenial to their tastes. The Tasmanian Club, Macquarie-street, Hobart, is the oldest. Members elected by ballot. Entrance fee, £10 10s.; subscription, within an area of fifteen miles, £7 7s.; without that area, £4 4s. Officiating clergymen to 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 at a distance from Hobart may be admitted for fourteen days without payment, once during the year.

516. Hobart Club, Collins-street. Members elected by ballot. Entrance fee, £1 1s.; subscription £2 2s. Non-residents of Tasmania visiting Hobart may be admitted as honorary members for fourteen days; and for further periods of one month, three months, and six months, upon payment of 10s. 6d., £1 1s. and £2 2s. Residents of Tasmania at a distance of 25 miles from Hobart may be admitted for fourteen days without payment.

517. The Launceston Club was established in 1882. Election is by ballot. The entrance fee is £10 10s., and the subscription £5 5s. per annum. Visitors to Tasmania may be admitted as honorary members for one month, but are not again eligible for a similar privilege for a period of six months. The club house is freehold property, and is in Brisbane-street.

518. Working Men's Clubs exist in Hobart and Launceston, and provide for the artizan classes good reading rooms and

libraries, with billiard rooms, and various innocent games. They have also halls attached, which are used as lodge rooms by friendly societies or for working men's meetings. There are penny banks in connection with these clubs.

519. Building societies are well supported by the artisan classes. At Hobart the Tasmanian Permanent Building Society and the Good Templars' Permanent Mutual Building and Investment Society are doing a large amount of business, and assisting many to obtain houses of their own. At Launceston there are no less than four societies of the same description,—viz., the Launceston Equitable Building Society, established 1870; the Northern Tasmanian Permanent Building Society, established 1858; the Commercial Mutual Building Society, established 1882; and the Savings Investment and Building Society, established 1867.

520. Public baths are available in Hobart and Launceston. The sea bathing establishment at Hobart is the property of a company, and is situated in the Queen's Domain, a few minutes' walk from the centre of the city. Subscription baths are maintained at Sandy Bay. Hobart has a very complete and well-managed Turkish bath, also belonging to a private company. Launceston has town baths near the Cataract, and private baths owned by Mr. E. Ackerman, of Charles-street. Hot, cold, medicated, and Turkish baths are supplied at this establishment.

521. The gas companies of Hobart and Launceston supply light of superior quality at moderate rates, say about 10s. per 1000 feet. The streets are well lighted also with gas. The coal is imported from Newcastle, New South Wales. The capital of the Hobart Gas Company is £60,000, in 3000 shares of £20 each. The capital of the Launceston Gas Company is £40,000, in £10 shares. Both companies pay from 8 to 10 per cent. dividends, besides carrying considerable sums to reserve for new works, &c.

522. Instrumental bands are numerous throughout Tasmania, nearly every important country township supporting a band for service on gala occasions. At Hobart and Launceston there are first-class bands connected with the Defence Force, besides several private bands which are available on public occasions.

523. Fire brigades are established at Hobart and Launceston, supported partly by subscription, and partly by the insurance companies. These are well equipped, and have suitable fire brigade stations and bell towers.

524. In laying out the cities and towns of Tasmania the health and recreation of the burgesses have not been overlooked, and extensive areas have been set aside for parks and recreation purposes. At Hobart there is a very large reserve known as the Queen's Domain, wherein are situated the various cricket

grounds, &c., and there are several other recreation grounds convenient to the Main Line Railway. There are also several public squares, only one of which has as yet been utilised. Franklin Square is situated on the site of the old Government House near the centre of the town, and in the immediate vicinity of the town hall, the museum, the post office, and other well-designed and handsome public buildings with which the city abounds. The square is planted with umbrageous trees and shrubs, laid out with numerous walks, which converge to a basin of water in the centre. In the middle of the basin is a substantial basement of rock supporting the pedestal of a bronze statue of the late Sir John Franklin. There are seats under shady trees, the walks are broad and smooth, the garden is well kept, and forms a pleasant retreat for the townspeople. The Castray Esplanade, a broad and shady walk by the side of the River Derwent, is another favourite resort of the citizens; and the Royal Society's Gardens have been already described (Secs. 207, 448). At Launceston there are numerous reserves and squares which are now receiving attention at the hands of the town corporation. The Town Park is a well kept ground, containing a large number of valuable trees and shrubs, a fine conservatory, several handsome fountains, the nucleus of a zoological collection, and a commodious band-stand. There is also a large, although not very ornamental, pavilion, in which the quarterly shows of the Horticultural Society and the shows of the Poultry Society are held; this has lately been temporarily converted into a wheel skating rink. The Windmill Hill, Cataract Hill, Invalid Depôt Grounds, and other reserves are also planted with trees, and are favourite places of public resort. Prince's Square, in St. John-street, is a well kept recreation ground, containing a very splendid bronze fountain, standing in the centre of a large basin well stocked with gold-fish. This fountain is over thirty feet high, and was imported from Paris to commemorate the opening of the Launceston Waterworks, in 1857. It is of very beautiful design, and adorned with allegorical figures larger than life. In this square H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh planted a couple of oak trees in 1868, which are thriving well. A large new park is now being laid out by the corporation. This is situated on the George Town Road, immediately beyond the Launceston and Western Railway station, and will, when completed, be a great acquisition to the town.

525. The cemeteries of Tasmania are generally managed by trustees, and there is at least one attached to every important centre of population. Many are beautifully situated and well kept. There are three at Hobart; the Public Cemetery is at Cornelian Bay, the Queenborough Public Cemetery at Sandy

Bay, and there is a cemetery in Upper Davey-street. Several of the old cemeteries are now closed. At Launceston there are six cemeteries—one general, and the others connected with the Church of England, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, Friends, and Jewish denominations.

526. The Van Diemen's Land Agricultural Company is an important organisation, holding a large area of land on the north-west coast. The company was established as far back as 1825, and was incorporated by Royal Charter under 6 George IV., cap 39. Its present capital is £300,000 in £30 shares. The original object of the company was to promote agricultural settlement by opening up roads, &c. through the large areas granted to it. For many years little was done, but when tin was discovered at Mount Bischoff the fortunes of the company revived, and its property is now very valuable. The company constructed and work the line of railway between Emu Bay and Mount Bischoff.

PUBLIC WORKS.

527. The general expenditure on public works in Tasmania, from June, 1884, to 31st May, 1885, amounted to about £267,000, this being exclusive of the Railway expenditure. Considerable sums are being devoted to harbour works. During the last few years a sum of £27,000 has been expended on improvements in the port of Launceston and the River Tamar by direct subsidy from Government, and exclusive of works undertaken by the Marine Boards, paid for out of the Boards' funds. A further expenditure, estimated at about £10,000 a year, is asked for by the Launceston Marine Board. At the River Mersey large additions to the wharf accommodation are now in progress. A steam hopper dredge has been constructed at Hobart for this river at a cost of £12,000, and a sum of £8000 is to be expended in dredging the entrance to the port of Formby. A breakwater and jetty are now in course of construction at Emu Bay, which will cost, when completed, £25,000. Improvements are also being made at many of the minor ports, and jetties constructed for the convenience of shipping.

APPENDICES.

(A.)

