

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

3 3433 08245214 9





THE

CYCLOPEDIA OF VICTORIA.

VOL. II.

Smith.

THE

CYCLOPEDIA OF VICTORIA

(ILLUSTRATED).



IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

An HISTORICAL and COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

DESCRIPTIVE AND BIOGRAPHICAL, FACTS, FIGURES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

AN EPITOME OF PROGRESS.

Edited by JAMES SMITH,

Cavaliere dell ordine della Corona d'Italia, and Officier de l'Academie Francaise.

VICTORIA:

THE CYCLOPEDIA COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, MELBOURNE.

F. W. NIVEN AND CO., PRINTERS, MELBOURNE AND BALLARAT, VICTORIA.

1904.

LL.K

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
583998 A
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS
R 1932 L

CONTENTS OF VOL. II.

	PAGE
Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers, etc.	174
Art, Science, and Literature	73
Royal Society of Victoria, The	73
Royal Geographical Society, The	74
Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, The	74
Victorian Chamber of Agriculture and Rural Producers' Association, The	77
Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, The	78
Opera in Melbourne	79
Music	81
Musical Society of Victoria, The	83
Art in Victoria	83
Scenic Art	86
Sculpture	87
Shakespeare Society, The	88
Alliance Francaise, The	89
Dante Society, The	89
Austral Salon, The	90
Australian Literature Society, The	90
Avoca	313
Ballarat and Vicinity	230
History of Ballarat	230
Ballarat as Seen by Others	241
General Impressions	244
Educational Institutions	245
Public Buildings	247
Botanical Gardens, The	248
Charitable Institutions	249
Water Supply	250
Ballarat Goldfield, The	250
Manufactures	251
Bendigo and Vicinity	315
City of Bendigo, The	315
Bendigo of Fiction, The	321
General Aspect of the City	323
Bendigo Water Supply	324
Ecclesiastical Edifices	324
Public Buildings	327
Educational Institutions	328
Art Gallery	329
School of Mines and Industries	330
Mechanics' Institute and Library	331
Public Parks and Recreation Grounds	331
Hospital, The	333
Benevolent Asylum, The	335
Gold Mining	336
Manufacturing Industries	339
Rural Industries	340
Agricultural and Other Societies	341
Additional Notes	341
Beeac and Vicinity	487
Birregurra	470
Castlemaine and Vicinity	402
Castlemaine	402
Chewton	404
Harcourt	405
Elphinstone	405
Taradale	405
Fryerstown	405
Campbell's Creek	405
Guildford	405
Newstead	405
Cape Otway District	485
Camperdown and Vicinity	490
Casterton and Vicinity	541
Chamber of Commerce, The	9
Chamber of Manufactures, The Victorian	13
Charitable Institutions	57
Benevolent Asylum	57
Melbourne Orphan Asylum, The	59
Hospitals for the Insane	60
Deaf and Dumb Institution, The	61
Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind	61
Victorian Homes for the Aged and Infirm	63
Sanatorium for Consumptives	64
Clunes and District	295
Colac and Vicinity	473
Coleraine and Vicinity	544
Creswick	293
Daylesford	418
Dental	70
Dunolly and Vicinity	311
Eaglehawk	380
Ecclesiastical	35
Church of England, The	35
Roman Catholic Church, The	42
Presbyterian Church, The	49
Wesleyan Methodist Church, The	51
Congregational Church, The	53
Children of Israel, The	55
Educational	14
Melbourne University, The	14
Trinity College	17
Ormond College	18
Church of England Grammar School, The	20
Working Men's College, The	22
Scotch College, The	24
Wesley College, The	24
Presbyterian Ladies' College	26
Association for the Promotion of Technical Education	28

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, etc.	181
Fraternal Societies	91
Freemasonry	91
Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity	102
Caledonian Society, The	104
St. Patrick's Society	107
Orange Society	108
Geelong and Vicinity	429
General	190
Hamilton and Vicinity	526
Hepburn Mineral Springs	424
Kingston and Allendale	294
Koroit	525
Kyneton	412
Manufacturers	143
Maryborough and Vicinity	299
Maryborough	299
Carisbrook	302
Moolort	302
Joyce's Creek	302
Havelock	303
Maldon	389
Medical	65
Merchants and Importers	130
Mortlake and Vicinity	504
Penshurst	535
Port Fairy	524
Portland	537
Raywood	388
Sporting	109
Turf in Melbourne, The	109
Victoria Racing Club, The	115
Victoria Amateur Turf Club, The	120
Findon Harriers, The	122
Melbourne Cricket Club, The	126
South Melbourne Cricket Club, The	129
Richmond Cricket Club, The	129
Suburbs of Melbourne, The	1
Talbot	308
Terang	502
Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, Surgical Instrument Makers, etc.	164
Warrnambool and Vicinity	511
Western District, The	426
Winchelsea	467
Woodend	425

The Cyclopedia of Victoria.

THE SUBURBS OF MELBOURNE.

PRAHRAN.

THIS city forms part of the province of South Yarra, and of the three electoral districts of Toorak, Prahran, and South Yarra. It was constituted a municipality in 1856, a borough in 1863, a town in 1870, and a city in 1879. It contains an area of 2,320 acres, and a population of 41,200. The civic revenue is £37,895, and the annual value of the property assessed for rating purposes is £368,605. Within the boundaries of the city are enclosed some of the most favourite residential districts in the neighbourhood of Melbourne, such as Toorak, South Yarra, Armadale, and Hawksburn, and, as most of these occupy elevated positions, they have been selected as mansion sites by the wealthier classes in the metropolis. It contains three parks or public reserves, and as many bowling greens ; numerous churches and chapels ; a fine Town Hall and municipal buildings, including a public library of 12,756 volumes ; Masonic and Oddfellows' Halls, and five State Schools. There are six railway stations within its municipal limits, and it possesses a highly serviceable tramway system, with facilities for transfer. Mr. Wm. Densham is the Mayor for the current year (1903-4), and the offices of town clerk and city treasurer are filled by Mr. Albert Mainwaring Mortley.

SOUTH MELBOURNE.

Originally known as "the green hill over the Yarra," this spot was formerly a favourite rendezvous for the blacks, and was occupied as a sheep station during the early years of Melbourne, the low grounds between it and the Yarra being planted as a wheat field by J. P. Fawkner, but was presently afterwards utilised as a brick field. In 1849 Mr. Edmund Finn bestowed upon the verdant eminence the appropriate name of Emerald Hill, which it bore until quite recently. The first Government land sale was held in the same year. It was the first place to take advantage of the invaluable Municipal Institutions Act, framed by Captain (afterwards Sir Andrew) Clarke, and was constituted a borough—the first of the kind in Victoria—on the 26th of May, 1855 ; proclaimed a town in March, 1872 ; and erected into a city on the 21st of September, 1883. It forms part of the province of South Yarra, and of three electoral districts. Containing an area of 2,311 acres, and a population of 40,637, it derives a revenue of £43,874 from property of the annual value of £292,357. South Melbourne contains eighteen churches, a Chinese joss-house, six State Schools, a Homoeopathic Hospital, a handsome and commodious Town Hall, a park of 600 acres, in which there is a lake of 113 acres, wharves on the Yarra, and baths on the sea, two newspapers, and the usual public offices. It is in direct railway communication with Melbourne by two lines, and enjoys also a double tram service. Mr. J. Baragwanath is Mayor of the city (1903-4), and Mr. F. G. Miles is the town clerk.

RICHMOND.

In the early days of Melbourne, Richmond, covering an area of upwards of 1,400 acres, was a pleasant expanse of well-timbered bush-land, and it was then a favourite walk in the country with the townspeople, who were accustomed to go as far as the hill, from which a pretty view could be obtained. A minister of religion, the Rev. Joseph Docker, not entirely indifferent to worldly considerations, bought this hill, comprising fifty acres, at one of the earliest land sales in 1839 for something less than £20 per acre, and must have made a handsome profit by subdividing and re-selling it some years later. The whole of what was then laid out as a rural township of 300 acres was divided, Mr. Finn tells us, into twelve blocks, averaging twenty-five acres each, and these were sold by the Government at prices ranging from £13 to £25 per acre each, and a good many villa residences were erected, each of them surrounded by spacious grounds. But in the great majority of cases these grounds have been since thickly built upon.

Constituted a municipality in 1855, a town in 1872, and a city in 1882, Richmond now numbers a population of 35,535, and administers a municipal revenue of £27,000, collected as rates from property assessed at the annual value of £205,944. It contains the Yarra Park, the Richmond Park of 156 acres, and the Horticultural Gardens at Burnley, fully described elsewhere, a city reserve, and the Barkly Garden. The commodious Town Hall has a frontage of 183 feet to the Bridge Road, and Richmond contains numerous churches, five State and twenty private schools, two free libraries, Corporation baths, substantial public offices, and two newspapers,

It is connected with Melbourne by four railways and a tramway. It is situated in the Melbourne province, and forms a separate electoral district. Mr. E. Crawcour is the present Mayor (1903-4), and Mr. C. C. Blazey is the town clerk.

COLLINGWOOD.

In the early days the small outlying suburb which has since grown into the two cities of Fitzroy and Collingwood was known as New Town, and the easterly and north-easterly portions of the district, from which a good deal of the bluestone used for building purposes in Melbourne was derived, were generally spoken of as "the Quarries." Land so far from the township was regarded as of very little value, and was sold in large blocks at so much an acre, but there was little competition for it, even at the low upset price set upon it by the Government in Sydney. Twelve thousand pounds would certainly have been considered a liberal price for the whole of the 1,139 acres contained within the municipal limits of the present city, and few persons would have been willing to pay £1 per acre for much of the land lying upon what is now spoken of as Collingwood Flat. To-day the city contains a population of 34,335 persons. It possesses a revenue of £20,236, and the annual value of the ratable property from which this is derived is assessed at £184,585.

Situate in the province of North Yarra, and constituting a distinct electoral district in itself, Collingwood was proclaimed a municipality so far back as April, 1855; a borough in 1863, a town in 1873, and a city on the 10th of January, 1876. It was subdivided into five wards on the 31st of May, 1887. It is one of the busiest manufacturing suburbs of Melbourne, as there are upwards of 110 factories of various kinds established within the city, affording employment to the operative classes of the population. Three newspapers are published in Collingwood, which contains numerous churches, six large State Schools, a spacious public bath, three public parks, a free lending library and reading room, a substantial Town Hall and municipal offices, a Court House, post, telegraph, and money order offices. Two lines of railway and three distinct lines of tramway bring Collingwood into close, continual, and rapid communication with all parts of Melbourne. Mr. J. Gahan, J.P., is the present Mayor of Collingwood (1903-4), and Mr. S. J. Bryant the town clerk and treasurer.

FITZROY.

As has been mentioned above, this city occupies a portion of the early suburb of New Town, but subsequently became one of the wards of the city of Melbourne. At that time, as we learn from a journalist of the period, few of the streets were continuous; many of them were blind alleys, while others formed elbows, and in one or two instances they were so arranged that whenever the blocks came to be built upon, a man would be half a mile from his next-door neighbour, because, in order to reach him, he would have to travel round three sides of a rectangular block.

In 1851 some attempts were made to extract order out of chaos, and, among other things, a square, to be named after Governor Latrobe, was laid out, extending from Brunswick to Napier Street, and the Legislature



The Fitzroy Gardens.

voted £50,000 for the purchase of the private property upon it. But the square mysteriously disappeared from the plans of the locality shortly after the gold discoveries, and the area must have been quietly appropriated by builders who had no legal title to it.

The Crown lands upon which the city of Fitzroy is built were, some of them, put up to auction, in blocks of twenty-five acres, and the price obtained for them by the Government averaged no more than £7 per acre. Indeed, it is recorded that a mercantile firm in Sydney bought a block of these dimensions, bounded on the west by Nicholson Street, and on the south by Victoria Parade, for the sum total of £125 ! After Brunswick Street had been laid out and made, it became a fashionable quarter, and many of the leading citizens of Melbourne built country residences there, surrounded by large gardens, nearly all of which have been submerged by an overwhelming flood of bricks and mortar, slates and timber.

Fitzroy was amputated from the city of Melbourne in 1858, proclaimed a borough in October, 1863, a town in December, 1870, and a city in 1878. It covers an area of 923 acres, contains a population of 32,146, and raises an income of £27,415 from property rated at the annual value of £244,529. It is in the province of North Yarra, and in the electoral districts of Fitzroy and Melbourne East. The Carlton and Fitzroy Gardens bound it on two sides, and the Edinburgh and Darling Gardens are within its northern limits, while, to the north-eastward, it abuts upon the extensive Yarra Bend Asylum reserve. Seven churches, as many banks, a convent, a large hospital and several private ones, a Town Hall of large dimensions, and four groups of cottages erected upon as many reserves for benevolent purposes by the Licensed Victuallers', Old Actors', Foresters', and Old Colonists' Associations respectively, are among the most notable buildings in Fitzroy. Three newspapers are published in it, and it is the seat of numerous manufactures. Mr. A. Angus McNair is the present Mayor (1903-4), and Mr. A. Batson, C.E., is the town clerk and surveyor ; treasurer and assistant town clerk, Mr. M. R. McMillan.

BRUNSWICK.

In the early days Brunswick, so named after R. Brunswick, commandant of the mounted troopers, was a long straggling village, which had been brought into existence as the natural adjunct of the two or three wayside hostelries at which teams used to stop for their first bait on the highway to Sydney and the north-eastern districts of the colony. The large penal establishment at Pentridge a little further on, the stone quarries, and some large deposits of valuable brick earth in and around the place, all conduced to its progress and prosperity, and it had become of sufficient importance in 1857 to entitle it to be constituted a borough, and to be proclaimed a town on the 13th of April, 1888. It is comprehended in the Southern Province, and belongs to the electoral district known as the East Bourke Boroughs. It comprises an area of 2,722 acres, and a population of 24,182. A revenue of £20,963 is raised by the rates on property of the annual value of £125,675. It was originally intended to be cultivated as a farming district, in order to supply the wants of Melbourne, and the land was at first sold in 90 and 100-acre blocks ; but the soil proved to be much more productive in other ways, and not only have the bricks and stoneware of Brunswick come into general demand, but it is also the seat of numerous other manufactures, which are the main support of its 24,000 inhabitants. It contains numerous churches, one college, four State and ten private schools, two newspapers, and a free library. Two lines of railway, and one of the longest and cheapest tramway lines connected with the Melbourne system, give it plenty of access to the metropolis, from which it is separated by the Royal Park, the Cemetery, and the University grounds. Mr. D. Methven is the Mayor of Brunswick (1903-4), and Mr. C. E. Ogden the town clerk.

HAWTHORN.

This picturesque and healthy suburb originally formed part of a sheep and cattle station, and that portion of it now known as St. James' Park was purchased from the Crown by Dr. (afterwards Sir James) Palmer for £5 per acre. Hawthorn was then a little village, and the few private residences it contained were surrounded by spacious paddocks. Three or four wayside inns, at wide intervals along the main road, depended for their support upon the wood-carters of Nunawading and other outlying districts, who were the chief purveyors of fuel to the inhabitants of Melbourne ; and the general appearance of the place resembled that of a large park. The city embraces an area of 2,400 acres, with a population of 22,347, and a revenue of £22,000 is derived from the rates on property, of the annual value of £190,303. It is in the province of South Yarra, and constitutes an electoral district in itself. It was proclaimed a municipality in 1860, a town in 1887, and a city in 1890. It contains no less than twenty-one churches, or one to every thousand of its inhabitants, two Catholic and three State Schools, a Town Hall, with the usual public offices attached, several other halls, and two public parks, with bowling greens attached. The Lilydale line of railway places it in frequent and rapid communication with Melbourne, and a horse tramway connects it with the terminus of the Richmond cable tramway. Mr. B. Goldsmith is the present Mayor (1903-4), and Mr. H. T. Haynes, C.E., the town clerk, engineer, and building surveyor.

ST. KILDA.

According to that patient investigator, the late Mr. Edmund Finn, this locality formerly bore the native name of Euro-Yroke, such having been the designation of a kind of sandstone found here, which the aborigines used for the purpose of sharpening their tomahawks upon. From the same source we learn how it obtained its present appellation, under the following circumstances :—Mr. Latrobe, at that time Superintendent of the province of Port Phillip, invited several friends to a picnic at the then nameless camping-place amidst the ti-tree scrub which fringed the sea beach at this spot. "What shall be the name of this place ?" asked one of the guests. A yacht

was passing down or up the Bay at that moment, and, glancing at it, Mr. Latrobe replied, "We cannot do better than name it after yonder yacht, 'St. Kilda.'" And so this sunny seaside resort obtained the appellation bestowed many centuries ago upon a lonely island lying far away to the north of Scotland. An hotel was presently built in this southern St. Kilda for the accommodation of visitors in the summer time, villa residences sprang up, shops and smaller dwellings soon followed, and about the year 1850 it had grown into something like a township. It was constituted a municipality in 1857, proclaimed a borough in 1863, and a city on the 12th of September, 1890. It forms an electoral district in itself, and it lies in both the South-Eastern and the South Yarra Provinces. Embracing an area of 2,096 acres, and containing a population of 20,280, it derives a revenue of £24.875 from property assessed at the annual value of £200,644. St. Kilda contains fourteen churches, two State Schools, a Town Hall, Botanical Gardens, a public park and several recreation reserves, four large bathing establishments, a jetty 800 yards long, with two considerable extensions, two fine promenades, a bowling green and tennis ground, a public library, and three newspapers. It is traversed by three lines of tramway, and is in direct railway communication with the metropolis. Mr. J. H. Pittard is Mayor of the city (1903-4), and Mr. J. M. Browne town clerk and treasurer.

FOOTSCRAY.

Situated in the county of Bourke, the province of North Yarra, and constituting an electoral district in itself, this city was proclaimed a municipality in 1859, a borough in 1863, a town in 1887, and a city in January, 1891. It comprehends an area of 2,577 acres, and a population of 17,868, and it has a revenue of £14,451, derived from rates upon property of the annual value of £93,084. It contains probably a greater number of manufactories than any other suburb of Melbourne. There are fourteen places of worship and four State Schools within its boundaries, and two newspapers are published in Footscray. Mr. W. J. Toohey is the Mayor (1903-4), and Mr. D. T. Barnet is the town clerk; surveyor, Mr. R. H. Broadhurst.

ESSENDON.

Pleasantly situated on an undulating plateau nearly 150 feet above the sea level, Essendon includes within its municipal limits the two townships of Ascot Vale and Moonee Ponds, and presents numerous agreeable and salubrious sites for private residences, many of which were taken advantage of at a comparatively early period. It forms part of the Southern Province, and of the electoral district of Essendon and Flemington. Its area is 4,000 acres, its population 17,800, and its revenue £21,715, the annual valuation of the assessed property being £128,380. The municipality contains fourteen churches, three State Schools, a suitable Town Hall and free public library, a recreation reserve and lake, and a rosery which can boast of 500 varieties of that beautiful flower. Mr. J. J. Rogers is Mayor of Essendon (1903-4), and Mr. W. Cattanach is town clerk and treasurer The town is on the North-Eastern line of railway.

NORTH MELBOURNE.

This town was originally known as Hotham, and formed part of the city of Melbourne. It was constituted a borough in September, 1859, was proclaimed a town on the 6th of December, 1874, and received its present name in the month of August, 1887. The Benevolent Asylum and its spacious grounds stand partly within its municipal limits, as does likewise the great meat market, while the Royal Park is contiguous to its northern boundary, and some important manufacturing industries are carried on in North Melbourne, conducing largely to its material advancement. Its area does not exceed 565 acres, but it is thickly peopled, as its inhabitants number 17,404. Upon property of the annual value of £114,643 it raises an assessment of £13,429, and its municipal rulers have expended £19,000 upon the erection of a Town Hall, rendered additionally imposing by the commanding position it occupies, and by its lofty tower, North Melbourne is comprehended within the province of North Yarra, and constitutes part of two electoral districts. It contains seven churches, four State Schools, and a good public library. Five lines of railway radiating from one terminus in Spencer Street run through North Melbourne, and two lines of tramway connect it additionally with the metropolis. Mr. John Barwise, J.P., is the Mayor (1903-4), and Mr. H. J. Randall the town clerk and treasurer.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

This town was named by Sir Richard Bourke, the then Governor of New South Wales, in honor of William the Fourth. This was in March, 1837, and, therefore, only three months before the demise of that monarch. At this time the place contained no more than ten houses, one of which was owned and occupied by Captain Hugh McLean, who kept two men and a boat employed in conveying passengers across the Bay. In 1846 its population was only 322, but it now numbers 14,052. Situated in the province of North Yarra, it constitutes a distinct electorate as regards the Assembly. It covers an area of 2,540 acres, and raises a revenue of £12,723 from property of the annual value of £74,563. In bygone years it was represented by Mr. (afterwards Sir) G. F. Verdon, who became an influential member of the Government, and succeeded in obtaining the sanction of the Legislature for the construction of a railway upwards of nine miles long from Williamstown to Melbourne to compete for the shipping traffic with a private line, almost two miles long, and already in operation, between Sandridge and Melbourne. This, together with the large graving dock, commodious piers, and extensive railway workshops at Newport, gave a great impetus to Williamstown. The place now contains seven places of worship, three State Schools, several public buildings, patent slips and shipbuilding yards, a racecourse, some quarries of superior basalt, and three weekly newspapers. Williamstown is in constant communication with Port Melbourne, on the opposite shore, by means of two steamboats, irrespective of the facilities offered by the somewhat circuitous line of railway above spoken of. Mr. H. J. Carter is the present Mayor of the town (1903-4), and Mr. G. F. Smith its town clerk.

PORT MELBOURNE.

When a solitary public-house stood upon the shingles at what is now called Port Melbourne, that part of the shore of Hobson's Bay came to be known as Liardet's Beach, this having been the name of the landlord of that flourishing house of entertainment of his, in which passengers newly arrived from England, and landed on shore by the boatmen plying for hire at that spot, tasted the delight of the first meal on terra firma. There was no such thing as a pier in those days, and cargoes were lightered from the vessels after they had reached their anchorage, or they proceeded up the Yarra to discharge their burden at the only wharf which Melbourne then possessed. In spite of the ti-tree scrub, which grew like a thick screen almost down to the water's edge, the sand drifted inward, under favourable winds, until it lay up in great banks and furrows, and hence, perhaps, the place received the name it bore in later years, and retained until the year 1884, namely, Sandridge.



Port Melbourne Railway Pier.

Forming part of the province of South Yarra, it constitutes an electoral district in itself, was proclaimed a borough in 1860, and a town on the 20th of January, 1893. With an area of 2,366 acres, and a population of 12,157, it has a revenue of £9,292, and ratable property of the annual value of £75,488. Port Melbourne contains two piers of large dimensions, alongside of which steamships and sailing vessels of almost any tonnage can be berthed and discharge their cargoes, which are then transferred by a short line of railway to Melbourne. It is also a place of great importance in connection with manufactures, for in it are carried on the largest distillery in the State, extensive sugar, biscuit-making, treacle refining, gas, candle, soap, boat-building, and chemical works, as well as rice and meal mills. A commodious Town Hall and free library, four places of worship, State and denominational schools, a Seamen's Institute, and a Temperance and Friendly Societies' Hall, are among the more notable of its public buildings. Besides the railway, Port Melbourne is brought into easy and expeditious communication with Melbourne by means of its tramway service. Mr. Arthur Hester is the Mayor of Port Melbourne for the current year (1903-4), and Mr. E. C. Crockford the town clerk and treasurer.

MALVERN.

Gardiner, in which Malvern is situated, was proclaimed a district on the 7th of October, 1856, and a shire on the 15th of May, 1871. Two years later the name was changed to Malvern, by which it has ever since been known. It was constituted a borough in February, 1901, and a town in April, 1901. Its progress in population and wealth has been steady and continuous. In the year 1870 the ratable value of the property in the district of Gardiner was no more than £11,245; in 1880 it had nearly doubled itself, as it was assessed at £22,260. In 1902-3 the last-named valuation was nearly sextupled, for it showed a total of £132,795. Of course there had been a correlative increase in the population, which was estimated in the last-named year at 11,630.

In 1857 the municipal income of the district was only £2,420, whereas in 1901-2 the revenue of the Malvern Council was £13,000.

The elevated position of the place, and its consequently general healthfulness, together with the railway facilities it enjoys, have no doubt combined to render it

a favourite place of residence, and will help to account for its progress and prosperity, as evidenced by the foregoing figures.

Mr. James Lorimer was the first chairman of the Shire Council of Malvern, and Mr. Alexander McKinley, who had occupied the same position for three years in succession, was the first Mayor of the town. The councillors are nine in number. Mr. W. V. Bailey is the present Mayor (1903-4), Mr. Frederick Hughes filling the offices of town clerk, treasurer, and engineer; and Dr. J. S. Ormond that of health officer. The Town Hall is the only prominent public building in Malvern, and the borough contains a large number of private buildings of greater or lesser architectural beauty and elegance.

The borough is in the South-Eastern Province, and is situated in the two electoral districts of Toorak and the Eastern Suburbs.

BRIGHTON.

In the fifties, this suburb of Melbourne was considered to be quite away in the country, and those who had built seaside residences there considered they had left the town far behind them when they drove home in the evening, and felt the quiet of the place fall upon them with a sense of rest and refreshment. In fact, anyone who recalls the wonderful stillness of Brighton an hour after sunset, when nothing was audible but the moaning of the tide upon the beach and the ghostly whispers of the night wind amongst the trees, will also remember the weird feelings which these induced, especially if you happened to lose your way, as it was so easy to do in the dense scrub at that time. Gradually the bush disappeared as more houses were built; a village and then a township sprang up at what is now called Middle Brighton, and when a railway —or rather a loop line—was constructed between Melbourne and the sea beach, the place forged rapidly ahead. It was constituted a borough in 1859, and was proclaimed a town on the 18th of March, 1887. Belonging to the South-Eastern Province, and forming an electoral district in itself, Brighton includes an area of 3,288 acres, with a population of 10,145. The annual value of the ratable property within its limits is £86,810, and the municipal income is £11,000. It originally formed part of Dendy's special survey of 5,120 acres, and contains a Town Hall, several places of public worship, State and private schools, two piers, two newspapers, and the customary post and telegraph offices, together with a free library. There is also a public reserve of about 100 acres in that part of the borough known as Elsternwick. A railway connects it with Melbourne on the one hand, and with Sandringham, another watering-place, on the other. The Hon. Thomas Bent, J.P., M.L.A., is Mayor of Brighton (1903-4), and Mr. J. H. Taylor is town clerk and treasurer.

NORTHCOTE.

This town, forming part of the Southern Province, and of the electoral district of the East Bourke Boroughs, was constituted a borough in May, 1883, and proclaimed a town on the 12th of September, 1890. It occupies an elevated site, on the banks of the Merri Creek, and commands extensive views in all directions. It comprehends an area of 2,850 acres, and a population of 10,018, and derives a revenue of £8,944 from the assessments of property valued at £64,945. Within its municipal limits are nine churches, two State and four private schools, and a home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. It is connected by three lines of railway and by a tramway with Melbourne, and a free public library has been established in its Town Hall. Mr. G. H. Parsons, J.P., is the Mayor of Northcote (1903-4), and Mr. W. G. Swift, A.F.I.A., is the town clerk and treasurer.

CAULFIELD.

Situated in the county of Bourke and parish of Prahran, in the South-Eastern Province, and the Brighton, Toorak, and Eastern Suburbs electorates, Caulfield was proclaimed a district in October, 1857, and a town in 1901. Comprising an area of 6,080 acres, and a population of 9,803, it raises a revenue of £13,714 from property assessed at the annual value of £111,401. The townships of Caulfield (with its famous racecourse), Elsternwick, Glen Huntly, Murrumbeena, Ormond, and Rosstown form part of the district, in which are many churches and State Schools and a commodious Town Hall. The general elevation, coupled with the salubrity of the air and the wide extent of the views commanded by all the eminences, have made the district popular as a place of residence, more especially as Melbourne is easy of access from it by railway at suburban rates of fare. Caulfield contains a fine public park of sixty-two acres, besides a second reserve, in which is the cricket ground of one of the local clubs, the other having its ground in the park above referred to. Mr. J. T. Lempriere is Mayor, and Mr. F. Jowett is secretary and treasurer.

KEW.

The borough of Kew, in the parish of Boroondara, and county of Bourke, is one of the most picturesque suburbs of Melbourne, owing to its elevated position and the fine views it commands, more especially in a northerly direction, where the scenery bears some resemblance to the valley of the Thames, as seen from Richmond Hill, in Surrey. It was constituted a borough in the year 1860, and contains an area of 3,553 acres, and a population, in round numbers, of 8,073, besides 1,350 inmates of the Lunatic Asylum. The valuation of the property within the municipal boundaries is £88,472 for the current year, and the number of properties assessed is 2,765, yielding a revenue of £8,585. Since 1892 the borough has been divided into five wards. It returns one member to the Legislative Assembly, its present representative being Mr. Frank Madden, who has been long resident in Kew. It forms part of the province of South Yarra, which has four seats assigned to it in the Legislative Council. The Mayor of Kew is Mr. S. S. Argyle, M.B., and the town clerk and treasurer is Mr. H. H. Harrison.

The borough contains 1,670 residences and shops, the great majority of the former consisting of villas, owned or occupied by gentlemen connected with commerce and the professions in Melbourne, as the site is a favourite one, owing to its reputation for salubrity. Among its public buildings is the extensive pile, standing in a reserve of 400 acres, which constitutes the Lunatic Asylum; two

colleges, seven churches, the Town Hall and Post Office, and the various public offices contiguous to the latter. The Boroondara General Cemetery and the bold promontory of Studley Park contribute largely to the general picturesqueness of the place, which is brought into communication with the metropolis both by railroad and tramway.

OAKLEIGH.

Oakleigh, which lies in the parishes of Mordialloc and Mulgrave, in the county of Bourke, belongs to the electorate of Berwick and Dandenong, and forms part of the South-Eastern Province, was separated from the Shire of Oakleigh in the year 1891. It comprises an area of 1,920 acres, and a population of 1,250. The latest valuation of the ratable property within the borough boundaries was £13,736, and its revenue is £1,634. Oakleigh contains five churches, a Court House, and a State School, and is connected by three lines of railway with Melbourne. Mr. W. J. Andrews is Mayor, and Mr. W. Haughton is the town clerk, collector, and valuer.

SHIRES.

The shires immediately contiguous to Melbourne are those of Camberwell and Boroondara, Braybrook, Broadmeadows, Coburg, Doncaster, Heidelberg, Preston, and Templestowe. They form part of that comprehensive system of self-government which practically embraces the whole State, and has proved to be an invaluable means of promoting the economic, social, industrial, and political development of its people. It quickens the interest felt by the inhabitants of each district in the well-being and advancement of their own locality, organises the machinery for its guardianship and improvement, engenders a feeling of pride in its progress, and prepares those who take part in municipal administration for the performance of still more important duties if they should feel the ambition and desire, and be afforded the opportunity of entering, later on, either branch of the Legislature. There are now 148 of these shires in the State of Victoria.

CAMBERWELL AND BOROONDARA.

This shire, which comprehends the townships of Balwyn, Burwood, Camberwell, Canterbury, Glen Iris, and Surrey Hills, and the village of Hartwell, comprehends an area of thirteen square miles, and owing to the undulating nature of the country and to the horizon being bounded in two directions by ranges of mountains, is extremely picturesque. Hence it has always been in high favour as a place of residence among those who wish to get well away from the smoke and dust of the city, and to fix their abode upon the breezy uplands which are to be found at Canterbury and on the Surrey Hills. Hence the shire contains a population of 8,950. The value of the property within its limits is assessed at £99,497, and there are 2,439 ratepayers. It numbers thirteen churches, three public halls, and five State Schools. Mr. Robert Beckett is president of the Shire Council, and Mr. R. W. Smellie, C.E., is its secretary and engineer. This shire was constituted a district in July, 1854, proclaimed a shire in November, 1871, and subdivided into three ridings in April, 1889.

COBURG.

This shire, which was constituted a district in 1869, and proclaimed a shire in 1875, forms part of the Southern Province, and of the electoral district of East Bourke Boroughs. Its area is seven and a half square miles; it contains a population of 7,301, exclusive of 664 persons confined within the penal establishments, and derives a revenue of £6,975 from property of the assessed annual value of £42,120. Within the shire are the townships of Newlands, Bolingbroke, Moreland, and Pascoevale, comprising, with Coburg itself, eight churches, three State Schools, a shire and a public hall, and a recreation reserve. It is brought into close and rapid communication with Melbourne by rail and tramway. Mr. A. Voice is president of the Shire Council, and Mr. P. O'Shanassy its secretary, valuer, and collector.

HEIDELBERG.

This is one of the most picturesque districts in the immediate neighbourhood of Melbourne, and the greater part of it had been bought in the early days by a Mr. Walker, who, having seen the romantic town which was once the capital of a Palatinate, bestowed its name upon his new acquisition. Having subdivided it into a number of blocks large enough to form moderate-sized parks, he found ready purchasers for these among the wealthy classes in Melbourne, and commodious residences, surrounded by pleasure grounds, added to the attractiveness of the locality. A pretty village sprang up, and its one English-looking inn became a popular place of resort with bridal parties and other excursionists. At present the township contains some 750 inhabitants, but the shire, which includes Alphington, Fairfield, Greensborough, Ivanhoe, and Nillumbik, or Diamond Creek, numbers a population of 4,600. It embraces an area of forty-two square miles, and its revenue is £5,339, derivable from property assessed at an annual value of £43,735. The shire contains fourteen churches, four State Schools, and a convalescent hospital. It was constituted a district in 1860, and a shire on the 27th of January, 1871, and forms part of the Southern Province and of three electoral districts. It is in railway communication with the metropolis. Mr. Richard Wadeson is president of the shire, and Mr. H. J. Price is its secretary.

PRESTON.

The shire of Preston, situated in the Southern Province, and in the electoral district of the East Bourke Boroughs, was constituted, under the name of Juke, in June, 1871, but assumed its present designation on the 7th of September, 1885. Its area is thirteen and three-quarter square miles, contains a population of 4,000, and raises a revenue of £4,556 from property of the yearly value of £32,503. It comprises within its limits the important reservoir of Yan Yean, the immediate source of the metropolitan water supply, and the district is noted for its horticultural and dairy products, its ham

and bacon curing establishments, tanneries, and brick-making and earthenware pipe works. It contains eight churches, a State School, Foresters' Hall, and free library. It is in railway communication with Melbourne. Mr. Chas. T. Crispe, J.P., is president of the shire, and Mr. A. C. Stewart, M.I.C.E., is its secretary, engineer, and treasurer.

BROADMEADOWS.

The shire of Broadmeadows covers six parishes, and a portion of a seventh. It is in the Southern Province, in the electoral district of Bourke East. It was proclaimed a district in 1857, and a shire in 1871. Its area is seventy square miles, contains a population of 1,729, and property valued at £27,524, the revenue being £1,933. There are eight churches, five State Schools, and one public hall in the shire, which is traversed by the line of railway to Wodonga and Sydney. The president of the Shire Council is Mr. George Grundy, and Mr. E. P. Muntz, C.E., fills the offices of secretary, engineer, etc.

BRAYBROOK.

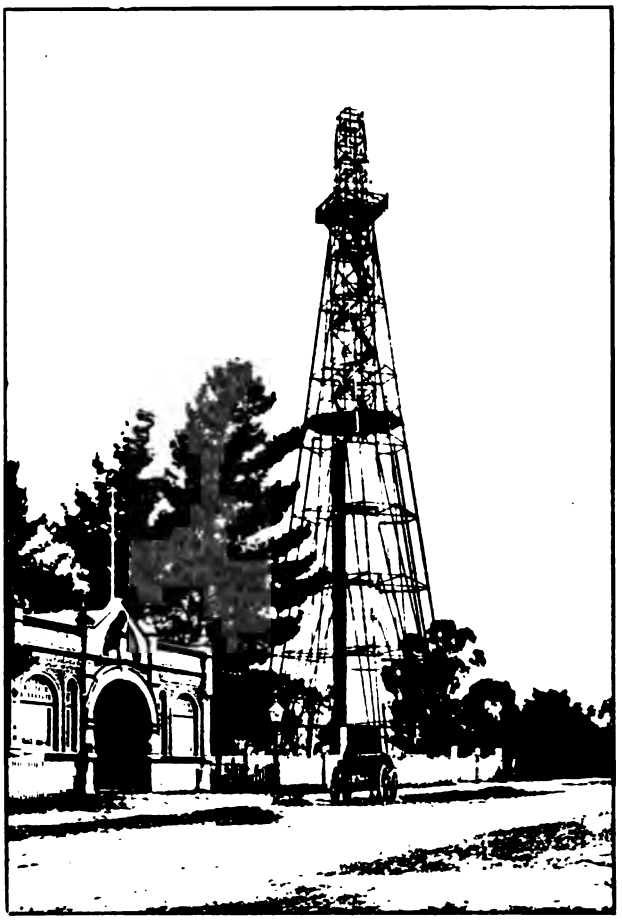
Five parishes are included within the Shire of Braybrook, which forms part of the Southern Province, and of the electoral districts of Bourke West, Grant, and Footscray. Ninety-two square miles are comprised within its area, and it has a population of 1,450, and a revenue of £2,102, derived from rates on property valued at £27,457. Eight townships are subject to its jurisdiction, in which are four places of worship, seven State Schools, two public halls, and the important manufacturing centre from which it takes its name. It is in railway communication with the metropolis. Mr. Thos. Warr is president of the Shire Council, and Mr. W. Pullar its secretary, treasurer, engineer, and valuer.

TEMPLESTOWE.

This shire, which was originally known as Bulleen, is in the South-Eastern Province, and in the electoral district of Evelyn. It was proclaimed a district in 1856, and a shire on the 7th of May, 1875. Its area is a little over twenty square miles, its population 932, and its revenue £867, the annual value of the property upon which rates are levied being £10,900. One portion of the shire is agricultural and pastoral in its industries, and the other (Warrandyte) is mining, dairying, pastoral, and fruit growing. It contains four churches and two State Schools; and the geological formation of the country is such as to justify the expectation that extensive gold deposits will eventually reward the enterprise of prospectors possessing the requisite scientific knowledge. Mr. John Speers is president of the shire, and Mr. T. O'Brien, C.E., its secretary, treasurer, and engineer.

DONCASTER.

Situated in the county of Evelyn, in the Southern Province, the Templestowe division of the electoral district of Evelyn, and the parish of Bulleen, the shire of Doncaster comprehends an area of thirteen and a half square miles, at present but thinly peopled, as the population does not exceed 1,047, while the revenue, which is less than £1,000, is drawn from ratable property of the annual value of £12,181. There are four



Doncaster Tower.

churches, two State Schools, a Shire Hall, and Athenaeum in Doncaster, which is three miles from the railway station at Box Hill. In the township, which occupies a very elevated position, is an iron tower, the summit of which commands a very fine panoramic view over a great extent of country, embracing four ranges of mountains. Mr. Henry Crouch is president of the Shire Council, and Mr. W. Thomas its secretary and collector.

The Chamber of Commerce.

Melbourne was not less fortunate in the character and quality of the men who were the founders of its commercial greatness than it was in so many other respects. As we have elsewhere pointed out, the mere fact that men who were intent upon finding a wider sphere and freer scope for their ability and energies than were presented to them in Great Britain, and who, instead of emigrating to Canada, the United States, or the Cape, deliberately chose to expatriate themselves to the Antipodes in pursuit of fortune, at a time when the voyage occupied from four to six months, and the settlement on the banks of the Yarra was so recent and so unattractive, must have possessed exceptional force of character, courage, determination, and enterprise. And this was proved by subsequent events; for, on examining the names of those who were identified with the institution of the Chamber of Commerce, which might be called the Mercantile Parliament of Victoria, in the year 1851, and in looking over the list of its earlier members, for which we are indebted to that universally esteemed member of its Council, Mr. Benjamin Cowderoy, who was for so many years its valued secretary and afterwards its president, we scarcely find a name which did not subsequently become prominently associated with the leading commercial firms or banking houses in the city, while some became greatly eminent in politics.

Mr. William Westgarth appears to have been the originator of the Chamber. He had landed in Melbourne when its population, including that of its suburbs, was only 3,000, and when the whole of the district of Port Phillip, Melbourne included, numbered about 9,000 inhabitants. He saw that a seaport with such a magnificent harbour before, and such a splendid country behind it, must of necessity have a great future, and he resolved to contribute to its development, and participate in its prosperity. Of more than average intelligence, sagacious, patient, and persevering, honorable by instinct, earnest by nature, and endowed with those sympathetic feelings which are not generally considered to be characteristic of the Caledonian temperament, his influence, commercially, socially, and politically, was powerful for good, and he contributed, with his partners in business, and with many of the leading merchants of the period, to impart a high tone to the mercantile transactions of the township in the first instance, and to those of the city of Melbourne afterwards.

Simultaneously with the remarkable impulse given to those transactions by the astounding discoveries of gold in 1851, he discerned the necessity for placing the commerce of Melbourne under the control of a body of gentlemen chosen from among its merchants and bankers, and invested with a certain amount of authority, as in older cities. Therefore, in consultation and concert with other leading business men, he established the Chamber of Commerce in the year above named, its well-defined objects being to watch over and protect the real interests of commerce; to collect information on all matters of interest to the mercantile community; to use every means within its power for the removal of evils, the redress of grievances, and the promotion of the common good; to communicate with authorities and individual parties thereupon; to form a code of practice, whereby the transaction of business might be simplified and facilitated; to receive references, and to arbitrate between disputants.

Among the original members—of whom there is no complete list extant—we find the following:—Messrs. Robert Turnbull, John Orr, J. B. Were, James Gill, J. Nankivell, James Graham, Robert Hammill, and Captain Caldwell, Mr. Westgarth being naturally elected its first president. The entrance fee was four guineas, and the annual subscription was of the same amount. To the original members were added, in the first year, the following gentlemen:—Otto Neuhauss, Alfred Ross, Richard Goldsbrough, John Blakewell, Henry Box, Robert Jacomb, D. McArthur, F. G. Dalgety, W. H. Turnbull, Liston Young, H. Creswick, Thomas Dickson, J. M. Tarleton, Francis Burdett Franklyn, Edward L. Cohen, F. J. Bligh, J. O. Gilchrist, Thomas Rae, Edward Khull. All of these were men who achieved eminence, as did the original members, in mercantile or banking pursuits, and their names deserve to be held in remembrance as those of the early builders of the commercial importance and prosperity of Melbourne, before its supremacy as the chief emporium of Australia was challenged by Sydney, and seized upon, owing to the adoption of a fiscal policy which reversed the position of the two ports as regards their shipping, their banking transactions, their imports and exports, and the growth of their respective populations. For purposes of future reference it will be interesting to quote a few authentic statistics of a comparative nature having relation to the two capitals in the last year but one of the nineteenth century:—

	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Imports	£25,594,315 0 0	£17,952,894 0 0
Exports	28,445,466 0 0	18,567,780 0 0
Total ..	£54,039,781 0 0	£36,520,674 0 0
Per Head ..	40 3 5	31 8 8
Domestic Produce	£19,221,854 0 0	£14,038,600 0 0
Shipping	3,468,591 tons	2,662,792 tons
Banking Advances	£38,268,758 0 0	£30,212,812 0 0
Population ..	1,356,650	1,163,400
Year's Increase ..	22,810	3,210
Net Railway Earnings	£1,454,831 0 0	£1,157,288 0 0

	Sydney.	Melbourne.
Imports	£21,502,378 0 0	£15,348,747 0 0
Exports	21,731,481 0 0	16,943,378 0 0
	£43,233,859 0 0	£32,292,125 0 0

Thirty years ago Victoria enjoyed the superiority over her neighbour in every one of these particulars, and it is due to the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce to state that its efforts were uniformly and consistently directed to the maintenance of this superiority, and to prevent the younger colony from falling into the secondary position which it now occupies. That those efforts have been unsuccessful of later years is proved by the foregoing figures, but the blame in no way attaches to what we have called the Mercantile Parliament of Victoria. Nor shall we venture into the thorny paths of political controversy by attempting to explain the circumstances which have placed New South Wales at the head of all the States of the Australian Commonwealth.

Subjoined is a list of the presidents of the Chamber of Commerce since its foundation, and the years in which they filled that office :—

President.	Year.	President.	Year.
William Westgarth ..	1851-2	Hon David Moore	1878-9
Jno. Binns Were	1852-3, 1853-4	John Benn	1879-80
		R. J. Jeffray	1880-1
Andrew R. Cruikshank ..	1854-5, 1855-6	Henry Henty	1881-2
		F. S. Grimwade	1882-3
Jas. McCulloch, M.L.C. ..	1856-7	John Blyth	1883-4, 1884-5
David Moore, M.L.A. ..	1857-8		
H. W. Farrar	1858-9	Hon. Jas. Balfour	1885-6
Wm. Nicholson, M.L.A. ..	1859-60	Hon. F. T. Sargood	1886-7, 1887-8
C. E. Bright	1860-1, 1861-2		
Jas. McCulloch	1862-3	Robert Reid	1888-9, 1889-90
George Martin	1863-4		
Phipps Turnbull	1864-5, 1865-6	Henry Gyles Turner ..	1890-1, 1891-2
		Robert Dickins	1892-3
John Benn	1866-7	B. Cowderoy	1893-4
George Martin	1867-8	Hugh R. Reid	1894-5
James Lorimer	1868-9, 1869-70	Randal J. Alcock	1895-6, 1896-7, 1897-8
J. H. Blackwood	1870-1		
George Stevenson	1871-2	Robert C. Anderson ..	1898-9
S. P. Lord	1872-3	Hon. Robert Reid, M.L.C.	1899-00, 1900-1, 1901-2
Hon. David Moore	1873-4, 1874-5		
R. J. Jeffray	1875-6	Sir Malcolm D. McEacharn	1902 3
W. W. Couche	1876-7	Mr. John Sawers	1903-4
W. Siddeley	1877 8		

At present the Chamber comprises 250 members, representing a great variety of interests, and comprising bankers and financiers, merchants, importers, and warehousemen ; solicitors and barristers, ship-owners and agents, manufacturers ; stock, share, and produce brokers ; accountants, managers of insurance companies, commission agents, etc., etc. And the sphere of the Chamber's activity is a commensurately wide and comprehensive one, embracing such subjects as those of the ocean mail service and postal communications generally, the tariff, irrigation, courts of conciliation, tribunals of commerce, the development of agriculture, the land question, mining laws, the electric telegraph, pilotage, lighthouses and harbour matters, commercial charges, bills of entry and rules of arbitration, submarine cables, immigration, law reform, insolvency laws, guarantees, usury, and all the thousand and one questions which touch man in his material and economic relations with his fellows.

The affairs of the Chamber are managed by a committee of twenty-one members, including the president for the time being ; and there is a legislative committee, whose duty it is to watch over any measures affecting the interests of the commercial community which may be introduced into either House of Parliament. How vigilantly it has fulfilled this function is clearly shown by the summary of its proceedings published at the end of each year in the annual report of the Chamber, a document which likewise contains the retiring president's valedictory address, in which he takes a retrospective survey of the preceding twelve months in so far as they affect the commerce and the material well-being of the colony.

A perusal of the addresses thus delivered during the last fifty years furnishes the reader of them with a synopsis of the mercantile and industrial history of Victoria during that period, as also with a good general idea of the trend of legislation in regard to questions bearing on commercial interests, and the economic progress or otherwise of the community. They record the carefully weighed and deliberately uttered opinions of men of proved ability, ripe judgment, and mature reflection upon all such questions, and they occasionally embody the previsions of men in whom

> "Old experience did attain
> To something like prophetic strain."

This was remarkably the case in the presidential address delivered to the Chamber of Commerce on the 18th of April, 1873, by Mr. Samuel P. Lord, an American merchant, and a most estimable man, who, after pointing out that the great prosperity of the United States was due to the fact that the people of that country enjoyed "absolute unrestricted free trade between forty-nine States and territories, extending almost from the torrid to the frigid zone, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with every variety of climate and soil," went on to use these impressive words :—"I fear that we, who claim to be the most progressive colony of the Australian group, will soon be left in the rear, and that if the proposed policy of New South Wales is carried out, the boast of one of the leading statesmen 'that in ten years that colony will be the leading one' will be more than realised. I fully believe that should that colony adopt the policy proposed she will within that time take the lead in commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and mining, and we shall sink into second-rate importance unless we also change our policy."

The New South Wales statesman carried his point a few years afterwards, and before another decade had passed away the other colony had taken the lead, and has kept it ever since, verifying Mr. Lord's prediction in every important particular, as is shown by the comparative statistics which have been given above.