STATISTICAL INFORMATION relating to the progress of the Colony during the last Decade.
Compiled by R. M. JOHNSTON, Esq., Government Statist.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
POPULATION on 31st Dec.....No.	105,484	107,104	109,947	112,469	114,762	118,923	122,479	126,220	130,541	133,791
INTERCHANGE—Trade, Commerce—										
Total Imports	£ 1,133,003	£ 1,308,671	£ 1,324,812	£ 1,267,475	£ 1,369,223	£ 1,431,144	£ 1,670,892	£ 1,832,637	£ 1,656,118	£ 1,757,486
Per head of population (mean)	£ 10 16 8	£ 12 6 2	£ 12 4 2	£ 11 7 11	£ 12 1 0	£ 12 3 11	£ 13 6 10	£ 14 14 9	£ 12 18 0	£ 13 5 11
Total Exports	£ 1,130,983	£ 1,416,975	£ 1,315,695	£ 1,301,097	£ 1,511,931	£ 1,555,576	£ 1,557,389	£ 1,731,699	£ 1,475,857	£ 1,313,693
Per head of population (mean)	£ 10 16 5	£ 13 6 5	£ 12 2 5	£ 11 14 0	£ 13 6 1	£ 13 5 0	£ 13 3 0	£ 13 18 6	£ 11 9 11	£ 9 18 9
Art and mechanic productions	£ 229,447	£ 283,774	£ 217,749	£ 222,575	£ 192,801	£ 223,186	£ 357,123	£ 266,013	£ 212,854	£ 239,594
Wool—Grain, fruits, &c.	£ 46,235	£ 38,943	£ 33,096	£ 26,512	£ 30,885	£ 23,663	£ 35,513	£ 138,719	£ 40,198	£ 31,691
Drinks and stimulants (hops)										
Animal and vegetable substances—										
Wool, timber, bark, &c.	£ 631,390	£ 690,391	£ 624,487	£ 531,890	£ 670,443	£ 655,914	£ 598,780	£ 644,652	£ 642,928	£ 436,055
Minerals and metals (gold & tin, &c.)	£ 141,466	£ 323,845	£ 375,435	£ 448,926	£ 543,391	£ 587,028	£ 522,912	£ 565,593	£ 435,336	£ 503,547
Live animals and plants	£ 31,405	£ 17,724	£ 19,049	£ 38,504	£ 23,444	£ 43,060	£ 47,817	£ 75,312	£ 83,199	£ 76,315
Miscellaneous or undefined exports	£ 51,040	£ 62,298	£ 46,079	£ 32,690	£ 50,967	£ 22,725	£ 33,02	£ 3810	£ 2,072	£ 2,435
RAILWAYS	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	167	215	257
In course of construction .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	222	159	185
ROADS	3626	3760	3352	4079	4160	4836	4538	4576	4865	4805
Letters	630	753	910	949	963	1024	1497	1543	1716	2071
BLIND TELEGRAPH	177	180	191	198	201	206	209	222	234	246
POST OFFICES	1,909,583	2,092,082	2,313,801	2,466,109	2,682,329	2,994,148	3,363,331	3,579,251	3,752,317	3,895,764
Letters	1,452,514	1,619,522	1,922,500	2,040,902	2,195,733	2,509,949	2,257,018	2,718,010	3,331,198	3,560,367
Newspapers	88,713	99,129	122,633	128,346	149,967	187,555	227,156	318,980	361,059	425,997
Packets										
WAGES—Farm labourers, rations per week										7s. 6d. to 18s.
Plooughmen, with rations										10s. to 20s.
Reapers, with rations										5s. to 15s.
Shepherds, with rations										£25 to £50
Shearers										12s. to 20s.
Engineers										8s. to 16s.
Blacksmiths										7s. to 12s.
Carpenters										6s. to 12s. 6d.
Miners										8s. to 10s.
FINANCE—General revenue	£ 327,017	£ 366,118	£ 385,936	£ 375,570	£ 442,158	£ 505,007	£ 550,006	£ 562,066	£ 549,741	£ 571,397
Per head of population	£ 341,889	£ 352,401	£ 379,282	£ 481,216	£ 415,126	£ 463,684	£ 500,801	£ 533,330	£ 577,876	£ 585,767
General expenditure										
Per head of population	£ 210,611	£ 230,652	£ 241,782	£ 292,360	£ 300,241	£ 344,723	£ 370,856	£ 388,407	£ 344,192	£ 366,118
Taxation general government	£ 2 0 3	£ 2 3 5	£ 2 4 7	£ 2 1 9	£ 2 12 10	£ 2 18 9	£ 3 1 5	£ 3 2 5	£ 2 12 9	£ 2 15 4
Per head of population (mean)	£ 1,620,500	£ 1,589,705	£ 1,738,500	£ 1,786,800	£ 1,943,700	£ 2,003,000	£ 2,050,600	£ 2,385,600	£ 2,302,300	£ 2,357,000
Public debt	£ 14 8 3	£ 14 16 7	£ 15 16 11	£ 15 17 0	£ 16 18 8	£ 16 16 10	£ 16 14 10	£ 18 18 0	£ 24 10 7	£ 25 1 9
Per head of population (mean)	£ 647,322	£ 636,391	£ 665,689	£ 683,977	£ 705,082	£ 714,112	£ 745,420	£ 777,768	£ 837,916	£ 850,791
Value of rateable property										

* Unimportant; included in miscellaneous or undefined exports.

(B.)

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

Acid, tartaric ; chicory ; coffee, roasted or ground ; ginger ; pepper (except white and black pepper), spices of all kinds	4 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Almonds ; arrowroot ; blue ; fruits, dried ; hops ; liquorice ; macaroni ; mustard ; pepper (white and black) ; sago ; tapioca ; vermicelli ; walnuts, and other nuts	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Bacon ; butter ; candles ; cheese ; hams ; lard ..	2 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Barley, pearl ; barley, Scotch ; linseed ; linseed meal ; oatmeal ; peas, split ; rice ; lamp black ; red lead ; white lead ; paints of every description	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> per lb.
Bags, manufactured from hemp, jute, or cotton....	$\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d.</i> each
Bags, wool	4 <i>d.</i> each
Beef ; mutton.....	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.
Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved.....	5 <i>s.</i> per 100 super. feet
Bran ; grain—barley, beans, maize, oats, pease, pulse, wheat, and grain of every description ...	10 <i>d.</i> per 100 lbs.
Bricks, Bath ; cements, mineral ; chalk ; chimney pots, earthenware ; fencing, iron ; plaster of Paris ; kiln tiles ; flooring tiles ; whitening.....	9 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
Buckets ; tubs	3 <i>d.</i> each
Carriages on two wheels and springs, intended to be drawn by cattle on ordinary roads.....	£5 each
Carriages on four wheels and springs, ditto ditto ..	£10 each
Castings, rough iron ; retorts, iron.....	1 <i>s.</i> per cwt. gross
Chocolate ; cocoa ; coffee, green.....	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Cider ; perry ; vinegar.....	6 <i>d.</i> per gallon
Cigars and cigarettes ; snuff	5 <i>s.</i> per lb.
Cigars, destroyed for sheepwash ; snuff, destroyed for ditto	3 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Coals ; coke	1 <i>s.</i> per ton
Confectionery	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Fish, dried ; glue ; starch	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Flour, wheaten	1 <i>s.</i> per 100 lbs.
Gunpowder, for blasting purposes	1 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Gunpowder, all other kinds.....	6 <i>d.</i> per lb.
Lead, milled, sheet, or piping	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
Malt	1 <i>s.</i> per bushel
Malt liquors—Ale of all sorts in wood, beer of all sorts in wood, porter of all sorts in wood	9 <i>d.</i> per gallon
Ale of all sorts in bottle, beer of all sorts in bottle, porter of all sorts in bottle, 6 reputed quarts or 1 dozen reputed pints to be taken as a gallon ..	1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> per gallon
Matches, lucifer.....	1 <i>s.</i> per cubic foot
Molasses	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than one cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.	
Nails, iron, except screw nails ; ovens, camp	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt. gross
Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	
Nuts and bolts, iron	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cwt.
Packages containing less than 28 lbs. to pay duty as if weighing 28 lbs.	

Oils of all kinds (except fish oils, medicinal oils, and perfumed oils); turpentine	1s. per gallon
Pickles in bottles, reputed quarts	3s. per dozen
Ditto, reputed pints	2s. per dozen
Salt and saltpetre	1s. 6d. per cwt.
Sauces in bottles, reputed pints	3s. per dozen
Ditto, reputed half pints	2s. per dozen
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen reputed quarts, pints, or half pints.	
Seeds—canary, hemp, and rape	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Shot	1d. per lb.
Soap, perfumed and fancy	3d. per lb.
Soap, not being perfumed or fancy	1d. per lb.
Soda, carbonate of	1d. per lb.
Soda crystals	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.
Spirits—Brandy, cordials, and all other liquors or strong waters, geneva, gin, rum, whisky	12s. per gallon, no allowance for under proof
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.	
Spirits, methylated and other unfit for human consumption, taken as proof	3s. per gallon
And so in proportion for any quantity not less than one-sixth of a gallon.	
Spirits, perfumed	18s. per gallon
Spirits of tar	6d. per gallon
Sugar, crushed; sugar, loaf; sugar candy	1d. per lb.
Sugar, all other kinds	6s. per cwt.
And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than one cwt., not being less than 28 lbs.	
Tea	3d. per lb.
Timber, sawn, under three inches	2s. 6d. per 100 super.ft.
Tobacco	3s. per lb.
Tobacco destroyed for sheepwash	3d. per lb.
Twine of every description	1d. per lb.
Varnish, and polish of all kinds	1s. 6d. per gallon
Wax vestas	3s. per cubic foot
Wine in wood	4s. per gallon
Wine in bottle	6s. per gallon
Six reputed quarts, or one dozen reputed pints, to be taken as a gallon.	

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

20 PER CENT.

Architraves, doors, mouldings, sashes, and skirtings made of wood.

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT.

Jewelry of gold and silver, whole or part; jewelry and fancy goods, and trinkets of every description (not otherwise enumerated), plate and platedware, gold and silver of every description; watches of every description.

10 PER CENT.

Apparel of all kinds; axe handles; bagging manufactured from hemp, jute, and grey calicoes; patent barley; basketware and wickerware, lined or unlined; biscuits of every description, blacking, blankets, cast iron boilers, boots, shoes,

and goloshes ; brooms, hair, and all other brooms, broom handles ; caps of every description ; carpets and carpeting of every description ; chinaware of every description ; clocks of every description ; cloth of every description not otherwise enumerated ; ornaments for confectionery, crockery-ware of every description, cutlery of every description except sheepshears ; drapery of every description not otherwise enumerated, drugs, druggists' and apothecaries' wares, and chemicals of every description not otherwise charged or otherwise exempted from duty ; earthenware of every description, feathers of every description, fish packed in tin, fish pickled in barrels or kegs, corn flour, forfar and grey calicoes, fork handles, furniture manufactured of wood, furs of every description, galvanised iron and zinc, whether sheet, piping, ridge caps, or spouting ; glass, plate, crown, sheet, and glass of every description, glassware of every description ; gloves, kid of every description, and all other gloves manufactured from skins ; patent groats, guns and fowling pieces, haberdashery and millinery of all kinds, hardware of every description, mixed metals or other metal ; harmoniums, hats of every description, harness of every description, hides and skins dressed in any manner, hollow-ware of iron only, hosiery of every description, lamps of all kinds, leather and all goods manufactured therefrom in whole or in part, not otherwise enumerated ; maizena ; manufactures of cotton, linen, wool, and calico, not otherwise enumerated ; matting of every description and manufacture ; mop handles ; musical instruments of every description ; oils, medicinal ; oil cloth ; oil baize, linoleum, and other similar manufactures ; oilmen's stores of all kinds except pickles, sauces, and oils ; organs and cabinet organs ; paper, printed, not being books, but including printed bags ; paper, printing ; paper, wrapping, of every description without printing thereon ; paper, glass, and sand ; paper, room ; perfumery and perfumed oils ; photographs in album, book, or frame ; pianofortes ; pictures, framed ; pistols ; preserves ; pots, iron ; rugs, cotton ; rugs, hearth, of every description ; rugs, woollen, of every description ; saddlery of every description ; screw-nails ; silks, satins, and velvets of every description ; spade handles ; stationery ; envelopes, fancy paper, and writing paper of every description not otherwise enumerated ; tools, boring and edge, not otherwise enumerated ; toys ; tweeds of every description ; wadding ; whips and whip thongs.

5 PER CENT.

Agricultural and horticultural tools and implements, agricultural machinery, cart and carriage axles, arms and boxes, chaff cutters, forks, hoes, rakes, shovels, spades ; machinery of every description not otherwise enumerated ; paper, uncut for manufacturing purposes without printing thereon ; paper bags, without printing thereon.

All goods subject to duty by cubic measure to be measured outside the package, and all packages of and under half a cubic foot to pay duty as if half a cubic foot, and all packages over half a cubic foot, and not exceeding one cubic foot, to pay duty as if one cubic foot.

All goods, except sugars and molasses, subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on gross weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if twenty-five pounds, or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if twenty-eight pounds, and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

All goods not enumerated in the above Schedules, and not included in following list of exemptions, to pay duty at the rate of Ten Pounds per cent. upon the value thereof.

Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs, for repairs or renovation, to pay on return Ten Pounds per cent. on cost of such repair or renovation.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS.

- Acid, carbolic; Acid, citric; Acid, muriatic; Acid, sulphuric; Alum; Anvils; Anchors, ships'; Animals, living, of every description; Arsenic, crude.
- Bags, empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Bags, gunny; Bark; Bells specially imported for churches or for chapels; Bellows, Blacksmiths'; Binnacle Lamps, ships'; Bluestone; Board, mill and paste; Board, uncut card; Boat oars; Boats; Boiler plates, bolts for boilers, screws for boilers, and raw material used in boiler making; Bolts, rod or sheating, of copper or yellow metal; Bonedust; Bones; Boot elastic; Bottles, not being fancy bottles or decanters, and being over one quarter pint imperial measure; Boxes, empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce; Bricks, air; Bricks, building; Bridges, iron; Bristles, unmanufactured; Bulbs; Bullion.
- Candle cotton; Carriage shafts, spokes, naves, and felloes. Cases, empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Casks, empty, on proof to the Collector of Customs that they have been used in the export of Tasmanian produce. Chain cables of every description; Charts; Chloralum; Clay, fire, unmanufactured; Clay, pipe, unmanufactured; Clocks specially imported for churches or chapels; Cocoa fibre; Cocoanuts; Coconut oil, unrefined; Coin; Coir, unmanufactured; Compasses, ships'; Copperas; Cornsacks; Crucibles; Corks; Cotton, raw; Cotton waste.
- Dead eyes and rings for shipping purposes; Dead lights for shipping purposes; Dyewoods and dyestuffs for manufacturing purposes only.
- Engine Fittings, viz.:—Brass cocks, flax packing and asbestos, injectors, iron, brass, and glass tubing, indiarubber sheeting, lubricators, steam gauges, valve springs, water gauges.
- Felt for sheathing; Fire-bricks; Fire-clay, lumps; Firewood; Flock, cotton; Flock, woollen; Fruit, green.
- Gloves; Gold bars; Gold dust; Granite, in rough blocks; Grapes; Grindery, viz., all articles used exclusively in boot and shoemaking; Grindstones; Guano.
- Hair cloth for hopkilns; Hair, unmanufactured; Harmoniums, specially imported for churches and chapels; Hatters' materials, viz., Felt hoods, shellac, hat ventilators, linings, hatters' galloons and spall-boards, also silk plush and calico prepared for and used exclusively by hatters; Hay; Hemp and Jute, unmanufactured; Hides and skins of every description, raw and unmanufactured.
- Ice; Ingots, sheets, or plates of copper, brass, bronze and zinc; Ink; Instruments, scientific, optical, and surgical; Iron, rod, bar, hoop, sheet, plate, and pig.
- Kapock; Kreosote, crude.
- Lead, pig; Lemons; Lime, carbonate of; Lime, chloride of; Lime juice; Linseed oil cake; Logwood.
- Machinery, to be worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power; Magazines, reviews, and pamphlets; Manures of every description; Maps; Marble in rough blocks; Memorial windows for churches and chapels; Millstones; Mould boards; Moulding to be used solely for making picture frames; Moulds, share; Music, printed.
- Nails, of yellow metal or copper; Newspapers.
- Oakum and Junk; Oil from the whale fisheries; Oranges; Ores of all kinds of metals; organs specially imported for churches and chapels.
- Palm oil, unrefined; Passengers' baggage and cabin furniture, except

- musical instruments and plate arriving in the colony at any time within six months before or after the owner thereof; also household furniture and effects arriving within six months before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such furniture and effects not being for sale; Photographs, not being in any album, book, or frame; Pictures, unframed; Pine apples; Pipes, draining; Pipes, earthenware, for the conveyance of water; Pipes, iron, not being galvanised; Pitch; Plants of every description; Poultry; Printed books; Printing presses; Printing materials; Produce of Tasmania, all goods; Pulu.
- Rattans, split or unsplit; Raymond's phosphoriser and any machine used for the destruction of rabbits; Resin; Rivets, iron; Rope and cordage; Rope, galvanised iron wire.
- Sail canvas; Salts, Epsom; Scale board; School slates; Seeds for agricultural or horticultural purposes; Sewing machines; Shackles, ships'; Sheepshears; Ships' blocks and sheaves; Shrubs of every description; Signal lamps, ships'; Silk, unmanufactured; Slate in block; Slate pencils; Soda ash; Soda, caustic; Soda, Silicate of; Soldering fluid; Specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; Steel, unmanufactured; Stone in rough block; Sulphur; Sumac.
- Tablets, memorial; Tallow, suet, and grease; Tanks, iron; Tar; Tar oil; Terra Japonica; Thimbles, ships'; Tiles, draining; Timber in log, and sawn timber, of three inches and over; Tin, unmanufactured; Tin plates, unmanufactured; Tow; Traction engines and their carriages; Trees of every description; Type, printing.
- Valonia; Vegetables of every description.
- Whalebone, whalefins, from the whale fisheries; Whaling implements and gear of every description; Wines and spirits for the use of Her Majesty's military officers serving on full pay in this colony, under such regulations as the Governor in Council may from time to time cause to be published in the *Gazette*.
- Works of Art, viz.:—Statues, busts of marble, bronze, iron, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and antiquities.
- Wool, flax, unmanufactured; Woollen waste.
- All goods imported for the use of Her Majesty's Government.
- Any article or thing given or awarded to any person as a prize, reward, or trophy, at any public exhibition or competition held in any of the Australasian Colonies; and any article or thing *bonâ fide* imported for the purpose of being given or awarded to any person as a prize, reward, or trophy, at any public exhibition or competition held in Tasmania, shall be exempt from the payment of any Customs Duties: Provided that the Collector shall be satisfied that any article or thing in respect of which exemption from Customs Duty is claimed under this Section is truly such an article or thing as is hereinafter mentioned.
- The following goods are also exempted from duty by Act 48 Vict. No. 12, (24th November, 1884):—Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock for use on Railways or Tramways, consisting of Rails, Fish Plates and Bolts, Spikes or other fastenings, Springs, Wheels, and Axles.

DRAWBACKS.

Drawbacks of the whole amount of duty are allowed upon the exportation of all articles except those enumerated as under:—Barley, pearl, barley Scotch, butter, carriages, castings, chimney pots, cider, cigars, flour, wheaten, grain, jewelry, lard, linseed, linseed meal, malt liquors in wood, oatmeal, peas split, seeds, shot, soda crystals, spirits, timber sawn, under three inches, tobacco, vinegar, wines—in the original packages in which the same were imported (if shipped within two years after the day of importation, and the

duty on any one amounts to £1). (2.) Carriages, pianofortes, and musical instruments, imported by visitors for their own private use, if re-shipped within six months. (3.) Silver plate imported by the owner for his own use.

Confectionery manufactured in the colony a sum at the rate of £6 per ton weight for any quantity not being less than one cwt. Beer manufactured in the colony a sum equal to the duty paid thereon.

Upon the exportation of not less than one ton of jam manufactured in the colony, packed in jars or tins only, a drawback of £3 for every ton net weight; provided that the exporter or manufacturer gives notice in writing to the Collector of his intention to pack jam for export, when the Collector shall view the jam and seal the cases in which it is packed.

There is also a drawback of sixpence per 100lbs. upon malt shipped within three months after the payment of duty upon the barley from which it is made.