Many of the annual addresses previously referred to are worth quoting on account of the light they throw upon the current events of the period to which they relate, as well as of their sagacious forecast of those which actually occurred much later on. Thus, as early as the year 1855, we find the Chamber of Commerce earnestly pressing upon the Government of the day the paramount duty of "subdividing the squattages," and thus throwing open the broad lands of the colony, so as to allow successful miners to settle down upon them, and "lay the foundations of a class of yeomanry, instead of fruitlessly dissipating their means, and finally quitting our shores, disappointed and disheartened men." At the same time the president (Mr. A. R. Cruikshank) plainly

admonished the Executive that "if it had been less active in the exercise of its influence for evil, the rioting and bloodshed at Ballarat might have been avoided."

Again in 1857 the committee of the Chamber of Commerce pointed out "the necessity for promoting an early assimilation of the tariff of the Australian colonies" by means of "a federation of the Australian colonies," forty-four years before this was rendered possible by the establishment of an Australian Commonwealth.

In the year following, the president (Mr. H. W. Farrar) was enabled to congratulate the Chamber on the fact that "manufactures are being one by one successfully introduced in competition with imports," and in 1865 Mr. Phipps Turnbull, in his presidential address, felt it to be his duty to tell the Chamber that "the tariff (framed by Mr. J. G. Francis) embodied no principle whatever, unless it be that of obstruction or destruction, and that if passed into a law it will aim a blow at our commercial pre-eminence in the Southern Hemisphere which will not be easily recovered, and which it is most imprudent for any Government or Legislature to risk by such a rash, vexatious, retrograde course of policy."

In 1868 the president (Mr. George Martin) congratulated the Chamber on the fact that for the first time since the discovery of gold the supply of home-grown wheat was commensurate with the demand, adding—"That our agriculturists have at last met with such a measure of success as has enabled them to accomplish this must, I am sure, be a source of much satisfaction to every right-thinking member of the community, particularly as it has been done without the aid of a protective duty."

Mr. James Lorimer, the president in the year following, was obliged to present a painful but accurate picture of the intense depression which prevailed among all classes of the community, excepting the recipients of Ministerial salaries, owing to the political deadlock which prevailed, and he mentioned that on the 13th of July, 1868, "the enormous sum of £1,618,000 was due by Government to the public creditors."

In 1872 the president felt called upon to deplore a shrinkage of one-half in the intercolonial trade of Victoria in the course of seven years, and he strenuously advocated a reversal of the fiscal policy, which, he asserted, was responsible for this state of things, and the abolition of all Customs duties. "There is no place in the world," he said, "in a better geographical position to benefit by absolute free trade than Melbourne, and the exceptional business facilities possessed by Melbourne render it peculiarly adapted, under a reasonable fiscal policy, to be the great emporium of this part of the world. The enormous access of business with neighbouring colonies would enrich the population of Victoria, and, instead of manufacturing for a limited home trade, the consumers of our manufactures would increase to a marvellous extent," instead of dwindling down one-half, as the intercolonial commerce of Victoria had done. "What," he asked, "would the trade of the port have expanded to, with its good geographical position, its unbounded resources and business facilities, if trade had been left unfettered, and all classes had been allowed an equal chance?"



Bourke Street, Melbourne, looking East from Queen Street.

Among the utterances of the outgoing president, Mr. R. J. Jeffray, in 1876 was one which seemed to meet

with universal approval both then and since, and was in condemnation of ad valorem duties. He reprobated them as "not only directly calculated to encumber the operations of commerce, to produce the minimum of revenue with the maximum of friction, to place the scrupulous trader at a disadvantage, but—which is the most serious consequence of all—to lower the standard of commercial ethics."

There was a strain of prophecy in the words employed by Mr. John Blyth in 1885, when commenting on the sending of a contingent from New South Wales to the Soudan. "The moral effect on the older countries of the world," he remarked, "and on Great Britain in particular, is calculated to be most beneficial, and I have no doubt that there are many in the old country who from this fact will have a very much more favourable impression of the colonies than they ever had before, and that it will be the means of compelling the rulers of Great Britain to give greater heed to the representations of the colonies in all matters affecting their welfare, and may have an effect towards the end desired, namely, federation."

An able review of the causes, character, and consequences of the disastrous "boom" forms an important element in the presidential address of Mr. H. G. Turner (acting for the president, who was absent) in 1889, as it does again in that of the same gentleman in 1892. These may be taken together, as they contain particulars that possess an historical value. They supply information from an authentic source, and they will be found to supplement our own narrative of the inflation and collapse of that iridiscent bubble.

With respect to its inflation, Mr. Turner writes :— "Regardless of the fact that far more allotments (of land) had been sold than could possibly be utilised for building purposes during the next decade, the bulk of the community became eager buyers at continuously advancing prices, with the sole intention of selling again at a profit. When at length prices had reached such a figure as to cause the individual investor to regard his liability with dismay, the process commenced of forming companies, to serve the double purpose of inviting buyers and of distributing the burden of the overwhelming cost over a large area of comparatively small investors. Finance companies, mortgage companies, land companies, and land banks followed one another in such rapid succession that it became difficult even for those in the business to keep the record of their conflicting names. And these operations drew into the speculative maelstrom the savings of the poorer or more timid, who had looked on, and longed, but lacked either the means or the courage to plunge in on their own resources."

In the later of the two addresses by Mr. Turner he mentioned that "when once the feeling of insecurity had taken possession of the public it grew with irresistible force, until by the middle of March we had in Victoria alone over twenty financial institutions in a state of suspense, with over four millions of capital locked up, and about eleven millions of public deposits rendered unavailable. In a community so small as ours this is an appalling record, and the effects of such a disaster must be felt for years to come."

Mr. Robert Reid in 1890 deprecated the "repeated tinkerings with the tariff" which were taking place in the Legislature, and had been demanded by the woollen mill industry more particularly, quoting official figures for the purpose of showing that while £235,872 had been disbursed as wages to the operatives in this branch of manufactures during the preceding three years consumers had paid £290,642 as duties upon the imported woollen goods, so that the community would have saved £54,770 by allowing a pension of £2 a week each to the 399 men and 385 women employed in the woollen mills and permitting such commodities to come in free of duty.

The great strike of 1890, which had paralysed the shipping and carrying industries of all the colonies, and had reduced 30,000 people to a condition bordering upon destitution, occupied a prominent place in the presidential address for the year 1891. Every section of the community had greatly suffered by it, and none more so than those with whom it had originated, and who had been endeavouring, said Mr. Turner, "to secure for the incapable, the feeble, and the thriftless the benefits which inure (accrue?) to the capable, the vigorous, and the thrifty labourer in the vineyard." With a due appreciation of the magnitude of the evils of the situation, the Chamber appointed a committee to devise some means of preventing the recurrence of such pernicious and exasperating struggles between capital and labour.

The year 1892 was one of unprecedented financial disaster, involving, as it did, the reconstruction of the whole of the Melbourne banks with three exceptions ; and Mr. Robert Dickins, in his presidential address for 1893, animadverted strongly on the fact that these temporarily prostrate institutions had been driven to the necessity of closing by "the gossip of the streets and hotels, and the mischievous whisperings of foolish alarmists."

In his comprehensive retrospect of the events of the year 1894-95, Mr. Hugh Reid, while regretting the dark cloud of depression which was still overhanging the colony, dwelt with satisfaction on the bursting of the "boom," and remarked :—"I am forced to believe that the acuteness of the distress that exists among us is in no small measure due to our own mad folly, which permeated all sections of the community—saint as well as sinner—folly which too often degenerated into fraud, and which had for its one object the accumulation of wealth without the necessary preliminaries of ceaseless work and anxious thought, as if sheaves of promises to pay could ever create money and abrogate Heaven's own law that a competency can only be honestly accumulated by days and nights of unremitting toil."

In the same address Mr. Reid pointed out to his fellow-colonists that in the year previous the United Kingdom imported from abroad agricultural and horticultural produce of the enormous value of £184,243,564, while that which it drew from Victoria only totalled up to £1,805,973, a quite insignificant amount in comparison with the grand total. The only way to pay our debts, he added, was by increasing our exports, and, he went on to say, "the knowledge that England offers an unlimited market for the free importation of all our products fills me with the greatest confidence in the future of this

continent, which, let it be remembered, possesses as large an area as the great republic of America, which now gives sustenance to 70,000,000 of souls."

Mr. Randal J. Alcock, in his presidential address for the year 1897-8, dealt, among other topics, with the war cloud which seemed to be then darkly lowering over the mother country, owing to the envy and jealousy of Continental nations, who regard her territorial greatness, her colonial expansion, her wealth, her political influence, and her prosperity with jaundiced eyes, and are, some of them, "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike." "The Australian colonies," observed Mr. Alcock, "regard this outlook with deep sorrow, but without apprehension, being confident that the people who have built our world-wide Empire by their endurance, steadfastness, and patriotism will be also able to successfully defend it. For at no time were the resources of the Empire so abundant or so well organised as at present, and in no previous war could Great Britain rely on the loyal assistance of such wealthy and populous colonies as now. Whatever may befall, these colonies will, I am sure, gladly take their share of the common burdens, and assist the motherland in preserving that Empire to which their common prosperity is due."

It is hardly necessary to indicate how prescient was the forecast, or how completely the anticipations of the writer were fulfilled, by the rally of Victorians, as of Australians generally, to the side of Great Britain in the South African War of the year 1900.

The foregoing extracts will suffice to show how closely the Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has kept in touch with the feelings, opinions, interests, and aspirations of the community it represents, as also with how much intelligence, foresight, and statesmanlike appreciation of the real needs of commerce and of industry in all its branches, it has performed the responsible duties devolving upon it, and how strenuously and consistently it has laboured to maintain and defend those principles of freedom of interchange which it believes to be essential, in their practical application and wide extension, to the permanent welfare and solidly based prosperity of the entire people.

The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures.

This Chamber was formed in 1877 for the purpose of promoting exhibitions, and generally to protect the interests of manufacturers.

All important exhibitions held since then have been supported by the Chamber, which has been suitably represented on the various commissions appointed in connection therewith. The tariff has almost continuously engaged the attention of the Chamber. Several conferences have been held with the Chambers of the other States, and the recommendations arrived at have been brought prominently under the notice of the Government of the day.

The trend of legislation of late years has compelled the Chamber to devote a large amount of time and attention to the protection of its interests. Such matters as the following have been dealt with, in addition to those previously referred to :—Federation, labour legislation, kanaka labour, international tariffs, Customs Acts, postal and telegraph, technical education, public holidays, law reform, cables, University extension, coupon system, inspection of boilers, and many other subjects of interest to manufacturers. The rules have been lately altered so as to permit of an active part being taken in politics by the Chamber. There are now nearly 500 members, representing all the leading factories in Victoria.

The Chamber is governed by a council composed of a president, four vice-presidents, three trustees, a treasurer, and twenty-four ordinary members, all of whom are elected by the general body, but retire annually, and are eligible for re-election. The yearly subscription ranges from one to two guineas, the amount depending upon the number of hands employed by the member. Besides a revenue of about £500, which is applied to meet the current expenditure of the Chamber, it raises every year a sum in excess of that amount as a contribution to the Melbourne Hospital Fund. This reached, in the year ending the 31st of March, 1901, the handsome sum of £681 16s., eight firms giving £50 and five £25 each. It forms part of the duty of the president to deliver an annual address, which is almost invariably an interesting and valuable document, because it embraces a review of the economic legislation of the past year, of the condition and prospects of manufacturing industry both at home and abroad, with practical suggestions in reference to the competition to which it is exposed, and criticisms of those laws or Governmental regulations which may appear to be hostile to its healthy growth and development.

The office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1902-1903 are as follow :—President : Mr. F. Scarlett. Vice-presidents : — Hogg, G. W. Bruce, Hon. L. L. Smith, A. T. Danks, J.P. Treasurer : Danl. White. Trustees : Hon. F. T. Derham ; Hon. N. Levi, M.L.C., J.P.; Joel Eade, J.P. Ex-presidents : F. W. Poolman, J.P.; J. B. Whitty, I. Jacobs, B. Sniders, S. Floyd, Hon. F. Stuart. Council : Chas. Atkins, J. Barnett ; J. Blyth, J.P.; Thos. Craine ; Jas. Cuming, J.P.; J. L. Dangerfield, J.P.; W. Davis, J. Edgerton ; J. Fisher, jun.; J. Gibson, F. Gold, A. Hoadley, T. G. Harkness, T. Hogg, C. D. Lennon, R. B. Lawrence, J. Meadows, J. Pender, R. A. Pryor, A. Spooner, T. E. Varley, G. H. G. Wharington. Secretary : H. W. C. Smith, F.I.A.V. Auditors : L. C. Wilkinson, Edwin Phillips.

Educational.

The Melbourne University.

Nearly every member of the Ministry who held office in the year 1853 had been educated at one or other of the Universities in the mother country, or at one of its public schools, and when a golden stream began to pour into the old Treasury in William Street, and the revenue of the colony suddenly leaped up from £259,433 in the year 1850 to £3,328,303 in 1853, the political advisers of the Lieutenant-Governor, recognising the value and importance of institutions like those in which they had graduated, resolved upon the foundation of a University, which should be "open to all classes and denominations of Her Majesty's subjects." Accordingly an Act for the incorporation and endowment of the University of Melbourne was passed by the old Legislative Council, and assented to in the Queen's name by Mr. Latrobe on the 22nd of January. This measure vested the government of the institution in a council and senate, and empowered the former body to make statutes and regulations for its government; endowed it with an income of £9,000 per annum from the general revenue, and prohibited the administration of any religious tests to persons intending to become students at the University.

About £150,000 have been spent at different times by the Government in the erection of suitable buildings, including eight private residences for the professors and the registrar, irrespective of the £40,000 which Sir Samuel Wilson expended in the construction of the fine hall which bears his name and perpetuates his memory.

In 1859 Royal letters patent were issued in the Queen's name, authorising the University to grant the degrees of B.A., M.A., M.B., M.D., LL.B., B.M., and D.M., and declaring such degrees to be valid throughout the Empire. In 1858 the Crown conveyed forty acres of land to the University of Melbourne for the purposes of such institution, and a further grant of nearly four acres to provide a site for a school of medicine and surgery was made by a similar instrument in 1873, and an additional area of sixteen acres was conveyed to the University for a recreation ground in the year following.

An Amending University Act, providing for the election of a chancellor, vice-chancellor, and warden, and dealing with various matters of detail, was passed on the 7th of June, 1881.

It has frequently been made a matter of adverse comment that the salaries of the professors and lecturers of the University should be so greatly in excess of those paid to men of the highest attainments occupying similar positions in the Universities of France, Germany, Spain, and Italy. But it has to be borne in mind that in 1853, and for some years subsequently, the rate of payment for such services in Melbourne was not excessive, as the purchasing power of a sovereign at that time was no greater than would be represented by from 7s. 6d. to 10s. to-day.

At the present moment the University staff is thus composed and remunerated :—

PROFESSORS.

Subject.	Name.	Salary.
Geology	J. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S.	£1,000
Physiology	Vacant.	
Mathematics	E. J. Nanson, M.A.	1,050
History and Political Economy	J. S. Elkington, M.A., LL.B.	1 050
Anatomy and Pathology	H. B. Allen, M.D., B.S.	1,050
Engineering	W. C. Kernot, M.A., M.C.E.	1 200
English, French and German	Vacant.	
Classical Philology	T. G. Tucker, M.A., Litt.D.	1,200
Chemistry	D. O. Masson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.	1,200
Philosophy and Logic	H. Laurie, LL.D.	1,050
Biology	W. B. Spencer, M.A., F.R.S.	1,050
Natural Philosophy	T. R. Lyle, M.A.	1,050
Law	W. Harrison Moore, B.A., LL.B.	950
Music	F. Peterson, Mus. Bac.	1,000

LECTURERS OR DEMONSTRATORS.

Subject.	Name.	Salary.
Law of Contracts	F. G. Duffy, M.A., LL.B.	£192
Equity	J. E. Mackey, M.A., LL.B.	192
Wrongs and Procedure	C. J. Z. Woinarski, M.A., LL.B.	192
Law of Property	W. C. Guest, M.A., LL.B.	192
Classics	W. E. Cornwall, M.A.	192
	H. W. Allen, M.A.	192
Mixed Mathematics	J. H. Mitchell, M.A.	380
Materia Medica	D. Grant, M.A., M.D.	200
Surgery	F. D. Bird, M.B., M.S., M.R.C.S.	200
Theory and Practice of Medicine	J. Jamieson, M.D.	200
Obstetrics	G. Rothwell Adam, M.D., Ch.M.	200
Forensic Medicine	J. E. Nield, M.D., Ch.B.	100
Therapeutics, Dietetics and Hygiene	J. W. Springthorpe, M.A., M.D.	200
Anatomy	G. A. Syme, M.B., Ch.M.	200
Mining	A. H. Merrin, M.C.E.	144
Metallurgy	G. B. Pritchard,	150
Architecture	A. M. Henderson, C.E.	100
Hydraulic Engineering	Bernhard A. Smith, M.C.E.	100
French	F. I. Maurice-Carton, M.A.	150
German	Walter v. Dechend	150
Biology	T. S. Hall, M.A.	380
Natural Philosophy	E. F. J. Love, M.A., F.R.A.S.	380
Engineering	T. W. Fowler, M.C.E.	380
Metallurgy	A. L. Mills	380
Chemistry	W. H. Green, M.Sc.	240
Histology	W. Fielder, F.R.M.S.	240
Pathology	Constance Ellis, M.D., B.S.	192
Anatomy	B. Kelvington, M.D., M.S.	100
	W. C. Mackenzie, M.D.	100

Other officers are the Registrar (W. E. Cornwall, M.A.), the Librarian (E. H. Bromby, M.A.; J. Lake, B.A., Acting Librarian), the Chief Clerk and office staff; total, about £1750.

This makes a total of £20,376, from which must be deducted the salary of the professor of music, £900 per annum, this being derived from a private endowment. Each of the professors is, in addition, provided with a

house, or with an allowance of £100 per annum in lieu thereof. These gentlemen likewise receive a portion of the examiners' fees, in requital of the work they perform in connection therewith. They are permitted to undertake outside work—literary, legal, commercial, scientific, or otherwise—and to deliver lectures and receive remuneration therefor, and thus to augment their income in any way that is not incompatible with the due discharge of their duties in the University. And, as their appointments are for life, or what is equivalent thereto, "quam diu se bene gesserit," the position of professor in the Melbourne University is a very enviable one.

Although the institution is not yet fifty years old, numerous scholarships have been founded in connection with it, including the following :—

The Shakespeare, of the value of £50 per annum, tenable for three years.
The "Argus," of the value of £75 per annum, tenable for one year.
The Stawell, of the value of £75 per annum, tenable for one year.
The Bowen, consisting of a medal or books, awarded annually.
The Professor Wilson, consisting of a medal or books, awarded annually.
The Howitt Natural History, being three of £50 each, tenable for three years.
The two Professor Kernot Scholarships, value £80, tenable for one year.
The two Mollison Scholarships, value £60, tenable for three years.
The two Beaney Scholarships, for surgery and pathology, tenable for one year.
The Dixon Scholarships—two at £60, tenable for one year; one at £100, tenable for one year; one at £80, tenable for one year; one at £50, tenable for one year.
The MacBain Scholarship, one at £40, tenable for one year.

A sum of £10,000, bequeathed by Mr. David Aitchison, of Bayswater, will fall into the hands of the chancellor and council on the death of the testator's niece, the annual income of which will be available for the foundation of a scholarship, or scholarships, tenable for three years.

The real and personal estate of the late H. T. Dwight, bookseller, of Melbourne, likewise reverts to the University at the death of his widow, and the income which may accrue therefrom will be applied to the foundation of money purses of not less than £25 each, to be given for the advancement and encouragement of learning in ancient history, constitutional and legal history, and natural philosophy, etc.



Cooper and Co. **The Wilson Hall, Melbourne University.** *Melb.*

Besides the council and senate of the University there is a Professorial Board for regulating the study and discipline of the institution ; a Faculty of Law and a Faculty of Medicine ; and affiliated with the University are Trinity College, founded for the education, residence, and benefit of members of the United Church of England and Ireland in Victoria ; Ormond College, established for like purposes as regards the Presbyterian Church in Victoria ; and Queen's College, founded by the Wesleyan body, but open to students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

At the first matriculation examination of the University in April, 1855, only sixteen candidates presented themselves, and in 1860 the number of students had only risen to thirty-six ; but seven years later there were a hundred graduates, and thus a senate could be legally constituted, of which Dr. Bromby was the first warden.

Professor WILLIAM C. KERNOT, M.A., M.C.E., Professor of Engineering at the Melbourne University, is a son of the late Mr. C. Kernot, M.P. for Geelong, who died in 1882. The family is of French extraction,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

PROFESSOR WILLIAM C. KERNOT.

and the name is said to have been originally spelt Carnot. The late Mr. C. Kernot was a chemist and druggist in Rochford, Essex, England, who came to this colony early in 1851, settled in Geelong, where he for some years pursued his business as a chemist, etc., and on retiring from business devoted himself to public duties, municipal and Parliamentary. He had a great taste for mechanical engineering, had an amateur workshop fitted up with lathes and other appliances for working in wood and metal, and was an active promoter and director of the Geelong and Melbourne railway (afterwards purchased by the Government), the Geelong Gas Company, and the Victorian Woollen and Cloth Manufacturing Company. He was also at one time Mayor of Geelong, and was in one way or another connected with most of the local institutions. Professor Kernot was born at Rochford, Essex, in 1845, came to Geelong with his parents in 1851, was educated first at home, then under the late Mr. G. Hanson, Mr. G. W. Brown, M.A., and the late Dr. G. Morrison, M.A., LL.D. (brother of Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College), and matriculated at the Melbourne University in 1861. During his University career he was under Professor Irving in classics, the late Professor Wilson in mathematics and physics, the late Sir Frederick McCoy in natural science, the late Dr. Hearn in history, Mr. James Griffiths, B.A., in surveying, and the late Mr. J. G. Knight, F.R.I.B.A., in engineering, and was the first engineer trained at the Melbourne University. From 1865 to 1867 he was examining draughtsman of surveys in the Mining Department, and from 1867 to 1875 was in the Victorian Water Supply Department, engaged on the Coliban, Geelong, and other waterworks, making surveys, drawings, specifications, etc. In 1868 he became lecturer on surveying at the University. In 1869 he took up engineering lectures at the University in addition to surveying, and in January, 1883, was appointed Professor of Engineering, which position he still holds. In 1874 he was chief of the photo-heliograph party at the Melbourne Observatory in connection with the transit of Venus. From 1875 to 1878 he acted as consulting engineer to Mr. Brennan in connection with his now famous torpedo, and in 1879 visited Europe, and formed the acquaintance of Professors Clerk Maxwell, Cawthorne Unwin, Osborne Reynolds, and other eminent scientific men. In 1880-81 he was chairman of two juries at the Melbourne International Exhibition, these juries dealing with various branches of machinery. In 1884 he was appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Railway Bridges for New South Wales. In 1886 he reported on the Derwent Valley railway bridges, Tasmania, for the Tasmanian Government, and on underground telephone wires for the Victorian Government. In 1887 he presented to the University, as a Jubilee gift, the sum of £2,000, to endow scholarships in physics and chemistry. From 1875 onward he has contributed numerous original papers on scientific and professional subjects to the Royal Society, Victorian Institute of Surveyors, Victorian Institute of Engineers, and Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. From 1882 to 1901 he was chairman of the principal electric lighting company in Australia. This company was the first to introduce electric lighting to Melbourne. He is a past president of the Royal Society of Victoria, past president of the Victorian Institute of Engineers, past president of the Victorian Institute of Surveyors, and was for ten years president of the Working Men's College, succeeding Mr. Francis Ormond to that position. At present (1901) he is Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Melbourne University; chairman of the Municipal Surveyors' Board, Professor of Engineering at the Melbourne University, member of the Board of Visitors of the Melbourne Observatory, chairman of the council of the Victorian Association for the Promotion of Technical Education. In 1891 Professor Kernot visited England and America, and in 1901 made a tour through England, France, Germany, and South Africa, his experiences in the latter country having been accentuated by some exciting incidents, as the Boer War was in full progress at the time. Since his return, Professor Kernot, with characteristic liberality, has presented £300 to the Working Men's College, to enable it to purchase some fittings indispensable for the engineering workshops, which the Government had declined to provide.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

PROFESSOR THOMAS GEORGE TUCKER.

Professor THOMAS GEORGE TUCKER, Doctor of Letters (Litt.D.) of the University of Cambridge, Honoraray Doctor of Laws of the University of Dublin, and

M.A., Cambridge and Melbourne, was born 29th March, 1859, and was educated at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, and St. John's College, Cambridge. He took first place in the Cambridge senior local examinations in 1875, was foundation scholar of St. John's College in 1879, and obtained all the highest classical distinctions of the Cambridge University, viz., the Craven scholarship (1881), gold medals for Greek and Latin verse, the first place ("senior classic") in the classical tripos (1882), the Chancellor's classical medal (1882). In 1882 he was elected Fellow of St. John's College, and in 1883 was appointed to fill the chair of Classics and English at the University College, Auckland, New Zealand; was a member of the Education Board of the Auckland province, and in 1885 was appointed to the professorship of Classical and Comparative Philology in the University of Melbourne. Has since published critical editions of the "Supplices" of Aeschylus (1889), the "Eighth Book of Tuneydideo" (1892), the "Poetica" of Aristotle (1899), the "Proem to the Ideal Commonwealth of Plato" (1900), and has in the Cambridge press a comprehensive, critical, and exegetical edition of the "Choephori" of Aeschylus. He is also engaged upon a work dealing with language in general and its natural history. Has issued various popular lectures, mostly upon literary subjects. Is a trustee of the Public Library and National Gallery of Victoria.

Trinity College.

This college, the first University college established in Victoria, was founded by Bishop Perry, aided by Dean Macartney, Sir W. F. Stawell, Professor Wilson, and other prominent Churchmen. The Bishop's object was to provide for undergraduates a residence under collegiate rules, subject to due supervision, and while supplementing the University teaching in secular subjects, to supply also that religious education and moral discipline which are necessarily excluded from a non-sectarian University. He also hoped to provide theological training and instruction for candidates for holy orders, although this was not the primary intention of the college.

The first council of the college consisted of the Rev. H. H. P. Handfield, Rev. G. O. Vance, F. R. Kendall, Dr. Bromby, Rev. T. C. Cole, and Mr. G. W. Rusden. In 1872, the year in which it was opened, the Rev. G. W. Torrance, M.A. (afterwards Mus. Doc. of Dublin University), was appointed acting-head of the institution, and held office till 1876. In that year Mr. Alexander Leeper, M.A. (afterwards LL.D. of Dublin University), was appointed to take charge of the college, and has continued to hold this position up to the present time. In the same year Mr. J. W. Hackett, M.A. (now M.L.C., West Australia), was appointed vice-principal. Meanwhile efforts had been made to secure the affiliation of the college to the University of Melbourne, and, in spite of strong opposition, the statute of affiliation was passed by the senate on 11th April, 1876. In 1878 the increasing numbers of students made it necessary to erect additional accommodation, and the block known as the "Bishop's Buildings" was opened. In the same year the systematic teaching of theology to candidates for holy orders was begun in the college. Through the liberality of Bishop Moorhouse, Mr. T. B. Payne, Mr. W. E. Stanbridge, the Messrs. Henty, the parishioners of Kew, Sir William Clarke, Mr. John Grice, and Mr. S. P. Winter, eight theological scholarships were established, and a theological faculty was created by the appointment of five lecturers.

In 1883 the college had again to be enlarged, and generous gifts of £5,000 from Mr. Joseph Clarke and of £3,000 from Sir W. Clarke (who had already given large donations) enabled the first block of the "Clarke Buildings" to be erected, according to plans furnished by Mr. Blacket, the architect of Sydney University.

These buildings were finished in 1887, through the kindness of Sir W. Clarke, who gave a further sum of £3,000 to the building fund, and also £1,000 to establish a chemical and biological laboratory. In 1883 an important step was taken by the admission of women students to attendance at the lectures of the college. Three years later Trinity College Hostel was established by the warden, and carried on until 1890 in houses rented by him, the Rev. T. J. Smith, M.A., being the first principal. This was the first attempt made in the Australian colonies to provide collegiate residence for women, and it proved most successful. In 1890, mainly through the generosity of Janet Lady Clarke, the hostel was supplied with a permanent building, erected within the college precincts. The hostel forms an integral part of Trinity College, and the women students consequently enjoy all its educational advantages on equal terms with those of the other sex. In 1890 Miss Hensley was appointed principal of the hostel, and in 1892 Mr. J. T. Collins took that position, which was held by him until the end of 1901, when he was succeeded by Miss Bateman.

The chaplains of the college have been the Revs. Canon Handfield, Canon Potter, Canon Carlisle, and R. Stephen.

Among the distinguished alumni may be mentioned His Honor Mr. Justice Hodges; Dr. Stretch, formerly Assistant-Bishop of Brisbane, now Dean of Newcastle; Dr. Green, Bishop of Ballarat; Professors Neil Smith and D. G. MacDougall, of Hobart; Archdeacon Handcock, and many others.

At present the college and hostel provide accommodation for about sixty resident students. Both of these are open to persons of all religious denominations. Tuition is provided in the more important subjects of the University course, and the tutors' lectures are open to non-resident students.

The college possesses two valuable libraries, one of which was presented by Mr. G. W. Rusden, as also a

museum, the gift of the same liberal donor, besides a chapel, students' common-room, tennis courts, billiard room, etc.

Amongst the most flourishing college societies are the Social Club, which takes charge of the common room, sports, and other matters which immediately concern the students; and the Dialectic Society, founded for the encouragement of essay writing and debating.

Valuable scholarships and exhibitions are open annually to students preparing for the various professions.

The report of the Trinity College Council for the year 1901, presented to the Melbourne and Ballarat Church Assemblies, mentions that at that time there were nearly fifty ex-students of the college holding licenses in the diocese of Melbourne, besides twenty in other dioceses; and that a review of what has been accomplished by the college during the five-and-twenty years in which Dr. Leeper has been its warden affords gratifying proofs that it has done much to provide a well-instructed clergy for the diffusion of religious instruction in, and the offer of a high-toned example of character and conduct to, a community tinctured with the scepticism of the age, and very largely intent upon the prosecution of purely material aims.

Addison long ago pointed out, in one of his charming essays, pregnant with sound sense and philosophical wisdom, the immense influence for good exercised in the mother country by the Church of England stationing in every parish an educated gentleman invested with ministerial functions, qualified not only to be a spiritual teacher, but to be a social leader, and a local centre of "light and leading," of practical benevolence, an exemplar of good breeding, courtesy, and urbanity. And the value of such a civilising, refining, and elevating agency is still greater in a new country, which is necessarily deficient in some of the best elements of society to be found in "a land of just and old renown" like Great Britain. Hence an institution like Trinity College commends itself to the approval and support of all who wish to see the intellectual and moral tone of the people of the Commonwealth raised by means of a highly-educated body of clergymen, no matter to what religious denomination they may happen to belong.

The following are the governing body and the educational staff of Trinity College:—

Council: The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Melbourne, D.D.; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ballarat, D.D.; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bendigo, th Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Wangaratta, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gippsland; the Very Rev. the Dean of Melbourne, D.D.; the Ven. the Archdeacon of Melbourne; the Rev. Canon Tucker, Ven. Archdeacon Watson; the Rev. E. S. Hughes, B.A.; Mr. G. W. Rusden; the Warden of the College, ex officio; His Honor Judge Hamilton; Hon. C. Carty Salmon, M.H.R.; Mr. E. J. Stock, Rev. Canon Sutton, Dr. Crowther, Rev. C. H. Nash; Mr. L. A. Adamson, M.A.

Warden: Alex. Leeper, M.A., LL.D. Sub-Warden and Chaplain: Rev. R. Stephen, M.A. Principal of the Women's Hostel: Miss Bateman. Hon. Counsel to the College: Mr. H. W. Bryant, LL.M. Hon. Solicitor to the College: Mr. F. Arthur Moule. Hon. Physician to the College: R. R. Stawell, M.D., D.P.H. (Lond.).

Theological Teaching Staff.—Apologetics: Rev. Canon Potter, M.A. Biblical Greek: The Sub-Warden. Dogmatics: The Sub-Warden. Ecclesiastical History: Rev. Canon Potter, M.A. Ecclesiastical Music: D. J. Coutts, Mus. Bac. Hebrew: Rev. Canon Carlisle. Hermeneutics and Homiletics: The Sub-Warden.

College Teaching Staff.—Classics: (1) The Warden; (2) W. F. Ingram, B.A., Exhibitioner of Oriel College, Oxford. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy: K. S. Cross, Scholar of Melbourne University. Biology: Rev. W. Fielder, University Demonstrator in Physiology. Chemistry, practical and theoretical: Mr. J. L. Aickin, M.A., University Scholar. French: Miss S. R. Hooper. German: Fraulein Karstensen. Logic and Philosophy: J. T. Collins, M.A., LL.M., Scholar of Melbourne University. Medicine and Surgery: Dr. Bull, University Demonstrator.

Ormond College.

In the year 1887 it was determined by the Presbyterian Church of Victoria to erect a college affiliated to the University in the reserve granted for the purpose by the Government in 1853. The project was enthusiastically espoused by the late Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College, who up to the time of his death acted as chairman of the Ormond College Council. Subscriptions had already been received to the amount of £6,000 when the generous benefactor to whom the college owes so much—the late Mr. Francis Ormond—came forward with his first offer of £10,000, conditionally upon £10,000 being raised from other sources. The condition was speedily fulfilled, and the foundation stone was laid by the Governor of the colony, the Marquis of Normanby, in the month of November, 1879. Sufficient progress was made with the edifice to enable the college to be opened in March, 1881, with the present master, Dr. (then Mr.) J. H. MacFarland, of St. John's College, Cambridge, as its head. From that time forward, Mr. Ormond undertook the sole responsibility of completing the building in accordance with the original design. The necessity for such a step soon arose, for in 1883 the number of students applying for admission was so much in excess of the accommodation available as to render an enlargement of the structure indispensable. A new wing and dining hall were therefore erected forthwith, and were opened in 1885; and still the college was full to overflowing. Accordingly another wing was erected in 1888, and named the Victoria, in commemoration of the jubilee of the late Queen. And still the demand for accommodation

outran the supply, so that while the requirements of students wishing to become residents in the college have been met as far as practicable, the unbroken prosperity of the institution has necessitated continual additions to it. Up to the time of Mr. Ormond's death in 1889 he had expended on the buildings no less a sum than £46,780, independently of a sum of £15,000 subscribed chiefly by members of the Presbyterian denomination. By his will he bequeathed a further sum of £46,000 to the college, which will ultimately receive, in addition, four-fifteenths of an amount of £75,000, at present reserved by the executors in order to enable them to pay a number of annuities devised under that document. Out of the £46,000 thus received, a sum of £20,000 went to increase the endowment fund, and a portion of the balance was applied to the erection of a new college dining hall, 90 feet in length, 36 feet in width, and 39 feet in height, which completed the original architectural scheme of the entire structure. It is Gothic in style, and the open timber, or hammer-beam roof, resembles those of so many old English halls dating from the fifteenth century. On the walls of this spacious refectory are portraits of the founder and of the late Dr. Morrison, of the Scotch College, the latter presented to the original as a tribute of respect for the many services he rendered to the institution, in the early days of its existence more particularly. It is an open secret, we believe, that the late Mr. Francis Ormond, when debating in his own mind the most beneficial uses to which he could apply his wealth for the promotion of the general weal, took counsel of Dr. Morrison, and that that gentleman was largely instrumental in inducing his friend to make such munificent donations as he did to both the Working Men's College and to the Ormond College.

Continuing our description of the structure, it must be mentioned that the large dining hall just described opens into a noble vestibule with a stone chimney-piece, French-Gothic in design, and recalling to mind those of the chateaux of Amboise and Blois. A brass tablet has been let into one of the walls in memory of Sir James MacBain, K.C.M.G., who died in 1892—"a good man, a wise legislator, and a generous patron of higher education."

At one end of the college grounds stands the master's lodge, and at the other the picturesque structure known as the Wyselaskie Hall, with the houses of the two theological professors of the Presbyterian Church. These latter buildings were erected in 1886, by means of a liberal bequest devised for that purpose by the late Mr. J. D. Wyselaskie. These belong to the theological side of the college, and offer to those students who are desirous of entering the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and have completed the three years' Art course of the University, an opportunity of undergoing on additional and special three years' training for the pulpit, under a staff of permanently appointed theological professors, who devote the whole of their time to this work, assisted by a lecturer on elocution, to instruct them how to acquire a good delivery, and by occasional lectures on subjects germane to the avocation for which they are preparing themselves.

Lectures are likewise delivered in the Ormond College with the special object of assisting students in preparing



Cooper and Co. **Ormond College.** *Melb.*

for the University lectures and examinations. These lectures are open to non-resident as well as resident students, and are delivered at such hours as do not interfere with their auditors' attendance at the University lectures. The subjects of the college cover the whole of the Arts course, the first year of the medical course, the first two years of the engineering course, and the first year for the degree of Bachelor of Science. In the second and subsequent years of the medical course a medical tutor and a surgical tutor give systematic tuition in the various subjects of the course, and supervise and test the work of each student. Classes are also formed for tutorial assistance in any of the purely professional subjects in law or engineering, provided a sufficient number of students express the desire for such assistance. Lady students, it may be added, are admitted to all the college lectures.

Although the college is the property of the Presbyterian Church of Victoria, it is not an exclusive institution. Members of any religious denomination are admitted to its membership, and it appears that on an average not more than half the students are Presbyterians, the other moiety belonging to a variety of other forms of faith. Numerous exhibitions and scholarships for the assistance of poorer students are awarded every year, on the results of an examination held at the beginning of December, and these are open to competition without any restrictions in regard to age, sex, or religion.

For the encouragement of scientific research, a new chemical laboratory, as also a new biological laboratory, have been built and fitted up by the council, and every encouragement is given by the college to the pursuit of both these branches of science, while in the college library the student has the use of the more expensive University books and books of reference which he may require either in the Arts, science, medical, law, or engineering courses.

It is only natural that the Ormond man should assimilate in ideals to his impressive surroundings. "Et Nova et Vetera" is the motto of the college, and every member feels he is influenced by what is the offspring of a great past, carrying with it the promise of a greater future. This is his Sparta, and he is determined to bring her greater honor.

This excellent spirit is very largely attributable to the personal influence of the master, by whom it has been inspired, fostered, and developed, and he may well be proud to see it so vital and vigorous in this the twenty-first year of the beneficial existence of the college.

In the social life of the students some of the best characteristics of an English University are faithfully reproduced. Such sports as boating, cricket, football, and tennis are indulged in with enthusiasm and success, so that the physical development of the alumni may proceed pari passu with their intellectual culture. Two billiard rooms, a large swimming bath and gymnasium, a music room, and two libraries afford relaxation from serious studies. Debates, too, are held, and concerts are given.

In the year 1896 the students, under the judicious guidance of Mr. H. Darnley Naylor, M.A., senior classical tutor, produced "The Birds," of Aristophanes, with appropriate music composed by a resident student of the college. The occasion was memorable, inasmuch as it was the first performance of a Greek comedy in Australia. The masterpiece of the old Athenian "Scourge of the Demos," performed in the language of its writer 2,300 years after it was produced, in a land which was then unknown and undreamed of by the geographers of Attica! —certainly a noteworthy incident. This was followed, in 1901, by a thoroughly successful performance of "The Frogs."

The college is at present full, and contains a large quota of residential students in addition to those who do not reside in the institution, but attend the college lectures, and are domiciled outside. The teaching staff is composed of ten lecturers, three of whom have quarters in the college buildings.

The Church of England Grammar School.

Soon after the discoveries of gold had begun to revolutionise the social and industrial conditions of Victoria, to pour money into the coffers of the State, and to spread some of the easily-acquired wealth among all classes of the rapidly enlarging community, the necessity for establishing a grammar school and a college in connection with the Church of England forced itself upon the attention of the more thoughtful and public-spirited of the members of that communion. The movement commenced as early as 1853, and those who identified themselves most prominently with it were the Protestant Bishop of Melbourne, Dean Macartney, Sir J. F. Palmer, Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Stawell, and Mr. G. W. Rusden, the only survivor of the little group. It was not, however, until the year 1856 that the project of founding a Church of England Grammar School took practical shape. An appeal was made to the public for the necessary funds, a site having been obtained from the Government upon which to erect the buildings required. This comprised fifteen acres in a most eligible position, within a mile of the city, and possessing at the present time an immense value. Designs were called for and tenders were invited for the erection of a school which should resemble, in its architectural features, some of the great public schools of the mother country, and the plans of Messrs. Webb and Taylor were accepted. The building was estimated to cost about £14,700, the successful tenderer being Mr. Cornwell, and the foundation stone was laid with becoming ceremonial on the 30th of July, 1856. The erection of the edifice occupied a great part of the succeeding two years, and the Grammar School was opened on the 5th of April, 1858, under the headmastership of the Rev. Dr. Bromby, who, after distinguishing himself at Cambridge, had acquired consider-

able experience in teaching at Bristol and in Guernsey. Eighty students presented themselves at the opening of the Melbourne Grammar School, and this number had risen to 195 in 1861. By nature, as well as by training, the doctor was admirably qualified for the responsible task he had undertaken. As one of his pupils, who was afterwards second master in the school, Mr. J. H. Thompson, M.A., has said of him :—"The boys knew that the doctor understood them, and they were impressed by the confidence with which he appealed to their manly instincts. He trusted to their honor, and was rarely deceived ; for he relied more upon the maintenance of a high moral tone throughout the school than upon ordinary measures of discipline. . . . There was throughout the whole of Dr. Bromby's teaching a joy in work for its own sake that was infectious, and generally permanent. A hearty manliness, lightened with humour and touches of fancy, took possession of boys with an irresistible appeal." Speaking from his own personal recollections, the present writer would add that there was much in Dr. Bromby's feelings, aims, and methods that reminded one of those of Arnold of Rugby. Like him, he was also very broad-minded, an earnest truth seeker and original thinker, a commanding preacher, and continually in advance of his time. Many of his old pupils have since made their mark in the various professions, and have done honor to both his teaching and his personal influence. He resigned the head-mastership of the Grammar School in 1875, but subsequently attracted large congregations in the pro-cathedral church of St. Paul, which had been confided to his charge by Bishop Moorhouse. On the 23rd of May, 1884, his friends and the old boys celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday by presenting him with an address and a purse of one thousand sovereigns, and he went to his rest, in the eightieth year of his age, on the 4th of March, 1889.

Mr. (afterwards Professor) E. E. Morris, M.A., succeeded to the head-mastership in 1875. An old Rugbean and an Oxford man, he had graduated in that ancient University with honors in classics, law, and modern history, and had studied for a short time at the University of Berlin. He, too, had had some valuable experience in connection with the public school system in England, and brought an adequate intellectual equipment to the performance of his new duties. He reorganised the institution conformably to his policy of regarding a public school as a "corporate body, in which masters and boys are not only swayed by feelings of loyalty and common interest, but also bound together by various mutual responsibilities." He instituted the school library, which now bears his name ; established a comfortable and well-furnished common room ; encouraged concerts, pastimes, debates, and exhibitions ; added a chemical laboratory to the school ; increased the number of class rooms ; caused a uniform dress to be adopted ; and found it necessary to complete the southern facade of the building, in order to accommodate the increasing number of pupils anxious to avail themselves of the educational advantages offered by an institution which was steadily growing in public favour. In 1882 Mr. Morris resigned the head-mastership of the school, and was almost immediately appointed Professor of English in the University at Adelaide, but was released from his engagement upon its becoming known that he had been offered the chair of English, French, and German languages and literature in the University of Melbourne ; and the interesting fact has been noted that on the day of his appointment the professorships in natural philosophy and anatomy were conferred upon Mr. H. M. Andrew and Mr. H. B. Allen, both of them "old boys" from the Church of England Grammar School.

The next head master, Mr. Alexander Pyne, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, reigned for two years only, his life having been brought to an abrupt close, after a brief illness, on the 7th of February, 1885. Judging from the ideas he entertained with respect to the functions and purpose of a public school, his early death was a great loss to the cause of education of the highest kind in Victoria, for, said he, "it is here that habits are formed and character moulded ; obedience to discipline, punctuality, self-restraint, manly independence, self-sacrifice, the sentiment of honor—these are some of the qualities which every great school engenders and evokes." During Mr. Pyne's brief term of office the cadet corps and field club were initiated, and arrangements almost completed for the opening of the preparatory school.

His successor was the Rev. Ambrose J. Wilson, D.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford. "He was endowed," writes one who knew him well, "with tireless energy, to which we are indebted for the beautiful chapel, the large additions to the school buildings, the inauguration of the preparatory school, the enlargement of the Morris Library, the boat-house, and the scheme for introducing a school of practical engineering." He also took the liveliest interest in the choral and debating societies, as well as in the artillery battery, with its four Whitworth guns. He was head master from July, 1885, until 1894, when he resigned, and was succeeded by the Rev. F. Sergeant, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. At that time the colony was passing through a severe financial crisis, which ruined hundreds of previously prosperous people, numbers of whom were compelled to withdraw their children from school, and this institution suffered very greatly in consequence. With a diminished income it found itself burdened with a debt of £10,000, and without any immediate prospect of reducing it. Mr. Sergeant faced the difficulties manfully, and remained at the helm for five years ; and when the council remodelled the constitution of the school he refrained from becoming a candidate for the head-mastership under the changed condition of affairs, and was succeeded by Mr. G. E. Blanch, M.A., of Christchurch, Oxford, who had previously been senior mathematical and science master in the Sydney Grammar School. Writing of this gentleman in connection with the institution under his control, Professor Allen observes :—"Under the headship of Mr. Blanch the friends of the school hope to see the classes overflowing and scholarship revived. They are confident that he will also foster the modern side, and promote the study of science throughout the school."

Twenty-five years ago the students founded a paper entitled the "Melburnian," as the journal of the Grammar School, and it is still flourishing. In May, 1895, the

society of the Old Melburnians was formally organised, and its successive presidents, in chronological order, were these :—Mr. Justice Hodges, Mr. G. H. Jenkins, Professor B. Allen ; Mr. Charles S. Ryan, better known as "Plevna" Ryan ; and Mr. F. A. Moule. Among the former students who have risen to eminence may be mentioned Mr. Alfred Deakin, Attorney-General in the first Commonwealth Government ; Mr. C. A. Topp, late Under-Secretary of Victoria ; Mr. T. P. Webb, Master in Equity and Commissioner of Taxes ; and Colonel F. G. Hughes.

Apart from their high educational value, institutions like the Melbourne Grammar School, the Scotch College, and others of the same class have already done much to promote social fusion. For the first twenty years after the gold discoveries, the community in Victoria was no community at all in the true sense of the word. It was a mere heterogeneous collection of human atoms, with no points of attraction and numberless points of repulsion. They had suddenly been brought together from all parts of the United Kingdom, while a good many were refugees from those countries on the Continent which had so recently been agitated by political revolutions. Nobody knew anything of his neighbour's antecedents. He might be a patriot of the first water, or he might be an unconvicted forger, swindler, or thief. And although people were free of speech, unreserved in manner, and not disposed to enquire too closely into the character and conduct of the men they were brought in contact with, there was always a certain amount of suspicion lurking in their minds with respect to them.

But the public schools in Victoria, and our educational institutions generally, introduced a new state of things. Boys who had sat upon the same form, and youths who had been grouped together in the same class, grew up as comrades and friends. They knew all about each other's parents, their worldly circumstances, and social standing. There was no room for suspicion, and plenty of motives for mutual confidence and trust, and for mutual helpfulness in case of need. And when they left school or college the ties of friendship thus early formed continued to be a bond of union between them. Thus, as we have said, our public schools have done very much for the promotion of social union, and for the solidarity of the particular classes from which their pupils are drawn ; and in after life the old student days never altogether lose their charm, and the men who cherish identical recollections of them are still drawn together by the force of early associations and common experiences.

The Working Men's College.

This admirable institution owes its inception, and a great deal more than its inception, to the late Mr. Francis Ormond. His reflections had convinced him that the value of skilled labour, both to the possessor and the community, is capable of being indefinitely enhanced by a judicious and well-organised system of technical instruction, and that this could be best imparted in a college exclusively devoted to this object, provided with a staff of well-qualified teachers, and demanding, for the various courses of tuition, such a scale of fees as would not press heavily upon the children of artisans and of such others as would be likely to take advantage of it, while at the same time yielding a reasonable remuneration to those engaged in communicating practical lessons in every department of skilled industry and applied art.

Manual labour, he reasoned, is an important element of production, but what is wanting in this epoch of competition is a proper education of the hands as well as of the brain, and to make those subordinate to this. Actuated by these views, animated by these sentiments, and influenced to some extent by the advice tendered to him by his friend, Dr. Alexander Morrison, the late principal of the Scotch College, Mr. Ormond in the year 1881 mooted to others who were likely to lend a favourable ear to such a proposition the project of establishing a Working Men's College in Melbourne. In the meantime, and

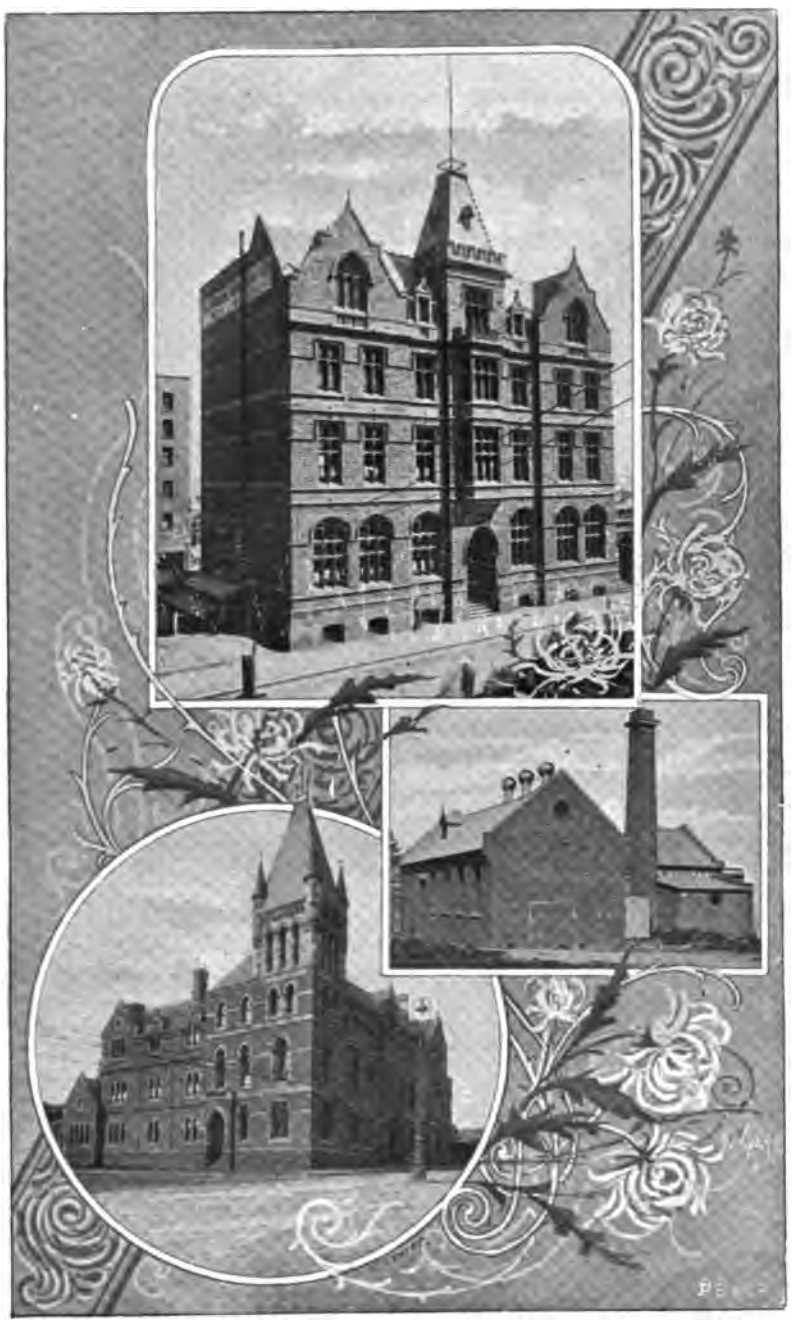
> By degrees to fulness wrought,
> The strength of his diffusive thought
> Had time and space to work and spread;

so that, in the following year, the occasion was deemed to be ripe for holding a public meeting in order to give practical effect to Mr. Ormond's excellent idea. With characteristic liberality, and in order to show how thoroughly his heart was in the undertaking, Mr. Ormond subscribed the handsome sum of £5,000 towards the funds of the college, and a similar sum was contributed by the general public. An application was made to the Government of the day for a block of land upon which to erect the building, and a grant was issued of an area between the gaol and the north side of Latrobe Street, immediately opposite the Public Library. Probably the area was considered to be adequate to the purposes for which it was required, when originally transferred by the Crown to the trustees, but the institution has expanded so rapidly of late that the present site is altogether incommensurate with the growing requirements of the college, which, if it is to keep pace with the growth and development of the city and the State, will eventually necessitate extensions of such a character and magnitude as will suffice to cover the site of the neighbouring police courts and of the prison in the rear.

In the year 1883 a commencement was made with the block of buildings on the east side of Bowen Street, the cost of erecting which amounted to £11,000. But it was not until the month of May, 1887, that the college was ready for the reception of students, and their appreciation of the advantages held out to them was so marked and so immediate that no less than 985 were enrolled during the year, this number being about doubled in the course of the year following. And the institution was exceedingly fortunate in securing the services of so highly qualified a secretary and director as Mr. Frederick E.

Campbell, C.E., F.R.G.S., who entered into and carried on the work of his office with a quiet energy and a sustained enthusiasm which are the essential elements of success in all such undertakings.

The day departments of the college embrace classes in engineering, metallurgy, chemistry, mathematics, commerce, languages, elocution, music, household economy, manual training in general, wool-sorting, and philosophy. The evening departments include almost the whole of the above, and, in addition, architecture, art and applied art, agriculture, and fourteen trade classes, as well as telegraphy.



The Working Men's College.

The college issues four kinds of certificates—an ordinary, credit, technical, and expert—to those who pass the respective examinations, and there are special prizes for students who excel in mechanical drawing, in design and workmanship, and in original inventions. These were the gift of Mr. W. S. T. Magee, of Sir G. F. Verdon, and Mr. G. G. Turri. Weekly lectures have been, or are in course of being, organised on the following subjects: —Horticulture, market gardening, fruit grading, packing, preserving and canning, poultry keeping for profit, bee-keeping, silk and scent industries, and applied art, literature, book-keeping, and accountancy.

The college is governed by a council consisting of sixteen members, two of whom are appointed by the executors of the founder, two by the Governor-in-Council, two by the council of the Melbourne University, two by the trustees of the Public Library, two by the Trades Hall Council, four by subscribers of less than £1 sterling, and two by life governors and subscribers of £1 and upwards. Candidates for admission to any of the classes must be able to read and write, and possess an elementary knowledge of arithmetic. The terms of instruction are four in the year, commencing on the 29th of January, the 15th of April, the 1st of July, and the 16th of November respectively, with a vacation of nine weeks at midsummer.

The most important recent development in connection with the college has been the initiation of the day courses. These were started in 1899. A scheme for putting into operation four complete day courses, during which the students should study from 9 till 4 each day for four years, required very considerable thought as well as financial risk. The scheme, however, has proved as successful as most of the work undertaken by the college. The numbers have steadily grown, and now this branch of work forms an important element in the training of the youth of our metropolis for the higher positions in industrial life.

The following figures will show the position of the college for the last year :—Total number of students, 2,364 ; day course students, 135 ; fees received, £6,251 ; Government subsidy, £4,500 ; total revenue, £10,751.

The work of the college is bound to increase in importance and in extent, this being only limited at present by want of funds. Compared with other institutions of the

same size, it has never received adequate support at the hands of the Government. Last year the Sydney Technical College received something like £14,000 towards maintenance from the State, while the Melbourne Working Men's College did not receive £5,000. This grant has since been increased to that amount, but even then it is altogether insufficient to carry on the present work. The Royal Commission state that the college has been, and is, starved. The people of Victoria have declared in favour of the extension of technical education; the candidates for Parliament with almost unanimous voice affirmed their belief in its advantages, and their intention of supporting its extension; and it remains for the Legislature to give practical effect to the will of the community by making such a yearly grant of money as will enable the institution to fulfil the objects for which it was founded, and to prepare our artisans and artcraftsmen to compete on equal terms, and, therefore, successfully, with their brethren in the other States of the Australian Commonwealth.

The following are the office-bearers of the college for the year 1903 :—President : Mr. C. E. Oliver, M.C.E. Vice-presidents : Messrs. C. S. Paterson and James Robb. Trustees : Messrs. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G.; C. S. Paterson; J. Nixon, J.P.; Prof. Kernot, M.A., M.C.E.; F. H. Bromley, M.L.A.; and James Smith. Council : Right Hon. Sir S. Gillott, M.L.A., Lord Mayor; Professor Kernot; Messrs. F. H. Bromley, M.L.A.; Thos. Smith, M.L.A.; Hon. W. H. Embling, M.D., M.L.C.; H. G. Turner, W. Thwaites, J. Lemmon; C. E. Oliver, M.C.E.; James Robb, S. Barker, R. H. Solly, H. Rasdell, and Cavalier James Smith. Hon. treasurers : Hon. W. H. Embling and Cavalier James Smith. Director : Mr. Frederick A. Campbell, M.C.E.

The Scotch College.

This important educational institution was founded in the year 1854, and was at first known as the Melbourne Academy. Three years later the Government gave it a grant of land in a very fine position on the Eastern Hill —a compact block, with a frontage to three streets—and this liberal donation was supplemented by a gift of £6,500 from the public Treasury, which enabled the trustees to erect such buildings as would justify them in assuming a collegiate title; and this was done. Soon afterwards they engaged in Scotland, as head master, a gentleman who maintained that position up to the time of his death, so that for upwards of fifty years Dr. Alexander Morrison was honorably identified with an institution which has borne a distinguished part in the higher education of the youth of Victoria. To the scholastic attainments which qualified him for the post, Dr. Morrison added the possession of that business capacity, tact, and administrative ability which conduced in no unimportant degree to the success of the college, and he could point with justifiable pride to the fact that between the years 1892 and 1899 it had made the following record at the Melbourne University :—

Passes at Matriculation	240
Passes at Ordinary Examinations	450
First Class Honors	106
Second Class Honors	109
Third Class Honors	95
Scholarships and Exhibitions	78
Degrees	167
Scholarships at Ormond College	79

During the entire term of its existence, former pupils of the Scotch College have secured the following results at University and professional examinations :—

Passes for Matriculation	940
Degrees in Arts	152
Degrees in Laws	48
Degrees in Engineering	45

It is likewise stated that upwards of 130 former students have qualified themselves for the practice of medicine at one or other of the medical schools, and that a still greater number have become barristers and solicitors. Several old collegians have likewise proved their mettle as soldiers on active service. These include Major "Karri" Davies, Dr. Buntine, Captain Bruche, Captain Kendall, and Dr. Hopkins, a former master, who was unfortunately killed. In the year 1900 two old collegians were selected to fill the highest positions in the contingents sent to assist the Imperial forces, Colonel Price commanding the Second Contingent in Africa, and Commander Tickell the Naval Contingent in China.

In the year 1895 an Old Scotch Collegians' Club was instituted, to which all students over eighteen years of age, and who have attended at least four terms, as also all former masters who have taught for the same number of terms, are eligible for admission. Its president is Mr. Thomas Skene, and its vice-presidents are Messrs. E. La T. Armstrong, Dr. R. Morrison, and Commander Tickell.

The Wesley College.

All the great religious denominations in Victoria have recognised to the fullest extent the duty of making liberal and adequate provision for the secondary education of young persons belonging to their own communion. There has been a healthy competition among them as to which should secure for the rising generation the best moral and intellectual equipment to fit them for entering upon the battle of life, in which we must all engage sooner or later. As far back as the early sixties the Wesleyan body resolved upon the institution of a public school which should offer to its students opportunities for the acquisition of a liberal education,

from its preliminary stages in the preparatory school up to the highest class in which they are prepared for the learned and liberal professions and for the University.

When State aid to religion was abolished, the Wesleyan Church, like the Church of England, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholic Churches, was endowed for educational purposes with grants of land and sums of money proportioned to the number of adherents.

Upon a large block of land sixteen acres in extent, which had been thus acquired, abutting on the St. Kilda Road, and easily accessible from Melbourne, either by the tramway in front or by a railway having a station at no great distance in the rear, the foundation stone of the present Wesley College was laid on the 4th of January, 1865, by the then Governor of Victoria, Sir Charles Darling, and it was opened for the reception of students on the 11th of January in the year following. It has been noticed as a melancholy coincidence that upon that very day the Rev. D. J. Draper, who had been one of the most active of the promoters of the institution, perished by the foundering of the s.s. "London" during a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay, owing to that vessel having been too heavily laden with railway iron by her owners. The portrait of the reverend gentleman adorns the dining hall of the college, as does that of the late Mr. Walter Powell, a wealthy ironmonger in this city, who proved himself to be a generous benefactor to the cause of Wesleyan education in Victoria. At the same time, as we learn from an authentic source, the college is under very heavy obligations for the success it has achieved to the Rev. Dr. J. S. Waugh. "It was due to his labours," writes our authority, "that large sums of money were raised, which made Mr. Powell's noble offers available, and it is very greatly to his able management as president during the first eighteen years of its history that the college is indebted for its present position." That gentleman was succeeded by the Rev. Dr. E. I. Watkin, who filled the presidential chair from 1884 until his resignation in 1890. From that time forward it was not considered necessary that there should be a resident clerical president, instead of which it was deemed advisable to appoint a layman as head master. The first to occupy that post was Dr. Corrigan, who held it from the year 1866 until death terminated the term of his services in 1870. He was followed by Professor M. H. Irving, who had previously filled the chair of classics in the Melbourne University. On his resignation in 1870 he was succeeded by Professor Andrew, who had previously been second master of the college. He held the head-mastership until 1882, when he accepted the newly-established professorship of natural philosophy in the Melbourne University. In February of that year the Wesley College welcomed as its head master Mr. Arthur S. Way, an accomplished classical scholar, as evidenced by his translation of the "Iliad," the "Odyssey," and the "Odes to Horace" into English verse, while he was also an earnest Shakespearian student, and a writer of graceful and even of vigorous verse. He was succeeded in 1892 by Mr. Frank Goldstraw, M.A., who had for many years held the position of second master in the college. In 1898 the head-mastership devolved upon Mr. Thomas Palmer, M.A., LL.B., who was succeeded in 1902 by Mr. Lawrence Arthur Adamson, M.A., F.R.G.S.

The college itself is not only admirably situated from a hygienic point of view, partly on account of the open spaces around it, and partly because it is sufficiently near the sea to receive all the benefits of the westerly and south-westerly breezes, laden with ozone, but it has also been erected with a due regard to health, convenience, and commodiousness. The style of architecture adopted is the modern Italian. At each end of a lengthy facade is a square tower, and in the centre a projecting porch, with a loggia connecting it with the two extremities. The front portion of the building and the northern wing are occupied on the ground floor by the central vestibule, reception rooms, head master's office, prefect's room, sitting rooms, museum, large school, and form rooms. On the first floor are the masters' sitting rooms and bed chambers, the boys' bedrooms and dormitories, bath-rooms, and lavatories. In the southern wing are the head master's quarters and the servants' rooms. The fourth side of the quadrangle is enclosed by the dining hall, matron's office, kitchen, etc. Behind these are the chemical laboratory, the play shed, and the gymnasium. Bearing in mind the requirements of the climate, all the rooms are lofty, well lighted, and properly ventilated.

The work of the college is pursued through three stages. To the first belongs a preparatory school for boys just beginning to learn to read and write. In the middle school, boys intended for a commercial career take up the study of book-keeping, mensuration, and allied subjects. This course of training is made as thorough as possible, and certificates of competency are awarded to those who succeed in passing a tolerably stringent examination. Nor is the study of science overlooked, but is dealt with as its increasing importance demands. Practical chemistry is taught in the laboratory. Instruction in physiology is likewise imparted throughout the school, while those preparing for a medical or engineering course read chemistry and natural philosophy. The extra subjects, consisting of drawing and painting, the piano and violin, class singing, elocution, gymnastics, and practical chemistry, are taught by the best qualified special teachers available. Shorthand and the various languages taught, namely, Greek, Latin, French, and German, are included in the ordinary course of instruction. Scriptural teaching of a perfectly unsectarian character is likewise imparted unless objected to by the parents of the pupils. In the higher class, or sixth form, are the students who have passed matriculation, are reading for honors at matriculation, for scholarships at the University colleges, and for first year examinations in Arts, laws, engineering, or medicine. The school year is divided into four terms, with a vacation of twenty-five days at midwinter, and a longer one at Christmas, i.e., during the hot season.

There are eight scholarships in connection with the college—the Powell, Draper, Waugh, Watkin, Rigg, Dare, Corrigan, and Eggleston; the first of which entitles the winner of it to £20 per annum for two years at the University, and was founded by the late Walter Powell, a native of Tottenham, in Middlesex, and the grandson of a once wealthy merchant in London. Having formed the fixed purpose of retrieving the fortunes of the family, he established himself in Melbourne in 1845, embarked in the iron trade, was lifted into opulence by the gold dis-

coveries of 1851, aided by his own industry and energy; promptly identified himself with, and was a generous benefactor to, numerous movements of a religious and benevolent character; regularly dedicated a handsome percentage of his income to works of charity, and was a large donor to the Wesley College. He died in 1868. The other scholarships perpetuate the names of zealous friends of the institution.

A cadet corps, composed of students of the college, was formed in March, 1900. It is now fully equipped with the necessary arms and accoutrements, and great interest is reported as being taken in the drill and in rifle practice. Old Wesley boys were to be found among the brave fellows who swelled the Victorian contingents, and they did not fail to vie with their compatriots in upholding the honor of the flag.

Athletic sports are cultivated with as much enthusiasm in the grounds of the Wesley College as in those of similar institutions elsewhere. There is a games committee, an annual sports meeting, annual swimming matches, frequent football and cricket matches in competition with the pupils of other schools and colleges, and a Wesley College crew upon the Yarra. A "College Chronicle" is published at the end of every term, and the Old Wesley Collegians' Association meets monthly at its club rooms, and holds an annual dinner.

The college is governed by an honorary president, nine trustees, and a committee composed of fifteen clergymen and eighteen laymen of the Wesleyan denomination. The teaching staff at the present time (1903) comprise the following gentlemen :—

Head Master: L. A. Adamson, M.A., Melb.; B.A. (final honors), Oxon, and of the Inner Temple; Barrister-at-law; late lecturer Trinity College, Melbourne; Fellow of Queen's College, Melbourne.

Resident Chaplain: Rev. J. R. Harcourt, B.A., late lecturer Queen's College, Melbourne.

Senior Assistant and Science Master: Martin P. Hansen, M.A., LL.B.; Bowen Essay Prizeman; Proxime Accessit Shakespeare Scholarship; First Class Honorman and Trained Teacher, Education Department; Gladman Prizeman.

Second Assistant: C. Stanton Crouch, B.A., LL.B.; final honors in Laws.

Senior Resident Master: Harold J. Stewart, M.A.; second class honors, final, School of History and Political Economy; Warden's Exhibitioner in Classics, Trinity College; Powell Scholar, Wesley College.

Resident Masters: J. O. Thomas, M.A., University of Tasmania; F. S. Williamson; V. Upton Brown; E. D. O'Donnell, second year Arts, honors in English Language and Literature and Deductive Logic.

Special Masters.—Mathematics: W. L. Bowditch, M.A., late Scholar of Clare College, Cambridge; late lecturer on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Trinity College, Melbourne. Modern Languages: Dr. Ocki, Ph.D., Leipsic. Commercial Subjects: B. Lemmon. Drawing: Norman McGeorge, Certificated Art Teacher, South Kensington. Sports Master: H. J. Stewart, M.A. Officer Commanding Cadet Corps: Lieut. F. S. Williamson.

Teachers of Extra Subjects.—Elocution: G. Lupton. Drawing and Painting (special class): H. B. Blanche. Music: Hermann Morris. Gymnastics: A. Frank.

Preparatory School Staff: Miss E. M. Cooper, mistress; V. Upton Brown, assistant; Miss J. M. Tait, assistant.

Presbyterian Ladies' College.

This is one of the four high-class educational institutions which have been founded by the Presbyterian Church in Victoria, the other three being the Scotch College, the Ormond College, and the Ormond Theological College. Founded in 1875, the Ladies' College has ever since that date maintained an important position, both as regards the special work for which it was founded and in raising and maintaining the standard of education, not only in this State but throughout Australia. Its first principal was the Rev. George Tait, M.A., and its first head master was Professor Pearson, equally well known as an accomplished scholar, an able journalist, and a recognised man of letters. He was subsequently Minister of Education, and in 1879 Professor Andrew Harper, M.A., B.D., combined the functions of principal with those of head master. This arrangement continued until his retirement in 1889, when the Rev. S. G. Maclaren, M.A., was appointed principal, and Mr. J. P. Wilson, M.A. and LL.D., head master.

The first of these gentlemen was born in the village of Comrie, Perthshire, Scotland, and is the son of an elder in the Secession Church, who named him after Samuel Gilfillan, the minister of the church in Comrie. At sixteen years of age the young man was articled to a lawyer in Perth, and during the next four years, besides acquiring a thorough knowledge of his profession, diligently studied the classics, mathematics, and modern languages. He subsequently distinguished himself in the practice of his profession as general manager of the business of one of the legal firms in Edinburgh, and more particularly in the conduct of a cause celebre involving the succession to the Earldom of Aberdeen, which procured for Mr. Maclaren the impressive eulogies of the Law Lords in the British House of Peers. After this, yielding to one of those mysterious impulses by which so many men are actuated at what proves to be the turning point of their lives, he resolved upon fulfilling a parental wish by entering the ministry. Accordingly, four years were spent in the University and three in the Theological Hall, where he was prizeman in most of his classes. On taking his M.A. degree in 1875, he studied for a winter in Leipsic, and for another winter in Heidelberg. Ordained and married in the same year, he next proceeded to Japan, where he was appointed professor of sacred history and Biblical literature in the Union Theological Seminary, founded by Scottish and American

Presbyterians at Tokio. His health breaking down, after several years spent in an uncongenial climate, he resolved on visiting Australia. Coming to Melbourne, ministerial charges were immediately offered to him, and it was while fulfilling one of these in 1888 that he was elected by the unanimous vote of the General Assembly of the church to the position he now occupies with so much advantage to the institution and so much credit to himself.

Dr. J. P. Wilson, the head master of the Presbyterian Ladies' College, was born in 1852, and was educated in the Flinders National School and the Melbourne University, where he won first class honors and a scholarship in law. In the year 1878 the Rev. George Tait was fortunate enough to secure his services for the college, in which he successively became second master and vice-principal under Professor Harper. On that gentleman's resignation, as has been already mentioned, Dr. Wilson was offered the head-mastership of the college by the council of the institution, which he accepted, and still holds. Under his management the reputation of the college as a great educational centre has been fully maintained, and his sphere of usefulness steadily extended. Twenty girls upon the average have annually passed the matriculation examination, and have had their names placed upon the honor list. Numerous exhibitions and first and second classes have been likewise won by the pupils, and the Presbyterian Ladies' College has, moreover, sent up a large percentage of women students to the University.

The college occupies an exceptionally fine site. The position is an elevated one, overlooking the Fitzroy Gardens to the south, and commanding a view of the Botanical Gardens and Government House in the same direction, while to the south-west there are no obstacles to intercept the free access to the building and its grounds of the sea breezes from the Bay. Although within a quarter of an hour's walk or a five minutes' tram ride of the centre of the city, the spaciousness of the pleasure grounds surrounding the college, and its close proximity to the extensive Fitzroy Gardens and the Richmond Park beyond, secure for it all the advantages it would enjoy in a remote suburb, and that thorough oxygenation of the atmosphere which the neighbourhood of vegetation alone can give.



Presbyterian Ladies' College, Albert Street, East Melbourne.

The college embraces two departments, the senior and the junior; and the curriculum is as comprehensive as the most exigent of parents could desire, as is shown by the fact that matriculation pass and honor classes are conducted in six branches of instruction, namely, English and history, Greek and Latin, mathematics, French and German, music, drawing and painting. With respect to the two last-named items, it may be mentioned that the studio of the college is reputed to be the best in Melbourne, and that a recent teacher was Senhor A. Lorreiro, who filled that position for ten years, and was previously a student in the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, winner of the Prix de Rome in the Royal Academy at Lisbon, and a member of the International Artistic Association in Rome.

Association for the Promotion of Technical Education.

The great industrial revolution brought about during the last century, owing to the almost universal supersession of manual by mechanical labour which followed the inventions of Arkwright, Compton, and Cartwright in the preceding century, and of Watt, Stephenson, Nasmyth, Neilson, Whitworth, Bessemer, Konig, Walter, Hoe, Burleigh, Morse, Hancock, and hundreds of other inventors, British and foreign, since then, may be said to have transferred the control of the forces of Nature from human hands to the human head. Mere strength of muscle is now relegated to the lowest place in the economics of production. It performs only the roughest of work, and commands only the poorest rate of remuneration. The wage-earner is everywhere becoming the intelligent supervisor of mechanical powers and agencies which are the most effective instruments for the creation of desirable commodities. Hence the necessity, imperative and immediate, which has arisen for the technical education of the toilers, the value of whose labour, both to themselves and to the community, will henceforth be dependent, not upon their physical strength, but upon their trained intelligence; and nothing is more certain than this—that the manufacturing, commercial, and maritime supremacy of the world will belong to that nation which maintains the highest standard of instruction in its technical schools, and can produce the maximum of products with the minimum of outlay as regards time, material, capital, and effort.

Impressed with this conviction, the Architectural and Engineering Association of Victoria convened a public meeting in the committee-room of the Town Hall, Melbourne, on the 15th of November, 1898, the president (Mr. H. W. Webb) in the chair, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That the time has now arrived for a more extended encouragement to be given by the State and the municipalities to technical education, having in view the national benefits and advantages to be derived, as evidenced by the results in Great Britain, Germany, America, and other countries. That, as an aid to this, it is desirable to form an association having for its aim and object the promotion of technical education. That an association be, and is hereby duly, established, its membership to be unlimited, and open to all who feel an interest in the movement; and that its constitution, objects, and procedure be defined by a committee appointed by this meeting."

At a second meeting a constitution was adopted, and at a third the officers of the association were appointed and members were enrolled.

The first annual demonstration was held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on the 26th of March, 1900, and the report submitted to the annual meeting held in the month previous served to show that the movement inaugurated by the association had been already productive of good results. The Melbourne University, for example, had been enabled, by the liberality of the Legislature, to expend about £15,000 upon the following works:—Doubling the size of the Pathological Museum, erecting a special building for bacteriological research, erecting two lecture rooms, enlarging the physiological laboratory, as also a building for the study of engineering, surveying, and astronomy. The Natural History Museum has been removed to a more central position at the Public Library Buildings, the removal serving the double purpose of releasing the buildings vacated for more legitimate University work, and also of making the Museum itself a more extended educational influence in the largely-attended Library Buildings.

The Working Men's College authorities have also extended their premises according to the provisions of a Government grant of £6,000, which additional buildings have been erected for the practical teaching of iron moulding and casting, blacksmith work, turning and fitting, and wool-sorting. It is gratifying to add that the entire cost of fitting up the shops for the blacksmith and allied works, amounting to £300, was generously and spontaneously undertaken by Professor Kernot, of the Melbourne University, one of the vice-presidents of the association, and for many years president of the council of the Working Men's College, of which he is still an active member. His Excellency Sir John Madden is the president of the association, Mr. Heber D. Evans its honorary secretary, and Mr. Henry Parsons its honorary assistant secretary.

LAWRENCE ARTHUR ADAMSON, M.A., F.R.G.S., Head Master of Wesley College, St. Kilda Road, is the second son of Lawrence William Adamson, LL.D., D.L., of Eslington Lodge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1900. Mr. Adamson was educated at Rugby and Oxford, and in 1885 was called to the Bar as a member of the Inner Temple. Within a month or so of having been called he sailed for Melbourne, intending to practise his profession in Victoria. He was duly admitted a member of the Victorian Bar, but while awaiting admission accepted the post of senior resident master at Wesley College, Melbourne, and became so attracted by the work of teaching that he has continued in it ever since. From 1892 to 1897 he was second master at Wesley College, and in 1898 became joint head master with Mr. Krome of the University High School, which was then in occupation of the Government Training College buildings, in the University grounds, but which has since been removed to Victoria Street. From 1892 to 1897 Mr. Adamson was resident tutor and lecturer at Trinity College, University of Melbourne, and he has also delivered courses of lectures at various centres for the University Extension Board. In February, 1902, he was appointed head master of Wesley College, returning to his

old school after four years' absence. He was secretary, and practically the founder, of the Victorian Institute of Schoolmasters, which drafted the first Bill for the registration of teachers in this State; and, as secretary and organiser of the educational centre of the University extension, he helped to provide the only means of pedagogic training then available for secondary teachers. He is a member of the University Ex-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. LAWRENCE ARTHUR ADAMSON.

tension Board, and of the Trinity College Council, and is likewise secretary of the Schools' Association of Victoria. He is president of the Victorian Amateur Athletic Association, having been a working member of the council of that body since its foundation. He has also been president for some years. and was one of the founders, of the Metropolitan Football Association, and has been for many years connected with the University Cricket Club, and represents it on the Victorian Cricket Association. Mr. Adamson was born in 1860.

OTTO KROME, B.A., Joint Head Master of the University High School, eldest son of the late Rev. Ferdinand Krome, of Achim, in the province of Hanover, Germany, was born in 1863, and received his earlier education at the gymnasia of Verden and Hameln. In 1880 he went to East London, in Cape Colony, where his uncle, the late Rev. H. Mueller, was head master of the public school. Mr. Krome overcame the difficulties incidental to continuing his studies under English masters so rapidly that in 1882 he passed the matriculation examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope with high honors, obtaining a fifth place among 187 candidates. In 1885 he gained his B.A. degree at the same University. Mr. Krome also became Jamison Scholar of his University, and was shortly after appointed assistant master of the Dale College, King Williamstown, and eventually rose to the position of vice-principal of this school, the leading educational institution under Government grant in the eastern part of Cape Colony. In 1890 Mr. Krome decided to transfer himself to Victoria, and, after being senior assistant at St. Andrew's College, Bendigo, for some years, came to Melbourne to fill the appointment of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. OTTO KROME.

lecturer in German at Ormond and Trinity Colleges, University of Melbourne. In 1894 he assisted Mr. T. Palmer in founding the University High School in the Government Training College building, situated in the University grounds. Mr. Krome was vice-principal here until the end of 1897, when Mr. Palmer accepted an appointment as head master of Wesley College, and Mr. L. A. Adamson joined Mr. Krome in the direction of the school. On the resumption of training work by the Education Department, the University High School removed to its present home in Victoria Street. Mr. Krome is a most successful teacher of modern languages. The class lists in French and German at the December matriculation examinations in Melbourne year after year contain the names of the pupils of the University High School, and in 1899 the school established a record, when, in addition to gaining the exhibition, four places in the first class were secured. It is well known that the strong impetus which has been given to the study of the German language in Melbourne is largely due to the efforts and methods of Mr. Otto Krome.

The CAULFIELD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Glen Eira Road, East St. Kilda. Principal, W. Murray Buntine, B.A. This high-class educational establishment, situated on the Glen Eira Road, a few minutes' walk from the Elsternwick railway station, was originally founded by the late Rev. J. Henry Davies, M.A., in 1881, and was taken over by the present principal in 1896. The original founder, after carrying on the school for some years with marked success, volunteered in 1888 to go out as the first missionary to Corea supported by the Presbyterian Fellowship Union of Victoria, where, in the interest of mission work, his life was sacrificed. His place as head master of the school was taken by the Rev. E. J. Barnett, M.A., an honorman of the Melbourne University, by whom it was successfully managed until the year 1896, when Mr. Barnett relinquished his school duties to become Victorian secretary of the Church Missionary Society. The school buildings, which provide accommodation for 200 day scholars and fifty boarders, were specially erected for the purpose, and stand isolated from public roads and dwellings. Surrounded by open paddocks, in which the old gum trees are still standing, its position for a school is unrivalled. In addition to a large kitchen garden and orchard, which provide an abundant supply of vegetables and fruit, and a private dairy herd, there is an excellent playground of fifteen acres attached to the school, and the boys really enjoy the benefits of country life while being within five miles of Melbourne. The house arrangements

which are carried out under the immediate direction of Mrs. Buntine, assisted by a capable and experienced matron, are excellent, and boarders enjoy the comfort of home life under a kindly but firm discipline. Special attention is paid to the welfare and happiness of junior boys, and the head master's practice of sitting down in hall with the boys has a



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WALTER MURRAY BUNTINE.

salutary and wholesome influence on their conduct and conversation. The dormitories are lofty and well-ventilated, and the lavatory arrangements convenient and ample, while boarders have a large room assigned to them for recreation. The morning and evening study is superintended by the head master, with the aid of three resident masters, and special attention is paid to the moral and Christian training of the boys. The course of study includes all the branches of a liberal education. The school is divided into the lower and upper school, and the latter again subdivided into the classical and commercial sections. There is also a post-matriculation class for boys reading for University honors. The curriculum embraces the following subjects :—Bible, English, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Geometry, History, Greek, Latin, German, French, Physics, Physiology, Botany, Chemistry, Shorthand, Book-keeping, Music (piano and violin), Drawing, Gymnastics, Elocution; the instruction in each subject being allotted to masters selected from the ranks of University men, and of teachers of special training and ability. Home work is carefully set and examined each day, special difficulties being explained previously in class, so that boys are enabled to prepare their lessons without additional assistance at home. Prizes are awarded for the various subjects in each class at Christmas, special prizes being also given by friends of the school. The staff includes four Bachelors of Arts, together with the resident and visiting masters, most of whom are University men. During the last five years more than fifty boys from the school have been successful in passing the matriculation examination, many of them taking honors. In addition to this, seven Government exhibitions of the value of £40 a year, tenable for five years, and several others of less value, have been gained. At the matriculation examination held in December, 1901, six boys from the school were successful in passing; whilst in the list of successful candidates at the University annual examination, held during the same term, fifteen Old Boys passed their various years at the University. Six of the number appeared high up in the honor list. One passed for Science, two for Law, seven for Medicine, three for Engineering, and two for Arts. The gymnasium is fitted up with all necessary modern appliances and apparatus, and is under the charge of an experienced and efficient instructor, who, by treating the development of the body as a science, adapts the exercises to the age and physique of the pupil. The splendid playground of fifteen acres attached to the school offers every facility for the practice of cricket and football, and a tennis court is in constant use by members of the tennis club. The annual athletic sports are held in October of each year, all arrangements being made and carried out by a committee of senior boys, with a master as honorary secretary. During the summer months the boys bathe in the sea, about a mile distant, and are taught to swim. Every boy, unless physically incapacitated, must drill for half an hour twice a week. There is a cadet corps in connection with the school, under the charge of a military drill sergeant, and boys above thirteen years of age may be enrolled as cadets as soon as they are provided with the uniform of the Second Battalion. A number of the Old Boys of the school volunteered and went out to South Africa to fight for the honor of the Flag and Australia, a somewhat disproportionate quota of whom gave up their lives for the Empire. Lieutenant Stanley Reid, Lance-corporal Wilkinson, and Private Tom Stock, all of whom were killed in action, and Private Holloway, who was severely wounded, had been boarders at the school a few years previously. Private T. B. Foster, who died of enteric fever, and Lieutenant George Macartney, who was severely wounded in the relief of Ladysmith,



Caulfield Grammar School, East St. Kilda.

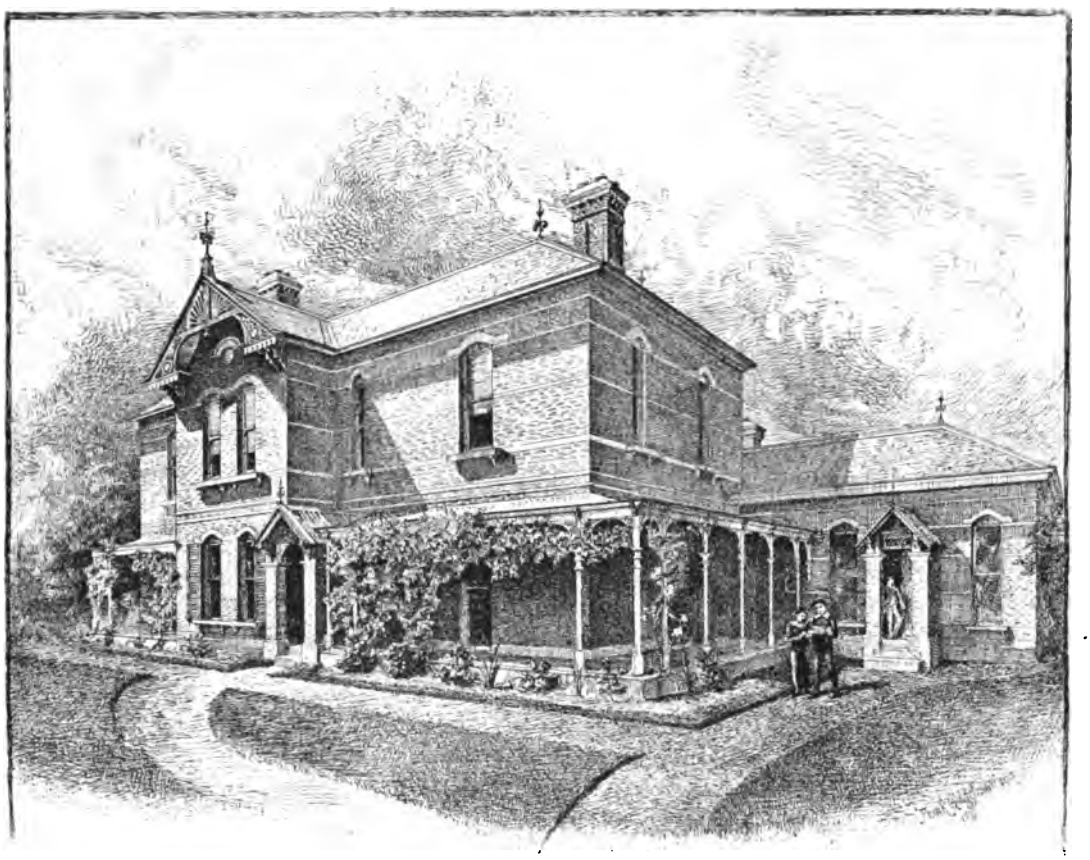
were amongst the list of day scholars. The head master, Mr. WALTER MURRAY BUNTINE, B.A., is a native of Victoria, and was born in Gippsland in the year 1866. Educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, he went thence to the Melbourne University, where he obtained the Bachelor of Arts degree in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. His natural gifts as a teacher, and his special talent for organisation, have been largely instrumental in securing the recent success of the school, and may be held to account for the position it now holds as one of the leading institutions of the kind in Victoria.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. FRANK GOLDSTRAW.

The TOORAK GRAMMAR SCHOOL, High Street, Armadale. This institution, which was founded in 1896, and has progressed rapidly since then, has for its head master Mr. FRANK GOLDSTRAW, M.A., who is an exhibitioner, scholar, first class honorman, and prizeman of the Melbourne University. Before commencing this school he had a lengthy connection with Wesley College, where for ten years he was second master, and finally took the position of head master. The college has for its objects the education, on sound and liberal principles, of boys, in order to fit them for a business life, or to prepare them for a University career. Mr. Goldstraw's long and successful scholastic training and practice are guarantees of his capacity as an educationalist, and great care is taken in the selection of assistant masters, both as to their ability and character. The head master, who attaches no less importance to the formation of character than to mental development, personally takes part in the instruction of every boy in the school, and tests his work by regular examinations. Pupils have been received from Western Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Thursday Island, and the Philippines. The boarders enjoy the comforts and sociability of home life, young and delicate boys receiving special care; and the domestic arrangements are under the control of Mrs. Goldstraw, who has had great experience in boarding school management. Help is given in school in the preparation of home lessons, and unsectarian religious instruction is regularly imparted, boarders attending their own churches. Languages and shorthand are included in the ordinary curriculum. The school library, which



Toorak Grammar School, High Street, Armadale.

is continually being added to, is freely accessible to all the boys. The accommodation for recreation is ample, consisting of a large drill and play ground, open to the sea, and a first-class cricket and football ground in Toorak Park. The school itself is a handsome and commodious building, standing in the midst of well laid out grounds, and is sewered throughout. Mr. Goldstraw is an examiner in drawing to the Education Department, and in former years was a frequent contributor to the exhibitions of the Victorian Academy and the Victorian Artists' Society.

Mr. J. B. O'HARA, M.A., Principal of the South Melbourne College (private address: Beaconsfield Parade, Albert Park), was born in Bendigo in 1866, and is therefore probably the youngest head master of a large public school in Victoria. After completing his University course as a graduate in the school of mathematics and natural philosophy he was appointed lecturer in those subjects at Ormond College, Melbourne University. This work he resigned to take charge of the South Melbourne College, which,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. J. B. O'HARA.

under his directorship, has developed into the leading public school in Victoria. For the past nine years this institution has held the premier place in the matriculation lists, and has gained numerous scholarships and exhibitions. As an example of the splendid work being done by this college it may be mentioned that during the past eight years only twenty-eight first-class honors in physics and chemistry have been gained by all the colleges in Victoria, and of these fourteen, or exactly half, have been secured by South Melbourne College. It has also won the mathematical exhibition five times in the last eight years, and the French and German exhibition four times. The following results are eloquent testimony to the success of this college: — January, 1895, twenty-one passes, first in the colony; January, 1896, twenty-four passes, first in the colony; January, 1897, twenty-seven passes, first in the colony; January, 1898, twenty-one passes, first in the colony; January, 1899, twenty-nine passes, first in the colony; January, 1900, twenty-six passes, first in the colony; January, 1901, twenty-eight passes, first in the colony; January, 1902, twenty-nine passes, first in the colony. Many of its pupils hold distinguished positions in the colony, and several of its graduates are already leaving an influence on the higher educational life of Victoria. Mr. Kerr Grant, whose mathematical course at the University has been absolutely unapproached, had charge of the mathematics at the Ballarat School of Mines for a year, and at present is resident mathematical tutor at Ormond College, Melbourne University. Another brilliant mathematical graduate is Mr. Archibald D. Gilchrist, who is a valued and distinguished lecturer at the Working Men's College. To enumerate the successes of the many distinguished pupils of the South Melbourne College would occupy more space than we could conveniently spare. Suffice it to say that many of the most conspicuous ornaments of the engineering, medical, and law professions are old pupils of this college. The principal has also found time to woo the muses, but his contributions to the poetic literature of Australia are too well known to require any comment here.

TINTERN LADIES' COLLEGE, Glenferrie Road South, Glenferrie. Principals, Mrs. and the Misses Cook. This educational establishment was founded in 1877 by the present principal, Mrs. Cook. It ranks among the oldest and most successful of the high class secondary schools of the metropolis, and is equally well known and esteemed for the excellence of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. E. B. COOK.

its kindergarten and primary work. Large and lofty dormitories, well-ventilated and comfortable class-rooms, good grounds and attractive surroundings, offer superior inducement to country parents desirous of placing their girls in a good boarding school. Among the referees of the college, as parents or guardians of children who have been, or are being, educated at Tintern, we note the names of the Bishops of Riverina and Wangaratta, Judge Hamilton, Dr. Pettigrew; Hon. A. R. Richardson, Serpentine, W.A.; Mr. James Robertson, Mimora, Temora, N.S.W. The teaching staff includes some of the best specialists in the State, and ample provision is made for imparting a full and liberal education along desirable lines in practical, aesthetic, or social themes. The school is essentially a Christian establishment, under the religious supervision of the Church of England. Bible study, studies in missionary work, and the development of charitable and benevolent habits, are carefully encouraged and provided for. An excellent school paper, entitled "The Brook," edited entirely by the girls, and bearing the significant motto (adapted

from Tennyson's poem), "Girls may come and girls may go, but I go on for ever," bears evidence to the quality and thoroughness of the English work done in the college. The matriculation results have always been very satisfactory to all concerned, and generally the college may be recommended confidently as an excellently conducted and thoroughly good school. The senior principal, Mrs. E. B. Cook, nee Mansfield, is one of the very few matrons actively engaged in the conduct of such an establishment, which ranks among the highest of its kind in the State. The Misses Cook are associated with their mother in the management of the school. Two of these talented young ladies devote their energies solely to the musical tuition of the pupils, and the high-class music chosen for the annual school concert evidences their ability to produce eminently satisfactory results. In securing honors, exhibitions, and scholarships, "Tintern" has more than held its own, and is fully entitled to the wide reputation which it has earned as one of the very best of our educational establishments.

BRADSHAW'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 40 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne (E. H. Bradshaw, A.I.A.V.). This college, which has recently been opened at considerable cost, will ere long rank as one of the finest business training institutions in the State. The principal (Mr. E. H. Bradshaw), who is a member of the Incorporated Institute of Accountants, Victoria, and a Government municipal auditor, personally conducts all classes for examination in the various Accountants' Institutes and Government departments. All students receive individual attention. In the typewriting department the pupils are not restricted to the use of one machine, which is an obvious advantage. Bradshaw's system (copyright registered) of book-keeping, especially arranged for the commercial department, is used exclusively. Foreign languages are taught. Evening classes are a special feature of the college. The interior arrangements of the college are superb, the furniture having been specially designed and manufactured to the order of the principal. The following outline will show the class of work done at Bradshaw's Business College: — The morning the pupil enters the college his business career has commenced. He is expected to conform to the same rules and conditions as though he were a salaried clerk. He must be regular and punctual in attendance, and is not permitted to neglect his duties for any reasons that he would not submit to an employer. In the business practice department the student opens a set of books; buys and sells goods, both for cash and on credit; receives and issues all manner of cheques, drafts, promissory notes, invoices, statements,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. E. H. BRADSHAW.

bills of lading, account sales, etc.; makes out balance-sheets, statements of loss and gain, prepares his income tax returns, and generally handles all classes of business documents. As it is obvious that an intelligent understanding of all work is essential before it can be satisfactorily performed, the pupil is taught the legal aspect of each transaction, and the liabilities of the respective parties thereto. Every business transaction represents a contract. It is, therefore, necessary that a business man should know classes of contracts, how they originate, what are their elements, what contracts need to be written, the effect of fraud thereon, how contract agreements are interpreted and how discharged, what contracts are legal and what illegal, who are competent to contract and who suffer from disability. A man of business needs to know the law relating to negotiable documents, the responsibilities of the parties thereto, the means and effect of transfer. The law of principal and agent is fully explained; who may be principals; who may act as agents, how appointed, their powers, liabilities, duties, and rights; how agency may be terminated. In these days of large trading concerns, it is essential to be conversant with the law relating to partnership, how created, the class of partners; who may be partners; their duties and liabilities to each, and their rights inter se; their responsibilities to third parties; how the partnership may be dissolved; the powers that cease and those that remain after the dissolution. The student is also made acquainted, in an outline form, with company law.

MEIRION COACHING COLLEGE, 443 Bourke Street, Melbourne.—The above high-class educational institution was established in 1898. It has for its objects the coaching of pupils of both sexes, either in classes or privately, or by lessons given through the post, for a successful business career, and for matriculation, public service, and other examinations, including those of the Pharmacy, Dental Board, police, licensed shorthand writers, mechanical engineers, State School teachers and monitors. The day classes begin at 10 a.m. The evening classes, which are held every evening, and are intended to give those engaged in business during the day the best possible preparation for examinations, begin at 7 o'clock and last till 10 p.m. Private tuition in any subject or subjects is given at any hour by a specially qualified teacher. Postal tuition is carried on with pupils in every State of Australia, thereby affording splendid facilities to pupils who cannot afford the loss of time and the expense involved in coming to and living in Melbourne. Adult ladies and gentlemen whose early educational opportunities have been neglected also find in the private tuition and evening

classes of Meirion College exceptionally valuable means of mental improvement, special attention being given to the teaching of English to foreigners from all parts of the globe; while particular pains are taken with the backward and dull pupils equally with the bright, intelligent, and more advanced ones. The subjects taught are:—Shorthand, type-writing, book-keeping, arithmetic, algebra, mensuration, geometry, trigonometry, writing, letter writing, geography, history, chem-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. E. A. J. CONWAY.

istry, physics, zoology, botany, physiology, elementary anatomy, English literature, parsing and analysis, essay writing, spelling, derivations, transcriptions, dictation, reading, elocution; French, German, Latin, Greek, Hindustanee, Urdu, Sanscrit, and the Persian languages, literature, and composition; conversational French; the practical and theoretical mechanism and driving of engines; music, theoretical, instrumental, and vocal; drawing, free-hand, model, and perspective; painting in oils and water colors, etc. Each term dates from entry, and consists of ten weeks of actual tuition, an allowance being made for holidays, and absence through illness. The principal and head teacher of the college is Mr. E. A. J. CONWAY, member of the Melbourne University, member of the Royal University, member of the London University, University honorman, intermediate exhibitioner, etc., who has for several years been matriculation master at leading boys' and girls' grammar schools and colleges, and has been most successful in his results at every examination held in Melbourne. Mr. Conway's assistants are ladies and gentlemen who have passed their own examinations with the highest credit, and whose ability to teach has been practically demonstrated.