Sea-going steamers may ship coal for fuel from a bonding warehouse free of duty.

IMPORTATION OF MINERAL OILS RESTRICTED.

By Act of Parliament 49 Vict. No. 1, Sec. 2, it is enacted "If any goods hereinafter enumerated or described are imported or brought into *Tasmania*, then and in every such case such goods shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Treasurer may direct:—

All refined mineral oils, except gasoline or painters' spirits, which may give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than One hundred degrees of *Fahrenheit's* thermometer, after being subjected to the test mentioned in the Schedule by any officer or person duly authorised by the Collector of Customs (for which purpose such samples as may be required may be drawn from the packages containing such oils): Provided, however, that any such mineral oil may be imported or may be delivered by the Customs Department upon payment of the duty chargeable thereon, if it shall have been duly coloured by the admixture of such material and in such proportion as the Governor in Council may prescribe, and that any package containing such oil shall have distinctly marked on the side or top thereof, in black Roman letters of not less than two inches in length and half an inch in breadth, the words "specially dangerous:"

Any person removing such words "specially dangerous" from any such package, or selling any such oil without such words as aforesaid being on any package containing such oil, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding One hundred Pounds, and the refined mineral oils in respect of which such removal or selling occurred shall be forfeited."

(C.)

DISTRIBUTION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS UNDER THE SEVERAL MINISTERS OF THE CROWN.

The Ministers of the Crown in Tasmania are charged with the conduct of all business connected with the several departments and other matters as specified in the following list:—

Chief Secretary.

The Executive Council
The Legislative Council
The House of Assembly
Ecclesiastical

The Audit Department
The Statistician; Registrar of Births,
Marriages, and Deaths; Registrar
of Trade Marks and Letters Patent

The Council of Education	Cemeteries
Rural Municipalities	Electoral matters
The Chief Inspector of Sheep	The Hospital for Insane, New Norfolk
The Chief Inspector of Stock	The Hospital for Insane, Cascades
The General Hospitals, Hobart and Launceston	Contagious Diseases Hospitals, Cascades and Launceston
The Government Analyst	Medical and Vaccination
Invalid Depôts	Central Board of Health
Out-door Charitable Relief	Main Line Railway
Training and Industrial Schools	Inspector of Machinery
Immigration	Pensions and Compensations
Fisheries Department	Foreign Correspondence
Salmon and Trout Breeding Establishment	

Treasurer and Postmaster-General.

The Customs and Excise Department	The Office of Stores
The Real and Personal Estates Duties Department	Military Store Branch
Colonial Defence	Meteorological Department
The Post Office	Collection of Internal Revenue
Post Office Money Orders	Marine Boards
Post Office Savings Bank	Board of Examiners under "The Merchant Ships' Officers Examination Act," 1878
Telegraphs and Telephones	Board of Tenders
The Printing Department	

Attorney-General.

The Judges	Justices of the Peace
Law Department	Lands' Titles Department
Supreme Court	Registry of Deeds
Inferior Courts	Commissioner of Escheats
Bankruptcy Courts	Gaols and Houses of Correction
Sheriff's Department	The Police
Police Magistrates and Coroners	

Minister of Lands and Works.

Crown Lands	Roads and Road Districts
Public Works and Buildings	Main Roads
Government Railways	Mines, including Gold-fields
The Education Department	

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

Office Hours: 9 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. Saturday, 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. Regulations for the guidance of the Civil Service are published in the *Gazette*, 28th January, 1885.

Holidays: New Year's Day, Good Friday, the following Saturday and Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Prince of Wales' Birthday, Christmas Day and the day following, and Regatta Day at Hobart.

AGENT-GENERAL, LONDON.—The Hon. Adye Douglas, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W. Bankers: Consolidated Bank, 52, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad-street, E.C.

(D.)

REPORTS ON MINERAL RESOURCES.

The late Government Geologist, Mr. Chas. Gould, reported upon the mineral resources of many parts of Tasmania. For the benefit of any desirous of consulting these reports we may state that they will be found in the journals of the Legislature of the colony at the office of the Agent-General, or at the Geological Museum, Jermyn-street, London, and in many colonial libraries. Amongst the most important are the following :—

- Report on the Western Country—House of Assembly Journals, Paper 4, 1860.
- Report on Resinous Shale (Tasmanite) at River Mersey, Paper 8, 1861.
- Report on Coal Fields of Fingal District, Paper 9, 1861.
- Report on Mersey Coal Fields, Paper 135, 1861.
- Report on Macquarie Harbour, Paper 26, 1862.
- Report on Exploration of King's River, Paper 9, 1863.
- Report on Iron Ores, West Tamar District, Paper 76, 1866.
- Report on River Forth and North-West Coast, Paper 74, 1867.
- Report on Coal south of Oatlands, Paper 18, 1869.
- Report on Gold at Waterhouse, Paper 19, 1869.
- Report on Gold at Mangana, Paper 20, 1869.
- Report on County of Dorset—Legislative Council Journals, Paper 39, 1864.

The Government Inspector of Mines, Mr. Gustav Thureau, F.G.S., has made numerous recent reports upon discoveries in the various mineral districts. These will be found on reference to the later Parliamentary volumes.

(E.)

LAND REGULATIONS.

Extracted from the Crown Lands Guide, 1887.

SELECTION OF LAND FOR PURCHASE.

Any person above the age of 18 years who does not already hold a selection on credit may select one lot of Agricultural Land, not exceeding Three hundred and twenty acres, at the price and upon the terms set forth in the following example of purchase of One hundred acres :—

	£	s.	d.
100 acres at 20s.	100	0	0
Add $\frac{1}{2}$ for credit	33	6	8
	£133 6 8		
	£133 6 8		

	£	s.	d.
Cash at time of purchase	3	6	8
First year.....	5	0	0
Second year.....	5	0	0
Third year	10	0	0
Fourth year.....	10	0	0
Fifth year.....	10	0	0
Sixth year	10	0	0
Seventh year	10	0	0
Eighth year.....	10	0	0
Ninth year	10	0	0
Tenth year	10	0	0
Eleventh year	10	0	0
Twelfth year	10	0	0
Thirteenth year	10	0	0
Fourteenth year	10	0	0
	£133 6 8		

and so in proportion for any greater or smaller area than one hundred acres : but credit will not be given for any sum less than £15.

Any person wishing to purchase Waste Lands must make application upon a printed form, to be obtained from the Lands Offices at Hobart or Launceston, at the various post offices and police offices, or from any District Surveyor. A fee of one shilling is charged for each form.

The form having been filled up and forwarded to the Lands Office, Hobart, if it appears from the description given that the land is available for selection, the applicant will be called upon to pay the survey fee in accordance with the subjoined scale ; failing to deposit the survey fee within thirty days after the date of demand the application will be cancelled.

*Survey Scale.**

155. The scale of survey fee is as under :—

	£	s.	d.
Residence Area on Gold Field	2	10	0
25 acres and under	3	2	6
Above 25 and not exceeding 50 acres.....	5	0	0
" 50 " 100 " 	8	15	0
" 100 " 150 " 	10	0	0
" 150 " 200 " 	11	5	0
" 200 " 250 " 	12	10	0
" 250 " 320 " 	13	15	0
" 320 " 640 " 	16	5	0
" 640 " 1000 " 	20	0	0
" 1000 " 1500 " 	23	15	0
" 1500 " 2000 " 	27	10	0
" 2000 " 2560 " 	32	10	0
" 2560 " 3200 " 	37	10	0

* A Select Committee of the House of Assembly has recommended that this scale be increased. The question is under consideration.

£ s. d.

(Any larger lot than the last named to be charged for at the rate of £7 10s. extra for every 1000 acres above 3200 if the land be either clear or open forest ground, and £10 per 1000 acres if densely wooded or scrub land.)

Single Town Allotment	1	11	0
Ditto Suburban.....	3	2	6
For a Section of any Township containing not fewer than five allotments	7	16	3
Connecting Surveys, for the first mile	6	5	0
Ditto, every additional chain	0	1	3
Survey of Town Allotment for Real Property Act	2	2	0

Upon payment of the survey fee, a Surveyor will be instructed to mark off the land applied for. Should the Surveyor discover that more than one person has applied for the same land, the application first received at the Lands Office will have priority.

After the Surveyor's plan has been received, examined, and approved of, the applicant will be called upon to pay the first deposit, and thereupon the Commissioner and the applicant will mutually enter into a contract for the sale and purchase of the land at the price, on the terms, and subject to the conditions of the Act.

The contract will contain a condition of forfeiture to the Crown of the land selected, unless the selector, his tenant, or servant shall, within one year after the date of such selection, commence to reside upon the land and continue to reside thereon until the full amount of the purchase money has been paid.

(F.)

MARKET PRICES OF PROVISIONS, &c.

Return showing the Average Retail Prices of Provisions and other Articles.