Mr. FREDERICK WALTER MUNT, M.I.P.S., Principal of the Melbourne School of Shorthand, 349 Collins Street, is a native of Victoria. His education was acquired at Wesley College, Melbourne, and at the Melbourne University, of which he is an undergraduate. He is a capable and successful teacher of all the special subjects undertaken in the school, including phonography, typewriting, book-keeping, and general commercial work. The institution was established in 1888 by Mr. Edgar Robinson, M.P.I., at a time when the art of shorthand was but little practised in the colonies, and its vast importance in commercial life hardly appreciated, and passed into the hands of the present principal in 1900. At first no attempt was made to teach typewriting, but, as the demand for operators steadily increased, that subject was added to the school's curriculum. Instruction is now given on all the leading machines, and students are taught solely from original exercises, badly-written MSS., etc., without the assistance of books. This work includes everything that is likely to be met with by the student in actual business. Besides shorthand and typewriting, instruction is given at the school in book-keeping and general business training. Students are prepared for all English and colonial examinations. Individual instruction, in preference to the less satisfactory class method, reasonable tuition fees, hours of tuition arranged day or night to suit the convenience of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. FREDERICK WALTER MUNT.

pupils, rapid tuition, up-to-date methods and equipment, are the special features of the school. A satisfactory circumstance in connection with the school is the fact that the connection increases almost entirely from the recommendations of present and past pupils, many of whom occupy lucrative and responsible positions in the city, on the Press, on the Federal "Hansard," in the Government departments, etc., and are unanimous in testifying to the thorough work done under the past and present principals.

Ecclesiastical.

The Church of England.

The first religious service celebrated in what was then Port Phillip was conducted, as we have mentioned elsewhere, by the Rev. Joseph Orton, a Wesleyan minister, who had come over from Van Diemen's Land to engage in missionary work amongst the blacks. It was held on Sunday, the 24th of April, 1836, Mr. James Simpson, a member of the Church of England, reading the responses, and Dr. Alexander Thomson leading the singers in the small congregation. Thereafter Captain Lonsdale, the police magistrate of the infant settlement, read the liturgy of the Church of England in the Court House on Sundays.

In the year 1837 a duly ordained minister, the Rev. T. B. Naylor, arrived on a visit from Van Diemen's Land, and at his first service baptised the first white child born in Melbourne, John Melbourne Gilbert. A grant of land was issued from the Crown to the Church of England in the same year, and a weatherboard chapel was erected upon it, occupying the site of the present St. James' Cathedral. Here the prayers of the church and a sermon were read every Sunday by a layman, Mr. James Smith, and the first communion was held on Easter Sunday, 1838, by Bishop Broughton, from Sydney, who likewise consecrated a portion of the old Melbourne Cemetery. In the same year the Rev. J. C. Grylls was sent out from England as chaplain, and acted in that capacity for twelve months only. In the year following a commencement was made with the present structure in William Street, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. Latrobe in November, 1839. It occupied three years and a half in building, cost upwards of £5,000, and, when completed, was a miracle of ugliness.

In 1841 steps were taken to raise funds for the erection of a church in Geelong, but two years elapsed before it could be proceeded with; and, about the same time a plain brick building of moderate capacity was erected in Portland as a place of worship for members of the Church of England, who had previously assembled in a thatched barn, where Mr. Stephen Henty conducted the services.

In 1847 Port Phillip was separated from New South Wales for ecclesiastical purposes, and was constituted an independent episcopate, Dr. Charles Perry being consecrated first Bishop of Melbourne, at the suggestion of the Bishop of London, and with the approval of Earl Grey. Among those who accompanied Dr. Perry to his diocese were two—Dr. (afterwards Dean) Macartney and Mr. (afterwards Canon) Handfield, both of whom subsequently became distinguished men in connection with the affairs of the church. The Bishop and his staff arrived in Hobson's Bay on Sunday, the 23rd of January, 1848, and he was formally installed five days later. There were at this time "only three good houses in the colony." The Superintendent's modest cottage at Jolimont was too small to receive guests, and Bishop Perry and his companions were inmates of the Southern Cross Hotel, in Bourke Street, until temporary accommodation could be provided for them at Jolimont, not far from the site set apart for the episcopal residence. Dr. Macartney proceeded to Heidelberg, and a church which had been erected on the Eastern Hill, Melbourne, and dedicated to St. Peter, was placed under the charge of the Rev. D. Newham, one of the clergymen whom the Bishop had brought out with him. Another, the Rev. P. Hales, was sent into Gippsland, which Dr. Perry had visited on horseback, accompanied by his wife, so that he had become personally conversant with its spiritual destitution, and had been powerfully impressed with the necessity of relieving it.

In 1848 the Government of New South Wales reserved two acres of land in Clarendon Street as a site for the Bishop's residence, and made a grant of £2,000 for its erection, but the building was not ready for occupation until 1853. Dr. Perry lost no time in visiting every part of his extensive diocese in which settlement had taken place, and to which access could be had by land or sea, and his work was largely of a missionary character. At Ballan he had the satisfaction of establishing a resident clergyman, the Rev. W. Hall; and wherever he went he perceived the magnitude of the local needs in regard to religious instruction, and was made to feel how arduous was the task he had undertaken.

The appointment of Dr. Macartney as Archdeacon of Geelong in 1848 stimulated the extension of church ministrations in the surrounding districts, and the Bishop's indefatigable journeys to the interior of the country served to convince him that even civilised communities are liable to degenerate into a condition bordering upon savagery and barbarism in a state of society where the restraints of religion, morality, and civil authority are wanting for any length of time. Speaking of Kilmore, for example, he says in one of his letters:—"Until very lately there was no minister of religion of any denomination (in a population of 700), no magistrate within a distance of several miles, and drunkenness and outrage prevailed to a fearful extent."

A notable incident is mentioned at this date, namely, the joint occupancy of the Presbyterian Church at Heidelberg by the members of that denomination and by the Episcopalians, the one holding their services in the morning, and the other in the afternoon.

The separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales in 1851, and the almost contemporaneous discoveries of gold, led naturally to important results as regarded the Church of England, and it was felt that that body ought to become self-supporting, in respect to its expenditure for ecclesiastical purposes, in the time to come. Hitherto £14,000 had been expended in meeting the wants of the diocese, and of this amount no less than £10,000 had been received from societies and from Christian friends in England. The acceptance of such eleemosynary aid by a prosperous community was felt to be humiliating to the recipients and unjust to the donors.

At the epoch we have now reached the position of the Church of England in Victoria was this :—

In Melbourne there were two churches in full activity, and a third (St. Paul's), where St. Paul's Cathedral now stands, in course of erection ; in Collingwood there was a school used on Sundays for public worship ; at Richmond, one church, in which a school was being held during the week ; at Brighton, a small and incommodious brick church ; at Williamstown, a structure not belonging to the church, used for a school and public worship ; at St. Kilda, a substantial schoolroom, in which service was performed ; at Heidelberg, an unfinished church opened for worship ; at Pentridge, a small portion of a church erected, which was also used as a schoolroom ; at Kilmore, a schoolroom used for church purposes ; at Ballan, a parsonage without a church ; at Geelong, one church in use and a second as yet unfinished ; at Belfast, a weatherboard church of limited dimensions ; at Portland, a schoolroom fitted up for religious worship ; at Tarraville, in Gippsland, a cottage for the clergyman, but no building for him to officiate in.

Such and so many were the edifices belonging to the Church of England in Victoria in the year 1851, when the number of clergymen, all told, was just twenty-four. Then came the startling discoveries of gold, the inrush of population from far and near, and the social transformation of the colony and of its capital. In the course of eighteen months Bishop Perry had to deplore the loss by death of nine of his clergy, and he found himself unable to make provision for the spiritual needs of the 70,000 people who had poured into the country, and among whom was a large contingent of the felonry from Van Diemen's Land. Church-building was out of the question ; and in the universal thirst for gold, men's thoughts were so absorbed by the precious metal, which lay beneath the earth in such incalculable quantities, that they had neither the leisure nor the inclination to turn their eyes or their aspirations heavenward. At one time it seemed as if the very framework of society, disjointed by the sudden and violent shock of these discoveries, which levelled all distinctions of rank, and reversed its old gradations, was about to fall to pieces, but subsequent events proved that any such gloomy vaticinations were unjustifiable, and that it was a fermentation and not a decomposition that the social order was passing through. The good Bishop was not discouraged by the course of affairs, but, believing that there "is some soul of goodness in things evil," proceeded to "observingly distil it out." To quote his own words, if God had brought the gold out of the earth in such abundance, He must have done so for some wise purpose, which He would work out in His own way, and in His own time. "In the meanwhile," said he, "let us, in our several stations, employ all our influence for retrieving disorder and iniquity, and for promoting the maintenance of good government, the preservation of a sound social system, and, above all, the advancement of pure spiritual religion and piety throughout the land." This Dr. Perry certainly did—according to his light ; and it must have been a great relief to his mind, harassed as he was continually by the want of means to carry on what was really a missionary work in Victoria, when the Legislature appropriated an annual sum of £30,000 at first, and afterwards of £50,000, for "the erection of buildings for public worship, and to provide for the maintenance of ministers of religion in the colony." The proportion of this grant to which the Church of England was entitled was £14,000 in the first instance, and £23,500 in the second. It is true he was opposed, on principle, to State aid, but he afterwards perceived its extreme utility at that particular juncture. Nor was there any religious denomination which needed that aid more urgently, for this simple but very obvious reason : In England the church is richly endowed, so that its lay members have never been accustomed to put their hands in their pockets for the maintenance of their clergy and the erection of places of worship as other denominations have done. Hence, when emigrating to a new country without a State Church, Episcopalians were unable for some time to adjust themselves to a voluntary system, which was contrary to use and wont, so that State aid to the Church of England in Victoria was extremely opportune and serviceable as a temporary expedient for supplying the funds, which might not have been readily forthcoming from individual donors unused to such claims upon their purses.

About ten years afterwards, State aid to religion was abolished, and by this time the members of the Church of England had become accustomed to the practice, and more alive to the duty, of supporting their own ministers and institutions.

In 1852 Bishop Perry appointed the first archdeacon, and in 1854 the first chancellor of the diocese. Some iron churches were built in England and sent out to Victoria, where they proved to be everything that was undesirable, both as regards their external appearance and their internal comfort and convenience. Efforts were successfully made for the erection of churches on some of the principal goldfields, and in the Western District ; and in 1856 the Royal assent was given to a measure for enabling members of the Church of England in Victoria to manage their own affairs by an assembly composed of both clergy and laity. The institution of this body was largely owing to the sagacity and pertinacity of Bishop Perry, who thus voluntarily divested himself of the almost autocratic power he had previously exercised. By this time the number of the clergy was nearly fifty, while the lay representatives rather exceeded that number, and the procedure of the assembly was, and continued to be, based on that of the House of Commons. One of its earliest acts was to vest the management of every consecrated church in a body of churchwardens, acting with the advice and consent of the vestry.

Among the objects upon which Bishop Perry had set his heart, ever since the colony of Victoria had reached such a stage of growth as to render the project practicable, was the foundation of a Church of England College in connection with the University, in which young men might be trained for the ministry. A committee was formed in order to carry out this object, and on the 10th of July, 1870, the foundation stone of the college was laid by Professor Wilson, but it was not until two years later that the building was completed, and opened under the charge of the Rev. G. W. Torrance. In 1876 Dr. A. Leeper was appointed warden, and he instituted a regular college discipline, and provided adequate tuition, with the most satisfactory results.



St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne.

In June, 1872, Bishop Perry completed the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate, and in the year following a second bishopric—that of Ballarat—was created, with a salary of £1,000 per annum. Feeling the need of rest after so many years of arduous labour, Dr. Perry resigned his episcopate in 1874, and proceeded to England, there to enjoy the repose to which he was so justly entitled. As was said of him at the time of his departure by a Melbourne journalist :—"During the twenty-seven years he has gone in and out amongst us his life has been a daily moral lesson to the community—a lesson of purity, unselfishness, and devotion to duty, the value of which has by no means grown less with the lapse of time. For over a quarter of a century—we will not say this Bishop, but simply this gentleman, has worn

> "The white flower of a blameless life,
> Before a thousand peering littlenesses."

In 1878 Her late Majesty the Queen appointed Dr. Perry Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which he held until his death on the 2nd of November, 1891.

On the 5th of August, 1875, the Bishop of Ballarat (Dr. Thornton), who had been consecrated in Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London, Melbourne, and Goulburn on the 1st of May in the same year, arrived in Melbourne, and proceeded to take charge of his new diocese, which he held until the year 1900. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction embraced that portion of Victoria which lies to the westward of the 144th degree of east longitude, and during his episcopacy the church continued to extend in the spacious district confided to his supervision. On his resignation, he was succeeded by Dr. A. V. Green, the present diocesan.

After the departure of Dr. Perry the affairs of the diocese of Melbourne were administered by the Dean, the Venerable Dr. Macartney, until the beginning of January, 1877, when his successor, Dr. James Moorhouse, arrived in the colony, and very soon proved himself to be a man

of exceptional ability, and one eminently fitted for the fulfilment of the high functions devolving upon him. The breadth and liberality of his views, the catholicity of his sentiments, his strong sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, his robust intellect, his comprehensive outlook upon contemporary events, his vigour as a writer, and his fine qualities both as a preacher and as a public speaker, were warmly appreciated by the more enlightened members of his own church, and by numbers of thoughtful people outside of it, so that when at the expiration of little more than nine years he resigned his bishopric and proceeded to England, where he was translated to the See of Manchester, his departure was greatly regretted, and he left behind him a host of admirers and a multitude of warm friends. During his episcopate the new cathedral of St. Paul was built and opened for divine service on the 22nd of January, 1891. Erected upon a very circumscribed site, the edifice, instead of exhibiting the ordinary orientation, runs from north to south, the east transept is truncated, and the choir is wanting in amplitude. Instead of standing in the midst of a green and quiet close, it is surrounded by the deafening roar of railway, tramway, and general traffic; and the colour of the stone is already darkened and defaced by the dust of four converging thoroughfares, and by the smoke and soot incessantly vomited by dozens of locomotives and as many factory chimneys, which are swept towards it as often as the wind is in the south, south-east, or south-west.

Hereafter, perhaps, another cathedral will be erected upon the site originally reserved for the purpose in Clarendon Street, East Melbourne, with lofty towers which will dominate the city, and St. Paul's will then revert to merely parochial uses; and thus the one mistake of Dr. Moorhouse's episcopal career in Melbourne will be remedied.

On his resignation in 1886 there was an interval of thirteen months, and then the Right Rev. Field Flowers Goe, D.D., was appointed to the vacant See, which he relinquished owing to ill-health in 1902, and was succeeded by Dr. Lowther Clarke.

The Church of England in Victoria had reached the sixtieth, and the diocese of Melbourne the fiftieth, year of its existence in 1897, and, from an appeal on behalf of a Church Jubilee Fund, issued that year by the Archdeacons of Sandhurst, Melbourne, and Gippsland, we make the following extract as a compendious presentation of the progress made by that church during the first half century of its existence as an organic body:—"Our Church began her corporate life here few in numbers, poor, and ill-furnished. Bishop Perry found on his arrival only three clergy and three churches. There was no cathedral; there was no capitular body; there was no organised machinery for supplying the spiritual wants of the inland settlers. Like the primitive Church, we were a feeble folk. To-day a splendid fane is erected on the site of one of our earliest buildings, equipped with a full staff of deans, canons (regular and lay), and a choir admittedly the finest in the Southern Hemisphere. A devoted body of clergy, 180 in number, spread over two-thirds of Victoria, minister to nearly 60,000 people, who regularly attend her services. Three times that number receive their visits. More than 2,000 communicants participate at the Holy Board. She has a Sunday School attendance of almost 30,000. In 700 buildings her solemn services of prayer and praise are offered up. Further, the important diocese of Ballarat has been established, and vigorous work has been carried on by the Bishop and an efficient staff of priests and deacons, embracing a total of fifty-four clergy, whilst its complement of churches, schools, and vicarages is fully proportionate to our supply."

The foundation stone of St. Paul's Cathedral was laid on the 13th of April, 1880, by the then Governor of Victoria, the Marquis of Normanby, and the progress of the building was very slow, owing to the want of funds, until a generous Presbyterian anonymously offered a donation of £5,000 contingent upon a further sum of £25,000 being raised from other sources. This stimulated the liberality of wealthy men like the late Sir William Clarke and his brother Joseph, Mr. Henry Miller, and others, and thenceforward the erection of the structure continued apace. The munificent donor of the £5,000 subsequently proved to be Mr. Francis Ormond, who has left behind him two such enduring monuments of his beneficence as the Ormond and the Working Men's Colleges. The general plan of the Cathedral is cruciform, with a portion of one arm of the cross abbreviated, so that the eastern transept is 14 feet shorter than its western counterpart, and, while the nave is 164 feet long, the choir has a total length of 91 feet only. The style is that variety of Gothic architecture which is known as early English. The two southern towers will, when completed, attain an altitude of 130 feet from the ground, while the central tower is to be surmounted by a spire rising to the height of 290 feet. The roof is 93 feet from the pavement. Freestone, chequered by bands of bluestone, is the material employed throughout, and all the woodwork, including the massive pulpit and the handsomely-carved Bishop's throne, is of Tasmanian blackwood. The reredos, representing the Last Supper and the Crucifixion, is of Venetian glass mosaic. All the windows excepting those in the clerestory are of stained glass, the incidents depicted being selected from the New Testament. The pavement and a dado round the walls are filled in with encaustic tiles. A fine organ is fitted with four manuals and pedals. A handsome brass eagle constitutes the lectern, and the illumination at night is supplied by twelve brass standards, each averaging fifty jets. There are permanent seats for 1,550 worshippers, and 2,000 could be accommodated upon special occasions. Only 18 feet separate the southern or principal front of the Cathedral from Flinders Street. Some extensive gas offices approach it closely on the eastern side, and a large hotel overlooks its north-western angle. About £126,000 have been expended on the edifice up to the present time, and a large sum will be necessary for its completion.

The government of the Cathedral is vested in the Bishop, Dr. W. L. Clarke, as head of the chapter, Dean Vance, two archdeacons, eight clerical and the same number of lay canons. In the year 1901 a third diocese was established, that of Gippsland, and Dr. A. W. Pain was appointed its first Bishop. In the year following two other bishoprics were created, namely, those of

Bendigo and Wangaratta, the Rev. H. A. Langley receiving the episcopal charge of the first and the Rev. T. H. Armstrong that of the second, so that there are now five Protestant sees in Victoria, and the erection of Melbourne into an archbishopric will probably soon follow.

Connected with the Church of England in Victoria are the following educational institutions :—Trinity College ; the Perry Divinity Hall, Bendigo ; the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne ; the Church of England Grammar School, Geelong ; All Saints' Grammar School, East St. Kilda ; and St. James' Grammar School, Melbourne.

From returns tabulated in 1899 there were in the diocese of Melbourne 387 churches, 239 school buildings, 49,594 religious services in the year, 98,831 persons for whom accommodation is provided, 439 schools, 40,841 scholars on the rolls, 29,391 children attending Sunday Schools, £88,434 income from all sources, £87,136 aggregate expenditure.

In 1896 the Bishop of Melbourne was able to state that the parishes in his diocese had raised for all purposes the noble sum of £820,066, exclusive of the large sums raised and expended on the Cathedral ; that in the previous decade ninety - five churches, thirty - eight parsonages, and a proportionate number of schools had been erected ; and that "no other denomination and no other diocese in the Southern Hemisphere has been more liberal to its outlying districts than the diocese of Melbourne."

In connection with Trinity College are two Perry scholarships, a Clarke scholarship, a Mary Armytage scholarship, a Bromby and a Wigram Allen prize, a Henry Berthon scholarship, an Annie Grice and a Florence Colles Stanbridge scholarship, the two latter open to women students only. There are also nine theological studentships, of the annual value of £50 each, namely, the Payne, the Bishop's, the Florence Stanbridge, the Rupertswood, the Cusack-Russell, the Henty, the Kew, the Richard Grice, and the Merley.

The Church Assembly, presided over by the Bishop, comprises 175 laymen and all the licensed clergymen of the diocese, of whom there are 190, besides forty-three on the retired list, Mr. F. R. Godfrey being chairman of committees, and Mr. W. E. Morris its honorary secretary. The council of the diocese, which assists the Bishop in administering the temporal affairs of the church, is composed of the Diocesan, the Dean, Archdeacons, Chancellor, Advocate, twelve members nominated by the Bishop, and nine clerical and nine lay members elected by the Assembly. There are, besides, Church Extension Commissions, a standing committee of council, an inter - diocesan committee, and three corporation trustees.

The Bishop, the Dean, the two senior Archdeacons, two lay Canons nominated by the Bishop, and six Canons and six lay Canons elected by the Assembly, constitute the Cathedral chapter.

Finally, it may be mentioned that at the end of 1899 the number of adherents to the Church of England in Victoria was computed to be 413,000, or about four-elevenths of the total population.

The Right Reverend HENRY LOWTHER CLARKE, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne, is a son of the late Rev. W. Clarke, M.A., of Firbank, Westmorland, England, and was educated at Sedbergh School. Like many of its ablest pupils, he passed to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he was scholar, and he graduated as Seventh Wrangler in 1874. He was ordained deacon and priest by the Archbishop of York (Dr. Thomson), and was licensed to the curacy of St. John's, Hull. In 1886 the archbishop nominated him to the vicarage of Hedon, and in 1883 he became for a short time assistant master at St. Peter's School, York. In 1884 the dean and chapter appointed him to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Coney Street, York. He made a considerable mark as vicar and rural dean of Dewsbury, a post which Bishop Walsham How conferred on him in 1890, and which he held until 1901, when he became vicar and rural dean of Huddersfield. In 1902 Canon Lowther Clarke accepted the Bishopric of Melbourne, succeeding the Right Rev. Dr. Goe, who resigned in April of that year. He was consecrated in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, on All Saints' Day (1st November), 1902, the ceremony having been performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (Dr. Temple), who was assisted by the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Talbot), the Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Moorhouse, formerly Bishop of Melbourne), the Bishop of Brisbane (Dr. Webber), the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Kennion, formerly Bishop of Adelaide), the Bishop of Wakefield (Dr. Eden), Dr. Montgomery (late Bishop of Tasmania), and Dr. Goe (late Bishop of Melbourne). The Bishops of Manchester and Wakefield were the presenting Bishops at the ceremony. During his church career in England Bishop Clarke held many important offices. He was a proctor in convocation for the archdeaconry of Huddersfield, an official of the archdeacon, and a member of the examining board of the Church of England Training Schools ; a governor of the Pocklington Grammar School, Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School, York, and, by virtue of his being Vicar of Huddersfield, a governor of Longwood and Fartown Grammar Schools ; and a member of the committee of the Huddersfield Free Library and Art Gallery. Dr. Henry Lowther Clarke is the fourth Bishop of Melbourne, his predecessors having been Dr. Perry, who went out to Australia in 1847, the late Bishop of Manchester (Dr. Moorhouse), and the Rev. Dr. Goe. Bishop Clarke left England in January, and at the beginning of the following year was enthroned as Bishop of Melbourne in St. Paul's Cathedral. He is a Churchman of broad views. For many years he has been an active worker in the cause of temperance, and has likewise devoted much time and attention to educational matters. The diocese of Melbourne has lately been greatly reduced in size, but it still contains about half the population in Victoria, and the formation of a province for the whole State is in contemplation, which will add considerably to the duties of the Bishop. The Church of England possesses by far the greatest number of members of any religious body,

and is called upon to play an important part in this formative period of the history of the State. It should, therefore, be a great advantage to it to have the leadership of one who has for many years been in close touch with the problems of English life, and has shared largely in many democratic movements in the home land. Dr. Lowther Clarke left the University of Cambridge immediately after taking his degree, and thus abandoned the studies of the tranquil courts of the ancient colleges



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

THE RIGHT REVEREND HENRY LOWTHER CLARKE, D.D., BISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

for the life of a man of action. He is called upon continuously for utterances upon many subjects, and every power of mind and body will be exercised in the daily routine of his busy and exacting life in Victoria.

The Rev. WILLIAM POTTER, editor of the "Australasian Schoolmaster," comes of a thoroughly Protestant clergy stock. His father, William Potter, of Stockton-on-Tees, England, married Caroline Phillips Mitchell, youngest daughter of John Mitchell, yeoman farmer, Somersetshire, granddaughter of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Church of England clergyman, Yeovil, and niece of the Rev. Samuel Gatehouse, of Cheriton. The subject of this notice was born on the 18th April, 1836, in Darlington, county Durham, and was baptised by his uncle, the Rev. M. Ledger, one of the county clergy. Three years afterwards, his father emigrated to South Australia, but after a short stay went to Hobart, Tasmania, having secured a Crown appointment. William Potter, jun., was educated at Hobart, and bound apprentice as a compositor. In the year 1852-3 he spent a few months successfully at the Bendigo goldfields. On returning home he completed the term of his indentures on the "Tasmanian Colonist" newspaper, and then obtained an appointment on the permanent staff of the Government Printing Department. In 1856 he commenced to study for the Bar, but, influenced by a resolution of the Church urging him to give himself up to the ministry, he placed himself under the Rev. John Martin Strongman, head master of the High School. When, in 1857, Mr. Strongman accepted the pastorate of the Independent Church at Ballarat, Victoria, Mr. Potter at once resigned his position in the Government service, and joined his preceptor. He subsequently continued his studies in classics and mathematics in the Carlton College, Melbourne, under its learned principal, Mr. G. H. Neighbour, M.A., LL.B., K.C. From the college he entered at the University, attending the classes of Professor Hearn and Dr. Dobson, and one year succeeded in passing in seven subjects, including Political Economy, Law Part I., and the Civil Service examination. The Rev. W. Potter's first pastoral charge was the Mount Clear Union Church, Ballarat, to which he was ordained in the year 1859. In February, 1863, he succeeded the Rev. J. Crosby in the pastorate of the Baptist Church, South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), and ever since taking up his residence in the metropolis has continued to take an active part in its busy church life; in the discussion of its educational, political, and social-economic problems; and in the operations of its learned and scientific institutions. Outside the immediate sphere of the pastoral office Mr. Potter's activities as a journalistic litterateur were early engaged in the elucidation of some of the educational and social problems of the day. The opening of the Parliamentary session of 1867 found Mr. Potter one of the leader and review writers on "The Herald" (Melbourne), then a morning daily. Among his educational articles published that year may be mentioned those on the Hon. George Higinbotham's Bill of 1867 relating to public instruction; on the national educational systems of Germany, France, and Holland. Nor has the subject of educational development ever ceased to occupy his earnest attention. Probably no writer has done so much to formulate public opinion upon this question. When, during the existence of the Francis Government, the public mind appeared to be prepared for a fresh attempt to be made to repeal the Common Schools Act, and establish a truly national school system, Mr. Potter formed one of a sub-committee which drafted and sent to the officers of all Protestant Alliance lodges in the centres of population the following resolution:—"That as the subject of education must speedily be brought under the consideration of Parliament, this lodge would earnestly press upon the various branches of the Protestant Alliance Friendly Society of Victoria the urgent necessity for immediate concerted action in order to ensure the adoption of the following principles as the basis of any educational system to be provided by the people of this country:—Public education should be—(I.) Departmental. The present irresponsible Board of Education should be abolished, and the whole scheme of public instruction brought under the control of a Minister of Education, with a seat in the House of Assembly. (II.) Graduated. From the most rudimentary school up to the teaching of the University, all the youth of the colony should be encouraged to participate in the instruction provided by the State. (a) Every district should be well supplied with efficient elementary schools. (b) In addition to elementary schools, the towns and thickly-populated districts should be provided with upper, or grammar, schools, to which the children should be drafted from the elementary schools on passing the fourth class examination. (c) Annual competitive examinations should be held, the

successful candidates at which should be presented with scholarships at the University. These examinations should be open to the youth of both sexes, and to the pupils of both public and private schools. (III.) Compulsory. All children from six to twelve years of age should receive an educational training, provision being made by the State for those children whose parents cannot pay for their education. (IV.) Unsectarian. All sectarian and dogmatic teaching should be excluded from the public schools. (V.) The name of the schools should be 'Victorian Public Schools.'" In the year 1872 the Rev. Mr. Potter took a leading part in the formation of "The Victorian Education League," of which the Hon. Sir Henry Wrixon, K.C.M.G., became president, and Mr. Potter the hon. secretary. The committee appointed to draw up the League's platform, after thrashing out the various points embodied in the Protestant Alliance resolution, brought a report which recommended that the aim of the League should be: — I. To secure secular, compulsory, and free education for the youth of the colony. II. To urge the passing of a Bill embodying the following among other principles:—(a) Public instruction to be under a Cabinet Minister; (b) the abolition of all school fees; (c) provision in the public schools for instruction in higher branches than those rendered compulsory; (d) placing public school teachers on the Civil Service List; (e) the disendowment of all non-vested schools. III. To secure the return of representatives to Parliament pledged to support the views of the League. It will be seen that the ideal of the committee was the founding of a national system of education, under which (1) scholastic instruction would be legally imposed upon rich and poor alike, (2) would be sufficiently broad-based to provide a good equipment for the battle of life, (3) would be free from school fees, (4) would know no denominational creed, and (5) the cost of its administration would be sustained by the colony as a whole. Subsequently the president and the secretary of the League waited with a deputation upon the Premier to urge his acquiescence with the League's views and wishes. In reply, the Premier said his Government had decided to introduce a Bill to Parliament that would embody the chief principles of the League's platform. This promise was kept. In 1872 the Hon. W. Stephen introduced and passed the Bill into law, which came into force in January, 1873. In the year 1875 Mr. Potter got authority from the secretary of the department (Mr. H. Venables) to visit the State Schools throughout Victoria in order to acquire a knowledge of the practical working of the system. In June,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

REV. WILLIAM POTTER.

1879, he founded the "Australasian Schoolmaster" for Mr. Alexander McKinley under the auspices of the executive of the Victorian State School Teachers' Union. This publication—an admitted educational authority in the Commonwealth—circulates in all the States, is the oldest educational newspaper in Australasia, and is the only independent scholastic journal published in Victoria. Its editor has not only kept himself in close touch with the progress of national education in Europe and the United States, but has, by means of personal visitation, made himself acquainted with the school systems of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. When the Government of this colony, not content with allowing our education system to remain altogether unprogressive, made retrenchments in the department destructive of school efficiency, Mr. Potter vigorously criticised its misdirected economy. The articles written by him for that powerful moulder of public Liberal thought, "The Age," in the years 1898-9 on "Technical Education: Work Done in South Australia," on "Educational Reform," and on "A National System of Technical Education"—to Mr. Potter's republication of which Mr. Syme has given consent—largely anticipated the researches and foreshadowed the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, 1900. In 1872 Mr. Potter was elected a member of the Royal Society of Victoria. In the year 1878 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, England, and afterwards a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, England. In 1884 the Australasian Royal Geographical Society was founded, which he joined the year following, and of which he is a life member. He was elected to a seat on the council, and, as assistant secretary, participated in the work of organising the Everill and the Forbes New Guinea exploring expeditions, as also the Elder Central Australian expedition, under the command of Mr. David Lindsay. In 1891 he was unanimously elected hon. secretary of the Australasian Antarctic Exploration Committee—a joint sub-committee of the Royal Society and the Royal Geographical Society. Mr. Potter for several years held seats on the councils of the Geological Society of Australasia and of the Historical Society of Australasia, as well as being a member of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Mr. Potter has the distinction of having his name associated with the physical geography of more than one portion of the Southern Hemisphere, his name having been placed upon the following officially published maps of exploration: — In Western Australia, by the Right Hon. Sir John Forrest; in New Guinea, by Messrs. H. O. Forbes, F.R.G.S., and W. R. Cuthbertson; in Central

Australia, by Mr. David Lindsay, F.R.G.S.; and on the Antarctic Continent, at South Victoria Land, by Captain L. Kristensen. A difference of opinion on ecclesiastical polity between Mr. Potter and his deacons caused a division of the church, and ultimately led to his withdrawing from the Baptist denomination, and becoming a member of the Church of England, of which he is an honorary preacher, in connection with the Rev. Canon Tucker's parish church, South Yarra. Towards the close of 1882 Mr. Potter, with a view to establishing his sons in the printing business, purchased "The Record" plant and copyright, and erected a commodious office and residence at the corner of Dorcas and Marshall Streets. While Mr. Potter all through his editorial career on "The Record" unflinchingly condemned what he believed to be detrimental to the interest of the great mass of the citizens, he invariably threw the weight of his paper on the side of every movement that had as its aim the religious, social, or political good of the community. In the year 1889, Mr. William A. Potter, who was educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, purchased "The Record" from his father, in partnership with Mr. James E. Deas. The death of Baron Sir Ferdinand Von Mueller, K.C.M.G., the world-famed Government Botanist of Victoria, has devolved upon the Rev. W. Potter, F.R.G.S., his literary executor, the work of editing and preparing for publication the Baron's posthumous work, the supplemental volume of the "Flora Australiensis;" also two volumes on the Baron's administration of the Botanical Gardens, which will include biography and bibliography of the whole of his writings. Mr. Potter and his co-executors, Dr. Alexander Buttner, F.R.C.S., Edin., and Mr. Hermann Buttner, are to be congratulated on the success that crowned their unflagging labour in carrying out the Baron's last wish in relation to the erection of a worthy monument upon his grave. The monument was unveiled in the St. Kilda (Melbourne) Cemetery on Tuesday, 26th November, 1901, by His Excellency Lord Hopetoun, Governor-General of Australia; a ceremony at which the whole of the States of this Commonwealth were represented by Cabinet Ministers. It is the highest and most graceful grey granite column in the cemetery, and was erected by the executors from donations obtained from the council of the Royal Geographical Society, England, and from one-time co-workers with the Baron in the field of science, and the admirers of his genius in every quarter of the globe—not a penny having been contributed by any one of the Governments of Australasia. In a letter to the executors enclosing his donation (26th December, 1901), His Excellency Chief Justice Way, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, writes:—"You have saved Australia from a grave reproach, and to do so have taken infinite pains. This is one of the many cases of public service which carry with them no guerdon and little thanks, and for which the only reward is the satisfaction of having done a good and praiseworthy thing."

The Roman Catholic Church.

A French Catholic named Bodecin was the first to gather together a few members of his own denomination in a small weatherboard cottage on the south side of Collins Street, somewhere near William Street, on a Sunday morning to listen to some of the rosaries and litanies of their church. This was early in the year 1839, and on Easter Sunday they agreed to petition the Bishop of their denomination in Sydney to send them a priest. That prelate, Dr. Polding, was not slow to respond to their request, and he selected a man after his own heart to undertake the missionary work in Melbourne. Now the heart of Dr. Polding was a very large one, and his character was full of benignity, so he chose for the office of parish priest in the recently founded township, Father Geoghehan, a broad-minded, kindly, and sympathetic ecclesiastic, who conciliated the respect alike of his own co-religionists and of those who differed from him in toto upon all questions of theology. He was a Christian first and a Roman Catholic afterwards, and in addressing the members of his own denomination soon after his arrival in the settlement he reminded them that "to recognise the right of everyone to worship God according to his own conscience is a noble and enlightened principle; it alone can give a permanent basis to society, because upon it alone can be combined the various forms of Christian worship into a structure for the common good." And throughout his long and useful career in this part of the world, Father Geoghehan faithfully adhered to this tolerant principle.

For a time worship was conducted on Sundays in a store standing on the spot now occupied by the Colonial Bank in Elizabeth Street, and then, having obtained a site for a chapel out in what was then the bush, namely, the site of the present cathedral of St. Francis, a small wooden building was erected at the moderate outlay of £100, while the priest received the modest stipend of £150. It is worthy of remark that members of various Protestant denominations contributed to the erection of the first Roman Catholic Church in Melbourne. Father Geoghehan preached the first charity sermon ever delivered there, and when, in the year 1859, he was consecrated Bishop of Adelaide, he carried with him to the scene of his new duties the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

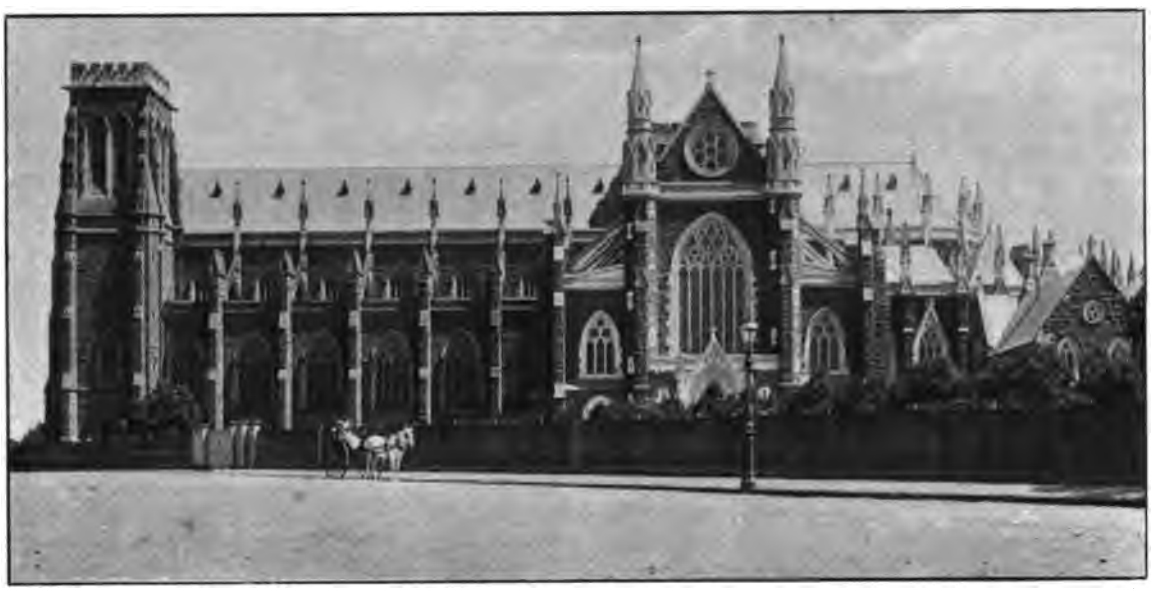
In May, 1841, there were upwards of 2,000 Roman Catholics in Melbourne and the county of Bourke, and it was considered that the time had arrived for the construction of a more durable edifice; and on the 4th of October in that year the foundation stone was laid of St. Francis' Church. Small as the community was at

that time, it nevertheless contained some expert criminals, for, during the night following the ceremonial just referred to, some thieves stole the gold and silver coins deposited according to custom in a bottle covered by the foundation stone. On the 23rd of October, 1845, the new church was consecrated for its future uses. Little can be said in praise of its architecture externally, which is almost as unprepossessing as that of the Protestant Cathedral of St. James. The artistic resources of Melbourne were at that period extremely limited.

In the year 1848 a Roman Catholic diocese was erected in Port Phillip, and Dr. Goold was consecrated Bishop of Melbourne. Largely owing to the political influence of a zealous member of that church, Mr. (afterwards Sir) John O'Shanassy, one of the grandest sites in the future city, conspicuously situated on the crown of the Eastern Hill, was granted as the block upon which a new cathedral, an archiepiscopal residence, and a college were to be erected, and on the 9th of April, 1850, the foundation stone of the first of these edifices was laid by Bishop Goold. A portion of the structure was built and pulled down again, and the original design was eventually abandoned in favour of a greatly superior plan prepared by the late Mr. W. W. Wardell, one of Pugin's pupils, and this has since been completed with the exception of the lofty spires which are intended to surmount the central and the two western towers. The style adopted by the architect is a late form of the early English Gothic, and this has been consistently maintained throughout. It comprises a nave, side aisles, transepts, a raised sanctuary, an ambulatory, a semi-circular cluster of six chapels, and three sacristies. By the time the spires will have been added to the building, its total cost will probably not fall short of £200,000. Externally it is 340 feet in length, the width of the transepts is 185 feet, and that of the nave and aisles 82 feet. Internally the height of nave and transepts is 95 feet, and that of the central tower will be 260 feet, and that of the towers which will flank the great western window will be 203 feet. Hence from its commanding position the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick will be the first object to strike the eye of persons reaching Melbourne from oversea, while the Protestant Cathedral of St. Paul, erected in very nearly the lowest part of the city, will be almost invisible.

According to a monograph on St. Patrick's, prepared by Archbishop Carr, only four of the twenty-three historical cathedrals of England have spires higher than that which will spring from the centre of his own, while the total area of square feet—35,000—contained in the latter exceeds that of the cathedrals of Lichfield, Hereford, Rochester, Gloucester, Southwell, Bristol, Carlisle, Elgin, Glasgow; St. Giles', Edinburgh; and Christ Church, Dublin.

There are three other Roman Catholic dioceses in Victoria, namely, Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Sale, each of which has its cathedral; the first dedicated to St. Patrick, the second to the Sacred Heart, and the third to Our Lady of Perpetual Succour. Connected with the Roman Catholic Church in this State there are twenty-seven city and suburban missions and nineteen country ones within the diocese of Melbourne; two colleges, St. Patrick's and St. Francis Xavier's; three superior schools for boys; thirty convents, and twenty superior schools for girls; one hospital, St. Vincent's; two boys' and two girls' orphanages; one orphanage and industrial school, conducted by nuns; one preservation and industrial school for girls, similarly conducted; a home for destitute children, at Surrey Hills; a St. Vincent de Paul's Home for men, in Fitzroy; a home for aged and infirm poor, at Northcote; a reformatory for girls, at Oakleigh; and two Magdalen Asylums for penitent women, conducted by nuns, at Abbotsford and South Melbourne respectively. In addition to these institutions a foundling hospital is being established at Broadmeadows.



St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne.

In the diocese of Ballarat there are twenty-six missions, a college, a monastery of the Redemptorist Fathers, six convents, a Loretto Abbey, and an orphanage for destitute children, combined with a home for aged and infirm poor, conducted by the Sisters of Nazareth.

In the diocese of Sandhurst there are eighteen missions, a college for females, two priories of the Hermits of St. Augustine, a monastery of the Marist Brothers, and twelve convents.

There are seven missions in the diocese of Sale; a superior school for girls, conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame de Sion; and a religious order composed of the same sisterhood.

The liberality with which the members of this denomination have contributed to the erection of the various churches, convents, schools, presbyteries, and other edifices connected with their religion is shown by the fact that in the archdiocese of Melbourne alone it is officially stated that, altogether apart from the cost of the Cathedral and its appurtenances, no less a sum than £962,500 has been expended in the purchase of land, and the erection of buildings of the nature above indicated, and, as the returns do not appear to be quite complete, it will not be an exaggerated estimate to put down one million sterling as the aggregate outlay of the Roman Catholic laity upon objects of this kind, exclusive of what has been expended for similar purposes in the three dioceses of Ballarat, Bendigo, and Sale.

St. Patrick's College, adjacent to the archiepiscopal residence, is now a day school, but was originally instituted in 1865 under the supervision of Fathers Joseph Lentaigne and William Kelly, the pioneer Irish Jesuit missionaries in Victoria, who were sent out, at the instance of Bishop Goold, by Father Beckz, the then General of the Order. A sodality was established in the college by a diploma bearing date the 1st of September, 1872.

The college of St. Francis Xavier was commenced in 1872, and finished in 1879. It was greatly extended ten years afterwards, and the whole structure, when completed and crowned with a dome, as contemplated according to the original design, will have an impressive effect, standing as it does on the crest of a hill in Kew, surrounded by seventy acres of recreation and pleasure grounds. It contains a spacious hall, 183 feet in length, 48 feet in width, and 39 feet in height, capable of holding an audience of 1,000 persons. Its position is extremely pleasant and salubrious, and it commands a very extensive view. It cost the Jesuit Fathers the large sum of £70,000, and it is intended to erect a Collegiate Church in connection with it at some future time. The Rev. John Ryan is the principal of the college, and it is claimed for it by Archbishop Carr that "in the average of passes and honors won by the students it has not been beaten—in proportion to the number of its pupils—by any other college or school in Australia"—an impressive testimony to the efficiency of the system of education pursued within its walls.

When Archbishop Goold visited Europe in 1868 he succeeded in obtaining four members of the community of Christian Brothers to take up the work of education in Victoria. On arriving in Melbourne they applied themselves vigorously to the task they had undertaken, and by the liberality of the Roman Catholics a large sum of money was subscribed for the purchase of two valuable allotments on the south side of the Victoria Parade, at a cost of £2,000, upon which a monastery and schools were erected at an outlay of £10,000, and since then the average number of pupils receiving instruction in them has not fallen below 360. The moral and religious training of these is the primary object of the school, while at the same time the course of secular study pursued follows the same lines as those of the State Schools in regard to primary education; but "in its higher grades it is so modified as to lead up to the secondary course, which is intended to fit boys for commercial pursuits, or for University and other public examinations," in which respect it has been uniformly successful. The Christian Brothers have opened educational establishments not only in many parts of the State, but in New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, and West Australia.

Of the thirty convents which have been founded in the archdiocese of Melbourne, eleven are under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy, of which the parent institution was established at Perth, in Western Australia, in the year 1846. Eleven years later, the principal of the little band, Mother Mary Ursula Frayne, originally of Dublin, accompanied by two members of the sisterhood, journeyed to Melbourne, on the invitation of Bishop Goold, and occupied a small house which had been purchased by that prelate in Nicholson Street, Fitzroy, and soon afterwards the first school was opened, with nine female pupils. In 1860 a House of Mercy for the reception and protection of respectable young women preparing for domestic service was established in connection with the convent. Gradually an infant school and a school for the children of the working classes were added. Then a handsome memorial church was erected, at a cost of £7,000, to perpetuate the memory of the late Superior and Foundress of the Order in Australia; and the pile of buildings which now form the convent and its appendages offer a striking contrast, by their extent and massiveness, to the humble edifice which first sheltered the three Sisters on landing in Melbourne.

The Presentation Nuns, who occupy a convent in Windsor, were originally five in number, and came out from the parent establishment in Limerick. They are now twenty-four in number, and the premises they occupy have been erected at a cost of £7,000. Three hundred children are receiving instruction in the primary schools, and the more select schools contain 100 day pupils and twenty-five boarders. In this, as in most of the other schools conducted by religious sisterhoods belonging to the Roman Catholic body, the children of Protestant parents are received as freely as those of the older faith, it being understood that, while their moral and religious instruction is duly attended to, no attempt is made to influence their theological views.

An order known as the Faithful Companions of Jesus established themselves in 1882 on the brow of a hill in Richmond, most inaptly designated Vaucluse, and acquired conventual buildings there at a cost of £4,800, the work carried on therein being mainly educational. Some years afterwards they purchased a fine property in an

elevated position at East Kew, at an outlay of £13,000. As an educational institution this convent is in high repute.

The Sisters of Charity divide with the Little Sisters of the Poor the honor of being the most popular organisations of the kind wherever their beneficent labours have made them known, whether to believers or unbelievers. Impelled by that spirit of self-sacrifice which is the very essence of all true religion, some members of the Sisterhood ventured to come out to Port Jackson for the sake of ministering to the poor, and to the female convicts of the then penal settlement, as far back as 1839. They founded a branch of the sisterhood at Hobart in 1847, but they did not turn their attention to Melbourne until 1889, when they purchased a block of houses in the Victoria Parade for £10,400, and founded a convent and hospital there, which bear the name of St. Vincent. In 1897 the Sisters of Charity purchased, for the sum of £4,150, a house and grounds in Buckley Street, Essendon, which they converted into a convent and high school, much to the advantage of the inhabitants of the district.

The Little Sisters of the Poor are of French origin, the first detachment of them having arrived in Melbourne from La Tour St. Joseph about a dozen years ago. Not long afterwards they purchased, for the sum of £10,000, eighteen acres of land in Northcote, upon which they subsequently expended the further sum of £20,000 in erecting a home for the aged poor, capable of accommodating upwards of 200 old people of various denominations ; for the institution is catholic in the truest sense of the word, and as such its support is contributed to by subscribers of all creeds. The Sisters make daily rounds in quest of assistance for the aged and destitute objects of their noble solicitude, and much of the food and raiment required by these is thus gathered in by the gentle pleadings of the self-denying sisterhood.

The nuns known as the religious of the Sacred Heart of Jesus emanated from a society founded in France in the year 1800, the object of its institution being to undertake the education of young girls in boarding and day schools, and promote the gratuitous instruction of children belonging to the poorer classes. On the invitation of the Archbishop of Melbourne some of them came hither in 1888, and expended £25,000 in the erection of a spacious convent in Malvern. A second convent and high school has been established in the same place by the same Sisterhood.

The nuns of the Good Shepherd, originally three in number, came from the ancient city of Angers, in France, and now number upwards of a hundred. The first institution they founded was at Abbotsford, which comprises (1) a Magdalen Asylum, into which upwards of 3,000 penitents have been received, without regard to creed or nationality, the inmates being mostly employed in laundry work ; (2) industrial and preservative schools, in which a home, education, maintenance, and moral and domestic training are furnished to poor children, and girls are provided with situations in domestic service or otherwise ; and (3) St. Euphrasia's day school, which offers all the advantages of a high school to the children of the surrounding district, and where pupils are prepared for the Civil Service, for scholarship, music, and other public examinations. A handsome church likewise adorns the convent grounds, and a sum not far short of £80,000 has been disbursed upon the property and buildings. Four branch convents have been founded by this sisterhood, including a Magdalen Asylum at South Melbourne.

The Sisters of Nazareth, introduced by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat from Europe in 1888, have established a home for orphans and for the aged poor in that city, at an outlay of £18,000. It is known as Nazareth House.

In the year 1886 the Bishop of Sandhurst (Bendigo) prevailed upon four Sisters of the Order of St. Brigid, in the diocese of Kildare and Leighlin, Ireland, to accompany him to Victoria. They established themselves at Echuca, where they founded a convent and schools at a cost of £7,050, and afterwards established houses of their Order in Rochester, Wangaratta, and Beechworth, at an aggregate outlay of £12,000. The Sisters of St. Joseph, who came to the diocese of Sandhurst in 1889, have founded a convent in Numurkah, where they devote themselves energetically to the work of education. Another sisterhood, consisting of nuns belonging to the Congregation of Notre Dame de Sion, which has its headquarters in Paris, has founded a convent in Sale, and a second institution of the same kind in Bairnsdale.

Among the Roman Catholic organisations which have exercised a powerful influence in shaping the minds of the young during the last two or three generations in France, that of the Marist Brothers, instituted by the Abbe Champagnat at Bordeaux in 1818, and authorised by the French Government in 1825, is one of the most potential, on account of the complete intellectual equipment of the brethren. Besides the parent establishment, the College Stanislas is under their direction in Paris. It has numerous schools and colleges in the French provinces, in Germany, Switzerland, and the United States. Some of the Brothers came out to Victoria, by invitation of the Bishop of Sandhurst, in 1893, and founded a monastery and school in that city ; and another school has been established by them at Kilmore, the results being in both instances of such a nature as to attest the comprehensiveness and efficiency of their system of instruction.

The Redemptorist Fathers belong to an order founded in 1732 by St. Alphonsus Liguori, better known as "the apostle of the poor," which rapidly extended from Naples to all parts of Italy, Germany, Spain, and France. Some members of the order were brought to Australia by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland in 1882, but it was not until 1888 that the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat induced four of the Fathers and two lay brothers to establish themselves in that city, where they were subsequently joined by four other Fathers and five more lay brothers. There they founded a monastery in a beautiful situation near Lake Wendouree and the Botanical Gardens, and expended about £10,000 on the purchase of the site and the erection of the necessary buildings. The fraternity is principally employed, it is stated, "in giving missions and retreats in Ballarat and the other dioceses of Victoria."

In connection with the various male and female orders introduced into Victoria by the Roman Catholic Church for the prosecution of religious, educational, and reformatory work, it only remains to mention the Augustinian Fathers, or Hermits, who have founded priories at Echuca and Rochester. The order itself claims to have been instituted by the famous Bishop of Hippo, but there is no authentic information of its existence until about the end of the eleventh century. When Dr. Crane, Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, visited Europe in 1882 he took advantage of his stay in Rome to invite some of the Augustinian Fathers to undertake mission work in Victoria. They accepted his invitation, and the result has been the foundation of the two priories above referred to.

THE DIOCESE OF BALLARAT.

A tent, with a flag flying over it, erected very near the site of the Eureka Stockade, was the first place in which Divine service, according to the ritual of the Church of Rome, was celebrated on the goldfield of Ballarat, the first resident priest having been the Rev. Father Downing. The community was sufficiently numerous and sufficiently wealthy during the early sixties to enable it to expend £10,000 in the erection of a portion of a large church, which was completed at a further outlay of £30,400, and solemnly dedicated by the Bishop of Melbourne on the 6th of August, 1869. It had been planned on a scale of magnitude enabling it to be transformed into a cathedral, which was done on the appointment of Dr. O'Connor as the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ballarat in 1874. He held the See for ten years, and was succeeded by the Vicar-General of the Diocese, Dr. Moore, under whose supervision a sum of £7,000 was expended in beautifying the cathedral, both internally and externally. Previously to his exercising episcopal functions a palace had been built in the midst of ten acres of ground on the margin of Lake Wendouree as a residence for the Bishop of Ballarat. The list of churches, convents, schools, presbyteries, and other buildings erected by the Roman Catholics of the diocese, which embraces the western half of Victoria within its jurisdiction, is a very large one, and, with a very few exceptions, the edifices are constructed of solid and durable materials, generally of stone. In the city itself and in its immediate vicinity are enumerated five churches, an abbey, a monastery, a convent, a college, and three private schools; and outside of the district are upwards of fifty churches, with presbyteries attached, five convents, and numerous schools.

THE DIOCESE OF SANDHURST.

The first priest in this district, the Very Rev. Dr. Backhouse, was for a greater number of years one of the foremost local notabilities. He became possessed of great wealth, which he dedicated to the service of the church, and thus enabled it to make great progress in the city with which he was so long identified.

In the year 1874 it was considered advisable to detach from the diocese of Melbourne a large tract of country, bounded on the north and east by the river Murray, on the west by the Loddon, and on the south by a line drawn from the 37th degree of south latitude on that river to Mount Hotham, which was thenceforth to form the Bishopric of Sandhurst, of which Dr. Crane was at the same time appointed to take charge; but it was not until 1897 that a commencement was made with the cathedral, which, when completed, will bear a general resemblance to that of Salisbury, in Wiltshire. The style of architecture, like that of its English prototype, is early English, but it will occupy a more commanding position than that does. It is to be called after the Sacred Heart, and will be composed of a nave, transepts, two side aisles, chancel, six chapels, sacristies, a great central tower, surmounted by a lofty spire, two minor towers, and eight turrets, including those on the central tower, which will be 38 feet square and 300 feet high. The cathedral will be 267 feet 6 inches in length from end to end; the nave and aisles will be 74 feet 6 inches, and the transepts 156 feet wide. The height of the nave and chancel will be 80 feet, and that of the aisles 32 feet. Flanking the western gable will be two towers, rising to a height of 146 feet each. This gable will be pierced by a five-light window, 30 feet high, rich in tracery, and beneath it will be the main entrance voussure and a crocketed gable, all the entrances being approached by wide flights of steps, with flanking walls of massive granite. The four octagonal chapels connected with the transepts, and the handsome porches by which access is obtained to these, enhance the general picturesqueness of the structure, which, when completed, will endow Bendigo with what will certainly be one of the handsomest cathedrals in Australia; and as the material which is being employed is a bright sandstone, resembling in colour and texture that which was used in building so many of the minsters of the mother country, its general appearance will be lighter than that of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Melbourne.

THE DIOCESE OE SALE.

Gippsland was not overlooked by the missionaries of the Roman Catholic Church, for as early as the month of September, 1851, a priest named William Martin found his way to Tarraville, in the southern portion of that newly-discovered province, and commenced the exercise of his sacerdotal functions among the sparse and scattered settlers who had begun to establish homes for themselves in that remote region, which was at that time only accessible by sea. Another priest was appointed to supply the spiritual wants of his co-religionists in the northern district of Gippsland in 1866, and he took up his abode at Sale. The whole of that extensive country continued to belong to the diocese of Melbourne until the year 1887, when it was severed from what had then become the archdiocese, and a new bishopric was formed; and the Rev. Dr. Corbett, for some years rector of St. Kilda, was elevated to the episcopacy with the title of Bishop of Sale, entering upon his duties on the 1st of September, 1877. The cathedral, dedicated to "Our Lady of Perpetual Succour," is a relatively small structure, and will possibly constitute the nave only of a

future edifice worthy of the name of minster. There are churches in connection with this community at Bairnsdale, Omeo, Cowwarr, Morwell, Warragul, Yarram, etc. A sisterhood of Nuns of the Congregation of Notre Dame de Sion, elsewhere referred to, has established itself both at Sale and Bairnsdale, and upwards of a dozen priests are labouring under the direction of the Bishop of the diocese.

His Grace the Most Rev. THOMAS J. CARR, D.D., Archbishop of Melbourne, was born in the county of Galway in the year 1840, and studied at St. Jarlath's College, subsequently going to the Royal College of Maynooth. Dr. Carr was ordained to the priesthood on the Feast of Pentecost, 1866, and spent the first years of his clerical life in missionary labours in his native diocese. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in St. Jarlath's College, and in 1872 dean in Maynooth College. Two years afterwards he became Professor of Theology by public consensus, and was appointed vice-president of the Maynooth College. Dr. Carr held this office till August, 1883, when he was consecrated as Bishop of Galway, in Kilmacduagh and Kilfenora. From 1880 to 1883 he was also editor of the "Irish Ecclesiastical Record," the official organ of the Irish Catholic Church, to the pages of which he was a constant contributor. His principal literary work is "A Commentary on Church Censures." As Bishop of Galway, His Grace was one of the most noteworthy of the prelates of the "Isle of Saints," being known as a man of fine presence, ripe scholarship and considerable oratorical powers. In August, 1886, Dr. Carr was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Goold as Archbishop of Melbourne, where he arrived on 11th June of the next year, the anniversary of his predecessor's death.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

HIS GRACE THE MOST REV. THOMAS J. CARR, D.D., ARCHBISHOP OF MELBOURNE.

The Rev. Father KEATING, S.J., the genial and capable principal of St. Xavier's College, Kew, by many years' residence on the Continent and in America has gained a decidedly cosmopolitan character, and secured for himself a rare ease in modern linguistics. He confesses to a homely familiarity with the chief European languages. This valuable fact is true also of most of the teaching staff, so that pupils at St. Xavier's should have special facilities on that score. Father Keating was for some years connected with the Riverview College, New South Wales, as rector, and also held office there as Superior of the Jesuit Colleges in Australia.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

REV. FATHER KEATING.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, Carlton.—As far back as 1854 the growing needs of the increasing population of Carlton claimed the attention of the Bishop, and he resolved without loss of time to provide for the education of the Catholic children, and also to afford the people greater facilities for attending their religious duties. Accordingly, the following year (1855) he laid the foundation of what is known as St. George's School. It is a substantial stone building, which, together with additions made to it in 1866, cost about £5,000. In 1881 the Archbishop cut it off from St. Francis', and formed it into a separate mission, appointing the Rev. J. H. O'Connell its first pastor. As there was no parochial residence, Father O'Connell immediately set about erecting the present beautiful presbytery, which was completed in 1883, at an expenditure of £3,000. Feeling how inconvenient it was to carry on school in a building that must for many years serve as a church, it was resolved to build a new school, and also to renovate the old one, so as to render it in some degree worthy of its future uses. In October, 1883, therefore, the Archbishop laid the foundation stone of the present school, or, as it is called, "St. George's Hall," and in 1884 the new building was occupied. Its erection cost about £2,000. The renovation of the old church was then undertaken, the amount expended, including the purchase of an organ, etc., being £1,500. St. George's Schools hold a high position among the primary schools of the archdiocese. At the competition between the schools of Victoria on the occasion of the International Exhibition, 1889, they secured one of the few gold medals awarded. At the commencement of 1897 it was arranged that the Sisters of Charity should take charge of the girls' school, and as this change was rapidly followed by a large increase of pupils it was seen that increased school accommodation should be provided. After much thought, and with the concurrence of

the Archbishop, it was resolved to build a new church, and to allow the present one to revert to its original use. On 20th June, 1897, in the presence of the Most Rev. Dr. Reville, O.S.A., Coadjutor-Bishop of Sandhurst, who was the preacher on the occasion; the Very Rev. T. O'Farrell, C.SS.R.; the Rev. P. O'Doherty, M.R.I.A.; the Rev. G. A. Robinson, B.A.; the Rev. J. Walsh; the Rev. J. H. O'Connell, pastor; the Rev. T. Quinn, and a large congregation, the Archbishop laid the foundation stone of the new church, which is dedicated to the Sacred Heart. This church is an imposing structure, designed by Messrs. Reed, Smart, and Tappin, and is in style a departure from the usual ecclesiastical architecture of the colonies, being Renaissance, and of a character resembling some of the Roman churches. The plan is cruciform, and consists of nave, with side aisles, transepts, sanctuary, side chapels, sacristies, etc. The choir gallery and organ chambers are at the eastern end, approached by a stone staircase in one of the towers. The leading features are the central dome and the two front towers. The interior is modern in its arrangement of side aisles, which are divided from the nave by heavy arcading, and afford ample space for processions and access to the seats, which are placed in the loftier portion of the building, where an uninterrupted view of the sanctuary can be obtained by the congregation. A narthex, or entrance lobby, extending over the whole front of the building, forms a splendid entrance, and gives free access to the various parts of the church. The baptistry is situated under one of the towers, and opens off the narthex. The main ceilings are elliptical in form, with moulded ribs springing from wall pilasters. The clerestory is lit by large circular windows. The total length of the church is 176 feet; width across nave and aisles, 62 feet; width of nave, 37 feet 9 inches; of transepts, 33 feet 9 inches; diameter of dome, 40 feet. The height of nave and transepts is 51 feet; of dome to top of cross, 140 feet; and of each of the flanking towers, 97 feet. The width of the entrance facade to Rathdown Street is 96 feet. The interior of the building is designed with a view to fresco painting and colour decoration, which form a very important feature in the internal effect of the church. The building is constructed of brick, and the floors of encaustic tiles, the cost of erection being about £20,000. The Rev. JAMES HENNESSY O'CONNELL was born in 1845 in the county of Kerry, Ireland, of the same family as the great Daniel O'Connell, the "Liberator," while on his mother's side he was a near relative of the late Sir John Pope Hennessy, who for many years was a member of the House of Commons, and some time Governor of the Mauritius and other British colonies. He first studied under private tuition, and for his ecclesiastical studies entered the great missionary college of All Hallows, Dublin, where at the age of twenty-three he was ordained priest in 1868. Having elected Victoria as the scene of his missionary labours, he arrived in Melbourne in November of the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. **St. George's Church, Carlton.** *Melb.*

same year. His first appointment was to Kyneton, under the late Very Rev. Geoghegan. He next went to South Melbourne, and thence to Geelong. Soon after he was appointed to administer the extensive mission of Mansfield, where his good horsemanship stood him in good stead, for his cure extended from Yea to Wood's Point and Aberfeldie, also embracing Alexandra and Marysville. In those times, over a quarter of a century ago, it was no uncommon occurrence for him to have to ride a journey of fifty, sixty, and sometimes ninety miles a day. His administration here was marked by thoroughness and zeal in the cause of religion and the interest of his parishioners. In April, 1891, the late Archbishop of Melbourne, Dr. Goold, appointed him rector of St. George's, Carlton. Father O'Connell is well known in connection with the public charities of the city, and few men are more honored for sacred charity far and wide. The priests of Victoria marked their regard for him in this aspect by the presentation of a golden chalice to emphasise their admiration for acts of kindness to fellow-priests. He was elected to represent the Victorian priests at the National Council in Sydney in 1895. He is one of the diocesan examiners elected by the clergy. In 1889 Father O'Connell visited his native land, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. Reville, the Bishop of Sandhurst, and had audience with the late Pope Leo XIII. In this connection it may be stated that a brother of Father O'Connor (Michael) received his commission under Piux IX., and, having fought at Ancona, afterwards was made Knight of the Order of Pius IX. Father O'Connell's character is marked by a straightforward simplicity, a high ideal of his priestly state, with all its duties, both public and private, and he well knows "how far high failure o'erleaps the bounds of low success."



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

REV. JAMES HENNESSY O'CONNELL.

The Presbyterian Church.

Scotland and Ireland have contributed a very large quota to the number of immigrants who have arrived in Victoria from the British Islands, and hence the numerical strength of the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic denominations respectively, the two combined about equalling that of the Church of England, the estimate at the end of 1899 having been as follows :—

Church of England	413,000
Roman Catholic	253,620
Presbyterian	167,530

The first place of worship erected in Melbourne, a building scarcely capable of containing eighty persons, was used for some time by members of the Anglican and Presbyterian communions at different hours on the Sunday. This was in 1836, and in the year following the Rev. James Clow, whose grandchildren are still among us, came out from England in a vessel bound for Hobart. He had been minister of St. Andrew's Church, in Bombay, for eighteen years, but had been obliged to return home to recuperate. When he reached Van Diemen's Land he found people speaking in the highest terms of the new settlement in Port Phillip, and he resolved to proceed thither. Chartering three small schooners, he put on board a year's supply of provisions, the materials for the construction of a weatherboard house, and the furniture he had brought with him from England, and transferred his family and his belongings to the little village on the banks of the Yarra. After a fortnight's voyage, and the encounter of a violent storm, he landed on the morning of Christmas Day, 1837, and occupied a tent for six months while his habitation was being prepared. He forthwith commenced his ministerial labours in the small church above described, and did so gratuitously, as he possessed some private means. The Rev. James Forbes, who had been brought out from England to Sydney by the Rev. Dr. Lang, was sent over to Melbourne in February, 1838, and was agreeably surprised to find a small Presbyterian congregation had been already organised there by Mr. Clow, whom he wished to continue in charge of it, but he gracefully retired in favour of the newcomer, and soon afterwards a temporary church was erected, at a cost of £88, on a small allotment in Collins Street West, nearly facing the present premises of James Service and Co. A year afterwards it was determined to erect a worthier edifice to worship God in, and, the sum of £363 having been subscribed, the Government in Sydney was asked to grant a block of land in Collins Street East. The request having been complied with, a schoolhouse was erected at an outlay of £524, half of which was a contribution from the Government. In this building divine service was celebrated by Mr. Forbes, who had received a unanimous call from the congregation, and preached for eighteen months without any stipend ; a modest two-roomed cottage, opposite Kirk's Bazaar, in Bourke Street, serving as his manse. On week days a school was opened for children, and within six months eighty pupils were enrolled.

In two years the Presbyterian congregation had quite outgrown the accommodation provided for it, and the provision of a large and commodious church was imperatively called for. A sum of £1,000 was promptly sub-

scribed, the Rev. J. Clow taking an active part in the movement, and a building costing £2,485 was completed before the end of the year 1841. One of the pleasantest incidents connected with the erection of this church was the donation of £3 to the building fund from the Rev. Father Geoghehan, and of a like sum from the Rev. R. Walshe, both of them Roman Catholic priests, warm-hearted and broad-minded.

With a friend like Mr. Clow always at hand to fill the pulpit when called upon, Mr. Forbes paid missionary visits to Geelong and other places, and was instrumental in forming a Presbyterian congregation in the former town, whereupon the Rev. A. Love was sent out by the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland to minister to its spiritual wants. He preached at first in a woolshed, but in 1841 a church capable of seating 400 persons was erected, at a cost of £2,000.

From this time forth the Presbyterian Church in Victoria grew apace. At Campbellfield, Portland, and Port Fairy congregations were organised, and the arrival in Melbourne of the Rev. Peter Gunn, who could speak Gaelic, and was a good horseman, brought the Highlanders who were scattered over the face of the colony into touch with the ministrations of the church they loved, for he made periodical visits to the interior, and could repeat to his hearers the Psalms of David in the language of Ossian.

In 1842 the Synod of Australia, meeting in Sydney, authorised the three ministers, with an elder from each session, to form themselves into a presbytery, which held its first court in the Scots Church on the 7th of June in that year, the chief question then discussed being that of public instruction, while the necessity of bringing the country districts within the scope of Government assistance in religious matters was pressed so successfully upon the attention of the authorities that provision was made for supplying them with the aid they required.

Meanwhile the Rev. Mr. Gunn did much valuable missionary work at Kilmore, Seymour, Longwood, Benalla, Wangaratta, Albury, and the various squatting stations on the Murray; and Messrs. Love and Laurie (who had come out from Lanark in 1842) found an extensive field of missionary labour in the western districts of Victoria.

The extensive tract of Gippsland was practically discovered in the year 1840 by Angus McMillan, and partially explored by Count Strzelecki and his adventurous companions. Pastoral settlement speedily followed, and, as Scotsmen were almost always to be found among the most resolute and successful pioneers of this form of industry, the duty of supplying these hardy invaders of pathless woods and virgin pastures with the ministrations of religion forced itself upon the minds of their Presbyterian brethren in Melbourne, but it was not until 1851 that the duty was fulfilled, and the Rev. Walter Robb was sent from Sydney as an itinerant minister, to visit the various stations and perform the several offices of a minister of the Gospel in what was then a wild and not very accessible region.

About this time Mr. Forbes began to feel the want of an experienced missionary or catechist to assist him in his labours, and a Mr. Mackay was sent out by the Home Church for that purpose. He sailed for Melbourne in a ship which took fire upon the voyage, and the tragic circumstances of his death are thus narrated by the Rev. C. S. Ross, in his extremely valuable "Colonisation of Church Work in Victoria," to which we desire to express our special acknowledgments:—"Mr. Mackay exhorted his fellow-passengers to be courageous and patient, and calmly to await the issue of events; but when an opportunity of safety by means of one of the boats presented itself he was among the first to make a dash to secure a seat, and was the only one of them all who perished, dragged down into ocean's depths, it was alleged, by the weight of 300 sovereigns which he had secured to his person in a bag or belt. The children on board were cast from the burning decks into the sea, whence they were rescued by the sailors, who watched for them in the boats below. Those who escaped from the ill-fated vessel were taken on to Pernambuco, where they embarked, when opportunity served, for the Australian ports, to which they were originally bound."

Mr. Forbes, who shares with Mr. Clow—whose daughter he married—the distinction of having been the father of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria, seems to have been indefatigable in his labours to promote all kinds of beneficent undertakings. He may be regarded as one of the founders of the Melbourne Hospital, of the Melbourne Athenaeum, and of the Melbourne Ladies' Benevolent Society, while he also lent his active support to the temperance movement. When, in the year 1844, the memorable disruption took place in Scotland, he threw all the weight of his influence and ability into the scale on behalf of the Free Church; but differences of opinion upon the subject arose in the Synod, as some were in favour of adopting an attitude of absolute neutrality, while Mr. Forbes and those who thought with him were desirous that the colonial Church should be an Australian institution in spirit as well as in name and aspect, and it was ultimately resolved, by a large majority, that the Synod should continue to maintain its statutory connection with the Established Church of Scotland; but four ministers out of two-and-twenty protested, and withdrew from the jurisdiction of the Synod, Mr. Forbes signifying his disapproval of the decision arrived at by a vigorous protest, and by assisting to organise a Presbyterian Church in Australia Felix, "exercising extreme and final powers of self-government, and adhering to the principles and testimony of the Free Church of Scotland." Finding himself opposed by the trustees of his church, he resigned his ministerial position, and, being followed by a reasonable number of his congregation, he and they formed an independent church, and many influential men gathered around him, and helped to sustain him in his valiant assertion of a great principle.

The year 1854 witnessed the formation of "The Presbyterian Church Society of Australia Felix," with a view to the prosecution of missionary efforts in the pastoral districts of the province, and many able and zealous men, who afterwards became prominent as preachers, devoted themselves to this kind of arduous work. Among them may be mentioned the Rev. Thomas Hastie and the Rev. William Hamilton. The name of the second of these ministers is perpetuated in Mount Hamilton, at Nerrin Nerrin.

In June, 1847, the Synod of the Free Presbyterian Church of Australia Felix was formally constituted, and Mr. Forbes was elected the first moderator; and on the 9th of May in the year following it adopted a fundamental Act, declaratory of its independence of external jurisdiction, its adhesion to the distinctive principles of the Free Church of Scotland, and its repudiation of all communion with the Establishment.

Thenceforth the history of the Presbyterian Church in what presently became the colony of Victoria was one of almost uninterrupted success. Ministers continued to arrive from North Britain, new churches were built in town and country; there was a progressive elevation of the standard of pulpit eloquence, a gradual broadening of the theological views of some of the more thoughtful of the occupants of the pulpits, and a greater receptivity of liberal ideas on the part of the more highly educated of the Presbyterian laity, who were, moreover, generous in their contributions for church purposes. And the reason of this is not far to seek. A not inconsiderable portion of the pastoralists of the colony, and many of the leading merchants of Melbourne from 1840 to 1870 were Scotsmen, and in the majority of cases they had become prosperous, and in a few instances exceedingly wealthy, by the exercise of those qualities of industry, perseverance, sagacity, frugality, shrewdness, and tenacity of purpose which are generally regarded as characteristic of the North Briton. They were generally warmly attached to the Church of their fathers, and were—as they continue to be—liberal in their donations for its support. Hence some of the best of the ecclesiastical structures in the metropolis and the chief centres of population belong to the Presbyterian denomination, and the stipends of its leading ministers probably exceed those of the higher clergy of any other Protestant persuasion.

About twenty years ago an incident occurred in connection with this body which cannot be passed over, because it marked a point of departure in the history of the churches generally, and seems to indicate the probability of a purely Australian Church drawing to itself—as it has already begun to do—still greater numbers of persons whose minds revolt against creeds and doctrines. At the time spoken of the Rev. Charles Strong was the minister of the Scots Church in Collins Street East, where the eloquence of his sermons, the catholicity of his sentiments in relation to religion; his sympathy with the intellectual, social, and scientific movements of the age; the integrity of his character, his philanthropy, and his earnest efforts to ameliorate the condition of the poor, both in body and spirit, had combined to attract a large congregation, and to secure for him their admiration and esteem. In a magazine article, however, he had put forth certain opinions on the subject of the Atonement which were regarded as heterodox if not heretical by the Presbytery. Proceedings were instituted against him, and, finding himself pursued with much rancour and bitterness by some of those who impugned the soundness of his doctrines, he resigned his pastoral charge. A great demonstration of public sympathy with him took place in the Town Hall, Melbourne, and a general desire was expressed that he should found a church more comprehensive in principle than that from which he had been forced to separate himself; but, feeling in need of peace and rest, he paid a visit to Scotland, where the degree of D.D. was bestowed upon him, and he was received with open arms by the advanced guard, so to speak, of the Presbyterian Church in North Britain.

On his return to the colony many members of his old congregation rallied around him, organised a church, and after a time erected a commodious place of worship at the east end of Flinders Street, in which he has ministered ever since, that is to say, for the last eighteen years, three other churches in New South Wales having become affiliated with it. Connected with the Australian Church are a Guild, a Religious Science Club, an Elocution Class, a Ladies' Reading Club, a Collingwood Working Men's Club, a Social Improvement Society, a Literary Society, Gymnasium, and Choral Society, so that it has become one of the most active religious organisations in Melbourne.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church.

This religious denomination may claim to have been the pioneer of all others in Victoria, inasmuch as the first service of a religious kind which was performed in the infant settlement, less than a year after its foundation, was conducted by a Wesleyan minister, the Rev. Joseph Orton, who had accompanied Batman when quitting Launceston for Port Phillip. The whole population of the little township—fifty souls all told—could have been packed into a chapel of the smallest dimensions, but they preferred assembling on a hill side, under such protection from the rays of the autumnal sun as was afforded them by a cluster of sheoaks, and there, upon a spot which overlooked a thoroughly sylvan landscape, with the waters of the Bay glittering in the distance, the unaccustomed voice of prayer and praise arose into the pure bright air; and no doubt the preacher reminded the first congregation that ever assembled on the banks of the Yarra for public worship how, 1,800 years before, the greatest of all Preachers delivered the sublimest of all sermons upon a hillside in the far-off land of Palestine. Mr. Orton's discourse was the event of the week ending the 24th of April, 1836, and when the incident shall have receded into a still more distant past, and the artists of the future shall be called upon to execute a series of frescoes in some great public building illustrating the early history of Victoria, we may venture to predict that the first religious service held upon Batman's Hill will furnish as fitting a theme for picturesque treatment as any of the subjects selected for embellishment. Nor will the painter omit to introduce the little throng of aborigines, and the ten Sydney blacks, in their red shirts and white trousers, who constituted about half the con-

gregation. The beautiful liturgy of the Church of England was read upon this occasion, Mr. James Simpson leading the responses, and Dr. Alexander Thompson fulfilling the functions of precentor.

Under the guidance of Buckley, Mr. Orton afterwards proceeded as far westward as the river Barwon, and established the site of a mission station somewhere near its banks. This received the name of "Buntingdale," and the Wesleyan Missionary Society in England sent out, at his instigation, the Rev. Francis Tuckfield to take charge of it. He was subsequently joined by the Rev. Benjamin Hurst, who had been his companion on the voyage.

About the latter end of 1836 and the beginning of 1837, as we learn from a narrative penned by Mr. Orton himself, a Wesleyan Missionary Society was instituted by seven members of that denomination, who used to hold prayer meetings and other religious services at regular intervals in a wattle and daub hut. Meanwhile he himself had returned to Launceston, but revisiting Melbourne in April, 1837, found it had expanded very considerably, and that his co-religionists had erected a commodious place of worship for the thirty members of the church. After instituting a Sunday School, and benefiting the society by his counsels and co-operation, Mr. Orton again crossed the Straits, and when, in the year 1840, he resolved to visit England, he took Melbourne on his way, in order that he might labour there for a few months. He was gratified to find that the Wesleyan congregation had outgrown its small chapel at the corner of Swanston Street and Flinders Lane, and was erecting a larger one in Collins Street West, near its intersection by Queen Street, on half an acre of land which had been granted to the denomination by the Crown. This, with the minister's residence and the schoolhouse adjacent, was afterwards sold by public auction for the sum of £40,000, which amount was in part appropriated to the erection of the present Wesley Church in Lonsdale Street, and in part to building five other ecclesiastical structures and three houses for their ministers.

In the first quarter of 1841 there were 109 members of the church, and in April of the same year the Rev. Samuel Wilkinson arrived from Sydney, as the first resident minister in Melbourne. He was succeeded in 1842 by the Rev. W. Schofield, who remained at his post until 1845, when the Rev. E. Sweetman replaced him. At this time there were nearly 400 members on the church rolls. Soon afterwards it was considered advisable to relinquish the mission to the aborigines, and the establishment at Buntingdale was broken up. In the year 1851 the Rev. S. Waterhouse undertook the duties of a bush missionary, but in a very few months society in Victoria was revolutionised by the wonderful gold discoveries of that year. When they occurred, the Revs. W. Butters and J. Harcourt were fulfilling their ministerial duties in Melbourne, the Rev. F. Lewis at Geelong, the Rev. W. Lightbody at Portland, and the Rev. S. Waterhouse was engaged in his bush mission. Thousands of Wesleyans, as of other denominations, were pouring into Victoria, and, by a curious coincidence, just as the first religious service in Melbourne was performed by a Wesleyan minister, so the first place of worship erected on a goldfield was built by Wesleyans on Wesley Hill, at Forest Creek, and was occupied by a resident minister, the Rev. John Symons.

As the population of the colony increased "by leaps and bounds," Wesleyan churches sprang into existence in Fitzroy, Richmond, Prahran, Brighton, North Melbourne, St. Kilda, Brunswick, and other places contiguous to the metropolis; several iron churches having been imported from England at a time when skilled artisans in Victoria were earning from one to two pounds per day, and were



Wesley Church, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

not easily procurable at those rates of pay, while all kinds of building materials underwent a corresponding enhancement of value, and those who were fortunate enough to hold large stocks became wealthy at a single bound. Largely owing to the initial movement of Mr. Walter Powell, who had put down £50 as a first subscription, the Wesleyan Immigrants' Home was instituted in 1853, at a cost of £3,500, and commenced its work of usefulness and beneficence entirely free from debt. For many years it was a powerful agency for good, and con-

tinued to be so, indeed, so long as the great influx of population necessitated the existence of such a shelter for friendless strangers.

Meantime the progress of events in Victoria was being watched with greatest interest in the mother country, and by none more so than by the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Great Britain, which resolved, at its conference in 1853, to send out a deputation, composed of the Rev. Robert Young, to visit Australasia and Polynesia, in order to ascertain the practicability of affiliating the churches of these lands with their mother at home. The proposition was warmly received, and the next step was the holding of an Australasian Wesleyan Methodist conference in Sydney, which began on the 18th of January, 1855. By this conference the Rev. D. J. Draper was appointed chairman of the Victoria district, and the Revs. W. Hill and J. W. Crisp were requested to take charge of the East Melbourne circuit.

The second conference was held in Melbourne in the year following, when a commencement was made with the Worn-out Ministers' and Ministers' Widows' Fund, and, as the growth of the denomination and the growing demands on the time of the chairman rendered it desirable that he should be relieved from circuit work, Mr. Draper was entrusted with the general oversight of the affairs of the district, and virtually discharged the duties of a Bishop, although that office is not recognised by this religious body in Australia, as it is in the United States.

The foundation stone of the Wesley Church in Lonsdale Street was laid on the 2nd of December, 1857, by Governor Sir Henry Barkly; and the edifice, for which the designs were prepared by Mr. Joseph Reed, having been erected at a cost of £26,000, was calculated to hold 2,000 worshippers. The style of architecture is decorated Gothic of the 14th century, the material bluestone, with freestone dressings. Its extreme length is 165 feet, with a breadth of 77 feet, and a height, in the central aisle, of 42 feet. It is cruciform, and, at the north-east corner a tower arises to the height of 100 feet, surmounted by an octagonal spire of freestone 75 feet high. In its dimensions and general aspect the Wesley Church resembles a small cathedral, and at the time of its erection it was considered to be the finest ecclesiastical structure belonging to the body of Methodists in any part of the world.

From this time onward the history of this denomination is one of steady progress and continued expansion. New churches continued to be built, fresh congregations were formed, the Wesley College was founded, as is elsewhere described, and when the Rev. Dr. Draper visited England in 1865 he was enabled to report a church membership in Victoria of 8,088. On his voyage out in the year following, he and his wife, with upwards of 240 others, passengers and crew, went down in the "London," which foundered during a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay. The memory of a minister to whom Wesleyan Methodism in Victoria is under the greatest obligations has been perpetuated in the mother country by the establishment of a lifeboat at Penzance, on the coast of Cornwall, bearing his name; by the foundation of a Draper Memorial Church at Adelaide, in South Australia; and by the institution, as is elsewhere mentioned, of a Draper scholarship in the Wesley College.

The Congregational Church.

Although the Congregationalists in Victoria are not numerically a strong body, numbering rather less than 20,000, they have always been conspicuous for their intelligence, zeal, denominational activity, preaching power, and their loyalty to those principles of civil and religious liberty which constitute the foundation stones of their Church, viewed as a spiritual organisation and a social power.

That Church in Victoria may be regarded as an offshoot of one which had previously been planted in Tasmania, mainly through the instrumentality of Mr. Hopkins, of Hobart, who had petitioned the London Missionary Society to send out a minister. This was done, and the Rev. F. Miller, of Highbury College, near London, was the first Independent pastor to set foot upon the shores of Australia. In 1837 Mr. Hopkins, who was an enterprising merchant, crossed the Straits to the infant settlement on the banks of the Yarra, then numbering 500 souls only. Looking around him he saw that the place must advance, and again memorialised the London Missionary Society for a suitable minister. Not only so, but he generously remitted a sum of money to cover his outfit and passage, and at the same time assumed the responsibility of his maintenance. So liberal a proposition met with a prompt response, and the minister selected, the Rev. W. Waterfield, of Wrexham, arrived in Port Phillip on the 22nd of May, 1838, Mr. J. P. Fawkner being one of those who met and welcomed him. The first services were held in the house of Mr. John Gardiner, near the Bull and Mouth Hotel, in Bourke Street, and, therefore, close to the first theatre in Melbourne. Later on, a large room in Mr. Fawkner's newly-erected hotel, at the corner of Market Street and Collins Street, was fitted up as a temporary place of worship, where the congregation usually averaged 100. A fortnight after Mr. Waterfield's landing, steps were taken for the erection of a church on a fine block of land granted for the purpose by the Government, and, with about £500 in hand, Mr. Hopkins laid the foundation stone of the very plain and incommodious brick building which many of us remember at the north-east angle of Russell and Collins Streets. This was on the 3rd of September, 1839, but it was not completed and opened for Divine service until the 1st of January, 1841. The building was capable of seating 300 persons, and £70 were collected on the day of opening. Mr. Waterfield resigned the pastorate in 1843, and was succeeded by the Rev. A. Morison, a man of considerable learning, general know-

ledge, and literary ability, who began with a church membership of twenty-one, but succeeded, during a ministry of one-and-twenty years, in inducing the adhesion of 586 persons. For six years he was the only Congregational minister in Port Phillip; not for want of members of that denomination adequate to be organised into churches, but because ministers were unattainable.

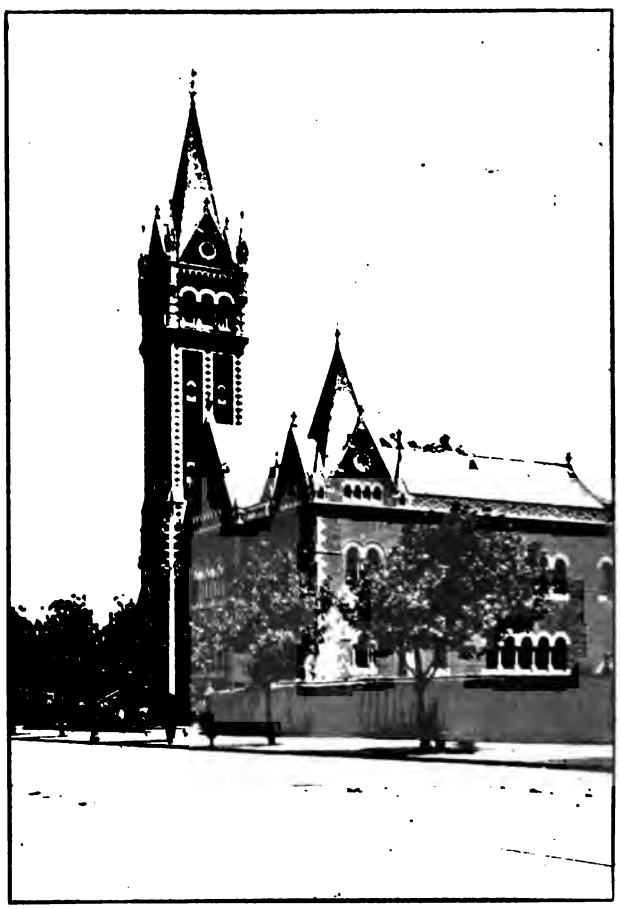
When these were attracted hither, congregations were established in Geelong, West Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Kyneton, Brighton, Kew, and other places. In the year 1864 Mr. Morison resigned his pastoral office to become, three years later, professor in the Congregational College. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Fraser, who occupied the pulpit for less than eighteen months, which was then filled by the Rev. A. M. Henderson, president of the Congregational College; the Church at the same time pledging itself to erect a building worthier of so noble a site, and of the growing importance of the Congregational body. Accordingly the old church was pulled down, and the memorial stone of the present church was laid, appropriately enough, by Mr. Henry Hopkins on the 22nd of November, 1866, twenty-seven years after performing the same ceremony on the same spot. It was opened for Divine service on the 25th of August, 1867, and the entire cost, £14,700, was promptly defrayed by the congregation. When Mr. Henderson passed away the pulpit of what may be regarded as the cathedral of Independency in Victoria was successively filled by the Revs. T. Jones, S. Hebditch, D. S. Hamer, and Dr. Bevan, its present occupant.

The Rev. B. Cuzens, who came out as ship's chaplain, organised the second Congregational Church in Port Phillip at Geelong, where thirteen members met to worship in a wool warehouse. Presently a church and parsonage were built, and a second and a third were erected, but two of these afterwards amalgamated.

In 1850 a second and much-needed Congregational Church was founded at the west end of Melbourne, on a site purchased for the sum of £300, as its promoters disdained to receive State aid. The building was opened for Divine service on the 14th of July, 1851, and cost, with its appurtenances, £7,600. It was afterwards sold, in order to remove to a more central position, as regards its congregation, in William Street, near the North Melbourne boundary.

At Prahran in September, 1850, a small brick chapel was built in a thoroughfare which took from it the name of Chapel Street, and when, in the month of October, 1852, the Rev. Mr. Moss was ordained as its pastor, it was considered to be a notable circumstance that the service was conducted by two Presbyterian and two Independent ministers, and by a Baptist clergyman. In 1859 a larger and more commodious structure was opened for Divine worship in connection with the Congregational body at a cost of £3,140, and it has been since found necessary to enlarge this structure. The churches thus enumerated may be regarded as the pioneer edifices of the kind belonging to the Independent denomination in Victoria.

The discovery of gold in 1851, and its amazing influence upon the social life and economic progress of what had only just become a self-governing colony, naturally affected every kind of religious organisation in Victoria. There was something to the minds of steady-going and religiously-disposed people almost terrifying in the sudden dislocation of society, the universal craving for the precious metal, the tumultuous excitement and wild expectations of the period. Places of worship were nearly emptied, because the population had migrated to the diggings en masse. What chance had the most eloquent appeals to the soul of man not to lay up treasures on earth, when men's thoughts were engrossed by one theme; when all conversation turned upon one topic; when gold, gold, gold, was the object of universal desire, and when its acquisition appeared to be so astonishingly easy? Could religion hope to resume its



Congregational Church, Collins Street, Melbourne.

former influence over men's lives when so many thousands were intent only upon amassing as much as possible of the precious metal? These were the questions which the few sober-minded people, who were fortunate enough to retain their mental balance, were asking themselves and each other as they heard, day by day, more and more astounding accounts of solid masses of gold being dug out of the soil very near the surface. Dismal forebodings with respect to the future of religion were not unnatural under the circumstances, but they were happily dissipated by the course of events. The religious instinct is too deeply implanted in human nature to be ever entirely eradicated, and a great and trying emergency called forth

efforts of more than ordinary magnitude for the purpose of coping with it; and the Congregationalists of Victoria stood in the front rank of those who were striving to keep alive the flame of faith in the hearts of men and women of their own communion.

That they succeeded—as all disinterested effort for the good of others invariably does succeed sooner or later—was proved by the fact that in the two years following the discovery of gold "congregations were gathered and churches organised in some of the most important centres, both in town and country. Hawthorn, Richmond, Kyneton, Kew, Brighton, St. Kilda, and Collingwood are some of the localities in which churches were planted at that early period." Simultaneously with this expansion of activity, the members of the denomination felt that the time had arrived for the development of their organic life as a religious community, and practical effect was given to this desire by the formation, in June, 1852, of the first Congregational Union in Victoria, with the special and primary aim of originating and strengthening new churches of the same faith and order, of sustaining evangelical labours, and of introducing and drawing ministers of the Gospel into the colony. The Rev. A. Morison was the first chairman of the Union.

True to the principles of Independency, the Congregationalists vigorously combated that clause of the new Constitution Act which appropriated an annual sum of £50,000 dedicated to State aid to religion. As a matter of course it declined to accept any portion of the grant, which, as has been already stated, was abolished some years later.

Out of the Union grew the Congregational Home Mission, with an income of £5,000 per annum guaranteed by the wealthier members of the body, but this was curtailed a year afterwards by a financial crisis, brought on by an excess of imports, induced by altogether extravagant expectations of the yield of gold, and by an equally preposterous estimate of the consuming powers of the population of the colony.

On the 20th of February, 1855, the first intercolonial conference of leading ministers and laymen of the Independent denomination was held in Melbourne, under the chairmanship of the Rev. T. Q. Stow, of Adelaide, and among other important resolutions arrived at was the condemnation of State support to religion as being in the highest degree inexpedient and impolitic.

Under the auspices of the Congregational Home Mission, about a dozen able and zealous ministers were brought out from the mother country, and, besides the churches already enumerated, others were built at Castlemaine, Chewton, Ballarat, Beechworth, Sandhurst, Maryborough, Carlton, the Victoria Parade, Williamstown, South Melbourne, and elsewhere.

To commemorate in 1862 the 200th anniversary of the passing of the Act of Uniformity in England, and of the expulsion of 2,000 ministers from the National Church, the Congregationalists of Victoria determined to found a training institution for young men intending to enter the ministry, and a building was purchased for the purpose in Carlton, opposite to the University. It was opened on the 14th of May in that year, and the Rev. A. M. Henderson was its first president. He was succeeded by the Rev. A. Gosman, a gentleman eminently qualified to fulfil the arduous and responsible duties of principal. Under his zealous direction the institution has been enabled not only to supply the pastoral needs of the Congregational Churches in Australia and New Zealand, but also of some outside these colonies and in the mother country. The whole of the teaching work of the college, with the exception of the classical tutor, is voluntarily performed; that is to say, "it is done by men in the intervals of their work in city and suburban churches."

From the fortieth annual report of the executive committee, presented to the council of the associated churches at the end of the last year of the century, we learn that the roll of members of that council shows that they have increased from 82 in 1860 to 365 in 1900, and that the condition of the denomination in Victoria is generally flourishing. Connected with it are a Ministers' Provident Society, a Building Association, an auxiliary branch of the London Missionary Society, a Lay Preachers' Association, a Christian Endeavour Society, a Loan Library for Ministers, and a Twentieth Century Fund, instituted as "an act of thanksgiving for the mercies of the past, and an appeal for consecration, self-sacrifice, and service for the opening years of the new century."

There are eighty Congregational churches in Victoria, containing nearly 26,000 sittings, with 3,300 regularly enrolled church members, almost 40 ordained ministers, and 44 lay preachers. The total indebtedness of the church properties of the denomination is about £26,000, which it is hoped will be gradually extinguished by means of the Twentieth Century Fund. Speaking of the future of this body in Australia, the Rev. E. H. Jones, in his inaugural address on the Congregational Union and Mission of Victoria, delivered in the Collins Street Independent Church on 16th of October, 1900, remarked that inasmuch as Independency had "rendered no slight service in moulding intellectually, politically, and religiously the life alike of England and of the great republic of America," so he considered that its principles, consonant as they are with those of our democratic institutions, "are sufficiently elastic to adapt themselves to the new conditions of society" in this Commonwealth.

The Children of Israel.

The earliest of the ancient people to arrive at the infant settlement on the banks of the Yarra was Mr. Solomon, of Launceston, who came soon after the first pioneers. He took up his abode, as we learn from Mr. Finn, upon the Saltwater River, where his name was commemorated by a crossing-place known as "Solomon's Ford." He was followed by Messrs. D. and S. Benjamin, Harris, Marks, M. Lazarus, and J. L. Lincoln. A son of Mr. S. Benjamin and a daughter of Mr. Michael Cashmore were the first children of Jewish parents born

in Port Phillip ; and the first death among the members of the same faith was that of Miss Davis, who was buried in a small cemetery set apart for the use of this denomination on the Merri Creek, but her body was the only occupant of a spot which was presently utilised as a stone quarry. Mr. Michael Cashmore, whose business premises, No. 1 Elizabeth Street, at the north-east corner of Collins Street, were for many years one of the commercial landmarks of the city, and have only just been pulled down, was the first of his nationality to be elected to a seat in the Town Council of Melbourne ; and the first child to undergo the rite of circumcision was the son of Mr. A. H. Hart.

The following interesting sketch of the early history of Jewish worship in what has since become the State of Victoria is from the pen of a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the subject :—

"Far away from the centres of Judaism in the old world, and removed by leagues of land and sea, by change of climate, thought, and habit from the 'Home,' the flame of Judaism yet burns brightly in Australia. As in the ancient days the Jewish exiles carried fire from their altars to the strange land whither they went forth to dwell, so do the Jews of the present day, whithersoever they wander, carry with them the fire of Judaism to burn on the new altars which they raise in their wanderings. Yes, even in this 'Ultima Thule,' where the Jew must turn westward rather than eastward if he would look towards Jerusalem ; where Passover occurs in autumn, and the Feast of Tabernacles in the spring of the year ; still longing eyes are lifted towards the 'Holy Home,' and pious hearts beat for the Restoration."

FIRST JEWISH WORSHIP.