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Bacon, per lb.....	10d. to 1s.	Meat—	
Barley, pearl, ditto....	4d.	Beef, per lb.....	4d. to 8d.
Biscuit, ditto.....	3d. to 1s.	Mutton, ditto.....	2d. to 6d.
Bread, per 2lb. loaf..	2½d. to 3d.	Pork, ditto.....	6d. to 9d.
Butter, fresh, per lb*..	10d. to 1s. 8d.	Veal, ditto.....	6d. to 10d.
„ potted, ditto..	10d. to 1s. 4d.	Milk, per quart.....	4d. to 6d.
Candles, tallow, ditto..	5d. to 6d.	Oatmeal, per lb.....	3d. to 3½d.
„ sperm, ditto..	10d. to 1s.	Oil, sperm, per gallon..	8s.
Cheese, English, ditto..	1s. to 1s. 6d.	„ colza, ditto.....	7s.
„ Colonial, ditto..	8d. to 1s.	„ kerosene, ditto....	2s. 6d. to 3s.
Coffee, Mocha, ditto..	2s.	Rice, Java, per lb.....	3d. to 3½d.
„ Manilla, ditto..	1s. 6d.	„ Patna, ditto....	3d.
„ Ceylon Plantation, ditto.....	1s. 9d. to 2s.	Soap, per cwt.....	25s. to 40s.
Coals, Jerusalem, per ton	24s.	Spirits—	
„ New Town, ditto	20s.	Brandy, dark, per gall.	22s. to 32s.
„ Brunel Island, ditto	20s.	„ pale, ditto..	22s. to 32s.
„ York Plains, ditto	24s.	Rum, ditto.....	16s. to 22s.
„ Fingal, ditto....	20s. to 24s.	Whisky, Irish, ditto	20s. to 30s.
„ Newcastle, ditto	30s.	„ Scotch, ditto	20s. to 30s.
Eggs, per dozen.....	8d. to 2s. 6d.	Straw, per ton.....	30s. to 50s.
Firewood, gum, in log,		Sugar, counter, per lb.	3d. to 3½d.
per ton.....	10s. to 17s.	„ ration, ditto....	2½d. to 3d.
„ „ split, ditto	13s. to 20s.	„ refined, ditto..	5d. to 6d.
„ she oak, in		„ crystals, ditto..	3½d. to 4d.
log, ditto.....	14s. to 20s.	Tobacco, negrohead,	
„ „ split, ditto	18s. to 21s.	per lb.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.
Flour, fine, per ton....	£10 to £12	„ cavendish, ditto	4s. to 5s.
Grain—		Tea, ration, ditto.....	1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.
Wheat, per bushel..	4s. to 5s. 6d.	„ black, ditto.....	1s. 9d. to 2s. 9d.
Barley, ditto.....	3s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.	Timber—	
Oats, ditto.....	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	Sawn, per 100 feet..	7s.
Maize, ditto.....	5s. to 5s. 6d.	Palings, 6 feet, per 100	10s. to 12s.
Hay, per ton.....	£2 10s. to £5	„ 5 feet, ditto..	9s. to 10s.
Ham, English, per lb..	1s. to 1s. 6d.	Shingles, per 1000..	12s. to 13s. 6d.
„ Colonial, ditto..	10d. to 1s.	Posts & rails, per 100	30s. to 33s.
Malt Liquors—		Vegetables—	
Ale, English, per gall.	6s.	Carrots, per ton....	£2 to £5
„ Colonial, ditto..	3s.	Onions, ditto.....	£2 10s. to £6
Beer, ditto, ditto...	1s. 6d. to 2s.	Potatoes, ditto....	£3 to £4 10s.
Porter, English, ditto	5s. to 7s.	Wine, port, per dozen..	24s. to 48s.
„ Colonial, ditto	4s.	„ sherry, ditto....	24s. to 48s.

* According to season.

CONTRACT PRICES, HOBART.

Return of the Average Contract Prices of certain Articles supplied in Hobart to the Government of Tasmania during the Year 1885.

Articles.	Prices.	Articles.	Prices.
Butchers' Meat—		Gin (in bond), ditto...	3s. 6d.
Beef and Mutton, per		Malt Liquor—	
100 lbs.....	30s. 5d.	Colonial Ale, per 54	
Butter, fresh, per lb...	1s. 3d.	gallons.....	£5 9s.
„ potted, ditto..	11½d.	„ Porter, ditto	£5 9s.
Eggs, per dozen.....	1s. 3d.	Wine, port (in bond),	
Barley, pearl, per lb...	3d.	per gallon.....	6s. 7d.
Bread, fine, per 100 lbs.	9s. 1 0d.	Vinegar, per pint.....	3d.
Currants, per lb.....	5¾d.	Tea, black, congou (in	
Flour, fine, per ton....	£10 3s. 6d.	bond), per lb.....	9d.
Oatmeal, per lb.....	2d.	Coffee, whole, roasted,	
Raisins, ditto.....	7d.	ditto.....	1s. 6d.
Rice, ditto.....	2½d.	Tobacco, cavendish (in	
Sago, ditto.....	5½d.	bond), ditto.....	1s. 1d.
Sugar, brown ration,		Salt, ditto.....	½d.
Mauritius, per ton..	£12	Candles, composition,	
„ light counter,		ditto.....	10d.
ditto, ditto.....	£15 17s. 6d.	„ tallow, ditto	5d.
Brandy, Martell's (in		Oil, black, per gallon..	4s. 9d.
bond), per gallon...	7s. 3d.	Soap, yellow, Colonial,	
Rum (in bond), ditto..	2s. 1d.	per lb.....	2¼d.

(G.)

RAILWAY INFORMATION.

TASMANIAN MAIN LINE RAILWAY.

TO LAUNCESTON.

Distance from Hobart.	Leave Stations at	TIME.					FARES.			
		Freight and Passenger.	Passenger.	Freight and Passenger.	Freight and Passenger.	Mail and Freight.	Single.		Return.	
							1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.
MLS.		A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Hobart .....	..	8:0	10:30	5:0	8:0	..	..	..	..
2*	Botanical Gardens ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 4
3*	Risdon Road .....	..	..	10:42	5:12	8:12	0 6	0 4	0 9	0 6
4*	N. Town (Cooley's) ..	..	..	10:48	5:18	8:18	0 6	0 4	0 9	0 6
5½*	O'Brien's Bridge ..	..	8:14	10:55	5:25	8:25	0 9	0 6	1 0	0 9
7¼*	Berriedale Road ..	..	..	11:2	5:32	8:37	1 2	0 10	1 9	1 3
9½*	Austin's Ferry .....	..	..	11:10	5:40	8:45	1 8	1 0	2 6	1 8
12	New Norfolk Road ..	..	8:30	11:20	5:50	8:55	2 2	1 8	3 3	2 6
13½*	Bridgewater Junc. ..	..	..	11:25	5:55	9:0	2 4	1 9	3 6	2 8
17½*	Brighton .....	..	8:45	11:45	6:15	9:25	3 0	2 3	4 6	3 4
21	Tea Tree .....	..	..	12:0	6:30	9:40	4 0	3 0	6 0	4 0
				P.M.						
25	Richmond Road ..	..	..	12:15	..	..	5 0	3 6	7 3	5 0
27½	Campania .....	..	9:10	12:30	7:30	10:15	5 3	4 0	8 0	5 3
31*	Lower Jerusalem ..	..	..	12:50	7:45	10:30	6 3	4 3	9 6	6 3
39	Jerusalem .....	..	9:45	1:20	8:20	11:5	8 3	5 9	12 6	8 3
46½*	Flat Top .....	..	10:5	2:0	9:0	11:55	10 0	6 9	15 0	10 0
51½*	Jericho .....	..	..	2:20	9:20	12:15	11 0	7 9	16 9	11 0
				A.M.						
55	Parattah { Arrive ..	..	10:35	2:35	9:35	12:30	12 0	8 0	18 3	12 0
	{ Leave ..	6:30	10:45	3:0	..	1:50				
57½*	Eastern Marshes ..	6:40	..	3:10	..	2:0	12 6	8 6	19 0	12 6
62½*	York Plains	7:0	..	3:30	..	2:20	13 9	9 3	21 0	13 9
68	Antill Ponds	7:30	11:15	3:55	..	2:45	15 3	10 3	23 0	15 3
70*	Antill Ponds P.O. ..	..	..	..	..	2:53	15 9	10 6	23 9	15 9
74*	Tunbridge	7:55	..	4:15	..	3:5	16 9	11 3	25 0	16 9
83	Ross { Arrive ..	8:30	11:45	4:50	..	3:40	19 0	12 9	28 3	19 0
	{ Leave	8:40	P.M.	5:10	..	3:55				
91	Campbell Town ..	9:10	12:5	5:35	..	4:20	20 9	13 9	31 0	20 9
98	Corners Junction ..	9:48	12:24	6:0	..	4:55	22 6	15 0	33 9	22 6
101*	Cleveland	9:58	..	6:10	..	5:0	23 3	15 6	34 9	23 3
105*	Epping Forest	10:20	12:36	6:20	..	5:10	24 3	16 0	36 3	24 3
111*	Snake Banks	10:45	..	6:48	..	5:38	25 6	17 0	38 6	25 6
115*	Clarendon	10:55	..	..	..	5:50	26 6	17 6	40 0	26 6
120	Evandale	11:15	1:10	7:20	..	6:10	28 0	18 6	42 0	28 0
122	Evandale Junction ..	11:25	1:15	7:35	..	6:25	28 3	18 9	42 3	28 3
126*	Breadalbane	11:40	..	7:50	..	6:40	28 9	19 0	43 0	28 9
129*	St. Leonard's	11:50	1:35	8:0	..	6:50	29 6	19 6	44 0	29 6
133	Launceston	12:0	1:45	8:10	..	7:0	30 0	20 0	45 0	30 0

*Trains only stop at these places when there are passengers to set down and take up.