The commencement of the celebration of the rites and ordinances of the Jewish faith in Melbourne was a singularly modest one, and dates far back in the annals of the colony. Even as the Israelites of old in the wilderness had to content themselves with a tabernacle as their place of worship, so their descendants in this far southern land erected their tent in the then almost wilderness for the worship of the Most High, in accordance with their ancient usages and traditions. Divine service was held for the first time in Melbourne on the Festival of the year 5600 (A.D. 1839), but the Jewish residents then in Melbourne were not sufficient in number to form a "Minyon." On the New Year Festivals of 1840 Divine service with a full "Minyon" was held for the first time in Port Phillip. Messrs. Edward and Isaac Hart having arrived a few days before the New Year, they completed the number (ten) of male adults required for that purpose. Mr. Edward Hart rendered valuable aid in the performance of the services. During the year 1841 the late Mr. A. H. Hart arrived. This gentleman must be regarded as the pioneer who cleared the way, and acclimatised, so to speak, the practices and ordinances of the Jewish religion in this State. He not only gave time and means in aid of the congregation, but also acted for many years in the capacity of honorary lay reader, and performed the functions of a minister until the services of a duly authorised and properly qualified Rabbi could be secured. The New Year and "Yom-Kipur" services in 1841 were held at the newly-built but unoccupied Port Phillip Hotel, in Flinders Street. The number of attendants was from twenty to twenty-five. At a general meeting, held on Sunday, the 29th day of Tivesh, 5604 A.M. (21st January, A.D. 1844), it was unanimously resolved that the congregation should be designated "The Holy Congregation of a Remnant of Israel." At a general meeting held a week later the laws prepared by a committee were read and confirmed, and thus the first regularly constituted congregation of Jews for public worship in Melbourne was founded in the year 1844, with Mr. A. H. Hart as its first president. In 1844 a valuable block of land, situated in Bourke Street West, was procured from the Government, mainly through the exertions of Mr. A. H. Hart, and in 1847 an unpretentious but suitable brick building was erected thereon. Thus was the first structure erected for public Jewish worship in Port Phillip. Soon after the discovery of gold the influx to the Jewish population became so great that it led to the necessity of raising funds to build a synagogue commensurate with the requirements of the times. This was speedily accomplished, though the cost of so doing was about £12,000, Mr. David Benjamin heading the list of contributors with £1,000, his brother (the late Mr. M. Benjamin) following with £500. In 1842 Mr. A. H. Hart obtained from the Government a grant of land in the Old Cemetery for Jewish interments, and, sad to relate, the first participant in the melancholy privilege of being buried in that consecrated ground was Mr. Lewis Hart, a brother of the gentleman whose career of usefulness has been faintly indicated. The Melbourne Jewish Philanthropic Society, which has been of vast benefit to the needy of the Jewish faith, was founded by Mr. A. H. Hart in 1849.

The Jews possess six synagogues, which are governed independently of each other, two being in Melbourne—one in the west and the other in the east of the city ; and there is also one at St. Kilda, one at Ballarat, one at Bendigo, and one at Geelong. The foundation stone of the first Synagogue in the capital was laid on the 25th of August, 1847, by Mr. Solomon Benjamin, the president, in the presence of many members of the congregation, who afterwards dined together at the Shakespeare Hotel, in Collins Street. It was opened for service on the 17th of March in the year following.

The first Rabbi who came out from the mother country to minister to the spiritual wants of his Hebrew brethren in Port Phillip was the Rev. Moses Rintel, the son of an eminent "master in Israel" and Talmudic scholar in Edinburgh. Having received a diploma from Dr. S. Herschel, the then Chief Rabbi in Great Britain, the younger Rintel proceeded to Sydney in the first instance, where he founded and was principal of the Sydney Hebrew Academy, remaining in that city for five years, namely, from 1844 to 1849. In the latter year he accepted an invitation from his brethren to become Rabbi of the congregation which assembled for Divine worship at the Synagogue in Bourke Street West. Some years later circumstances arose into which it is unnecessary to enter, resulting in the institution of a second Jewish place of worship, the Mickva Israel Synagogue, in East Melbourne, of which Rabbi Rintel undertook the pastorate, and retained it until the close of his life.

Charitable Institutions.

Benevolent Asylum.

For a period of nearly fourteen years after the foundation of the colony private benevolence, as organised in three societies, charitable in their aim and unobtrusive in their operations, sufficed to cope with such poverty and distress as were to be met with in a young and growing community, whether owing to misfortune, to physical disability, illness, intemperance, or improvidence. There were originally three of these associations — the St. James' Society, the Friendly Brothers, and the Strangers' Fund—and all were active, so far as their means and opportunities would allow, in relieving individual cases of indigence and suffering. But a time arrived when such cases became too numerous to be dealt with by these agencies, and when it grew necessary to provide a permanent shelter for such of the destitute as had grown too old or infirm to work, or as were otherwise incapacitated from earning their own livelihood. There were no poor laws, as in the mother country, and no other legal provision for meeting the moral claims of the necessitous. And these were becoming numerous and urgent.

In this emergency an active member of the City Council, and a man of strong benevolent instincts, Mr. John Thomas Smith, in the month of June, 1848, moved that body to present an address to His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, praying him to recommend to the Legislative Council of the colony that an appropriation should be made for the necessary funds wherewith to erect a Benevolent Asylum, and also to grant a site for the purpose. In this matter Mr. Smith received the prompt co-operation of the Superintendent of the province, and of the principal ministers of religion in Melbourne, most of whom were painfully aware of the need of such an institution.

The authorities in Sydney were slow to move in those days, and kept a tight hold on the strings of the public purse, although this was being constantly replenished by the proceeds of the Customs duties, land sales, and pastoral rents collected in Port Phillip. Nor was it until the month of September following that the tardy promise of a site was made, provided an "unobjectionable locality" should be selected. And now the City Council appeared to be laggards, for no choice was made by that body until August, 1849, when the present site was pitched upon. By this time the three societies enumerated above had found themselves in sore straits, The old and infirm poor were growing more feeble and helpless, and there was no place available for their reception and shelter. A dilapidated and disused police office standing in the Western Reserve, under the control of the corporation, was applied for, but as it was Government property the Council was powerless to grant what did not belong to it. At least such was the plea put forth, but no such legal scruples prevented that body from subsequently letting it to a local sail-maker, to be employed by him as a workshop and warehouse. The practice of straining at gnats and swallowing camels was not altogether unknown even in those early days.

At length the Government in Sydney voted £1,000 for the erection of a Benevolent Asylum in Melbourne conditionally upon the inhabitants raising a similar amount among themselves, and a public meeting was convened in the month of October, 1849, to discuss the question of ways and means, over which the Mayor presided, and, although there were only a dozen persons present, the sum of £200 was promised, of which amount the Mayor and the mercantile firm (W. and H. Bell) of which he was a member contributed £85 10s. By the end of the following March the necessary £1,000 had been subscribed, and in June the subscription had reached £1,750.

Ten acres had been reserved for the site of the proposed asylum by the Government in Sydney, and plans and estimates were called for from the architects, that of Mr. Charles Laing being accepted, while the tender of Messrs. Ramsden and Brown for the erection of the building at a cost of £2,850 was approved of. Various donations and grants enabled the expenditure to be eventually augmented to a total of £3,272 19s. 6d.

The foundation stone was laid on the 24th of June, 1850, when a procession of all the societies in Melbourne with the exception of those formed by the Roman Catholics, and stated to have been more than a mile long, marched up to the pleasant eminence, then quite in the country, upon which the asylum was to be erected. The absence of the representatives of one religious denomination was thus accounted for:—It had been arranged that the prayer to be offered up to God invoking His blessing on the undertaking should be spoken by the Rev. Dr. Strong, the chaplain of the Masonic body, but at a meeting of the Roman Catholics, presided over by the Bishop, afterwards Archbishop Goold, this proceeding was denounced by that prelate as "an insult to the religious feelings of the Catholic community of Melbourne," inasmuch as merely to listen to "prayers pronounced by a clergyman of any other persuasion was quite incompatible with the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church." Accordingly a solemn protest was made against the whole proceeding, and among the resolutions passed at this meeting was one affirming the expediency of "convening another meeting for the purpose of con-

sidering the propriety of establishing a Catholic Benevolent Asylum, and to seek the aid of the Government for that purpose." Happily such a project was never carried into effect, and it is only just to add that the Roman Catholics of Melbourne have always been liberal and consistent supporters of the Benevolent Asylum.

One of the first uses to which the building was applied, after its completion in June, 1851, was to hold a ball in it on the 15th of July to celebrate the separation of what was henceforth to be the colony of Victoria from New South Wales, which had taken place on the 1st of the same month. It was attended by upwards of 250 persons, including Lieutenant-Governor Latrobe, and yielded a profit of £25 to the institution. It is curious to read of the bush track leading to this rurally situated asylum being lined "on each side with rude torches, fastened to poles secured in the ground, while soldiers and every policeman that could be spared patrolled the bush track from the junction of Queen and Latrobe Streets, between Flagstaff Hill and the Cemetery, to act as pilots." Remote were then the days of gas lighting, and still more distant those of electric illumination. Another trait of the times was the large quantity of alcoholic liquors consumed on the occasion, comprising, as it did, ninety-six bottles of champagne, thirty-six bottles of sherry, twenty-four bottles of brandy, eighteen bottles of port wine, twelve bottles of rum, and sixty bottles of ale and porter, making a total of 246 bottles for 250 persons, or nearly one bottle per head.

It may be mentioned, as a gratifying proof of the liberality of the public in those days, that a much larger sum was raised than was actually required for the relief of the sufferers by "Black Thursday," and that £250 of this surplus was allocated to the Benevolent Asylum, although not without a protest against the action of the committee of the fund from the subscribers to it, for they held a meeting at which resolutions were passed calling upon the various institutions which had benefited by it to refund their respective quotas, but this demand they were disinclined to comply with.

The number of inmates received up to the end of 1851 was thirty-two, and, of course, this went on increasing in the same ratio as the population of the colony until, on the 30th of June, 1900, there were 433 male and 244 female inmates, most of them pioneers of the colony, while twenty-eight of them had been upwards of twenty-one years in the asylum. At the same time there were 210 patients in the hospital of the institution, and no less than 100 persons suffering from blindness, one man having been an inmate for forty-four, and one woman for forty-three years. Thus the asylum must be regarded as fulfilling three important functions in the community. It is a refuge and a home for the aged and infirm destitute, it is an infirmary, and it is also an asylum for the blind.



Benevolent Asylum, North Melbourne.

The close of the half century during which this valuable institution has been in existence was signalised by holding a jubilee celebration on the 24th of June, 1900, at which about 500 Freemasons, including many influential persons, were present, and held a commemoration service. This was followed four days later by an "At Home," at which the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Madden and something like 600 invited guests were present. A concert took place, and one of the incidents of the

evening was the presentation of a basket of flowers to Lady Madden by Mrs. Margaret Brady, one of the inmates, who had reached the venerable age of ninety-five.

Of the 115 deaths which occurred in the asylum during the year under notice, no less than ninety-six were of persons between sixty-five and ninety-five years of age, eight of whom were upwards of eighty-five at the time of death.

The institution possesses a cumulative endowment fund of £38,670, yielding an annual interest of £1,323; the other principal items in a total revenue of £8,889 being a Government grant of £5,200, and private subscriptions amounting to about £1,000.

The Melbourne Orphan Asylum.

The Melbourne Orphan Asylum entered upon its jubilee year in 1901. It was founded in 1851 by the committee of the St. James' Dorcas Society. His Excellency Mr. C. J. Latrobe was one of the members of the committee. Two years previously, in 1849, the society had been giving shelter to orphan children and destitute old people. In 1851 the latter were removed to the Benevolent Asylum, and the children placed in a separate establishment in a building erected on Government land in Bourke Street West. The institution was then named "The St. James' Orphan Asylum." In 1854, the site of the asylum having been proved unhealthy, the Government of Victoria granted ten acres of land on Emerald Hill (now South Melbourne) as a site for a new Orphan Asylum. The children, in very bad health, were removed temporarily from Bourke Street to tents upon Government land near the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Simpson, at Kew. Mrs. Simpson with great kindness took special charge of the children until they could be removed into the new asylum, the foundation stone of which was laid by the Governor of the colony (His Excellency Sir Chas. Hotham) on the 6th of September, 1855. The building was finished and the children removed into it in March, 1856. In 1875 (5th March) the institution was incorporated under Act 27 Victoria No. 220, under the name of "The Melbourne Orphan Asylum." It had by that time grown from its day of small things to be a home for over 300 children. Though still called "The Melbourne Orphan Asylum," it is in reality (so far as Victoria is concerned) a national institution, because it receives orphans from every part of the State excepting Geelong and Ballarat, in which places district orphanages have been established. In 1878 another removal was found to be desirable. The occupation of so large an area in the rapidly-increasing municipality of Emerald Hill became a serious inconvenience to the city, and as the surrounding land had become thickly populated the site was less eligible than it had been for the congregation in one building of a large number of children. The orphanage, therefore, by an arrangement between the Government, the municipal council, and the Asylum Committee, was removed to its present very eligible and beautiful site at Brighton, where, in separate cottage homes, upon a larger block of land, the children enjoy the combined advantages of sea air and training in dairy farming and other industrial pursuits, embracing baking, boot and shoe making, tailoring, dressmaking, ploughing, and milking. At the time of the change, advantage was taken of the opportunity to introduce more of the family and natural home life among the children than can be obtained when they are congregated in great numbers in one large building.

The new orphanage was built on the cottage or separate house principle, and the practice of boarding out some of the children with carefully selected private families in country homes among farmers and others was also adopted. In the cottage homes at Brighton each house contains a family of about twenty-five. The children are under the care of a house-mother, and the elder ones are trained to perform all the household duties and to assist in the care of the younger children.

The benefits of the Melbourne Orphan Asylum, as has been previously remarked, are not confined to Melbourne alone, destitute orphan children being admitted into it from the most distant parts of the State. It has carried on its noble work for the past forty-nine years, and no orphan child, if destitute and deprived by death of both parents, has ever been refused admission. Fatherless children of destitute widows who have more than two young children may also be admitted, but in such cases the widow must provide, by her own labour and friendly local help, for at least two other children. Any over that number may be considered orphans eligible for admission, but work in that direction is limited by the state of the funds.

The institution, since the date of its establishment, has received and provided for nearly 4,000 children. The cottage homes contain at present about 100 boys and girls, varying in age from three to fourteen years. The boarding-out districts are thirty-six in number, extending over various country, farming, and suburban places in Victoria. Local committees have charge of these districts, and under their supervision upwards of 200 children, at and under school age, are supported. Between the ages of fourteen and seventeen the boys and girls are apprenticed (under indentures from the institution) to various trades, farm work, or domestic service.

The orphanage is supported by private benevolence, supplemented to a limited extent by Government aid.

"A record of the children's conduct, kept after they leave the institution," observes the superintendent, "shows that of all who have been trained within its walls from 90 to 95 per cent. grow up good citizens. There is every reason to believe," he adds, "that were it not for the work of this noble institution the criminal classes of the colony would be augmented by this vast number, and that circumstance alone should suffice to commend it to the charitably-disposed of all classes."

Not a little of the gratifying success of this institution is attributable to its superintendent, Mr. Edwin Exon, who has filled that post from 1859 to 1903 with conspicuous ability, zeal, and devotion. Possessing the true "enthusiasm for humanity," with a sympathetic nature, a high sense of duty, a genuine love for his orphan charges, and a thorough aptitude for administrative work, Mr. Exon has been for over forty years the animating spirit of the asylum, while to many outside its walls he is well known by his literary attainments, the possession of which he has proved to be perfectly compatible with the exercise of those practical qualities which have proved to be of so much value to the asylum which he superintends.

Hospitals for the Insane.

"I know few things," observes Mr. Lecky in his "History of European Morals," "more fitted to qualify the optimism we so often hear than the fact that statistics show insanity to be rapidly increasing, and to be peculiarly characteristic of those nations which rank most high in intellectual development and in general civilisation." In fact a medical writer on the subject, whose opinions may be regarded as those of an expert, does not hesitate to assert that a high degree of civilisation connotes an extensive prevalence of insanity on the part of those who have reached that elevation, for he writes :—"There seems good reason to believe that with the progress of mental development through the ages there is, as in the case with other forms of organic development, a correlative degeneration going on, and that an increase of insanity is a penalty which an increase of our present civilisation necessarily pays." It must be confessed that the penalty is an exceedingly heavy one, and that if, as some writers profess to believe, our civilisation is at present only in a rudimentary stage, the time may come when our lunatics will outnumber our sane population, and may insist upon locking up the latter and claiming freedom from restraint for themselves, under the delusion, common enough among those who are deranged, that they are perfectly sound of mind, and that it is their medical attendants, their warders and keepers, who are suffering from mental aberration.

Most people will remember the venerable story of the voyager who, after having suffered shipwreck and clambering ashore, began to journey inland, and presently came to a gallows with a criminal hanging from it. "Thank God," was his fervent exclamation, "I have reached a civilised country." In like manner a stranger visiting Melbourne for the first time, and passing through one of the eastern suburbs, would find his attention arrested by a very large structure, as extensive in its appearance as the Louvre in Paris, occupying one of the most commanding positions in Kew. He would probably conclude it was a palace, or a college, or perhaps a national museum ; but on enquiring what were the uses to which so imposing a pile of buildings is applied he would be told—"That, sir, is our principal lunatic asylum —the largest of six." And he might be tempted to ejaculate, if inclined to the employment of irony, "This assures me that yours is a civilised country."

Further enquiries would elicit the fact that something like one in every 1,750 of the population is under restraint as a lunatic, exclusive of a very great number of persons who, if examined, would be found to be not thoroughly sane on all points, but subject to delusions of a moral, religious, or intellectual character—harmless, perhaps, in themselves, but disentitling them to a clean bill of mental health.

In the earlier years of our local history, when our population was relatively small, a single asylum—that of Yarra Bend — sufficed for the reception of all the pronounced lunatics in Victoria, but in later years it was found necessary to build a much larger one at Kew, and others at Ararat, Beechworth, Sunbury, and Ballarat, besides having lunacy wards in the gaols at Bendigo, Geelong, and Castlemaine, the maintenance of all these entailing a very heavy charge upon the public revenue.

It must be acknowledged that the economic and social condition of a very large section of the Victorian community has been extremely favourable to the development of insanity, but much less so of late years than was the case some years ago. The mental excitement of gold mining, at a time when the mere chance stroke of a pick might lift a man out of comparative poverty into what was opulence for him ; the continual occurrence of the discovery of new goldfields ; the restlessness and migratory habits of the diggers ; their rapid alternations of feeling, from the elation of hope to the despondency occasioned by disappointment ; the large consumption of spirits, and sometimes of very bad or of adulterated intoxicants in a climate which renders an immoderate consumption of alcohol highly prejudicial to the human system ; the solitary lives led by shepherds and others on a sheep station—men at that time destitute of any mental resource, and surrounded by silence and solitude from week's end to week's end ; were all conducive to derangement of the intellect, and tended to swell the number of those whom it was found necessary to place in confinement as unfit to be entrusted with their liberty.

But the causes of insanity are so complex—for some are physical while others are moral, and others again are intellectual—that even the most carefully-prepared statistics are liable to be misleading, and some authorities go so far as to assert that lunacy is not extending, "the increase in numbers being largely due," as Dr. J. V. McCreery, the inspector of lunatic asylums in Victoria, has pointed out, "to the extension of the meaning of the term 'lunacy' so as to include many conditions of abnormal mental state—including certain forms of crime —and to the disinclination that is generally felt to allow even harmless lunatics to wander at large. The result is a large accumulation of incurable cases in the asylums,

which must not, however, be looked upon as proof of increase in the disease. Another factor in this accumulation is the low death-rate of the insane now as compared with the rate during the first half of the century."

That gentleman's report for the year 1899 shows that, taking the returns for eighteen years (1882 to 1899 inclusive), the average number of patients resident was 3,554, and the average percentage of recoveries to admissions was 40.35. It was rather higher (44.44 per cent.) in the last year embraced in this return. It was highest at Ballarat, and the lowest but one at Yarra Bend, which suggests the question whether the superior elevation, and the general salubrity of the structure of the asylum in the former city, as compared with the low position of the institution at the Yarra Bend, may not have had something to do with the difference noticed.

From thirty to forty appear to be the ages at which most of the patients are most liable to succumb to an attack of insanity, while after fifty the admissions begin to taper down. There are, in round numbers, from 2,600 to 3,000 male and female patients employed in workshops, on the farm, in the garden, kitchen, store, laundry, and various domestic occupations, and they raise considerable quantities of dairy produce, poultry, vegetables, fruit, and farm produce, which diminish to that extent the expenses of maintaining the inmates of each asylum, while all such employments must have a beneficial effect upon the mental and physical health of the patients.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.

The approach to Melbourne from the southern suburbs is calculated to impress the stranger very favourably with the charitable feelings of its citizens, for two hospitals and the same number of asylums will arrest his attention, partly by the size of these structures, and partly by the airy situations they occupy, and by the area of the grounds which surround the two asylums more particularly. In each all that science and sympathy can do to alleviate the severity of the privations from which their inmates suffer has been done. In that of the deaf and dumb, the language of signs and gestures, or system of oral and manual teaching, which seems to be rapidly and easily mastered by those who are living, unhappily, in a world of silence, has been productive of quite remarkable results, and has proved to be a boon of the first magnitude.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution was founded in the year 1862, and entered upon its present home in 1866, but the buildings as they now stand were not completed until the year 1870. A cottage hospital was added in 1887, and upon these the sum of £23,650 has been expended; the land, containing about six acres, having been a grant from the Government. Mr. F. J. Rose was the founder of the institution, and its affairs are managed by an influential committee, of which Mr. Thomas Alston is the president, with a large staff of honorary officers; the Rev. E. I. Watkin being the hon. secretary, and Mr. and Mrs. John Adcock the able and zealous superintendent and matron. Since its first establishment 422 deaf-mute children have enjoyed its benefits, and its present pupils are about seventy in number. Some of the senior boys are taught boot-making, and most of the others work in the garden out of school hours; and the girls are instructed in plain and fancy sewing, darning, knitting, and household economy. Private pupils are also received as daily, weekly, or quarterly boarders on moderate terms. The Institution has an endowment fund of £12,029, and a building fund of £885. It receives a Government grant of £820, and its expenditure, which does not much exceed £3,200 per annum, is covered by subscriptions, municipal grants, donations, interest, and the not unimportant item of £546 from paying pupils, showing that the educational advantages offered by the institution are beginning to be appreciated by the parents of deaf mutes who are in prosperous or easy circumstances. The manual, in combination with the oral, system of education has been an unqualified success, fitting boys and girls for the active business of after life, mitigating to a very large extent the privation of speech, and providing them with a means of conversation comparatively easy to acquire and equally easy to exercise. In a word, few institutions of the kind are better deserving of public support than that for the deaf and dumb.

Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind.

The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind has been built in sections from time to time as required at a cost of about £23,000.

The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the State, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which, on completion of their term of training, they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind workpeople who may be unable to get work elsewhere. This, however, is restricted to the demand for the goods made. The institute is not in any sense a benevolent asylum for the indigent blind, who can not only be maintained more cheaply, but can be better cared for in the ordinary institutions for the care of the destitute. The scholastic education is similar to that in the State Schools, varied

only in apparatus and means employed, and examinations are held annually by the Education Department, the percentage gained at the last being 100. Music is an important part of the education of the blind, and those who display exceptional talent are trained for that profession, and help to raise revenue for the institution by means of concerts and band performances in various parts of the State. In the industrial branch, pupils are trained in the trades of brush, basket, mat, and matting making, the period of training varying from two to five years, and employment is also given to non-resident ex-pupils.

The statistics for the year ended 30th June, 1903, are :—Resident pupils : Males, 30 ; females, 24. Daily pupils : Males, 1 ; females, 2. Non-resident workers : Males, 25 ; females, 13. Total, 95.



Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, St. Kilda Road.

The institution owes its origin to the late Rev. James Mirams, who convened a private meeting on 27th February, 1866. This was followed by a public meeting, at which it was decided to establish an asylum and school for the blind, but not to associate with it a hospital, as at first suggested. A provisional committee was formed, by whom such progress was made that they were enabled to launch the new Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, and operations were commenced in November of that year in a house in Commercial Road which had already done duty as the temporary premises of the new Deaf and Dumb Institution.

A grant of land in Moubray Street, St. Kilda Road, was obtained from the Government, and the adjoining frontage to St. Kilda Road, which had been previously sold, was purchased for £350. In 1867 a commencement was made with a new building, the part first finished costing £5,955. This was occupied in July, and the number of pupils was increased to fifty, twenty-seven of whom were received from industrial schools. Mr. and Mrs. George Robinson were appointed as the first superintendent and matron respectively, and Mr. Alex. Wier secretary and collector.

Up till this time only ordinary scholastic education had been attempted. To this was then added music, and the industrial branch, which has since assumed such an important position in the institution's work, was initiated, basket-making being the direction of the earliest effort. Mr. Greenwood and Miss Cox were the first teachers of music, and the former was for many years connected with the institution, and was instrumental in equipping several notable blind musicians, two of whom became well known, viz., Mr. Henry Forder, for many years organist and choirmaster at the St. Kilda Presbyterian Church, and Mr. H. V. E. Pascoe, who is still organist of St. John's, Warrnambool.

In 1870 further buildings, consisting of dining hall and workshops, were added, at a cost of £2,262, and the number of inmates was increased to sixty-two.

Until this year the office of superintendent and head teacher had been combined. They were now separated, and new appointments made in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Drummond superintendent and matron, and Mr. McPhee head teacher.

In 1870 an addition was made to the buildings of what was named the "McPherson wing," in recognition

of the efforts of the late T. McPherson, then Mayor of Melbourne, by means of which the necessary funds were chiefly raised.

The year 1873 was marked by the introduction of the "Braille" system of reading and writing (or what in the blind world takes the place of the latter). This system marked a new era in the history of the blind, and has proved the most important factor in their education ever since. In 1874 further workshop, etc., accommodation was added, at a cost of some £1,775, and the new trades of mat and brush making commenced. The then superintendent and matron severed their connection with the institution, and in their places Major Julius Lovell and Mrs. Lovell were appointed.

In this year also the growth of workshop accommodation enabled the Board to cater for adult pupils for the purpose of being taught trades, as well as to give employment to journeymen.

In 1878 Major and Mrs. Lovell resigned their positions as superintendent and matron. The Rev. William Moss, who had acted as honorary secretary since 1874, was appointed superintendent, and Mrs. Moss matron.

Under Mr. Moss's charge, the institution progressed steadily for several years, and in 1890-1 the original plan of the institution was completed by the addition of new school-room, class-room, and a dormitory for girls. A concert hall was also added, known as the "Ormond Music Hall for the Blind," so named in memory of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, who left £4,500 to the institution.

On the death of Mr. Moss in 1891, Mr. J. T. Hogarth was appointed, with Mrs. Hogarth as matron, and both continue to hold these offices with credit to themselves and advantage to the institution. At the same time the title of the institution was changed to that of the Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind, the old name, "Asylum," having been the cause of misapprehension of its objects.

In this year the industrial department, which had grown slowly, reached its highest development up to that time, its sales realising £1,300. The period since has been marked by great advances in the industrial branch. The progress in manufacturing methods in every direction made it imperative to recast those in vogue at the institution. It has in recent years been equipped with all kinds of labour-saving machinery and appliances where suitable to the conditions of the institution and its workers. The sales by leaps and bounds grew, until in 1892 they reached £4,836, or nearly four times the amount of ten years ago, while the goods produced were in a still greater proportion.

In 1894 the manufacturing branch of the institution was completely separated from the school, and distinct accounts kept.

In 1895 the principle of requiring all adult workers to reside outside of the institution, previously relaxed, was resumed, as being far less costly to the institution, and raising the status of those concerned by placing them in a position of honorable independence.

For many years the finances of the institution had been in an unfavourable condition. The buildings erected at the time of the land boom in 1890 had not been paid for, and in the subsequent period of depression this, with the accruing interest, caused the deficit to reach some £5,000. At this stage Lady Brassey was induced to come to the assistance of the institution. She made an appeal to the public for aid, and handed to the institution the handsome sum of £5,745.

Since then the management has succeeded in making ends meet, and by means of bequests has created an endowment account, which now stands to credit £6,252.

Victorian Homes for the Aged and Infirm

(Late Immigrants' Aid Society's Home).

Among the many benevolent institutions which abound in Melbourne and its suburbs there are few which have done a greater amount of good, in a quiet and unostentatious way, than the above-named homes, which have now been in existence for fifty years, having been founded in 1853. The state of things out of which they arose was extraordinary and unprecedented. When the startling statements that gold could be dug up in Victoria "like potatoes" reached Europe, it stimulated an outflow of people from thence numbering 336,967 in the years 1852-3-4-5. Some thousands of these had sacrificed everything they possessed in order to raise the means of paying a passage in the steerage to Hobson's Bay, labouring under the delusion that the moment they landed they would be able to commence picking up gold, or that, as an alternative, they would receive immediate offers of employment at as many shillings a day as they had received per week in their mother country. That in numberless instances both of these expectations were unfulfilled is very well known to all who knew Melbourne when Canvas Town sprang up like a mushroom on the south side of the Yarra, and a great deal of destitution and misery was the necessary result. As a newspaper of the period wrote in April, 1853:—"Something must be done at last. The present state of things has lasted long enough. The winter is fast coming upon us. Are these unfortunates still to coil and shiver on the river banks? Are they still to be turned over on the muddy wharves on dark and dreary nights, children and luggage heaped together, without a hand held out to them, without a friend to advise, without a roof to shelter, or a fire to warm? Is this to go on in a city teeming with wealth as scarcely ever city did before?"

The appeal was not made in vain. Something was done. A public meeting was held in the Town Hall on the 9th of May, Alderman Hodgson in the chair. A committee was appointed to prepare a scheme for housing the unfortunate newcomers, and eight days afterwards it presented its report to a second public meeting held in the same place. This led to the

formation of "The Immigrants' Aid Society," which charged itself with the provision of temporary buildings capable of accommodating 4,000 persons, and including a hospital or sick ward under medical supervision. It first of all erected a temporary fever hospital not far from the site of the present homes, and then a capacious store on the wharf for the reception and safe custody of immigrants' luggage. It raised £8,000 by public subscriptions, expended £459 upon medicines and medical attendance in the hospital, £888 in gratuities to the necessitous, and £595 in loans. A grant of £1,000 was obtained from the Government in 1854, the society continuing to struggle on, in the face of great difficulties and with an altogether inadequate income, until the year 1861, when it was granted the use of a portion of the barracks previously occupied by the 40th Regiment; and these, by an outlay of £1,365 upon them, were made available for the reception of 200 adults and 200 children, the old home continuing to be used for sheltering adult applicants until the month of December, 1876, when the greater part of it was pulled down and removed. Subsequently a hospital, with separate wards for men and women, capable of accommodating sixty patients; a messroom, dormitory, bathroom, and schoolroom, substantially constructed, were added to the late barracks, other additions and improvements continuing to be made from time to time as far as the funds available permitted, and a report drawn up in 1889 showed that the daily average of inmates since 1861 amounted to 500.

The buildings originally occupied by the home on the west side of the St. Kilda Road have been mostly demolished, and its operations are now carried on in the premises on the east side of that thoroughfare, and in the Royal Park, where there are workshops, in which beds, pillows, wearing apparel, etc., are made for the use of the inmates of both branches of the institution.

Since the Old Age Pensions Act came into force many inmates have taken advantage of it, and have left the institution, but some have relinquished their pensions, and have returned to it. Among the inmates a short time ago were fifty-two upwards of eighty years of age, three upwards of ninety, and one who was over 100.

Religious services are conducted at the various divisions of the home by the ministers of five different denominations, and by members of six organisations of a religious character; and numerous entertainments, chiefly musical, are given for the amusement of the inmates in the course of the year.

Sanatorium for Consumptives.

In a fold of the mountains, facing a slope upon which the nursery gardens of Messrs. Taylor and Sangster inlay the dark forest with a bright mosaic of flowers and foliage, representing the flora of many lands, both far and near, stands the Sanatorium for Consumptives, which has been largely indebted for its foundation, like the sister institution at Echuca, to the energetic efforts of Dr. Duncan Turner, M.R.C.P., who has made a special study of this malady, has visited some of the most famous of the sanatoriums on the continent of Europe, and has been tolerably successful in dissipating by his pen some of the erroneous ideas current among timid and imperfectly informed people respecting the alleged contagiousness of consumption.

Modern science has demonstrated that, in certain stages, consumption is perfectly curable; and that, inasmuch as it is a lung trouble, one of the most efficacious methods of treating the disorder is to place the patient in such conditions as that he shall inhale absolutely pure air. This can be best obtained at a considerable elevation above the sea, in places free from smoke and dust, and the abominations more or less incidental to all large towns and cities, and where an abundance of vegetation is incessantly engaged in purifying the air by pouring into it inexhaustible supplies of oxygen. These conditions are found, combined with quietude and a suitable temperature, in the sequestered spot which has been selected as the site of the sanatorium on Mount Macedon. It occupies spacious grounds, in which are grown the vegetables consumed in the institution, and the contour of the land enables it to be irrigated by a perennial water supply obtained from a higher level, as also to be drained by natural gravitation.

The average number of patients in the institution is about forty, and the applications for admission are almost always in excess of the accommodation at present available. The sanatorium receives both paying and non-paying inmates, and, as a matter of course, there is a separation of the sexes. Whenever the weather is favourable, they spend the greater part of the day in the open air, sun-shelters being provided for those who are more delicate. These are movable, so as to cause them to face the sun as he changes his position from hour to hour. It is intended at the earliest opportunity to supplement the accommodation for patients by the erection of a number of tents in the grounds, as experience has shown that recovery is more rapid under canvas than indoors.

All the patients are weighed at the end of every week, as the acquisition of flesh is one of the earliest evidences of improved health, as well as of an arrest of any process of wasting that may have been previously experienced. This amendment sometimes manifests itself soon after a patient's arrival at the institution, and generally continues until he or she is convalescent, and can be discharged as cured, or sufficiently so to justify the expectation that by avoiding the causes which provoke phthisis the patient may calculate upon enjoying a reasonable immunity from pulmonary complaints.

A sanatorium of this kind has done an immense amount of good in a community where a certain percentage of the population originally came out for the sake of what was believed to be a climate propitious to the healing of consumptive diseases, and where, for the same reason, there is likewise a small percentage of young persons who have inherited from parents thus affected a predisposition to pulmonary maladies.

Medical.

WILLIAM BEATTIE SMITH, F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., of 56 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born in Northumberland, England, in 1854, and is a son of the late Dr. W. Beattie Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Educated at the Campie House School, Musselburgh, and at the University of Edinburgh and London Special Hospitals, he took his degrees in 1876. Dr. Beattie Smith was for some time in practice at Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham, and was on the honorary staff of the Hospital there till 1881, at the end of which year he visited Australia for health reasons, and almost immediately on arrival was appointed resident medical officer of the Ararat District Lunatic Asylum, which position he held till promoted in a few months to the position of deputy medical superintendent of the Yarra Bend Asylum, remaining there till March, 1887, when he was given



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. **Melb.**

DR. WILLIAM BEATTIE SMITH.

the position of medical superintendent at Ararat, which asylum grew up round about him during his twelve years' residence there. In January, 1899, Dr. Beattie Smith was promoted to the medical superintendency at the Metropolitan Asylum, Melbourne, and worked there until, retiring from the service of the State in September, 1902, he entered upon consulting practice in mental diseases. Whilst at the Metropolitan Asylum he became lecturer on clinical mental diseases in connection with the Melbourne University, which post he for the present still retains, the Government having granted facilities for the continuance of his teaching. In 1900 Dr. Beattie Smith was honored with the confidence of the Ministry in being appointed Government medical adviser, but he preferred to remain in the Lunacy Department and wait for the position of Inspector-General of the Insane; but friction with the Minister, however, in important administrative details in the interests of good government led to his retirement from the service, with which he had been connected for twenty-one years.

HERMAN FERMOR LAWRENCE, M.R.C.P., Edin., practising at 82 Collins Street, Melbourne, is a son of Dr. O. V. Lawrence, the first to receive the degree of M.D. at the Melbourne University. Educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne (where he was remarkable for his prowess in the athletic field, having been stroke of the rowing crew and one of the collegians selected to play with the Melbourne Football Club), in 1886 he went to Edinburgh, and there gained the qualifications L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. in 1888, and M.R.C.P. in 1889. He remained in Scotland for twelve months, during which he filled the position of assistant to Dr. Jamieson, specialist in skin diseases at the Edinburgh Infirmary, and was under Professor McCall Anderson, of Glasgow. Dr. Lawrence returned to Melbourne in 1890, and commenced practice, in conjunction with his father, in Fitzroy. In 1893 Dr. Lawrence was appointed hon. physician for skin diseases to St. Vincent's Hospital, an office he still holds. He was hon. physician to the Melbourne Hospital from 1895 till 1902, when he retired in order to become hon. dermatologist to the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. **Melb.**

DR. HERMAN FERMOR LAWRENCE.

Melbourne Hospital. Dr. Lawrence married, in 1891, Thirza, daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Aitken, of Melbourne, and has a family of one son and one daughter. He is a member of the Combermere Lodge of Freemasons, of which he is at present Worshipful Master.

ARTHUR AUGUSTUS FLETCHER, M.D. et Ch.B., Melb.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; practising at "Holcombe," Lygon Street, Carlton, was born in the district in 1861, and is the eldest son of the late Dr. Edward Fletcher, M.R.C.S., Eng., who arrived in Victoria during the forties, and was for many years in practice in Carlton, and identified with the early history of the metropolis. He died in 1893. Dr. A. A. Fletcher was educated at the Carlton College, under Mr. G. H. Neighbour (now Judge Neighbour),

and went thence to Melbourne University, where he obtained his M.B. and Ch.B. degrees in 1883. He was afterwards resident medical officer at the Melbourne Hospital, a position he filled until 1885, when he left for



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. ARTHUR AUGUSTUS FLETCHER.

England, in order to enter upon the further study of his profession, and took the degree of M.R.C.S. in the following year. On his return to Victoria he took up private practice in Carlton, where he has resided ever since. Dr. Fletcher married, in 1900, a daughter of Mr. Leon MacSwiney, and has a family of one daughter. He is a member of the Medical Society of Victoria, also of the Medical Defence Association.

JOHN WILLIAM YORKE FISHBOURNE, A.B., M.B., Ch.M., T.C.D., practising at 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, and at St. Aidans, Moonee Ponds, is the fourth son of the late Rev. Robert Fishbourne, A.M., rector of Ferns, county of Wexford, Ireland. He was born in December, 1842, at Coolkenno Rectory, county of Wicklow, and was educated at Cullaghmore, in the county Carlow, but on the sudden death of the head master he continued his studies with Dr. Lindwart (who had been teacher of modern languages at Cullaghmore) in Kilkenny. At the age of sixteen he entered Trinity College, Dublin University, graduating A.B. in 1863, M.B. in 1864, M.Ch. in the following year. He continued his studies for a time on the Continent, spending six months at Brussels. In order to regain his health after a severe attack of typhus fever, he obtained a position as surgeon in the P. and O. service, which he retained for two years. Leaving his ship, the "Avoca," in Sydney in 1869, he decided to settle in Victoria, where he commenced practice at Lake Learmonth, in the Ballarat district, remaining there for several years. Owing to the exodus of population from the district in consequence of the opening up of the Wimmera to selectors, he went as resident surgeon to the Ararat District Hos-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. JOHN WILLIAM YORKE FISHBOURNE.

pital, and subsequently, on the death of Dr. John Bayldon, accepted the position of medical officer in the Government service, and was appointed to the Ararat Hospital for the Insane. He was subsequently moved to Kew Asylum as senior medical officer, where he remained till 1881, when he resigned his position, and settled at Moonee Ponds. For ten years he held the position of health officer to the town of Essendon and to the Shire of Keilor, and has been president of the Melbourne branch of the British Medical Association. For fourteen years he was examiner in mental pathology at the Melbourne University, and for many years has taken a deep and active interest in the care, treatment, and education of the insane, the epileptic, and the mentally feeble. In 1897, in conjunction with his daughter, Miss Laeta Fishbourne, he founded a school for backward and mentally defective children, for whom ordinary schools are unsuited, the first school of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. In 1870 he married a daughter of the Rev. Richard Radcliff, A.M., rector of Skryne, county Meath, Ireland, and sister of the Rev. Canon Radcliff, A.B., of Ballarat, by whom he has a family of one son and five daughters.

JOHN GORDON, M.B., M.S., Melb.; F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Eng.; practising at 169 Lygon Street, Carlton, is a son of the late Mr. John Gordon, who arrived in Melbourne in 1854, and was well known as a builder and contractor. Born in Carlton in 1870, Dr. Gordon was educated at King's College, whence he proceeded to the Melbourne University, taking the degrees M.B. et Ch.B. in 1891. He was afterwards for some time the resident medical officer at the Melbourne Hospital, and then went to England, where he



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. JOHN GORDON.

qualified F.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Lond., in 1895. He remained in London for several years, during which he studied in the principal hospitals in that city, and on his return to Victoria commenced the

practice of his profession in Carlton, where he has remained ever since. Dr. Gordon is on the honorary staffs of the Hospital for Sick Children and the Melbourne Hospital.

PETER LYNCH, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.M., Edin.; L.F.P. and S., Glasg.; practising at "Naringook," Lygon Street, Carlton, was born in Victoria in 1858, and is a son of Mr. John Lynch, civil engineer and surveyor, of Smythesdale. He was educated at the University, Melbourne, and afterwards went to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. PETER LYNCH.

Edinburgh, where he qualified L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., and L.M. in 1885. Dr. Lynch then entered upon the practice of his profession in Fifeshire, Scotland, where he remained for some time, and on his return to Victoria filled the position of resident medical officer at the Women's Hospital in Carlton for a period of six months. In 1886 he commenced private practice in Lygon Street, Carlton, where he has resided ever since. Dr. Lynch is Government vaccinator and medical examiner for Government under the Factories and Shops Act, and acts as medical officer to the principal friendly lodges in the district.

JAMES AMESS, M.B. et Ch.B., Melb. Univ., superintendent of the Melbourne Hospital, was born in Gisborne, Victoria, in 1860, and is a son of the late Mr. John Amess, a well-known builder, of Melbourne, and nephew of the late Mr. Samuel Amess, one of the early Mayors of the city. Educated at the West Melbourne State School, under Mr. Walker, and afterwards privately, he was engaged in the Education Department as a teacher for some few years. On resigning his position he entered upon the study of medicine at the Melbourne University, and obtained his degrees in 1885. Dr. Amess commenced private practice at Tungamah, remaining there for three years, and then removed to Richmond, where he was in practice for eight years, and during that period was a member of the Richmond City Council and of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. In 1896 he removed to Collins Street, Melbourne, and in 1899 was appointed to the superintendency of the Melbourne Hospital,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. JAMES AMESS.

which office he still holds. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order, his mother lodge being the Ionic Lodge, of Tungamah, and is at present a member of the University Lodge, Melbourne.

GEORGE CAMPBELL RENNIE, M.B. et Ch.M., Melb.; F.R.C.S., Eng.; practising at 120 Collins Street, was born at Woodend, Victoria, in 1865, and is a son of the late Mr. Edward Campbell Rennie, one of the pioneers of that district. Educated at St. Xavier's College, Kew, he afterwards entered Melbourne University, taking his degrees in 1886. He subsequently filled the position of house surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital, and in 1888 went to England, where he graduated F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. in the year following. On his return Dr. Rennie was appointed out-door surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital in 1893, and for some years acted as demonstrator in anatomy to the Melbourne Univer-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. GEORGE CAMPBELL RENNIE.

sity. He is examiner in junior surgery and surgical anatomy to the University, and in addition to a large private practice still retains his appointment at the Hospital. Dr. Rennie married, in 1902, a daughter of Mr. A. J. Hart, of Melbourne. He is a member of the British Medical Association, the Medical Society of Victoria, and likewise of the Medical Defence Association, Melbourne.

GEORGE THOMAS HOWARD, B.A., B.S., M.D., Melbourne, practising at 4 Collins Street, was born in Bendigo, Victoria, in 1856, and is a son of the late Mr. Jas. Joseph Howard, one of the pioneers of that district. He was educated at the Bendigo High School, from whence he entered Melbourne University in 1875, taking the degree of B.A. in

1883, and those of M.B. and B.S. in 1886. He was afterwards appointed resident surgeon at the Melbourne Hospital, and on resigning that position commenced practice in North Fitzroy, and has been identified with



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. GEORGE THOMAS HOWARD.

the northern suburbs, including Fitzroy, Carlton, and Clifton Hill, ever since. For three years Dr. Howard filled the office of demonstrator of anatomy to the Melbourne University, and in 1889 was appointed physician to out-patients at the Melbourne Hospital, having been promoted in 1898 to a position on the in-door staff, which he still retains. He at present acts as examiner in medicine to the Melbourne University, and is vice-president of the Medical Society of Victoria. Dr. Howard married, in 1888, a daughter of Mr. Edward Bailey, one of the pioneers of Ballarat, and has a family of one daughter and three sons. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his lodge being the University Lodge, Melbourne, in which he holds the office of Past Master.

Dr. W. KENT HUGHES, M.B., Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.; practising at 22 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born in Brighton, Victoria, in 1865, and educated at the Melbourne Grammar School, of which he was dux in the year 1881. From there he entered Melbourne University, and in 1884 proceeded to London, where he entered St. Bartholomew's Hospital, devoting himself especially to the study of eye, ear, and throat diseases, and to deformities. While in London he filled the following appointments :—House surgeon, Central London Ophthalmic Hospital; house physician, Royal Chest Hospital; clinical assistant, Royal Ophthalmic Hospital (for five years, under Mr. Nettleship); clinical assistant in the throat department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; acting (for six months) surgeon in charge of the orthopedic department at St. Bartholomew's. Since his return to Melbourne Dr. Kent Hughes has held the appointments of surgical tutor,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. W. KENT HUGHES.

Trinity College; orthopedic surgeon, St. Vincent's Hospital; assistant demonstrator of anatomy, Melbourne University; lecturer on anatomy, Dental College. He is at present surgeon to the Children's Hospital, aural surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital, and consulting oculist and aurist to the Queen Victoria Hospital. He is the author of "Deformities of the Foot," in conjunction with W. J. Walshan, F.R.C.S.; "Anatomy and Treatment of Congenital Talipes Equinovarus;" "Treatment of Convergent Strabismus, a New Kind of Talipes (Spasticus dorsalis)"; "A New Operation for Absence of the Fibula," "Adenoids in Adults," "Treatment of High Myopia," "Treatment of Deformities Arising from Infantile Paralysis," "Treatment of Gonorrheal Ophthalmia," "Feet of Chinese Ladies."

SAMPSON J. R. GREVILLE, F.R.C.S., Edin.; L.R.C.P. and D.P.H., Edin.; M.R.C.S., Lond.; of "The Elms," corner of St. Vincent Place and Montague Street, South Melbourne, was born in Geelong, 1862, and is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. R. Greville, a well-known resident of Melbourne. He was educated at the Scotch College, where he matriculated, and went thence to the Melbourne University. On finishing his medical course there he went to Edinburgh, where he gained his diplomas L.R.C.P. and D.P.H., at the same time qualifying M.R.C.S., London. Dr. Greville then proceeded to Vienna, where he further pursued his studies, and in 1888 returned to Australia. He was for some time in practice in Albury, New South Wales, and then removed to Talbot, Victoria, where he had charge of the Amherst Hospital for a period of two years. Dr. Greville subsequently took a second trip to Eng-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. SAMPSON J. R. GREVILLE.

land and the Continent, and took up the study of special subjects. Returning to Australia again in 1893, he was for seven years in practice in Western Australia, where he had a most successful career, and after sell-

ing his practice took an extended trip round the world, spending two years in the various European hospitals. After getting the F.R.C.S., Edin., he returned to Melbourne in 1903, and settled down in active practice at his present address. Dr. Greville is a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat, and acts as medical officer to several societies.

EDWARD ALAN MACKAY, M.B., B.S., Melb. Univ., was born at Tarrawingee, Victoria, in 1863, and is a son of the late Dr. George E. Mackay. Educated at the Church of England Grammar School and the University of Melbourne, he took his degrees in 1888. He was resident surgeon at the Adelaide General Hospital for twelve months, and was then appointed to the same office in the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children, which he filled for three years. Dr. Mackay then commenced the private practice of his profession in South Yarra. He is honorary surgeon to the Children's Hospital, and is on the staff of the Austin Hospital in connection with the children's depart-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. EDWARD ALAN MACKAY.

ment there. For four years he filled the position of senior surgeon to the obstetric branch of the Women's Hospital, Carlton. He is a governor of the Church of England Grammar School, and a member of the council of the Old Melburnians' Society. Dr. Mackay married, in 1898, a daughter of Mr. John Reid, of Tabratong, New South Wales.

THOMAS HODGSON, M.B. et Ch.B., Melb. Univ., practising at the corner of Gertrude and Brunswick Streets, Fitzroy, was born in Melbourne in 1864, and is a son of the late Mr. Richard Hodgson, importer, of Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, one of the early pioneers of Victoria. Educated at the Wesley College, St. Kilda Road, he went thence to Melbourne University, where he graduated in 1887. Dr. Hodgson was then appointed relieving surgeon at the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. THOMAS HODGSON.

Sunbury Asylum for the Insane, a position he filled for four years, and afterwards took a trip to Europe and America. On his return to Victoria he was for four years in private practice in Dandenong. In 1895 he removed to his present address in Fitzroy. Dr. Hodgson acts as medical officer to the principal local friendly lodges, and is a member of the St. Clair Lodge of Freemasons. He married, in 1902, Mrs. Harry Taylor, niece of the late Hon. Winter-Irving.

WILLIAM WESTON HEARNE, M.B. et Ch.B., Melb., practising in South Melbourne, is a son of Mr. W. G. Hearne, a well-known resident of Geelong. Educated at the Geelong College, he proceeded thence to the Melbourne University, gaining his diploma in 1894. After having been engaged in private practice for two years, Dr. Hearne left on a twelve



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. WILLIAM WESTON HEARNE.

months' visit to England for the purpose of extending his studies, and while there worked chiefly at the Middlesex Hospital, London, and the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh. Returning to Melbourne in 1898, he was appointed resident medical officer at the Alfred Hospital, a position which he occupied for three years. On the outbreak of hostilities in South Africa Dr. Hearne went to the seat of war as a surgeon with the troops, and saw active service in several engagements, being wounded at Paardeberg during the attack upon Cronje's trenches, and taken prisoner by De Wet at Reddersburg. Entering Pretoria with the main column under Lord Roberts, Dr. Hearne was attached as surgeon to one of the busiest hospitals in that town, and subsequently, with the advance of the army, filled a similar position in the Middleburg Hospital. On his return to Victoria he established himself in practice in South Melbourne, where he has since resided. Dr. Hearne holds a commission as lieutenant on the medical staff of the Victorian Militia, and is one of the honorary anaesthetists on the staff of the Alfred Hospital.

HERBERT LILLIES, M.R.C.S., Eng.; L.R.C.P., Edin.; practising at "Longcroft," High Street, Armadale, was born in Chudleigh, Devonshire, England, in 1857, and is a son of the late Dr. George William Lillies, of Devonshire. Educated at the Honiton Grammar School in his native county, he afterwards entered upon a medical course at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, where he remained for four years, and gained his diploma as M.R.C.S. in 1879. He was then appointed resident medical officer at the Tiverton Infirmary, a position he filled for twelve months, and from there went to the Devon and Exeter Hospital in the same capacity for twelve months, qualifying L.R.C.P., Edin. Univ., in 1882. After assisting his father for about a year, Dr. Lillies came out to Victoria in 1884, and in February of the following year settled down in his present practice at Armadale. The doctor married, in 1884, Charlotte, daughter of the late H. N. Abbot, Esq., of Torquay, England, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

Dental.

Mr. EDMUND EDWARD HAWORTH, Dentist, 56 Collins Street, Melbourne; late clinical instructor to the Melbourne Dental College and Hospital; late crown and bridge work demonstrator to the Dental College and Oral Hospital of Victoria. Mr. Haworth was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1866, and is a son of Mr. Frank Haworth, of "Ludley Park," Mannerim, near Geelong, and grandson of the late Mr. E. Haworth, one of the early settlers in that district. Educated at Lennon's High School, he was afterwards articled to Messrs. Heath and Kernot, with whom he studied for his profession, and afterwards qualified as a dentist in 1890. Mr. Haworth then entered into practice in Collins Street, Melbourne, where he has remained ever since, and up to the present ten articled students have passed through his hands, of whom nine have qualified and are practising dentistry, some in Collins Street, Melbourne, and others in different States. He also takes a great interest in ornithology, and is a member of the Odontological Society. Mr. Haworth is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married, in 1891, Jessie, daughter of Mr. William Crawford, of Moonee Ponds, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDMUND EDWARD HAWORTH.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. GEORGE GRAHAM.

WILLIAM EYRE GRAHAM, Dental Surgeon, practising at 80 Collins Street, was born in Church Street, Richmond, Victoria, in 1872, and is a son of the late George Graham, M.D., one of the first medical officers at the Adelaide Hospital, who arrived in Victoria in 1863, and practised for many years at Richmond, his death occurring on board the s.s. "Thermopylae" on the voyage to Rome, whither he was going as a representative of the Victorian Medical Society of Victoria at the International Medical Congress, held in Rome in 1893. The late Dr. Graham was also a member of the University Council of Victoria. Mr. W. E. Graham was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, and under the Rev. Dr. Green, of Maldon, now Bishop of Ballarat, and in 1888 commenced the study of dentistry with Mr. A. Pincott, dentist, passing his examination before the Dental Board in 1893, and then com-



Barroni and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM EYRE GRAHAM.

menced the practice of his profession at his father's residence in Richmond, and in 1895 removed to 80 Collins Street, Melbourne, where he has remained ever since. Mr. Graham is a member of the Odontological Society, having been elected in 1892, and filled the position of secretary to that body for two years. He was the first hon. dentist appointed to the Hospital for Sick Children, Carlton, in 1898, a position he still holds. Mr. Graham married, in 1897, a daughter of the late Mr. John Adam, of the firm of Lawrence and Adam, of Melbourne, and has a family of two sons. His brother, Dr. G. R. Moore Graham, is at present practising his profession in China.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. ALEXANDER LINDSAY ELVINS.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY ELVINS, Dentist, 65 Collins Street, Melbourne.

Dr. WALTER JAMES CHARLES MORTON, D.D.S., 156 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born in Hawthorn, near Melbourne, in 1878, and is a son of Mr. Wm. N. Morton, a well-known city merchant. Educated at the Camberwell Grammar School and the Hawthorn College, he was afterwards articled with Mr. E. L. Oldfield, dental surgeon, of Fitzroy, with whom he spent four years. He then went to America, where he continued his studies for about two and a half years, and took his degree at the Chicago College of Dentistry in 1902. Returning to Melbourne, Dr. Morton was successful in passing the necessary examination before the Victorian Dental Board, and then commenced the practice of his profession at his present address. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Delta Society, a Greek fraternity of Chicago.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

DR. WALTER JAMES CHARLES MORTON.

Mr. ALFRED GULL JOHNSON, L.D.S., M.A.C.D., 102 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born in Northcote, Victoria, in 1877, and is a son of Mr. J. G. Johnson, an old identity of Melbourne, who arrived in the colony in 1850. Educated at the Scotch College, where he took up the study and passed examination in pharmacy, he was afterwards articled for four years with Dr. Merrill, and spent four years at the Australian College of Dentistry and two years at the Melbourne Dental Hospital. In 1902 he obtained the degrees L.D.S. and M.A.C.D., being one of the first to carry off the first-named, and in 1903 commenced the practice of his profession in Collins Street, Melbourne, where he has remained ever since, and was in the same year appointed a member of the clinical staff at the Melbourne Dental Hospital. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Odontological Society of Victoria, and a member of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, and held the championship of the college. He is also a member of the Melbourne Cricket Club. He is the youngest of five professional brothers.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. ALFRED GULL JOHNSON.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM KIEL, M.A.C.D., "Allanbank," Blyth Street, Brunswick, was born in Stawell, Victoria. He finished



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM KIEL.

his education at St. James' Grammar School, Melbourne, afterwards passing the preliminary examination of the Pharmacy College

of Victoria. He was then apprenticed to Mr. A. F. Davy, dental surgeon, and after fulfilling the terms of his indentures he finally graduated at the Australian College of Dentistry and Melbourne Dental Hospital in 1898, thus obtaining his degree M.A.C.D. In the same year he passed the examination of the Dental Board of Victoria, thus becoming a legally qualified dental practitioner. He then commenced practice at his present address in Brunswick, where he has remained ever since, and has now the leading practice in that district. Mr. Kiel is devoted to his profession. In his studies he has made a specialty of gold work in all its branches, including crown and bridge work. He is a member of the Odontological Society of Victoria, and is also a member of the Dental Defence Association of Victoria.

ADA ISABEL TOVELL, M.A.C.D., practising at 161 Collins Street, Melbourne, was the first woman to take the degree of M.A.C.D. at the Australian College of Dentistry and Melbourne Dental Hospital in this city. Born in Victoria, Mrs. Tovell is the youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Fenton, a solicitor who for many years carried on a large practice in Dublin, and who came out to Victoria in the sixties, and practised at Maryborough until his death. Educated at Ormiston College, East Melbourne, under Miss Singleton, she afterwards entered upon the study of dentistry, and in 1891 was articled to her husband, Dr. Ernest W. Tovell, of Melbourne, with whom she worked for a period of nine years, and went through a course of study at the Dental College, taking the degree M.A.C.D. in 1900. Mrs. Tovell then commenced practice on her own account in Collins Street, and has now one of the largest connections in the city. Her surgery is fitted up with all the latest electrical appliances, and her clients include a number of the leading residents in the North-Eastern District and Ballarat.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. ADA ISABEL TOVELL.



Cooper and Co. **View in the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne.** *Melb.*

Art, Science, and Literature.

Scientific Societies.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

In the year 1854, when the feverish condition of society supervening on the discoveries of gold was beginning to subside, and sober-minded thinking men began to turn their attention to other than material subjects, a few earnest lovers of science combined to form two associations for the advancement of knowledge. One of these was entitled the Philosophical Society of Victoria, and the other the Victorian Institute for the Advancement of Science. Each of these societies published a yearly volume of transactions, and each found it hard to maintain its individual existence, until, being convinced by experience that for two such bodies, having similar aims and objects, to struggle on in so small a community, independently of and in actual competition with each other, was a palpable absurdity, and a dissipation of time and money, they wisely resolved to amalgamate, and so they merged their separate entities into "The Philosophical Society of Victoria."

In the month of November, 1859, Her late Majesty Queen Victoria graciously allowed this body to assume the title of "The Royal Society of Victoria," which it has ever since retained. Its status having been thus officially recognised, the Government not only made it a grant of land in a favourable position, close to the Victoria Parade, but obtained from the Legislature a vote of £2,000 towards the erection of the present hall, which forms part of a more ambitious scheme, to be completed, perhaps, at the end of the present century. For many years past the Government has likewise shown its appreciation of the utility and value of scientific research by assisting the society in the publication of its investigations in pure science, which are now its chief work, although the subsidy for this purpose is much smaller than it was formerly.

During the earlier years of its existence the society interested itself chiefly in mathematical and physical problems, and with such of the latter, more particularly, as had some practical bearing upon the material advancement of the State. Thus when, by the liberality of the late Mr. Ambrose Kyte, a movement was set on foot for the exploration of the interior of the continent of Australia, the society undertook the organisation of the expedition which was formed and equipped for the purpose. The leaders were selected by a majority of the committee, which was appointed to arrange all the details, to determine on the route, and to administer the finances of the undertaking; and if the leader of the expedition had faithfully followed out the instructions of the committee it may be confidently asserted that no loss of life would have occurred.

In the year 1859 a committee of the Royal Society was nominated to draw up a report on the resources of Victoria, and the Government of the day voted the sum of £1,000 to be awarded as prizes to the writers of the best and most practical essays on the subject. The awards were made by the council of the society, and the report which that body drew up on the subject will be found in the Transactions of the Society.

In course of time various bodies more especially interested in the technical applications of science separated themselves from the parent institution, leaving the latter free to confine its attention to matters of what is sometimes called pure science. But this has had the natural effect of crippling the resources of the Society, without diminishing its zeal or energy, and for many years past it has vindicated its raison d'être, as also its usefulness, by the publicaion of an annual volume of about 300 pages. Thus it is that thirty-eight octavo volumes have duly made their appearance, and a few years ago the society was enabled to publish four fine quarto volumes of Transactions.

Besides supplying the various public libraries of Australasia, which now number about seventy, with its publications, the Royal Society exchanges these with kindred institutions, to the number of something like 200, in all parts of the civilised world, thus bringing itself into touch with the scientific thought of every other country, besides showing them that in this region of the globe intellectual activity does not fail to keep pace with economic progress.

One of the results of this exchange is that it has enabled the Council of the Society to accumulate a library of upwards of 5,000 volumes, mainly composed, as a matter of course, of the publications of the various learned bodies in the other hemisphere. In this respect, the library of the society is the richest in the State, and enables those who have the leisure and the inclination to study its contents to take a comprehensive survey of the advancement of science year by year in every portion of the world.

Of late years the work of the society has been of an eminently practical character, as it has occupied itself chiefly with the subjects of zoology and geology, with occasional papers on physics, chemistry, and statistics.

THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

This society was founded in the year 1883 for the purpose of collecting, preserving, and diffusing information, and promoting enquiry and discussion in reference to the geography of Australasia. With this object in view it holds periodical meetings, issues a journal of its proceedings, has instituted a library of books and maps, exchanges publications with kindred societies in other parts of the world, renders whatever assistance it is in its power to afford to scientific explorations by land and sea in this part of the globe, and endeavours to interest the general public in the cause and progress of geographical science. It is indebted for much of its success to the zeal and assiduity of Mr. A. C. Macdonald, F.R.G.S., its honorary secretary and treasurer, editor, and librarian; and, although its roll of members is not a lengthy one, they make up by their earnestness and ability for what they want in point of numbers, while their present labours are likely to be still more warmly appreciated hereafter, when it will be seen that they have gathered together and placed upon permanent record much valuable information which, but for the existence of such an association, might have passed into oblivion.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

Out of an earlier institution called the Port Phillip Farmers' Society, which came into being at a time when agriculture itself was struggling for existence under all the adverse circumstances incidental to a newly-settled country, where labour was dear and for the most part inexperienced in farm work, and the transport of produce to market was costly and difficult, arose the Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria, which has since assumed a magnitude and importance commensurate with the growth and greatness of the industry it so worthily represents.

The former society held its annual show in the month of November, 1867, which was visited by the late Duke of Edinburgh. It may be said to have been its dying flutter, for not long afterwards it ceased to exist, bequeathing its funds to whomsoever should prove himself to be its lawful heir, or, in other words, to any association which might thereafter be established on the same basis as the great agricultural societies of the United Kingdom, with the approval of the trustees of such funds.

In the month of November, 1870, a public meeting was held in Melbourne, under the presidency of Mr. Robert McDougall, for the purpose of forming an association of this kind, and in the following month a set of rules which had been drawn up for its government was agreed to, and the title of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria was bestowed upon the body, its first council being elected by ballot in February, 1871. It consisted of the following gentlemen :—

President: The Hon. William Degraves, M.L.C., millowner and station-holder.

Vice-presidents: Messrs. John Benn, Neil Black, George Carmichael, John Cumming, Philip Russell, and John Simson.

Trustees: Mr. (afterwards Sir) James McCulloch, and Messrs. Robert McDougall and T. J. Sumner.

Members of Council: Messrs. J. C. Addis, John Bell, James Buchanan, John Buncle, James Donaldson, P. H. Fanning, Archibald Fisken, R. K. Hammond, Thomas Henty, John Hood, Joel Horwood, R. C. Morton, Josiah Mitchell, Andrew Murray, Matthew McCaw, William McCulloch, D. R. McGregor, Alexander Peterson, Andrew Plummer, Frederick Search, Thos. Shaw, jun., William Sumner, and John Whiteman.

The duties of the secretary were zealously performed, while the society was in process of formation, by Mr. Savage, the then agricultural editor of a weekly newspaper in Melbourne; but in March following Mr. Donald Munro was appointed permanently to the position, at a salary of £300 per annum.

As the society was now duly organised and in good working order, the funds of the defunct Port Phillip Farmers' Society were presently transferred to the trustees of the new association, and the necessary steps were taken to obtain possession of the grounds on the Sydney Road which had been previously held by the old society. This transfer was readily acquiesced in by the Minister of Lands, but it was presently seen that these grounds were too limited in their area to meet the increasing requirements of the society, which already promised to assume very great dimensions, and negotiations were entered into by the society with the Government of the day for the acquisition of a new and larger site. Ultimately the Board of Land and Works accepted the surrender of the old grounds in exchange for a block of land seventeen acres in extent, and situated near the barracks in the St. Kilda Road.

At the end of 1871 the society was composed of 135 life governors and 274 ordinary members, of whom thirty-nine were honorary, a compliment justly paid them as having been life governors of the former society. The first exhibition was held in the new grounds on the 29th and 30th of November and the 1st and 2nd of December in the same year, but, in spite of their proximity to the city, it was not a financial success. As much as £1,200 was offered in money prizes and medals, for which there were 696 entries, but the total receipts amounted to no more than £642, entailing upon the society a loss of upwards of £500.

In the first instance it had been resolved to conduct the operations of the society in entire independence of Government support, excepting in so far as the acceptance of a grant of land was concerned, but it was found necessary to waive this rule, and to ask for a grant of public money to the extent of £2,000 towards the erection of permanent buildings and fencing. This sum was voted, and half of it was paid over in 1871. Still the society found itself with a debit balance of £250 at the close of that year.

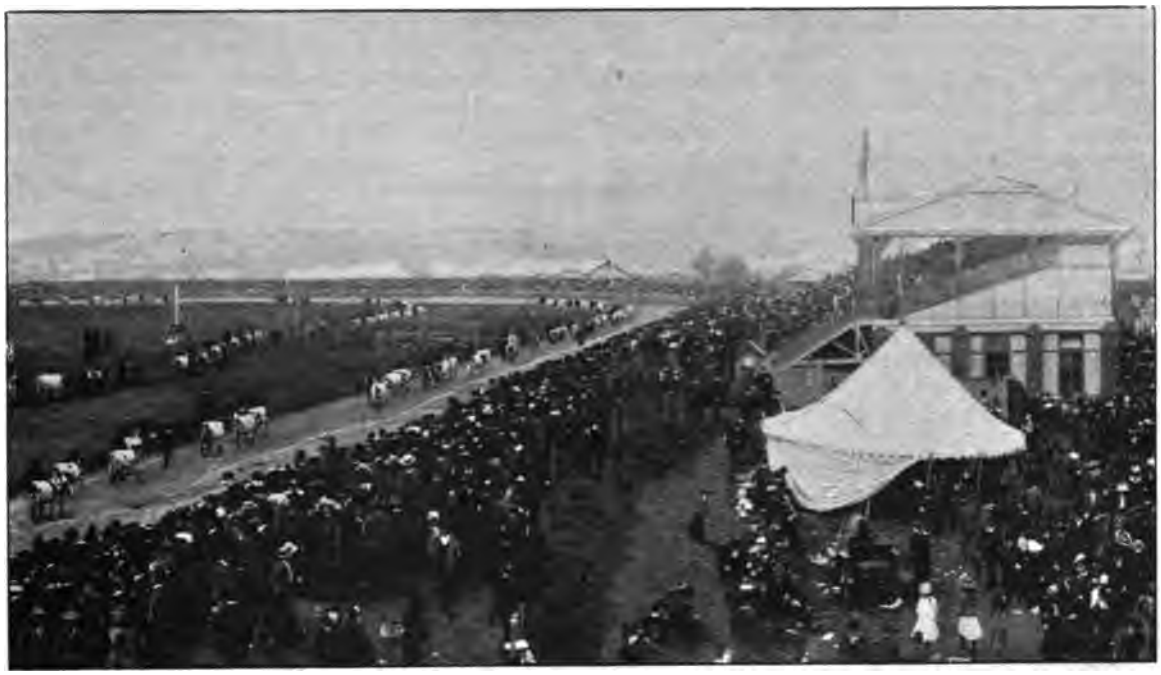
The Hon. Robert Simson, M.L.C., was elected president in 1872, and the secretary of the society having resigned in the same year, he was succeeded by Mr. Walter Macfarlane, who was elected out of twenty-eight applicants. A commencement was at the same time made with the library, and Mr. Graham Mitchell was elected the first honorary veterinary surgeon of the society. It was considered expedient to hold the annual show earlier in the year, so as to meet the convenience of country visitors engaged in agricultural pursuits; but, in spite of the fact that it was fairly attractive in nearly every department, it again resulted in a loss, the deficit amounting to £369.

In 1873 Mr. (afterwards Sir) Samuel Wilson was elected president of the society, and it was determined to hold an autumn show—the first of the kind—in the old Exhibition Building, but misfortune again seemed to dog the steps of the society, for the receipts fell short of the expenditure by £440. Two new features were introduced into the proceedings of the society this year, the one being a field trial of implements in a paddock at Newmarket, and the other a horse parade, which naturally proved to be an attractive spectacle.

A succession of losses compelled the society to revise its expenditure, and, with a view to retrenchment, it judiciously resolved upon the abolition of money prizes, and the distribution of medals exclusively. The wisdom of this policy was fully vindicated by the fact that the next annual show yielded a profit of about £200.

The Hon. Robert Simson was re-elected president in 1874, and in the meantime the Government had evinced its sense of the growing importance of this staple industry by creating a Department of Agriculture, of which Mr. J. J. Casey was the first Minister. Accordingly the show this year was held under its auspices, and the funds of the society were augmented by a grant of £500. Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Charles B. Fisher, a sheep-shearing competition, in which forty shearers took part, was added to the other attractions of the exhibition in 1874, the prizes, together with the necessary sheds, yards, and other appurtenances being provided at the cost of this gentleman exclusively. For the first time, also, a field trial took place of reaping and mowing machines in connection with the show, in a paddock belonging to Mr. Hurtle Fisher, at Moonee Ponds; auction sales of the stock exhibited were instituted, and the publication of a monthly paper was commenced by the secretary, and was supplied free to the members of the society.

In 1875 Mr. Edward Henty, one of the earliest settlers of what was then Port Phillip, was elected president of the society, and a ram fair was held in connection with the horse show in August. When the grounds in the Sydney Road were relinquished, the Government promised a grant of £7,000 to the society, but up to this time only £2,000 of this amount had been received. Strong efforts were made in the succeeding year—when Mr. Matthew McCaw was president, and died during his term of office—to obtain the balance, but they were unsuccessful. Mr. Archibald Fisken was appointed president in 1877, by which time the increase of the society's overdraft at its bankers was occasioning a good deal of uneasiness, and a special appeal for the means of its reduction was made to members with such successful results that, taken in conjunction with the large receipts from the show on the Prince of Wales' Birthday, it enabled the council to extinguish the debt. A grant of twenty acres of land for the purposes of the society in the Royal Park was obtained from the Government, but was rescinded owing to the strenuous opposition offered to it by the residents in the neighbourhood.



Harvie and Sutcliffe **Royal Agricultural Society's Show Grounds, Flemington.** *Melb.*

Mr. Hugh Lennon was the president in 1878, succeeded by Mr. Job Smith in 1879, followed by Mr. Robert Simson in 1880, being his third election to this honorable office. In August of the latter year the secretary resigned, and was replaced by Mr. Thomas Patterson, to whose succinct and comprehensive "History of the R.A. Society of Victoria," contributed to the "Farmer and Grazier," we desire to express our acknowledgments for the materials of the present chapter. The annual show in November formed a most interesting feature of the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880. In the year following Mr. W. I. Lobb was elected president, and the society participated for the first time in the Government grant to agricultural societies in general. In the month of March, 1881, the well-known firm of Goldsbrough and Co. generously offered four gold cups of the value of forty guineas each to be competed for by growers of grain, and, in addition, placed their spacious stores at the disposal of the exhibitors, the result being the largest collection of grain ever exhibited in Victoria. In the course of the same year the Government offered the site of the present show grounds in exchange for that upon the St. Kilda Road, but it was declined, on the ground that it was too far distant from the city! But next year, Dr. Plummer being president, the council of the society reconsidered its decision, and judiciously accepted the site adjoining the Flemington racecourse, thirty acres in extent, and with a railway up to its gates; and the site upon the St. Kilda Road reverted to the Government, and was promptly sold for building purposes. In compensation for the buildings and fencing on the old site, the council received the sum of £3,000 to enable it to fence and improve the new grounds, while at the same time the Government agreed to convey passengers by the railway to and from the society's shows for threepence per head each way. The year 1882 was rendered memorable by the holding of a great intercolonial ploughing match on the estate of Mr. Andrew Chirnside, at Werribee. "This," writes Mr. Patterson, "was the greatest match ever held in Australia, and probably in the world. It extended over two days, and attracted competition from all parts of Australia." There were fifteen prizes for single, double, and treble-furrow ploughs; the first, the gift of Mr. (afterwards Sir) William John Clarke, being of the value of 100 guineas. The horse parade in August was rendered notable by the entry of no less than 254 entire horses for display. The last spring show in the old grounds was held in November, and, both as regards the exhibits and the attendance, proved the steady growth of the society.

Mr. James Gibb was elected president in 1883, and the society offered premiums for the best plans and designs for the fencing and buildings required for the new grounds, Messrs. Billing and Son winning the first prize of £50. They were appointed architects, and tenders were accepted for the contract amounting to £8,744. At the opening show in the new grounds, a sum of £500 was granted for grand champion prizes open to all Australia, and with the best results.

Dr. Plummer was re-elected president in 1884, but was compelled to resign his duties owing to ill-health. He was succeeded by Mr. Francis Henty, the youngest brother of the well-known family of pioneers. In June of that year a proposition for the federation of the agricultural societies in Victoria was formulated, and in the first instance with every prospect of success; but, like so many other beneficial movements in this colony, the warmth with which it was espoused by those whom it was intended to advantage, cooled down before the project had had time to crystallise. For the first time the annual show of the society was held at the end of August instead of in Cup week, and the alteration proved to be a judicious one.

In 1885 Dr. Plummer, whose health had improved, was re-elected to the presidency, and in the month of August in that year a monthly publication, entitled the "Journal of the National Agricultural Society of Victoria," was established, under the editorship of Mr. Patterson, the secretary. Among the meritorious innovations of 1885 were a trial of excavators for earthwork; some Cattle Derby Sweepstakes, similar to those held in Scotland; and hunters' contests in costume. Next year the presidency was again conferred upon Dr. Plummer, and a grand-stand was erected at a cost of £5,269. A special prize of £20 was offered by the proprietors of the "Leader" in connection with the dairy contest; the first rough-riding contest took place upon the grounds, and proved to be immensely popular; a sum of £6,000 was expended on buildings and works.; and the confidence of the council in the future expansion and prosperity was evinced by its incurring an overdraft of £9,548 at its bankers.

Dr. Plummer was again elected president in 1887, and the trustees surrendered their Crown grant to the Government in exchange for one which would enable the council to borrow up to £15,000—about half the value of the bare land—on the security of the deed for permanent improvements. And there can be no doubt that the rapid growth of the society and its steadily advancing prosperity justified the council in what might appear to some to be an extravagant expenditure. There are circumstances under which Danton's maxim, "L'audace, l'audace, toujours l'audace," is a much safer one to follow than the counsels of the timid and the misgiving. At any rate, the council could point in the year under notice to the following remarkable figures, as encouraging a hopeful forecast of the future:—

Year.	Income.	Amount Awarded in Prizes.	Profit on Show.
1880	£1,831 4 0	£439 13 0	£72 15 3
1881	2,413 6 4	463 14 6	102 1 5
1882	3,650 3 11	650 6 0	170 17 8
1883	5,581 12 8	1,327 2 0	421 5 7
1884	3,615 1 7	1,754 5 0	891 5 9
1885	5,782 9 1	2,008 6 0	1,974 9 8
1886	7,266 10 10	1,991 3 0	3,682 13 7
1887	8,442 14 4	2,267 7 0	3,813 12 8
	£38,583 2 9	£10,901 16 6	£11,129 1 7

Since the year 1887 the progress of the society has been one of almost unvarying prosperity, and when, in 1890, it obtained, through Lord Hopetoun, the then Governor of Victoria, the permission of Her late Majesty the Queen to change the title of "National" for that of "Royal" Agricultural Society it had acquired a position

of importance and usefulness of which its promoters and supporters might well be proud. Its annual show has become one of the events of the year, and it has been instrumental in the establishment of a Victorian Chamber of Agriculture, with a representative council and a strong executive committee, charged with the duty of watching over the interests of this industry, with the welfare of which that of the whole community is indissolubly bound up. It is an important, and must become the greatest, factor of our national wealth, the exporter of produce of the first magnitude, and the most solid and durable of the elements of general prosperity. Since its occupation of the present grounds the society has expended upon permanent improvements no less a sum than £37,156, and at the annual exhibition of 1900, which was opened for five days, there were 5,053 exhibits catalogued, which was the largest entry on record. The receipts for admission to the grounds were £3,685 18s. 9d., being nearly £500 in excess of those of 1899, and upwards of £1,370 above those of 1898, while the number of members now reaches 1,200. The total revenue of the society for the last year of the century was £7,318 8s. 9d., and the expenditure, including the prize money, which amounted to £1,780 14s. 6d., was £6,901 15s. 8d. This, it is stated, "is the best financial result yet attained by the society in any one year."

THE VICTORIAN CHAMBER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Victorian Chamber of Agriculture, instituted in September, 1899, was the natural outgrowth of two sets of circumstances—the one consisting of the present magnitude and importance of the great agricultural industries of the State, and the grandeur of the dimensions which they must ultimately assume, and the other the absolute necessity for combination with a view to unity of action, which is perhaps more essential to the well-being of those who are engaged in the pursuits of husbandry than to that of any other class in the community. For the corn-growers, cattle-breeders, graziers, dairymen, vignerons, and orchardists are, in the very necessity of things, widely scattered over a large area of country, with few opportunities of meeting each other, unorganised, and therefore deprived of those opportunities of making their influence felt, and of acting in concert for the protection and promotion of their interests—interests which lie at the foundation of all national prosperity—which are enjoyed by the financial, manufacturing, and mercantile classes, and by labour, both skilled and unskilled, more particularly.

This relative disadvantage has been felt and acknowledged for some years past, and when in 1893 Mr. Thomas Skene was elected to the council of the Royal Agricultural Society, he took steps to inaugurate what was intended to be a Central Agricultural Institution, on a representative basis, and thoroughly comprehensive in its character. It was entitled "The Association of the Agricultural, Pastoral, Horticultural, and Viticultural Societies of Victoria," Mr. Frederick Peppin being its first president, and Mr. T. Patterson its honorary secretary. Six years later it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. Thomas Skene, to establish a Chamber of Agriculture. A constitution was drawn up, in the construction of which recourse was had to the best examples and precedents procurable, and to documents embodying the experience of the founders of kindred associations in other countries, and Mr. William Thomson was appointed its president, and Mr. T. Patterson—to whose courtesy we are indebted for our information—its secretary.

With a strong executive committee, the Chamber became an efficient and flourishing body; and a still wider sphere of influence and usefulness opened out before it in 1902, when a movement commenced in the Goulburn Valley for the institution of a Rural Producers' Association, led to the convening of a conference at Shepparton, at which the Chamber of Agriculture was suitably represented, and the preliminaries were arranged for a union of the two bodies. This was effected and ratified upon the 4th of September in the same year, when a constitution was adopted, and thenceforward the organisation assumed its present title of the Victorian Chamber of Agriculture and Rural Producers' Association.

Its objects, as set forth in the rules, are as follow:—"The care and protection of the general interests of producers, and the promotion of agriculture in the State, together with the encouragement of minor industries and mixed farming; also to advocate improved methods of cultivation, treatment, and marketing of products; to collect and disseminate information on all matters of interest to the agricultural community; to prevent as far as possible the introduction and spread of pests; to foster the desire of our cultivators for technical and scientific knowledge appertaining to their industry; to use every means in its power for the redress of grievances; to form a code of practice whereby the transaction of business may be simplified and facilitated; and to arbitrate on all matters submitted by disputants, and record decisions for future guidance; to hold annual conventions of societies' representatives in country and city centres; to take action in matters of legislation affecting rural producers; to foster the interests of all classes of agricultural producers and pastoralists; to render assistance and information to the Department of Agriculture."

The association is governed by a thoroughly representative council, limited to fifty members, twenty-five of whom are elected by the contributing agricultural societies (forty-six in number), five by the contributing dairy companies, five by contributing viticultural and horticultural societies, and five by kindred societies. The annual subscription for societies is one pound for every 100 members (or part of 100) up to 500, one pound for each dairying company, and ten shillings for every individual member.

Its office-bearers for the year 1903-4 are as follow:—Mr. William Thomson, of the Kyneton Society, president; and Mr. R. G. Fincham, of Colac, and Mr. George Pagan,

of Ardmona, vice-presidents; the executive committee comprising these three gentlemen and Messrs. B. B. Mogg, John Baird, M. McLennan, J. B. Brewer, and C. Craike. Mr. E. P. Hastings, F.I.A.V., is the honorary auditor, and Mr. Thomas Patterson the secretary and treasurer of the association, the headquarters of which are at the Equitable Building, in Collins Street, Melbourne.

It is scarcely too much to assert that the year 1903 promises to be the commencement of a new era for every branch of husbandry in Victoria, not merely because of the splendid character and financial results of the great Agricultural Show, but because this association, by welding all those connected with the tillage of the soil into one compact body, will have the effect of giving them their proper status in the organic life of the community; of enabling them to exert their legitimate and rightful influence upon the legislation of the country; and of facilitating that free interchange of ideas, opinions, and individual experiences which contribute so largely to the progress and development of all industries, and more particularly of that upon which a nation must depend for its food supplies.

THE FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB OF VICTORIA.

This club was founded in May, 1880, by a few lovers of natural history, who felt the want of a means of exchanging ideas, etc., the object of the club, as defined by its second rule, being "the study of natural history in all its branches, to be promoted by monthly meetings, field excursions, and an annual conversazione and the publishing of its transactions when deemed desirable." At the first meeting the following office-bearers were elected:—President, Professor McCoy, F.G.S.; vice-presidents, Rev. J. J. Halley and Dr. T. P. Lucas; hon. treasurer, W. E. Howitt; hon. secretary, Mr. D. Best; and committee, Messrs. C. French, J. R. Y. Goldstein, W. B. Kendall, T. A. Forbes-Leith, J. G. Linhemann, and J. Wing. During the first two months fifty-six persons, termed "original members," were elected, several of whom have retained an unbroken connection with the club, which during its history has numbered among its members nearly all the workers in natural science in Victoria, besides having on its list of honorary members the leading men of the other Australian States. Its ranks are open to ladies as well as gentlemen, and junior members are also admitted to certain privileges, while for many years the late Prof. McCoy and the late Baron F. von Mueller were its patrons, the latter taking no little interest in its doings. The monthly meetings of the members have been well maintained from the commencement, and some 580 papers, dealing with natural history in its many branches, have been read. It was



Cooper and Co. **The Lake, Botanical Gardens, Melbourne.** *Melb.*

early seen that the papers presented were of more than passing interest, consequently the committee determined to issue a monthly journal containing the transactions of the club. The first number of this magazine, known as the "Victorian Naturalist," appeared in January, 1884, and it has been issued with unfailing regularity up to the present time — for the first nine years under the editorship of Mr. A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., and for the rest of the period under Mr. F. G. A. Barnard, one of the former secretaries of the club. One of its features has been the long excursions, or "camping out" expeditions held at varying intervals, perhaps the most important being that in November, 1887, when King Island, in Bass Straits, was visited by a large party, and a thorough zoological and botanical exploration was made. Excursions of a similar character, but in most cases for a shorter time, have been made to Olinda Creek, Lilydale, in 1884; Pacific Island, 1886; Croajingolong, East Gippsland, 1888; the sources of the Yarra, 1890; Kent Group (Bass Straits), 1890; the Grampians, 1891; Furneaux Group (Bass Straits), 1893; the Lerderderg Ranges, 1899; Plenty Ranges, 1900; Healesville, 1900; and Gembrook Ranges, 1901. By means of these excursions and the published reports thereof the members of the club have gained a good knowledge of the geographical distribution of the indigenous flora and fauna. Besides these longer excursions, shorter outings to places within easy reach of the metropolis take place monthly or bi-monthly, according to the season, throughout the year. Thanks to the exertions of the members of the club, many new species of birds, insects, plants, etc., have been added to the Victorian lists. The protection and preservation of the native fauna and flora have not been lost sight of by the club, and through its efforts the Government has taken steps to check unnecessary destruction. A feature of the club proceedings has been the exhibition of the members' collections at intervals, as also one of wild flowers nearly every spring. A special meeting, taking the form of a social reunion, was held in June, 1901, to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the foundation of the club, when out of fourteen "original members" still remaining members of the club, nine were present.

The club has also accumulated by purchase, exchange, and donations, a fine library of fully 500 volumes of publications dealing with natural history.

The practical study of natural history is not only one of the most fascinating and humanising of scientific pursuits, as its literature in all languages, from the days of Pliny downwards shows, but practical researches like those conducted by the Field Naturalists' Club possess a not inconsiderable economic value, and, as they are being prosecuted in this State in what is virtually a terra incognita, they must result in the collection of an ultimately vast body of facts bearing on the geology, botany, and zoology of Victoria, as well as in determining the relation which these bear to those of other regions of the globe.

Artistic Societies.

OPERA IN MELBOURNE.

We must go back to the year 1856 for the establishment in Melbourne of what was ambitiously called grand opera. The Theatre Royal had fallen into the hands of Mr. Coppin, and he, yielding in all probability to the persuasions of Anna Bishop, who had charmed everybody by her exquisite ballad singing at the Olympic Theatre, resolved upon giving a season of the lyrical drama at the larger house in Bourke Street. Madame Anna Bishop was at that time in splendid voice, although she had been singing for seventeen years, and she came from an extended professional tour in North and South America in robust health, exuberant spirits, and overflowing with energy. Educated at the Royal Academy of Music in London, and the possessor of a soprano sfogato voice of singular purity, expressiveness, flexibility, and power, she made her first appearance in a concert at Her Majesty's Theatre in London, with no less brilliant a group of singers than Grisi, Persiani, Garcia, Rubini, and Lablache; and she afterwards held her own in competition with Jenny Lind, at Stockholm.

At the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, she succeeded in organising a good working company, consisting of Madame Carandini, Miss Julia Harland, Mrs. Fiddes (well known in England as Harriet Cawse), Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. Hancock, and Miss Sara Flower, with her sweet and powerful contralto voice. M. Laglaise as first, and Mr. Sherwin as second tenor, Mr. Frank Howson and M. Coulon as baritone, combined to fill the male parts effectively. Subsequently Mr. Farquharson was engaged, and proved a great acquisition to the company. M. Lavenu conducted the orchestra, and the stringed instruments were led by Herr Strebinger, an excellent violinist, whose wife was a graceful and pleasing dancer, and mistress of the ballet.

During the year 1856 "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Martha," "Der Freischutz," "L'Elisire d'Amore," "Masaniello," and the "Mountain Sylph" were produced, and, although the audiences were delighted and the performances reached a really high standard of merit, yet it is understood the manager lost £3,000 by his attempt to acclimatise grand opera in Melbourne.

In the year following, a second operatic season was ventured upon at the Princess's Theatre, in Spring Street. This was a spacious wooden structure, originally erected for equestrian entertainments, and opened in the first instance, under the title of Astley's Amphitheatre, on the 11th of September, 1854, under the management of Mr. G. B. W. Lewis, who is at the present time one of the very few survivors of those who catered for the amusement of Melbourne playgoers half

a century ago. Two years later it was transformed from a circus into a place of dramatic entertainment, and in 1857 "Norma" was once more presented by a company of which Madame Bishop was the bright particular star. It was succeeded by the "Lucrezia Borgia" and the "Linda di Chamouni" of Donizetti, and by the "Tancredi" of Rossini.

One of the amusing incidents of the operatic performances given in this theatre under the direction of Madame Anna Bishop was a polyglot representation of Meyerbeer's "Roberto Il Diavolo." It was the first time this composer's work had been given upon the Melbourne stage, and the circumstances were probably unique. Although such as they were, they were not noticed as anything singular by a considerable section of the audience. The soprano's share of the libretto was delivered in Italian, that of the basso in German, and those of the tenor and baritone in French. Not only so, but Madame Anna Bishop (the soprano) and Laglaise (the tenor) had each a double to replace them in certain of the scenes.

In 1858 there was a short season of English opera, in which Madame Carandini, Miss Octavia Hamilton, Miss Julia Harland (the wife of Mr. William Hoskins, a well-known comedian), Mr. Sherwin, and Mr. Greg appeared, while Messrs. Lavenu and Linley Norman were the musical directors.

But Italian opera in Melbourne owed its establishment on a firm, solid, and durable foundation to the enterprise of Mr. William Saurin Lyster, an Irish gentleman, who had been for some time resident in the United States, and who arrived in Australia from the Pacific Coast in 1861, bringing with him a complete and well-organised company, comprising Madame Lucy Escott, Mdlle. Rosalie Durand, Miss Georgia Hodson, Miss Ada King, and Messrs. Henry Squires, Fred. Lyster, and Trevor, with Mr. A. Reiff as musical conductor, while Herr Strebinger, an established favourite in Melbourne, was leader of the orchestra, and his wife was premiere danseuse. All the principals had studied in Italy; Madame Lucy Escott was no less excellent as an actress than as a singer, and was equally at home in tragic and in comic opera; Mr. Henry Squires possessed a tenor voice of sweet and sympathetic quality; and the company was subsequently reinforced by the engagement of Mr. Armes Beaumont as the alternative primo tenore, of Mr. Farquharson as the leading basso, and of Mr. Wharton as baritone. Other vocalists were engaged from time to time, including Signor and Signora Bianchi, Signor Grossi, Madame Simonsen, Miss Emma Neville, and Mr. Albert Richardson, for, as an impresario, Mr. Lyster was very much accustomed to subordinate his judgment to his enthusiasm, and to consider not so much his own personal interests as the enjoyment of the public, setting up a high standard of art as regards the presentation of the lyric drama, and maintaining an expensive salary-list rather than impair the completeness and efficiency of the cast of every opera he produced. And the repertory of his company was a most comprehensive one, embracing the works of the best Italian, German, French, and English composers; and rarely, outside of the capital cities of Europe and the United States, have such operas as "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophete," and "L'Africaine," as "Faust" and "William Tell," been interpreted more admirably than they were on the boards of the old Theatre Royal, under the generous management of Mr. Lyster.

At the end of 1868 Madame Lucy Escott and Mr. Henry Squires left for Europe, retiring from the stage, and spending the remaining years of their lives within an easy distance of Paris. In the same year Signora Vitali and Signori Devoti, Bertolini, and de Antoni arrived from South America, and were engaged by Mr. Lyster. This company is chiefly remembered in connection with the magnificent voice of the basso, Signor de Antoni. Meanwhile Mr. Lyster paid a visit to Europe, where he engaged an excellent company, consisting of Signora Lucia Baratti, soprano; Miss Lucy Chambers, a young lady who was a native of Tasmania, whose superb contralto voice had been developed in the Conservatorio at Milan; Signor Neri, tenor; Signor Contini, baritone; and Signor Dondi, basso. Among the operas produced by them for the first time in Melbourne were "Ione" and the "Vespri Siciliani" of Verdi, the performance of which, under its original name, had been forbidden in Italy for political reasons.

In 1871 a remarkably strong combination, organised by Signori Cagli and Pompei, arrived in Melbourne, and appeared at the Princess's Theatre. It contained no less than a dozen principals. These were Signore Zenoni, Coy, Rosavalle, Polli, and Cortesi, and Signori Rosnati, Coy, Zennari, Coliva and wife, and Grandi, with whom Signor Dondi allied himself; Signor Marzorati being the conductor. Besides producing the standard works of Rossini, Donizetti, Bellini, Verdi, Gounod, and Flotow, this company delighted the lovers of music by representing "Il Matrimonio Segreto" of Cimarosa, and the "Saffo" of Pacini, which had never been heard before in Melbourne. For the first time also a choice example of opera buffa, the charming "Crispino e la Comere" of Luigi and Federigo Ricci, was performed in Australia, with Signor Grandi, who was overflowing with humour, as Crispino, and Signora Coliva revelling in the character of Annetta.

Meanwhile Mr. Lyster was still in the field, and in 1872 his company was strengthened by the accession of Madame Agatha States, who distinguished herself more particularly as Rosina in "Il Barbiere," and as Marguerite in "Faust," Mr. Beaumont being the leading tenor. Signori Orlandini, Susini, and Cecchi likewise enlisted under the banner of Mr. Lyster. In later years Signor Cecchi devoted himself to the training of vocalists, and he it was who discovered the fine quality of Madame Melba's voice, and developed its powers before she proceeded to Paris and placed herself under Madame Marchesi.

About the same time Signore Bosisio and Riboldi joined the Cagli-Pompei company, which gave Verdi's "Macbeth" for the first time in Australia, as also "I Puritani" of Bellini, the swan song of that gifted composer. In 1874 Signor Cagli returned from a visit to Italy, bringing with him a new prima donna, Signora

Palmieri, of whom great expectations had been formed, which she failed to fulfil, however. But by way of set-off the public were greatly pleased with the singing of Signorina Persiani.

The year 1878 was marked by an important event—the performance for the first time in Australia of two of Wagner's works, namely, "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," for which the public were indebted to the enterprise of Mr. Lyster. He had engaged what was known as the Lazar Company, which included Signore Guadagnini and Fabris, and Signori Paladini, Cesare, and Orlandini, together with that bright particular star, Signora Antoinetta Link, a German vocalist, whose operatic career in Europe had been a very brilliant one. She possessed a magnificent soprano voice of singular richness, fulness, and compass, combined with much dramatic power of expression. As Elsa in "Lohengrin" she has had few equals, and perhaps no superiors. She was also the creator of Aida in Australia. At the conclusion of her engagement here she returned to Europe, where she was one of the ornaments of the lyric stage, both in Germany and Italy, for the next ten years; and then she settled down as a teacher of singing and music until 1893, when she removed to New York, intending to resume the practice of her profession as an operatic singer, but it is to be feared with very indifferent success, as she was ultimately reduced to poverty, which drove her to the commission of suicide in the middle of 1901. Mr. Lyster's efforts to popularise Wagner's music in Melbourne proved to be premature, and he is understood to have lost considerably by the undertaking. He therefore repaired to Europe in order to secure fresh talent in 1879, and returned with Madame Rose Hersee, Miss Palmer, Signor Verdi, and Mr. Gaynor, the latter presently replaced as a tenor by Mr. Armes Beaumont, and a season of opera in English, which included "Carmen" and the "Rose of Castille," proved to be far more attractive than the works of Wagner.

Meanwhile the operas of Gilbert and Sullivan were being introduced to the Melbourne public by Mr. and Mrs. Lingard at what was then known as the Academy of Music, and afterwards as the Bijou. The first representation of "Pinafore" took place on the 7th of June, 1879, and it immediately became popular. It was succeeded at intervals by "The Sorcerer," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," "Iolanthe," "Princess Ida," "The Mikado," "Ruddigore," "The Yeomen of the Guard," and "The Gondoliers;" and this new form of entertainment proved to be productive of unqualified enjoyment and delight to all classes of the community, and it must have put large sums of money into the pockets of managers, and into those of the poet and composer.

Mr. George Musgrove placed "Madame Angot" on the stage, and its success proved immediate and unprecedented, and it paved the way for a succession of light comic operas—sometimes of the flimsiest character—which have since become exceedingly popular in this city, and have supplanted works of real worth and solid qualities in public estimation. Managerial enterprise has manfully striven to turn the tide in favour of operas by the best modern composers, have imported complete and efficient companies of vocalists, have engaged powerful orchestras, and have spared no efforts to render their performance a legitimate success, but it is understood that the financial results were generally unsatisfactory.

Having traced the history of opera in Melbourne down to a period within the memory of nearly all our readers, we do not think it needful to pursue it to any greater length.

MUSIC.

The people of Melbourne—and this meant, during the earlier years of the settlement, the people of Victoria—developed a taste and fondness for music when society was in its most rudimentary condition. This was only natural, altogether apart from individual predilection, for climate is everywhere a powerful factor of the love of an art which the old Pythagoreans regarded as an indispensable element in the education of humanity, because, as they contended, it excites the heart of man to the performance of meritorious actions, by inspiring a love of virtue, and establishing harmonious relations between the various faculties of the mind.

It is true that the ancient Egyptians, who lived in a brilliantly clear atmosphere, only appear to have employed music in religious ceremonials and at their funerals, but the Hebrews in Asia Minor, who claim to have been the inventors of musical instruments, employed both players and singers in their religious functions and triumphal processions, on the battle field and at their banquets, at the gathering in of the vintage, and when they were toiling at their mills. The Phoenicians and Assyrians were equally musical, and the Greeks so reverenced the beautiful art that they assigned to it a divine origin, attributing the invention of the syrinx to Pan, of the lyre to Apollo, and of the flute to Minerva. The Romans recognised the charm and potency of both instrumental and vocal music, and to Italy belongs the honor of having discovered or re-discovered a method of musical notation; Guido d'Arezzo, a monk in Tuscany, who flourished in the early part of the eleventh century, being credited with the authorship of the gamut, the names adopted by him for the notes having been taken from an old hymn to St. John :—

"Ut queant laxis Resonare fibris,
Mira gestorum Famuli tuorum,
Solve polluti Labii reatum,
Sancte Joannes."

It would be superfluous to point out how Italy became in later centuries the home of music and the land of song, and what a splendid succession of composers and vocalists she has produced during the last four hundred years. And now there is every indication that our own country, with almost identical climatic conditions with those of the Italian peninsula, will become celebrated in the near future for the musical celebrities it will produce.