TASMANIAN MAIN LINE RAILWAY.
To HOBART.

Distances from Launceston.	Leave Stations at	TIME.					FARES.					
		Freight and Passenger.	Freight and Passenger.	Passenger.	Freight and Passenger.	Mail and Freight.	Single.		Return.			
							1st Cl.	2nd Cl.	1st Cl.	2nd Cl.		
		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
MLS.	Launceston .....	..	8:30	3:0	4:40	8:30						
4*	St. Leonard's ....	..	8:40	3:9	4:50	8:40	0 9	0 6	1 0	0 10		
7*	Breadalbane .....	..	8:50	..	5:0	8:50	1 6	1 3	2 3	2 0		
11	Evandale Junction ..	..	9:10	3:30	5:12	9:5	2 0	1 6	3 0	2 3		
13	Evandale .....	..	9:20	3:38	5:20	9:20	2 2	1 8	3 3	2 6		
18*	Clarendon .....	..	..	..	5:35	9:35	3 3	2 6	5 0	3 6		
22*	Snake Banks .....	..	9:54	..	5:45	9:54	4 6	3 0	6 6	4 6		
28	Epping Forest ....	..	10:20	4:8	6:20	10:20	5 9	4 0	8 9	5 9		
32*	Cleveland .....	..	10:30	..	6:30	10:30	6 9	4 6	10 3	6 9		
35	Corners Junction ..	..	10:50	4:23	6:40	10:50	7 6	5 0	11 3	7 6		
42	Campbell Town ..	..	11:10	4:38	7:15	11:15	9 3	6 3	14 0	9 3		
50	Ross { Arrive .....	..	11:35	5:0	7:40	11:35	11 0	7 3	16 9	11 0		
	{ Leave .....	..	11:50	..	7:56	11:50						
			P.M.			A.M.						
59*	Tunbridge .....	..	12:30	..	8:30	12:20	13 3	8 9	20 0	13 3		
63*	Antill Ponds P.O. ..	..	12:46	..	..	12:36	14 3	9 6	21 3	14 3		
65	Antill Ponds .....	..	1:0	5:30	9:0	12:50	14 9	9 9	22 0	14 9		
60 ¹ / ₂ *	York Plains .....	..	1:25	..	9:27	1:15	16 3	10 9	24 0	16 3		
75 ¹ / ₂ *	Eastern Marshes ..	..	1:50	..	9:50	1:40	17 6	11 6	26 0	17 6		
78	Parattah { Arrive ..	..	2:0	6:2	10:0	1:50	18 0	12 0	26 9	18 0		
	{ Leave ..	7:0	2:35	6:10	..	3:0						
81 ¹ / ₂ *	Jericho	7:15	2:50	..	..	3:15	19 0	12 3	28 3	19 0		
86 ¹ / ₂ *	Flat Top	7:15	3:10	6:30	..	3:35	20 0	13 3	30 0	20 0		
94	Jerusalem	8:15	3:50	7:0	..	4:15	21 9	14 3	32 6	21 9		
102*	Lower Jerusalem ..	8:45	4:20	..	..	4:45	23 9	15 9	35 6	23 9		
105 ¹ / ₂	Campania	9:10	4:40	7:30	..	5:5	24 9	16 0	37 0	24 9		
108*	Richmond Road ..	9:20	4:50	..	..	5:15	25 0	16 6	37 9	25 0		
112*	Tea Tree	9:40	5:5	..	..	5:30	26 0	17 0	39 0	26 0		
115 ¹ / ₂	Brighton ... [tion	10:0	5:20	8:0	..	5:50	27 0	17 9	40 6	27 0		
119 ¹ / ₂ *	Bridgewater Junc-	10:20	5:40	..	..	6:10	27 9	18 3	41 6	27 9		
121	New Norfolk Road ..	10:25	5:50	8:15	..	6:20	28 0	18 6	41 9	28 0		
123 ¹ / ₂ *	Austin's Ferry ...	10:35	6:0	..	..	6:30	28 6	19 0	42 6	28 6		
125 ³ / ₄ *	Berriedale Road ..	10:43	6:8	..	..	6:38	29 0	19 3	43 9	29 0		
127 ¹ / ₂	O'Brien's Bridge ..	10:55	6:15	8:31	..	6:45	29 3	19 6	44 0	29 3		
129*	N. Town (Cooley's)	11:2	6:22	..	..	6:52	29 6	20 0	44 3	29 6		
130*	Ridson Road	11:8	6:28	..	..	6:58	30 0	20 0	44 6	30 0		
131*	Botanical Gardens.	..	..	..	..	..	
133	Hobart	11:20	6:40	8:45	..	7:10	30 0	20 0	45 0	30 0		

* Trains only stop at these places when there are passengers to set down and take up.

ELWICK RAILWAY.

Elwick Railway Company (Limited) Capital £2000 in 40 shares of £50 each. Directors—Hon. John Lord, Chairman; Hon. W. H. Burgess, J. W. Syme, Dr. G. H. Butler, A. P. Miller. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, A. P. Miller. Extent, one mile—from a point opposite 4th milestone to the rear of the grand stand.

TASMANIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

WESTERN LINE.

LAUNCESTON TO DELORAINE AND FORMBY.

STATIONS.	Distance from Launceston.	1st & 2nd-Class.	Main Ordinary.	1st & 2nd Class and Goods.	Main Line Express.	1st & 2nd Class and Goods.	1st & 2nd class.	Mall for Hobart.
Launceston .....	..	8-0	8-30	12-40	3-0	3-5	5-0	8-30
St. Leonard's	4	8-9	8-40	12-50	3-9	3-15	5-9	8-40
Breadalbane.....A	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	8-19	8-50	1-0	..	3-25	5-19	8-50
Evandale Junction..	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	8-31	9-10	1-20	3-30	3-37	5-31	9-5
Perth	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	8-42	..	1-30	..	3-47	5-42	..
Longford.....ARR.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$	8-50	..	1-40	..	3-55	5-50	..
„DEP.	..	9-0	..	1-50	..	4-0	6-0	..
Wilmore's Lane ..A	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-11	..	2-1	..	4-12	6-11	..
Little Hampton ..A	22 $\frac{3}{4}$	9-14	..	2-5	..	4-15	6-14	..
Bishopsbourne.....	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	9-19	..	2-12	..	4-20	6-18	..
Oaks.....A	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-23	..	2-18	..	4-24	6-22	..
Glenore.....A	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-29	..	2-26	..	4-30	6-29	..
Hagley	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	9-38	..	2-36	..	4-40	6-38	..
Westbury	35	9-49	..	2-48	..	5-0	6-49	..
Exton	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	10-6	..	3-7	..	5-20	7-6	..
Deloraine ....ARR.	45	10-15	..	3-20	..	5-30	7-15	..
„DEP.	..	10-30	..	..	..	5-45	..	..
Chudleigh Road....	48	10-45	..	..	..	6-0	..	..
Dunorlan	53 $\frac{1}{4}$	11-5	..	..	..	6-20	..	..
Whitefoord Hills .A	55	11-13	..	..	..	6-28	..	..
Kimberley	61 $\frac{1}{2}$	11-35	..	..	..	6-50	..	..
Railton	67	11-55	..	..	..	7-10	..	..
Latrobe	75	12-25	..	..	..	7-40	..	..
„DEP.	..	12-30	..	..	..	7-45	..	..
Tarleton	77	12-38	..	..	..	7-53	..	..
Spreyton	79 $\frac{3}{4}$	12-50	..	..	..	8-5	..	..
Formby	82	1-0	..	..	..	8-15	..	..

NOTICES.

A. The trains will stop by signal only at the stations marked A to pick up or set down passengers.

Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 years and under 12 years of age, half price.

Return Tickets will be available for return for distances of 10 miles and under on the day of issue only; for each additional 10 miles or fraction thereof, one day's extension of time will be allowed. Sunday will not be reckoned.

No return or season ticket will be available for special or for excursion trains, except when the ordinary time table is suspended.

Ordinary Single Tickets may be used on the day of issue only. Return

LAUNCESTON TO DELORAINE AND FORMBY.

FARES.

STATIONS.	FARES—1st Class.		FARES—2nd Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Launceston .....	..	..	..	..
St. Leonard's	0 9	1 0	0 6	0 10
Breadalbane	1 6	2 3	1 3	2 0
Evandale Junction.....	2 0	3 0	1 6	2 3
Perth	2 9	4 3	2 0	3 0
Longford.....	3 0	4 6	2 3	3 6
Wilmore's Lane.....	3 4	5 0	2 6	3 8
Little Hampton	3 6	5 3	2 9	3 11
Bishopsbourne	3 9	5 9	3 0	4 0
Oaks.....	4 0	6 0	3 6	4 3
Glenore	4 3	6 6	3 6	5 0
Hagley	4 9	7 0	3 9	5 0
Westbury	5 0	7 6	4 0	5 0
Exton	6 6	9 9	5 3	7 9
Deloraine	7 0	10 6	5 6	8 3
Chudleigh Road.....	7 9	11 8	6 0	9 0
Dunorlan	9 0	13 6	6 11	10 5
Whitefoord Hills	9 6	14 3	7 2	10 9
Kimberley.....	11 2	16 9	8 3	12 4
Railton	12 6	18 9	9 2	13 9
Latrobe	14 6	21 9	10 6	15 9
Tarleton	15 0	22 6	10 10	16 3
Spreyton	15 8	23 6	11 4	17 0
Formby.....	16 3	24 5	11 8	17 6

Tickets at single fares issued on Saturdays, are available for return up to following Monday.

Pleasure parties of not less than six 1st class and ten 2nd class passengers can be booked from station to station on the line of railway and back for single fare. A day's notice in writing is required, and the tickets are available for return the day following. Terms for Season Tickets obtainable at any officered station.

Tickets are not transferable.

Omnibuses and cars run to and from the stations as follows: Launceston to *Elephant and Castle*, 3*d.*; St. Leonard's to Township, 4*d.*; Evandale Junction to Township, 3*d.*; Bishopsbourne to Township, 3*d.*; Bishopsbourne to Carrick or Hadspen, 6*d.*; Westbury to Township, 4*d.*

Luggage.—112 lbs. free of charge; beyond these weights, as per excess scale.

A hand-book containing information as to freights and other matters may be had on application to the General Manager.

FORMBY AND DELORAINE TO LAUNCESTON.

STATIONS.	Distance from Formby.	Mail from Hobart.	1st & 2nd Class.	1st & 2nd Class & Goods.	Main Express.	1st & 2nd Class & Goods.	1st & 2nd Class.	Main Ordinary.
Formby .....	..	..	..	6:20	..	..	1:50	..
Spreyton	A 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	..	6:30	..	..	2:0	..
Tarleton	A 5	..	..	6:42	..	..	2:12	..
Latrobe	ARR. 7	..	..	6:50	..	..	2:20	..
"	DEP. ..	..	..	6:55	..	..	2:25	..
Railton	15	..	..	7:25	..	..	2:55	..
Kimberley	A 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	7:45	..	..	3:15	..
Whitefoord Hills	A 27	..	..	8:10	..	..	3:37	..
Dunorlan	A 28 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	..	8:20	..	..	3:45	..
Chudleigh Road	A 34	..	..	8:40	..	..	4:5	..
Deloraine	ARR. 37	..	..	8:55	..	..	4:20	..
"	DEP. ..	..	7:25	9:10	..	12:0	4:30	..
Exton	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	7:34	9:20	..	12:14	4:39	..
Westbury	47	..	7:51	9:50	..	12:34	4:56	..
Hagley	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8:2	10:0	..	12:46	5:7	..
Glenore	A 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8:11	10:10	..	12:57	5:16	..
Oaks	A 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8:17	10:18	..	1:6	5:22	..
Bishopsbourne	A 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	8:21	10:23	..	1:11	5:26	..
Little Hampton	A 59	..	8:26	10:26	..	1:15	5:31	..
Wilmore's Lane	A 60 $\frac{3}{4}$	..	8:29	10:28	..	1:18	5:34	..
Longford	ARR. 64 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	8:40	10:40	..	1:34	5:45	..
"	DEP. ..	..	8:50	10:45	..	1:44	5:55	..
Perth	67 $\frac{1}{4}$	..	8:58	10:55	..	1:53	6:3	..
Evandale Junction	70 $\frac{3}{4}$	6:24	9:9	11:5	1:15	2:4	6:14	7:35
Breadalbane	A 74 $\frac{3}{4}$	6:39	9:21	11:17	..	2:19	6:26	7:50
St. Leonard's	78	6:50	9:31	11:25	1:36	2:30	6:36	8:0
Hobler's Bridge	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Launceston	82	7:0	9:40	11.35	1:45	2:40	6:45	8:10

4. The Trains will stop by signal only at the Stations marked A to pick up or set down Passengers.

FORMBY AND DELORAINE TO LAUNCESTON.

FARES.

STATIONS.	FARES.—1st Class.		FARES.—2nd Class.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Formby .....	..	..	..	..
Spreyton	0 6	0 9	0 4	0 6
Tarleton	1 3	1 11	0 10	1 3
Latrobe	1 9	2 8	1 2	1 9
Railton	3 9	5 8	2 6	3 9
Kimberley	5 2	7 9	3 5	5 2
Whitefoord Hills	6 9	10 2	4 6	6 9
Dunorlan	7 3	10 10	4 9	7 2
Chudleigh Road	8 6	12 9	5 8	8 6
Deloraine	9 3	13 11	6 3	9 6
Exton	10 2	15 3	6 9	10 2
Westbury	11 9	17 8	7 10	11 9
Hagley	12 8	19 0	8 5	12 8
Glenore	13 4	20 0	8 11	13 4
Oaks	13 10	20 9	9 3	13 10
Bishopsbourne	14 3	21 5	9 6	14 3
Little Hampton	14 9	22 2	9 9	14 8
Wilmore's Lane	15 0	22 6	9 9	14 8
Longford	15 9	23 8	10 0	15 0
Perth	16 3	24 5	10 9	16 2
Evandale Junction	16 3	24 5	11 3	16 11
Breadalbane	16 3	24 5	11 6	17 3
St. Leonard's	16 3	24 5	11 8	17 6
Hobler's Bridge .....	..	..	..	..
Launceston	16 3	24 5	11 8	17 6

PARATTAH AND OATLANDS LINE.

Leaves Oatlands at 10 A.M., 1:55 P.M., 5:25 P.M.

Arrives at Parattah at 10:25 A.M., 2:20 P.M., 5:50 P.M.

Leaves Parattah at 10:50 A.M., 3:5 P.M., 6:15 P.M.

Arrives at Oatlands at 11:15 A.M., 3:30 P.M., 6:40 P.M.

NOTICES.

Fares.—First Class, 1*s.*; Second Class, 8*d.* Children under three years of age will be carried free; above 3 years and under 12 years of age, half price.

Luggage.—*Bonâ fide* personal luggage, 112 lbs. free; for every 56 lbs., or part of 56 lbs., 1*s.*

Parcel Rates.—Under 3 lbs., 3*d.*; under 14 lbs., 6*d.*; under 28 lbs., 9*d.*; under 56 lbs., 1*s.*; under 84 lbs., 1*s.* 3*d.*; under 112 lbs., 1*s.* 6*d.*; under 140 lbs., 1*s.* 9*d.*; under 168 lbs., 2*s.*; under 196 lbs., 2*s.* 3*d.*; under 224 lbs., 2*s.* 6*d.*

Poultry in crates, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Dogs.—6*d.* each. Dogs must be provided with chains or other means of securing them.

FINGAL LINE.

Opened for Traffic August 2nd, 1886.

STATIONS.	Distances.	Departures.		FARES, 1st Class.		FARES, 2nd Class.	
		A.M.	P.M.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
From		A.M.	P.M.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Corners	—	10·55	—	—	—	—	—
Stony Creek* ..	8	11·23	1·28	2 0	3 0	1 4	2 0
Hanlith	11	11·36	1·41	2 9	4 2	1 10	2 9
Eastbourne* ..	12	11·43	1·48	3 0	4 6	2 0	3 0
		P.M.					
Avoca	17	12·4	2·9	4 3	6 5	2 10	4 3
Ormley*	24	12·30	2·35	6 0	9 0	4 0	6 0
Tullochgorum..	30	12·51	2·56	7 6	11 3	5 0	7 6
Fingal	34	1·10	3·19	8 6	12 9	5 8	8 6
Mt. Nicholas*..	42	1·43	3·48	10 6	15 9	7 0	10 6
Cullenswood*..	44	1·53	3·58	11 0	16 6	7 0	11 0
St. Mary's	47	2·0	4·6	11 9	17 8	7 10	11 6
From		A.M.	P.M.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
St. Mary's	—	7·30	2·25	—	—	—	—
Cullenswood*..	3	7·41	2·36	0 9	1 2	0 6	0 9
Mt. Nicholas*..	5	7·53	2·48	1 3	1 11	0 10	1 3
Fingal	13	8·26	3·21	3 3	4 11	2 2	3 3
Tullochgorum*.	17	8·45	3·40	4 3	6 5	2 10	4 3
Ormley*	23	9·7	4·2	5 9	8 8	3 10	5 9
Avoca	30	9·36	4·31	7 6	11 3	5 0	7 6
Eastbourne* ..	35	9·54	4·49	8 9	13 2	5 10	8 9
Hanlith*	36	9·59	4·54	9 0	13 6	6 0	9 0
Stony Creek*..	39	10·12	5·7	9 9	14 8	6 6	9 9
Corners	47	10·35	5·30	11 9	17 8	7 10	11 9

* NOTE.—Trains stop at these stations only when there are passengers to take up or set down.

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above that age and under 12 half fares.

Information as to Fares, Rates, Season and Excursion Tickets, can be obtained at all officered stations. Return tickets are available for day of issue only for distances of 10 miles and under; for 20 miles, 2 days; 30 miles, 3 days; 40 miles, 4 days; 47 miles, 5 days (Sundays not included). On Saturdays, Return Tickets to all stations are issued at Single Fares, available to the following Monday.

Tickets are not transferable.

Passengers booking through from Launceston for any station on the Fingal Line leave by 8·30 A.M. train, Main Line Railway, and from Hobart by Express at 8 A.M. Passengers from St. Mary's by Morning Train for Launceston have to wait two hours at the Corners for the Express from Hobart.

RAILWAYS IN TASMANIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1885.

<i>Government Lines :</i>	Miles.
Western Railway—Launceston to Formby	82
Oatlands and Parattah Railway	4
Fingal Railway	47
Derwent Valley Railway (in course of construction)	24½
Launceston and Scottsdale Railway (ditto)	46
<i>Private Lines :</i>	
Emu Bay and Monnt Bischoff Railway (not guaranteed)	48
Tasmanian Main Line Railway (guarantee Limited)	122½
Elwick Railway	1
TOTAL	375

For Lines authorised by Parliament, see Pars. 236-237.

RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,
DECEMBER 31, 1885.

New South Wales....	2184	miles	of	Railway	open	or	being	constructed.
Queensland	1992	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
New Zealand.....	1833	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Victoria	1866	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
South Australia.....	1781	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tasmania.....	442	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Western Australia ...	204	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Total.... 10,302 miles of Railway open or being constructed.

(H.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER ROUTES TO ENGLAND.

PER P. & O. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

The steamers carrying the Royal Mails leave Sydney once fortnightly, calling at Melbourne, Adelaide (Glenelg,) King George's Sound, Colombo (Ceylon,) Bombay, Aden, Suez, Brindisi, Marseilles, and on to Gravesend. Passengers from Tasmania generally join the steamer at Melbourne.

The Agents for the Company in Tasmania are Messrs. Justin Browne & Co., Hobart, and DuCroz, Smith, & Co., Launceston.

Fares to and from Tasmania—First Class: One berth in a general cabin, £70; children, with their parents, from 3 to 10 years, about half-price,—under 3 years of age, free. Second Class: Single berths, £37; children from 3 to 10 years, £18 10s.—under 3 years, free.

Return tickets available for nine months are issued at about the following rates:—First class, £115; second class, £65.

PER BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

This company has the contract for the conveyance of mails between Europe and the Northern ports of Queensland. It possesses a fleet of about 80 splendid steamers. These leave Brisbane fortnightly, passing through Torres Straits, and calling at Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, Cooktown, Thursday Island, Batavia, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and on to Gravesend.

The Agents of the Company in Tasmania are Messrs. Macfarlane Bros., Macquarie-street, Hobart; and Messrs. DuCroz, Smith, & Co., Launceston.

Fares from Brisbane to London: First class £57 10s.; second class two-thirds of first class rates. A reduction of twenty per cent. for return tickets available for six months.

PER ORIENT LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

These steamers leave Sydney and Melbourne fortnightly, the mail boats under contract with the New South Wales and South Australian Governments, adopting the route *viâ* Suez both outwards and homewards, while the purely passenger boats proceed *viâ* the Cape of Good Hope.

Agents in Tasmania: Messrs. Macfarlane Bros., Hobart, and DuCroz, Smith, & Co, Launceston.

Fares to London: First class saloon cabins, £63 and £70; single berth cabins, £80; main deck cabins, £55. Return tickets, available for 9 months, £105; 12 months, £115. Second class, single fares, £32 and £37. Return tickets available for 12 months, £65.

PER UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND AND OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S R. M. STEAMERS.—SAN FRANCISCO ROUTE.

Passengers by these steamers are booked through to European destinations with special advantages, and have at San Francisco choice of the principal railway routes and of the Atlantic steamship lines of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, and other companies. The steamers call at Hobart on the outward voyage.

Agents : M'Farlane Bros. & Co., Hobart ; Du Croz, Smith, & Co., Launceston.

Fares : First class to London, with choice of American Railroads and Atlantic Steamers, per adult, £71. To Liverpool, £70 ; children about half price. To London, *via* National s.s. Line only, £66. To Liverpool, ditto, £68. There are special rates for children under 5 years of age. Steerage, from Auckland or Sydney to London, per adult, £32 3s. 9d. Children between 5 and 12 years, £16 1s. 11d. ; from 1 to 5 years, £2 14s. 2d. The total cost of a first-class passage to London, including provisions, would be about £75. The fares from Hobart to San Francisco are—Saloon, £45 10s. to £49 10s. ; children over 2 years of age, half price ; under 2 years, free. The steerage rate is £23.

The distances travelled are given as follows :—

	Miles.
Sydney to Auckland.....	1281
Auckland to Honolulu.....	3900
Honolulu to San Francisco.....	2100
—————	7281
San Francisco to New York (rail)	3332
New York to Liverpool	2900
Total.....	13,513

PER NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO. (LIMITED), ROYAL MAIL LINE.

These steamers trade monthly direct between London and New Zealand, making the average passage under 40 days. They call at Hobart on the outward voyage.

Route.—The steamers make the homeward voyage through Magellan Straits if weather is favourable, or *via* Cape Horn, this route being the quickest and pleasantest for passengers, who are not long in cold weather, and who thus avoid the rough weather usually encountered rounding the Leuwin, and the extreme heat of the Red Sea and Suez Canal. Passengers can book for Rio de Janeiro.

Agents in Tasmania : Messrs. M'Farlane Bros. & Co., Hobart ; Du Croz, Smith, & Co., Launceston.

Fares from Auckland, Lyttelton, Port Chalmers, and Wellington.

To Plymouth or London—

First class	60 to 70 guineas.
First class return (available for 12 months)...	£115.
Ditto (available for 9 months)	£105.
Second class	40 guineas.
Ditto return (available for 12 months)...	£65.
Third class (closed cabins, with 2 berths) for married couples.....	22 guineas.
Third class return (available for 12 months)...	£41 12s.
Third class (closed cabins, with 4 berths) ...	20 guineas.
Ditto (available for 12 months).....	£37 16s.
Ditto (open berths for men only)	18 guineas.
Ditto return (available for 12 months)...	£32 7s.

To Rio de Janeiro—

First class£45.

Second class£25.

Third class£15.

Children under 12 years of age, travelling with their parents, half price. Infants under 12 months, free.

PER SHAW, SAVILL, & ALBION CO.'S LINE OF ROYAL MAIL
STEAMSHIPS.

The steamers of this line are of a very superior class, and make the voyage monthly by the same route as those of the New Zealand Shipping Co. They call at Hobart on the outward voyage.

Agents: Messrs. W. Crosby & Co., Hobart; Du Croz, Smith, & Co., Launceston.

Fares from Otago, Canterbury, Wellington, and Auckland.

First class (saloon cabin)60 to 70 guineas.

Second class.....40 guineas.

Third class (closed cabins, with 2 berths)

for married couples.....22 guineas each.

Third class (closed cabins, with 4 berths) 20 guineas each.

Ditto (open berths, for men only) ...18 guineas each.

Children under 12 years of age, half price; infants under 12 months, free.

PER TASMANIAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line trade between London and Hobart direct, and from London *via* Freemantle (Western Australia) to Hobart, about every three weeks.

London Agents—Messrs. F. Green & Co., and Staley, Radford, and Co.

Hobart Agents—Messrs. A. M'Gregor & Co.

Macfarlane Bros. & Co.

W. Crosby & Co.

Launceston Agents—Messrs. Du Croz, Smith, & Co.

Samuel Tulloch & Co.

Fares: first class, £60 to £70. Second class, £35 to £40. Steerage, £16 to £18.

PER COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES DE FRANCE.

The boats of this Company, under contract with the French Government, book passengers through to London, sailing from Sydney about once monthly, and calling at Melbourne, Adelaide, Mauritius, La Réunion, Mahé, Aden, Suez, Port Said, and Marseilles, where the passengers are provided with through railway tickets to London or elsewhere, at usual rates.

The service extends from Sydney to Noumea, (New Caledonia), and there is a branch service from Mauritius to Tamatave, Isle St. Marie, Vohéma, Diego Suarez, Nossi-bé, Mayotte, Majonga, Mozambique, and Zanzibar.

Agents—William Crosby & Co., Hobart.

Fares: first class to Marseilles, £65. Second class, £52. Third class, £22 16s. First and second class passengers are supplied with beer and table claret free. Wines, spirits, and liquors are charged for apart.

PER NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO., BREMEN.

The steamers of this company leave Sydney about every 28 days, and call at Melbourne, Adelaide, Ischagos Island, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, Brindisi, Trieste, Port Said, Southampton, Antwerp, and Bremen Haven.

Agents—

Fares: First class from Sydney to London, £65. Second class £37 11s.

Children over 10 years pay full fare; 3 to 10 years, half-price; one child under 3, free. If there be a second child under 3, one-quarter fare will be charged.

Return tickets, available for 6 months' stay, 33½ per cent. off Homeward fare.

Return tickets, available for 9 months' stay, 30 per cent. off Homeward fare.

Return tickets, available for 12 months' stay, 25 per cent. off Homeward fare.

In addition to the above Companies, the Colonial and Sydney line of steamers, (John H. Flint), are despatched monthly, carrying passengers and cargo. The British India Company despatch boats fortnightly to and from Brisbane by the Torres Strait Route.

(I.)

DISTANCES BETWEEN TASMANIA AND PRINCIPAL AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

	<i>Miles.</i>
Hobart to Sydney, sea	640
Hobart to Melbourne, sea.....	480
Hobart to Newcastle, N.S.W., sea	700
Hobart to Launceston, rail	133
Launceston to Sydney, sea.....	540
Launceston to Melbourne, sea.....	276
Launceston to Newcastle, sea	600
Melbourne to Sydney, train.....	575
Sydney to Brisbane, overland	673
Sydney to Brisbane, sea	530

(J.)

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