In the meanwhile it will be interesting to trace the beginnings and the growth of this branch of art among ourselves. The materials for the purpose have been

already collected and systematically arranged with patient assiduity by the late Alexander Sutherland, and to him we are indebted for a narrative of facts which could otherwise have been arrived at in the present instance only after a great deal of laborious research. He mentions that in 1840 the formation of a Philharmonic Society was suggested at a ball given by the bachelors of Melbourne, and that the arrival of two musicians from Sydney, M. and Mme. Gautrot, gave a marked impulse to the movement. They remained here for nearly a year, and in 1841 Mr. Isaac Nathan arrived from England and gave a series of concerts, which were much appreciated. He was followed by Mr. Megson, a clever conductor, whose face and baton were familiar to frequenters of the once popular Salle de Valentino, as also of the theatre, in the later forties and in the fifties. Open-air performances were likewise given on the Flagstaff Hill by the "Melbourne Band." An excellent pianist and musician, in the person of Herr Buddee, came hither from Berlin in 1849, and organised a German quartette, whose public entertainments were a source of considerable pleasure to the Melbourne public. Mrs. Testar, who is still living in a green old age, was then the principal soprano, and held her ground as such for a great number of years. Mr. Wilkie, the leading music-seller in Victoria at that time, arranged a highly attractive series of concerts in 1851, when all of a sudden the gold discoveries deranged the social life of the infant city, and nobody cared for any sound but the chink of the precious metal. At the same time the fame of our goldfields drew musical celebrities to these shores from Europe, and gave us successively Herr Strebinger, a most capable conductor; Herr Elsasser, an accomplished musician; and Miska Hauser, a Hungarian violinist, whose performances astonished and enchanted his hearers. From Tasmania came a youthful vocalist, who had been born in Hobart, had married an Italian marquis and political refugee, Carandini by name; and this lady speedily established herself in popular favour, and retained that favour for a long succession of years. But all previous vocalists underwent a temporary eclipse when, in the year 1855, Miss Catherine Hayes presented herself to a Melbourne audience. She had been a leading favourite at La Scala, in Milan, and aspired to occupy the same position at the Royal Italian Opera House in London in the year 1849, where she had made her debut as Bertha in "Le Prophete;" but, according to Mr. Chorley, her fastidious auditors "had not yet descended to the level at which one so irregularly cultivated as she proved herself to be could appear a finished artist." But she had a splendid voice, and if her training had been defective, its faults were not likely to be detected in Melbourne A.D. 1855. Besides giving concerts, Miss Hayes appeared as the prima donna in English and Italian opera, and standard



Cooper and Co. **Spring Street, Melbourne, from the Treasury.** *Melb.*

works like "Norma," "La Sonnambula," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Lucrezia Borgia," and the "Bohemian Girl" were presented for the first time to an Australian audience; and, considering the resources at her command, the enterprising lady, who had entered so courageously upon an undertaking surrounded with difficulties, achieved a remarkable success, both from an artistic and financial point of view. The establishment of opera as an institution, however, followed somewhat later, as will presently be seen.

Meanwhile some of the German citizens of Melbourne, true to the music-loving instincts of their race, had proceeded to form an association under the title of the Melbourne Deutsche Liedertafel, for the promotion of both the vocal and instrumental branches of the art, as well as for the cultivation of that part-singing in which Germans have always excelled. It was fortunate in having for its leader Herr Siede, an admirable musician, who accompanied Madame Anna Bishop on her visit to Australia, and at the close of his engagement remained in Melbourne. Its numerous concerts have done much to popularise music in the capital of Victoria, and found an active rival in the Metropolitan Liedertafel, which grew out of a suburban glee club, and placed itself under the baton of Herr Julius Herz. Founded in the year 1870, its concerts have been continued ever since with undiminished approbation. Besides these two associations, the Musical Society of Melbourne and the Lyric Society must be mentioned among the forces which are making for the culture of the most divine of all the arts in this city.

The Melbourne Philharmonic Society, instituted in 1853, has likewise played an important part in the musical world of Melbourne, and has been the means of introducing about eighty great vocal works, besides miscellaneous compositions, to the public. It numbers 230 subscribing and about 250 singing members, and celebrated its jubilee in the present year.

From an educational point of view more particularly the two Conservatoriums, presided over by Professor Peterson and by Professor Marshall Hall respectively, the former connected with the University and the latter an independent organisation, are both playing an important part in fostering a taste for music, in supplying the best means of instruction, and in interpreting the greatest works of the most recent masters by means of orchestral and pupils' concerts. Thus it will be seen that neither the means of musical culture nor the opportunities for gratifying musical taste in Melbourne are wanting, while the number of ladies and gentlemen engaged in tuition is probably larger than in most English cities of the same size and population.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA.

This society, founded in May, 1902, by members of the musical profession, may be said to have grown out of and to have absorbed two kindred associations of an earlier date, namely, "The Musical Association" and the "Musical Artists' Society," with more extended objects, and, as far as possible, a more energetic prosecution of those objects. Its aims have been to promote the general advancement of musical art, to cultivate a friendly intercourse among members of the profession and lovers of music, to grant diplomas and certificates of competency to persons of proved skill and knowledge, and to relieve cases of unavoidable distress among its members. Its secondary object has been to form a representative library of music of all classes and schools, and of any publications bearing upon the art, science, and literature of music, and the lives and works of its masters. This it now possesses, and likewise a benevolent fund for the purpose above stated. The society is governed by a president and three vice-presidents, with the assistance of a treasurer, secretary, and librarian, these offices being held by musicians exclusively, amateurs and lovers of music being eligible for membership. Eleven concerts are given in each year, chamber-music and the best vocal compositions constituting the programme. Papers upon musical subjects are read from time to time, and the examinations are arranged in six grades, namely, preparatory, elementary, intermediate, and first, second, and special diplomas, the latter covering the entire study of music and of all instruments. In the fulfilment of the purpose for which it was instituted the society has already rendered good service to the cause of musical instruction and practice in Melbourne, and may be expected to do so with steadily increasing efficiency for the time to come.

ART IN VICTORIA.

Whether this colony will give rise to a distinctive school of art, possessing such special characteristics and excellences as shall qualify it to be spoken of with the same respect as we now speak of the various Italian, French, German, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, and British schools, is a matter for hope and conjecture rather than confident prediction, but as climate is certainly an important factor in the production of artists, we may reasonably anticipate that such a school will eventually spring up. For inasmuch as the greatest sculptors and painters the world has ever seen, or, we might almost venture to add, that the world ever will see, flourished in countries like Greece and Italy, surrounded by an atmosphere as clear and luminous, and canopied by a sky as brilliant as our own, and as our composite population includes a reasonable proportion of men and women endowed with artistic tastes and faculties, a Victorian—or probably an Australian—school of art is one of those possibilities to which we may look forward not unhopefully. Such a forecast or expectation derives a certain justification from three considerations—(1) The commercial and industrial prosperity of the community; (2) the home-loving instincts of our race; and (3) the political tendencies of the epoch in which we live.

We have only to glance at the history of art in other countries and in other ages in order to perceive that it has flourished whenever and wherever commerce and industry have flourished. It reached its culminating splendour in Athens during the fifth century B.C., when those glorious structures rose upon the summit of the Acropolis, which, both in their peerless architecture and their perfect sculpture, became the wonder, the delight, and the despair of after ages, just as their spoils are now the choicest treasures of a hundred museums. At that very time the commerce of Athens was the most extensive and important in the Mediterranean, and, therefore, in the world. It was also beyond all dispute the greatest manufacturing city in Europe.

Then let us turn to Venice in the most resplendent period of her architectural, plastic, and graphic art, namely, that which is covered by the last twenty years of the fifteenth and the first two or three decades of the sixteenth century. This was the epoch of Titian, Giorgione, Paolo Veronese, the Bellinis, Palma Vecchio, Del Piombo, Tintoretto, and Bordone in painting; of the Lombardi, Sanmichele, Bergamasco, Da Ponte, and Palladio in architecture; of Sansovino, Leopardi, Verocchio, Alberghetti, and Lombardi in sculpture. And this ever memorable efflorescence of art was coincident with the culmination of the commercial prosperity of the island city. Her 200,000 inhabitants controlled the trade of three continents, and the wealth which poured into their coffers was so enormous that every Venetian merchant occupied a sumptuous palace, furnished and adorned with such lavish splendour that even the commonest kitchen utensil was artistic in design and elegant in workmanship. And this, as has been said, was also the palmy period of Venetian art, when the great masters previously enumerated revealed to us all the glorious possibilities of colour, and made their canvases glow with a luminousness which reached its highest vividness and greatest intensity in the divine Assumption of Tiziano Vecellio.

So, too, in mercantile and money-lending Florence—the Florence of the Medici—where we find great commercial prosperity marching hand in hand with a flourishing condition of art in all its branches.

Then turn to the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, a period illustrated by the genius of Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyke, Cuyp, Ruysdael, Frank Hals, Paul Potter, Dow, Terberg, Jan Steen, Wouvermans, and a score of other famous artists, whose landscapes, portraitures, and genre pictures are among the most treasured contents of European galleries. And here again we find commercial prosperity and industrial activity connoting a remarkable development of the fine arts. The external commerce of the country was very great and very profitable, and the "great Pensioner" could truly boast that "no country under Heaven of such limited dimensions sustained so many workmen and artificers of different callings" as the Netherlands then did.

Coming down to our own times, we find that, both in the United States and in the mother country, the founders of some of the finest collections of pictures by contemporary artists are, or have been, merchants or manufacturers or ship-owners who have amassed large fortunes. Mr. Angerstein, whose pictures formed the nucleus of the National Gallery in Westminster, was a merchant in the Russian trade; Mr. Sheepshanks, who bequeathed such a valuable collection of modern pictures to the British nation, was a wool-stapler at Leeds; and Sir Henry Tate, the munificent founder of the National Gallery of British Art, was likewise enriched by commerce. Many of the choicest works of living painters, or of painters recently deceased, are the property of, or were originally acquired by, manufacturers, merchants, or ship-owners in the chief cities of Great Britain and the United States.

We have spoken of the home-loving instincts of our race as a circumstance which tells in favour of works of art coming into demand by the people of Victoria, and it is a healthy sign, we think, that domestic architecture is assuming considerable importance in this colony, and that the decorative arts are being called into requisition very largely at the present time for application to the interior of our dwelling-houses. And when people have illuminated their ceilings and enriched their walls with harmonies of colour, and covered their floors with carpets as soft as moss, and adorned their overmantels with the choicest of porcelain and the finest of bronzes, they will naturally feel that their drawingrooms are incomplete without the brightness and interest which are conferred upon their walls by a collection of the best water colour drawings they can afford to procure, and that their diningrooms stand in need also of a well-chosen array of oil paintings, so as to light them up with the glow, the grace, the glory, and the grandeur of the external world; or with canvases which reflect the great events of history, or portray the tragedy and comedy of human life, or carry us into the realms of imagination, or represent the innumerable incidents, humorous or pathetic, which are being daily enacted in the domestic dramas of multitudinous human households.

As to the political tendencies of the epoch that make in favour of art, there is no shutting our eyes to the fact that the drift of legislation in all countries where power has passed into the hands of the wage-earners, as it has done in Victoria, is in the direction of elevating the material and intellectual condition of the masses, so that those aesthetic enjoyments which were once confined to a privileged few will hereafter be common to the whole people. And the more widely diffused the love of art or of its productions shall become, the better will it be for the artist and the closer his alliance with the artificer, whose social status will be raised, and the value of whose work will be enhanced by that alliance.

So far as present indications go, Victorian artists promise to excel in landscape painting, and probably also in portraiture. During the first four or five decades of our history the artists who made their mark in this colony were natives of Europe, as, for example, Eugene Von Guerard, Nicholas Chevalier, and Louis Buvelot in painting, and Charles Summers in sculpture. M. Von Guerard, whose father was Court painter to the Emperor of Austria, was the first to reveal the characteristics of our mountain scenery to the people of Victoria, as also the peculiar beauty of our fern-tree gullies. At the very time when people were almost frenzied with the excite-

ment occasioned by the constant discoveries of apparently inexhaustible deposits of gold, he was placidly exploring the most picturesque regions of the colony, and transferring them to his sketch-book or mill-board. If his treatment was somewhat hard and literal, he was one of the most conscientious and truthful of draughtsmen, and his pictures will always be prized on account of their topographical accuracy.

Mr. Chevalier, who afterwards became a favourite of the late Duke of Edinburgh and his Royal mother, was more successful with his New Zealand than with his Victorian landscapes, because, perhaps, the former resembled those of his native Switzerland. It was when he accompanied the Duke to the "Great Britain of the South," as Sir Robert Peel called it, that Mr. Chevalier gained a facility of execution and a distinctive keynote of colour which afterwards stood him in good stead. He saw the poetic aspects of the landscapes he depicted, and he translated them into form and colour with discerning insight and sympathetic feeling. It was another native of Switzerland, who had spent many years in Brazil, where his admirable work was greatly appreciated by the Emperor, Pedro the Second, who first taught us the previously unobserved picturesqueness of Australian trees. M. Louis Buvelot did not arrive here till late in life. He had been accustomed for years to study and depict tropical vegetation, and yet he immediately seized upon, and was the first artist to paint, the forms and foliage of the eucalypti in all their manifold variety. To call his bits of woodland scenery photographs would be unjust, for, while they are as true as sun-pictures, they are landscapes which you look at through the lens of the artist's mind and temperament; that is to say, they are pictures plus the poetry which he sees in them and translates for the benefit of the spectator. What, for example, is the "Waterhole at Coleraine," in the National Gallery in Melbourne—of which Claude might have painted the amber sky, and Calame the superb trees which are reflected in the water below them—but a poem on canvas? And the same may be said of most of his water colour drawings, with their transparency of colour, lucidity of atmosphere, decision of touch and delicacy of feeling, their fine aerial perspective, and their additional charm of graduated light and warmth. They are surprisingly varied in subject, and free from repetitions, and they reflect, with the utmost fidelity, not only the aspects of Nature in certain hours of the day and seasons of the year, but the fluctuating moods of the painter's mind, influenced, no doubt, by the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, for an artist is of all men "servile to skiey influences." Then, again, you are impressed by the simplicity of the elements of so many of his landscapes. These consist in numerous instances of a pool of water, the bend in a creek, with a clump of trees, a bit of



Cooper and Co. **View in the Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne.** *Melb.*

pasture, a hillside, with a background of ranges. But, however simple, they suffice to compose a picture which charms the eye and satisfies the judgment, which is free from convention and artifice, and presents the interpretation of natural objects by one who looked upon them with feelings of affection, and possessed an intuitive insight into the secret of their beauty, and was therefore enabled to "pluck out the heart of their mystery." It may be said of him, as Johnson said of Goldsmith, that "he adorned everything he touched." A three-railed fence, a muddy waterhole, a bush hut, even a brick-kiln, and any other prosaic object, seemed to undergo a kind of transfiguration under the touch of his magic pencil; and an obnoxious "snag," ruffling the current and obstructing the navigation of an Australian river, or a blue gum sapling, or the withered branch of a white eucalypt lying on a dusty bush track, was transformed by him into "a thing of beauty."

The late Signor Rolando made special studies of the lake scenery of Gippsland, but the great quantity of his work diminished its quality, so that in a limited number of his pictures only did he do justice to his capabilities as a landscape painter.

The talent of the late George Folingsby, for some years director of the National Gallery, is attested by two of his pictures on the walls of that institution, and by the numerous portraits he painted. In the last-named branch of art Messrs. Longstaff, J. C. Waite, and E. P. Fox have likewise distinguished themselves, while Senhor Loureiro has made his mark both as a figure painter and a paysagiste; and the same remark applies to Mr. Douglas Richardson, who is, moreover, a sculptor whose works are full of imagination and poetry. Mr. Bertram MacKennal, although a native of Melbourne, is claimed by the mother country as one of the rising sculptors of the day.

It is impossible to do more than enumerate the more prominent of the living Victorian artists, and to speak of their productions would be to undertake a task of equal delicacy and difficulty. And the following list does not profess to be complete:—Messrs. John Mather, J. F. Paterson, the late J. W. Curtis, McCubbin, W. Withers, Tom Roberts, Arthur Streeton, Gordon Coutts, Tom Humphreys, St. G. Tucker, A. Colquhoun, and Altson, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Miss Sutherland, Miss Norris, Miss Southern, Signor Nerli, etc., etc.

SCENIC ART.

As a general rule, the important part which really good scenic art upon the stage plays in the artistic education of every community among whom the theatre fulfils its legitimate functions, as a kind of popular University, is too much overlooked by those whose duty it is to sit in critical judgment upon the dramas and the acting presented to them on the boards. And yet the illustrations of any play, if worthily executed, are deserving of serious consideration, and of commendation, censure, or correction, according to the degree of merit they possess, their general accuracy, and the skill and knowledge, or the want of either, exhibited by the scene-painters. The stage is the picture gallery of the multitude. It offers them examples of landscape art, as well as of architecture, ancient, modern, and mediaeval; military, ecclesiastical, and domestic; external and internal, such as they cannot meet with elsewhere. Babylon, Thebes, Memphis, the Athens of Pericles and the Rome of the Caesars, the Venice of the Doges, and the London of Elizabeth are re-built by means of paint, canvas, and battens, and, when thus resuscitated by competent artists, these "set scenes" convey to the minds of several hundreds of spectators vivid impressions and enduring ideas of famous places which were previously only unmeaning names to the bulk of the audience assembled to witness the evening's performance. Thus in this respect alone the theatre is an educational agency of the highest value in every civilised community, and nowhere more so than in a city like Melbourne, where entertainments of this kind are provided at such a cheap rate that the poorest classes of the population are not precluded from participating in them. How has the stage fulfilled this function in Victoria? To its credit be it said the answer to such a question is highly satisfactory. Scenic art in the metropolis of this State dates from about the year 1856, when the Olympic Theatre in Lonsdale Street was erected as a place of public entertainment by Mr. George Coppin. The earlier play-houses in Bourke Street and in Queen Street respectively were furnished with a drop scene, flats and wings, "cloths" and sky borders, but they never rose above the level of the house-painter's work. Mr. William Pitt, Mr. Wilson (who is still living in Sydney), and afterwards Mr. John Hennings, were the pioneers of scenic art in Melbourne, reinforced by an Italian artist, who painted interiors with a good knowledge of perspective and a fine sense of colour for decorative purposes. Then came the late Mr. G. Gordon, Mr. Spong, Mr. Goatcher, and Mr. Brunton, and from the advent of the first, who came out from England with the London Comedy Company, under the management of Mr. Arthur Garner, dates an immense stride forward in the way of scenic illustration by those who were engaged in the work. With the resources for illuminating purposes which modern science has placed at their disposal, they have set before us a lovely succession of landscapes, bathed in a glow richer than that of Claude or Cuyp, or silvered over by the soft rays of the harvest moon, which seemed to immerse every object in a sea of tender radiance. The mysterious poetry of the woods, the charm of still waters, the grandeur of far-stretching mountains, upon which the cloud shadows deepen the solemn purple of their sombre forests, the dim recesses of high vaulted cathedrals, the picturesque beauty of old Italian cities, and the architectural pomp and splendour of palaces built for gorgeous pageantry—all these have been depicted by the gentlemen we have named with what we may term a caressing art, so that the Melbourne stage has really fulfilled an important function in the art education of the community. Unfortunately the works of the scenic artist are distressingly ephemeral.

They are usually painted out a few weeks after they have fulfilled the purpose for which they were executed, so that the fame of their creator is as transitory as that of the actor and actress. If the late Mr. George Gordon had devoted one-tenth of the time and talent he expended upon perishable scenery to the production of landscapes in oil or water colours he would have left an enduring name behind him, whereas his genius will presently become a tradition, and will eventually die out of human memory. " 'Tis true. 'Tis pity 'tis, 'tis true."

SCULPTURE.

The first to practise the art of sculpture, as something apart from mere modelling for the purpose of decorating architecture, was the late Mr. Charles Summers, a native of Charlton, in Somersetshire, who began life, as so many famous artists have done, under the most unfavourable circumstances, labouring as a stonemason for the support of his mother and family while he was still a youth, and betraying at that early period of his life, by the carvings he executed, the innate genius which was struggling for expression. At the age of nineteen, and by the exercise of severe frugality, he had saved a few pounds, with which he betook himself to London, and procured employment as a polisher in the studio of Mr. Henry Weekes, R.A., and he exercised the knowledge thus obtained in copying the beautiful children executed by Duquesney, better known as the Fleming. And it is a remarkable proof of the surety of hand which he gained by this practice that in later life he would often put his ideas into marble without having previously modelled them in clay. Subsequently Mr. Summers was engaged by Mr. M. L. Watson, the sculptor, at whose death he was commissioned to complete the Eldon group now at Oxford, and the statue of Flaxman for the London University. At the age of twenty-seven he became a student in the Royal Academy, where he received on the same evening from the hands of the president the first silver medal for the best model from life, and the gold medal—awarded every other year—for the best group of historical sculpture. In the same year (1851) his "Boy with a Shell" obtained a bronze medal in the Great Exhibition. Thenceforth he became a regular exhibitor at the Royal Academy, opened a studio in Westminster, and received so many commissions for portrait-busts that his health, although naturally robust, gave way under the stress of incessant labour, and he was told that a long sea voyage was indispensable to his recovery. So he came out to Melbourne in 1852, and, finding the wages of artisans were from 20s. to 30s. per diem, he bought a piece of land in Docker Street, Richmond, and built and roofed a brick house of six rooms entirely with his own hands. For the Houses of Parliament then in process of erection, Mr. Summers designed the figures on the ceiling of the Council Chamber, executed numerous busts of prominent citizens, was first president of the Victorian Academy of Fine Arts, modelled and cast in plaster and bronze the colossal group of Burke and Wills now standing in Spring Street, and, after fulfilling many other commissions, he quitted Melbourne for Rome in 1867, where work flowed in upon him, and his study in the Via Margutti was well known to most English and American visitors. While there, Mr. (afterwards Sir) W. J. Clarke commissioned him to execute the statues of the late Queen and Prince Consort, and of the present King and Queen Alexandra, which adorn the vestibule of the Public Library. In 1879 he died almost suddenly in Paris. "Personally," as the present writer took occasion to say in one of the morning papers at the time of his death, "Mr. Summers was a man whom to know was to esteem. Simple in manners, frank and gentle in speech, modest and unassuming by nature, and entirely free from that self-consciousness and self-assertion which make some artists so intolerable in private life, he was the first to discern and admire ability in others, and the



Cooper and Co. *Melb.*

The Burke and Wills Monument, Spring Street.

last to obtrude his own upon your notice. Hence it was a pleasure to converse with him upon art topics, and to listen to the expression of his own views and opinions, which were always the fruit of independent thought and reflection, and were conveyed rather by way of suggestion than by that of positive statement or dogmatic declaration."

Such was the father of sculpture in Victoria, and such the story of the beginnings of its art. Another sculptor, who was born in Melbourne, studied here under his father, and obtained the first recognition of his talent in this city as the winner of a prize offered by the trustees of the National Gallery for the best original design in modelling, is Mr. Bertram MacKennal, who executed the statue of the late Queen which now graces the square in front of the Town Hall in the city of Ballarat West, and whose bust of Madame Melba, presented by that lady to the people of Victoria, occupies a prominent place in the National Gallery. But Mr. MacKennal's fame belongs rather to the mother country, in which his genius has matured, and where he has executed his best work, such as his "Circe," his "Oceana," and his "Rahab," rather than to this State.

Mr. C. Douglas Richardson, medallist of the Royal Academy in London, has been, however, so long identified with the plastic as well as with the graphic art in Victoria as to belong to its history. Perhaps he is more largely endowed with the rich gift of imagination, and is more ardent in his worship of high ideals than the sculptor who has just been named. His compositions—as in the case of "The Cloud"—are frequently instinct with poetic feeling. His mind is haunted by a sense of the beautiful, which generally expresses itself after the old Greek methods by purity of line and grace of pose. He writes poems with his modelling tools, but, as his genius has not received the imprimatur of European authorities, it is undervalued and neglected on the spot. Mr. MacKennal is wiser in his generation, and is turning that imprimatur to excellent account from a commercial point of view.

The late Mr. Percival Ball is best known by his marble statue of William Wallace at Ballarat, and by his bronze figures of Sir Redmond Barry in front of the Public Library, and of Mr. Francis Ormond, the founder of the Working Men's College. That he possessed the capacity of producing better works than these we have every reason to believe, but the best that was in him remained undeveloped, owing to circumstances which it is unnecessary to enter into.

The Yarra Sculptors' Society, by its annual exhibitions, proves that there is plenty of talent in various stages of development of which we may look for the ripened fruits hereafter, although we cannot speak of so accomplished an artist as Mr. J. R. Trentham Fryer, or of so experienced a modeller as Mr. W. C. Scurry, as immature.

We append a list of the exhibitors in the Sculpture Gallery :—Miss Margaret Baskerville, Miss D. Clarke, Miss Trahair, and Miss Gowdie ; Messrs. C. Webb Gilbert, A. Mason, Dr. Lethbridge, C. Y. Wardrop, and John Wren Sutton. In the work of the last-named artist, and more particularly in his "Ecce Homo," in whose face may be read the poignant anguish of the "Man of Sorrows," we discern the promise of future excellence when he shall have acquired the technical skill and dexterity necessary for the adequate embodiment of the ideas with which his mind appears to be teeming. The art of carving in wood and that of executing repousse work in metal find able expositors in Messrs. L. J. Godfrey, H. P. Dunne, R. Prenzel, and J. R. Trentham Fryer, who is referred to above.

Mr. J. S. Davie, instructor in modelling at the Working Men's College, is also entitled to an honorable place among those who are engaged in this branch of art.

Mr. Charles F. Summers, son of the sculptor referred to above, although a native of Melbourne, has spent the greater part of his life in Rome, where his artistic education, which began at a very early age under his father's competent tuition, was continued under the most auspicious circumstances. The high quality of his work is well known in Victoria, to which he has recently returned, with the purpose of settling it may be hoped, as his influence and example, together with his long experience in Italy, could scarcely fail to exercise a beneficial influence upon that art to the practice of which the greater part of his life has been devoted.

Literary Societies.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

This society was founded in the year 1884 by Professor Morris, of the Melbourne University, and was, to some extent, the outgrowth of a similar association which had been established in connection with that institution. Twenty years previously, the tercentenary of the poet had been celebrated in the city with much enthusiasm, and a sum of money was subscribed for the purpose of securing some permanent memorial of the incident. The subscribers were divided in opinion as to the form this memorial should take. One section was in favour of a statue, and Mr. Charles Summers, a sculptor of conspicuous ability, who afterwards became well known, designed and modelled in clay a figure of the dramatist, which was generally approved of, but an influential majority decided upon creating a Shakespearian scholarship in the University, and this was accordingly done ; but the plaster cast of Mr. Summers' model is still in existence, and there seems some probability of its being executed in marble for the public-spirited citizens of Ballarat, as a companion work to the statues of Robert Burns and Thomas Moore already erected in that city.

Up to the time the society was started, there had been private associations in some of the suburbs of Melbourne for reading and discussing the plays of the poet, so that the period was opportune for carrying out the project of Professor Morris, and it met with a large measure of public support at the outset. Before the end of the third year there were as many as 270 members. Meetings were held monthly; three or four original papers were read and commented upon at each meeting, and about twenty pounds were annually distributed in prizes for proficiency in Shakespearian studies among pupils in the various schools in and around Melbourne. The interest which Sir Henry and Lady Loch manifested in the proceedings of the society, and the enthusiasm excited among the educated classes by the admirable public recitals of the plays of Shakespeare by the late Mr. Locke Richardson about this time, contributed to occasion a kind of revival of the Shakespeare sentiment in the public mind, and, as a natural consequence, the society flourished vigorously during its nonage. Many of the papers read were scholarly productions, exhibiting much thought in their substance, combined with good literary form; and Shakespeare's birthday was yearly celebrated by an appropriate musical and dramatic entertainment, which generally afforded much gratification to both the members and the invited guests. A Shakespearian library was formed, and, with Dr. Wilson as its zealous honorary secretary, the society maintained for some years its popularity and prosperity.

If these fluctuated in subsequent years, an explanation of the circumstance may be found in the fact that such vicissitudes are common to all societies in Melbourne after the gloss of novelty has worn off them; that, in addition, athletic sports have become much more popular than purely intellectual recreations among the young men of the period; and that the financial cloud which overshadowed the city during its "seven lean years" told disadvantageously upon the subscription lists of societies of every description.

Within the last three or four years, however, the Shakespeare Society has shown signs of renewed vitality, and it only requires to be better known in order to become stronger in numbers, and to find before it a still wider sphere of usefulness. Mr. Phillips is its president, Mr. Hansen is its honorary secretary, and Mr. R. Ievers its honorary treasurer.

THE ALLIANCE FRANCAISE.

This society was founded in the year 1890, mainly through the instrumentality of Madame Mouchette, a lady equally esteemed for the fine qualities of her heart as for her intellectual accomplishments. It is a branch of the Alliance Francaise in Paris, which was instituted in 1833, and its objects are identical with those of the parent society, namely, to disseminate a knowledge of the French language and of French literature in Victoria by properly qualified French teachers. Its list of members fluctuates from 100 to 200, and its annual subscription is little more than nominal, considering that it covers the admission to eight soirees in the course of the year, and free access daily to a good library of French literature, which is being continually replenished with new books. Examinations are periodically held of young persons studying the French language, sometimes for students who are under eighteen years of age, and sometimes for such as are more advanced. Certificates are given to those who come within the former category, and succeed in passing the examination with credit, and diplomas are issued to the more successful of the older students.

Mrs. Holroyd, of Fernacres, is the president of the society; Janet Lady Clarke is its honorary president; Mrs. Gurner and Mrs. James Smith are its vice-presidents; Miss F. Godfrey, of Graylings, St. Kilda, is its honorary secretary; and Mrs. Henry Cave, of Lanfine, St. Kilda, is its honorary treasurer.

A similar association exists in Sydney, and there are ramifications of the parent society in each of the four quarters of the globe.

THE DANTE SOCIETY.

The Societa Dante in Victoria is the offshoot of an institution founded about a dozen years ago in Italy to countervail the efforts which were being made by foreign associations to propagate their own languages in the Trentino, in the Italian-speaking cantons of Switzerland, and in those countries of South America which have received large accessions of population from the provinces of Italy.

The Victorian branch owes its establishment entirely to the efforts of Commandante Corte, Consul-General for Italy, who, acting on the recommendation of that illustrious patriot and writer, Ruggero Bonghi, who was eminent alike as a philosopher, an archaeologist, a critic, an historian, a scholar, and a statesman, instituted the Societa Dante in Victoria in the month of July, 1866, under the immediate patronage of S.A.R. the Duke of Abruzzi, who had visited Australia shortly before in the Royal man-of-war "Christopher Columbus." Lady Brassey became its local patroness; Mr. James Smith was requested to accept its presidency. An influential committee was formed to manage the affairs of the society, which held its inaugural meeting on the evening of the 11th of August, 1896, when its founder delivered an excellent address explanatory of the objects of the institution, and commending it to the sympathy and support of both English and Italian residents in Victoria. This was followed by a choice programme of Italian music, vocal and instrumental, brilliantly interpreted by Italian musicians exclusively, and by an address in Italian, French, and English from the president.

From that time forth the society has continued to hold monthly conversazioni, in which music has been the leading feature of the entertainment, while papers have been also read on Dante, Beatrice, the Divine Commedia,

Leopardi, Goldoni, Italian music, Tasso, Palestrina, Giotto, some Italian cities, and the late King Umberto, by the president and Comm. W. H. Archer. On one occasion the entire opera of "Il Barbiere di Seviglia" was performed by the professional members of the society with signal success; and on another, Comm. Corte gave a garden fete at his residence in St. Kilda to celebrate the marriage of the present King of Italy, the then heir apparent to the throne, to S.A.R. the Princess Elene Petrovitch of Montenegro. Besides the 250 members of the society, invitations had been issued to and accepted by about 500 other guests, including some of the most notable people in Melbourne society, for whose enjoyment a concert of choice Italian music and a comedietta in Martellian verse had been provided.

Should the society succeed in fulfilling the objects for which it has been founded, it will discharge a beneficial and not unimportant function in connection with the various agencies which are in operation for promoting the intellectual culture of a community which includes a considerable number of persons of taste, literary tendencies, musical accomplishments, and general refinement. Those objects embrace the study of the Italian language and literature; its music, which must always be dear to the lovers of pure melody and the lyric drama; and its art, which, whether as regards painting, sculpture, or architecture, is undoubtedly the richest in Europe, and that is equivalent to saying the richest in the modern world. Cavalier James Smith is the president, and Mr. C. J. Summers is the hon. secretary of the society.

THE AUSTRAL SALON.

This institution was founded in the year 1890 by Miss Hirst Browne, of Melbourne (now Mrs. Hirst Alexander, of London), in conjunction with a few other ladies of this city, and its membership was limited to "women actively engaged in literature, science, and the fine arts." But associates, both male and female, are eligible for admission, provided they are "in sympathy with, and willing by personal effort and influence to promote, the objects of the Salon; such associates, being females, and assisting personally in the artistic and intellectual development of the society, are qualified to be elected full members of it. Its object is the intellectual advancement of women by social intercourse, by the formation of a library, by lectures, concerts, dramatic entertainments, a debating circle, a sewing bee, readings, and the delivery of original papers and essays on the special subjects enumerated above.

The number of members and associates on the 31st December, 1900, was 189, exclusive of five life members and four honorary associates. The receipts for the year 1902 were £333, and the expenditure £314. The society also possesses a reserve fund of £255, and furniture of the value of £350. The rooms of the society are open daily to members and associates, and Monday afternoons and Thursday evenings are devoted to social reunions. Mrs. Donald Macdonald was the honorary secretary of the Salon from its foundation until the year 1896, and from March in that year until the present time the post has found a zealous occupant in the person of Mrs. Margaret Saddler. There have been three honorary treasurers during the last eleven years, namely, Mrs. Frederick Hughes, Mrs. E. J. Oldfield, and Mrs. Darling. The last-named lady fills that position at the present time. The other office-bearers are as follow:—President: Lady Clarke. Vice-presidents: Janet Lady Clarke, Lady Madden. Committee: Members' representatives—Mrs. T. Baker, Mrs. G. T. Langridge, Mrs. Sam. Leon, Mrs. H. F. Rix, Miss C. H. Thomson. Associates' representatives — Miss Graham Berry, Mrs. Harding.

The rooms of the Salon are for the present at 317 and 319 Flinders Lane, but it is much to be desired that this and other kindred societies having somewhat similar objects in view should meet in some central building of such a character as would provide accommodation for the whole of them, and containing a hall specially adapted for concerts, lectures, etc., together with a spacious reception room, supper room, and all the appurtenances required.

THE AUSTRALIAN LITERATURE SOCIETY.

This society, which was founded between three and four years ago, has for its purpose the promotion of the study, and the stimulation of a knowledge, and the diffusion, of purely Australian literature, as well as the encouragement of those who are engaged in its production. That literature is already considerable in bulk, while the quality of some of the poetry, and of a certain number of the works of fiction of indigenous origin, has met with suitable recognition in the mother country. The society meets once a month, when papers are read and discussions take place upon subjects germane to the objects for which it was instituted. Mr. Henry Gyles Turner is the president of the Australian Literature Society, and Mr. Brazier, the sub-librarian of the Public Library, its honorary secretary.

Fraternal Societies.

Freemasonry.

Freemasonry dates back, there are good grounds for believing, to the days of Pythagoras, that is to say, to rather more than 500 years before the Christian era. He visited Egypt, where he was initiated into the secrets of all the sacerdotal sciences. Then he journeyed to the banks of the Euphrates, and studied whatever Babylon could teach him of the science of numbers; and when he returned, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, he brought with him a knowledge of those secret societies of a priestly or a Magian character in which, for centuries previously, a belief in the existence and attributes of the one true God was kept alive orally, and handed down from generation to generation, but was scrupulously withheld from the common herd, whose intelligences were not yet sufficiently developed to comprehend the God of the Egyptian illuminati and of the Babylonish Magians. So there was an esoteric cult for the cultivated few, and an exoteric system of religion and philosophy for the ignorant masses. The arts, the sciences, and notably architecture, were taught in these secret societies, including a knowledge of magnetism and of its curative effects upon the maladies incidental to the human system.

Among the Greeks and Romans colleges of constructors were instituted, presided over by magistri, or masters, and these enjoyed the exclusive privilege of building the temples and other public edifices. The brethren used to meet after the labours of the day were over in their respective lodges, which were usually held in a wooden structure near the temple in course of erection. There were three degrees of membership, namely, apprentices, companions, and masters; and, inasmuch as they comprised men of different countries and creeds, who recognised the Supreme Being by different names, they agreed always to speak of Him in their meetings as the Great Architect of the Universe.



Cooper and Co. **Melbourne, from the Equitable Building, looking North-East.** *Melb.*

Being the depositories of the arts and sciences, and of a great deal of occult lore derived from Egypt and the East, these secret associations jealously guarded their treasured knowledge from the profane public, admitted new members only after passing an examination, and exacted from them a solemn oath not to divulge the information they had acquired in their lodges, or the rites and ceremonies practised therein. It was regarded as a great privilege to belong to such societies; and those who entered them, having been admitted to the first and second degrees of initiation, were called upon to undertake certain duties and obligations, were taught certain signs and symbols for the purposes of mutual recognition, as the Dionysians had done before them, and were thus prepared for admission to the third degree, which was attended with a more solemn ceremonial, in which the great truths of religion were symbolically taught in a very impressive manner.

In Rome these colleges of constructors undertook not only the great works of religious and civil architecture, but those of a naval or hydraulic character, and eventually military fortifications, bridges, aqueducts, triumphal arches, etc. They laboured in all parts of the Roman Empire, and spread to Transalpine Gaul and Britain in one direction, and to Spain and Arabia in others. In the mother country they made their mark wherever the Roman legions established themselves, and more particularly in the city of York, or Eboracum, as it was then called. And, again, the first great wall built by Agricola, to restrain the incursions of the Picts and Scots; the second, constructed by the Emperor Adrian; and the third, by Septimus Severus, were all the work of Masonic corporations, originally Roman, but greatly expanded by the admission of British members. Primitive Christianity, as preached in Britain, found thousands of ready adherents among these Freemasons, as we now call them, because they had always recognised the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; and in later times the magnificent castles and cathedrals erected all over England testified to the close alliance subsisting between architecture and primitive Christianity, as also to the soundness of the principles upon which the former science was founded.

When Carausius, the Roman commander, became "tyrant" of Britain in 287, he made a point of conciliating the most powerful society in the land, that is to say, that of the Masonic corporations, composed of Greeks, Romans, and Britons; and he confirmed their ancient privileges. By making them amenable to a tribunal of their own, he enabled them to claim the title of "Free" Masons, as distinguished from those who were outside their lodges. He likewise employed them to construct many great public edifices. Eboracum (or York) was at this time the seat of the Grand Lodge of English Freemasons, and it continued to be so during the reigns of Constantius and Constantine. As Christianity spread, and more and more churches were required to be erected, the Freemasons found their skill and science everywhere in demand, and so highly were both appreciated by Constantine that he not only cultivated the society of the more distinguished of the members of the order, but took a number of them with him to Byzantium.

During the more stormy period of Anglo-Saxon history in England, many of the Masonic lodges took refuge in Scotland and Wales; but after the coming of Augustine, who was himself an architect, he encouraged the order to emerge from its places of retreat. The lodges were reconstituted in convents, and where an abbot or a monk occupied the chair he was entitled Venerable Master or Venerable Brother. In the eighth century the British lodges enlarged their boundaries. Influential and cultured men, conspicuous for their love of the arts, were admitted as "accepted" Masons, and only men who were "free" were eligible for initiation in any lodge. And at this time, more particularly, was the city of York the head centre of English Masonry. Nor was any person considered to be qualified to become a master of a lodge until after he had paid three visits to a foreign country, and had proved himself to be possessed of a thorough knowledge of architecture.

After the Danish invasion, and the destruction by fire of so many churches and convents, King Athelstan convoked an assemblage of all the Masonic lodges of the realm at York, and, besides confirming their ancient privileges, granted them a constitution or charter which guaranteed their independence. They chose John the Baptist for their patron saint, because his festival fell at the summer solstice, which coincided with that which had been observed by the Masons from time immemorial.

Besides the abovenamed congress, held in York A.D. 926, a second was held in London in 1717, when the Grand Lodge of England was instituted, and a decision was arrived at to ratify a resolution passed in 1703 for throwing open Masonic lodges to members other than those possessing a technical knowledge of architecture and building, so that from the beginning of the eighteenth century dates the laicising, so to speak, of this ancient order. A third congress held its sittings in Dublin A.D. 1729, when a Grand Lodge of Ireland was constituted; and a fourth in Edinburgh, A.D. 1736, when thirty-two lodges formed a Grand Lodge of Scotland.

It remains to enumerate the great architectural monuments erected during the middle ages in the mother country by the Freemasons, and the list will serve to show the obligations which England owes to the brethren of the Craft when it really was what its name signified :—

	Period.
Rochester Cathedral	1100 to 1200
St. Bartholomew's Church, Smithfield	1175 to 1225
Barfreston Church, Kent	" "
Castor Church, Northamptonshire	" "
Rochester Castle, Kent	" "
Clifford's Tower, York Castle	" "
Norwich Castle, Norfolk	" "
St. Alban's Abbey, Herts.	" "
Durham Cathedral	" "
Lincoln Cathedral	" "
Malmsbury Abbey, Wilts.	" "
Church of the Holy Cross, Winchester	" "
Canterbury Cathedral, Kent	" "
Abbey Church at Shoreham	" "
Salisbury Cathedral, Wilts.	1220 to 1260
Lichfield Cathedral, Staffordshire	1225
Westminster Abbey	1270
Exeter Cathedral, Devonshire	1280 to 1370
King's College, Cambridge	1345
York Cathedral	1361 to 1405

Among the famous Freemasons during the first thousand years of the Christian era were the following :— Vitruvius, Pollio, and Apollodorus, the great Roman

architects ; Anthemesus and Isidore of Miletus, the architects of St. Sophia, at Constantinople ; St. Augustine ; Alfred the Great ; John Scotus Erigena, the distinguished philosopher ; and St. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, who held the Grand Mastership. Between 1041 and the year 1716 many sovereigns joined the order, including Edward the Confessor ; Henry the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh ; Richard Coeur de Lion, Edward the First and Third, James the First and Second, Charles the First and Second, William the Third, and George the First, of England ; ten Kings of Scotland, including Robert Bruce, who founded the Grand Lodge of Kilwinning in 1314 ; Arnolfo di Lapo, architect of the Cathedral in Florence ; Calendarius, architect of the Ducal Palace in Venice ; Michael Angelo, Bramante, Raffaelle, Sansovino, Brunelleschi, Giulio Romano, and Palladio, of Italy ; Cardan, Hobbes, Bacon, and Locke, the illustrious English philosophers ; and Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Frederick the Great was Grand Master of the Prussian Lodges ; George the Third, and most, if not all, of his sons were Freemasons ; Gustavus the Third was Grand Master in Sweden, as the Emperor Don Pedro the First was in Brazil ; and among the eminent men who were initiated into the mysteries of Masonry were Voltaire, Joseph Priestly, Muratori, Helvetius, Swedenborg, David Hume, Lessing, D'Alembert, Franklin, Thomas Reid, Alexander the First of Russia, Lalande ; Bernadotte, King of Sweden ; Jerome, King of Westphalia ; Wieland, the German poet ; Fichte, the philosopher ; Tschokke, Hegel, and many hundreds of princes and nobles, both of Great Britain and of the principal countries in Europe.

It is interesting to observe at how early a period those who had expatriated themselves from Great Britain, and had settled themselves down on the shores of Port Phillip, resolved to introduce Freemasonry into the land of their adoption, for it was in the year 1839 that the preliminary steps were taken to institute a Masonic Lodge in Melbourne. Probably the insufferable dulness of life in the little village of Beargrass, as it was called by some of its inhabitants, impelled such of them as were socially inclined to hit upon this pretext for meeting once a month, going through the routine of the Lodge room, and then "adjourning from labour to refreshment, and from refreshment to repose." Be this as it may, the project mooted in 1839 took practical shape in 1840, when, the necessary "dispensation" or authority having been procured from the Provincial Grand Master of Australia in Sydney, about a hundred members enrolled themselves as members of a lodge to be called that of "Australia Felix," No. 474, which arranged to hold its meetings at the Adelphi Hotel, in Little Flinders Street, and there the first assemblage of the brethren, with a banquet to follow, took place on St. John's Eve, 1840. The first officers of the lodge were Messrs. W. Meek, R. Forrest, J. T. Smith, H. L. Worsley, and T. Strode. On the 2nd of April in the year following the warrant was signed by the Duke of Sussex.

It seems to have been an almost exclusively English lodge ; and the Scottish element in the small community, where provincial sentiment was very apt to run high, determined to have a lodge of their own, and accordingly, upon St. Andrew's Day, 1841, "The Australasian Kilwinning Lodge, No. 337," taking its name from the mother lodge of Scotland, was provisionally organised, under the government of the following officers : —The Hon. J. E. Murray and Messrs. W. Kerr, A. Sun, J. H. Ross, H. Cordell, J. Pater, J. M. McLaurin, J. Anderson, T. Burns, P. Inglis, and J. A. Clark. The Provincial Grand Lodge of New Zealand issued the required dispensation, and the warrant was signed by Lord Fitz Clarence as Grand Master under the Scottish Constitution. The opening ceremonial was performed by Messrs. William Kerr and John Thomas Smith, and cynical people did not omit to animadvert on the fact that these two representatives of the principle of brotherly love soon afterwards became and continued mortal enemies.

As a matter of course, the Irish colonists were indisposed to be left out in the cold, and in November, 1841, "The Australia Felix Lodge of Hiram, No. 349," was formed, but not duly constituted until St. John's Eve, 1843, when Mr. John Thomas Smith was elected Master ; and the warrant, signed by the Duke of Leinster, as Grand Master of the Freemasons in Ireland, was issued on the 30th of April, 1847.

The fourth Masonic Lodge founded in Victoria was the "Lodge of Unity and Prudence, No. 801," under the English Constitution, the warrant for which bears date 13th October, 1847.

With the rapid increase of population which followed the discovery of gold in Victoria, there was a corresponding augmentation in the number of Masonic lodges, of which there are now nearly 200 in Victoria, with a total membership on the 31st of December, 1900, of 8,094 contributing members. During the year then ending £539 9s. 8d. was paid to the general, and £714 19s. 1d. to the benevolent fund, which is administered by the Board of Benevolence, and this distributed the sum of £1,068 10s. 3d. in the relief of necessitous brethren and in the fulfilment of kindred objects during the twelve months covered by the annual report issued on the 6th of March, 1901.

THE UNITED GRAND LODGE OF VICTORIA.

Prior to the year 1889 the Masonic lodges in Victoria were under district, or provincial, administration ; that is to say, they were under the control of three distinct central bodies, namely, the Grand Lodges of England, Ireland, and Scotland respectively. It was an arrangement fraught with inconvenience, and not at all conducive to that harmony of feeling and cordial co-operation which it is one of the fundamental objects of Freemasonry to promote. Many attempts had been made to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things, and in 1883 a Grand Lodge of Victoria was opened in Melbourne, but its authority was not recognised by the lodges under the English, Scottish, and Irish Constitutions. A similar Grand Lodge had also been formed some years previously in New South Wales, and with no better success.

In the year 1887 the Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master of England, paid a visit to Australia, and while

in Melbourne was the guest of Sir W. J. Clarke, who combined in his own person the District and Provincial Grand Mastership of the various lodges under the three British Constitutions. The noble lord brought with him a commission from H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty King Edward the Seventh, by which he was empowered to consolidate the Craft, if possible, in New South Wales and Victoria. This had been already effected in South Australia, where a Grand Lodge had been formed under the Mastership of the Chief Justice, now Sir Samuel Way, Bart. In the mother colony Lord Carnarvon succeeded in bringing about a fusion of the various lodges, and in establishing a Grand Lodge, with the hearty assistance of the Governor, Lord Carrington, who was elected its first Grand Master. In 1888 upwards of 120 lodges of Victoria, under the authority of the English, Irish, and Scottish Constitutions, instructed their Masters and Past Masters to consider a scheme of union under one Grand Lodge, and an executive committee was appointed to carry out its details. It was so successful that 141 Victorian lodges agreed to transfer their allegiance to a Grand Lodge, and four others gave in their adhesion soon afterwards, leaving only one dissident, the Combermere Lodge.

Thus arose the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, which was formally inaugurated in the Freemasons' Hall, Melbourne, on Wednesday evening, the 20th of March, 1889. Sir W. J. Clarke was elected its first Grand Master by acclamation, with Brother Angell Ellis as its treasurer. The installation of the former took place in the Town Hall, Melbourne, on the following evening, the ceremony being performed by Lord Carrington, assisted by Chief Justice Way, in the presence of 3,000 Masons, a lodge, with all its furniture and paraphernalia, having been arranged on a large Brussels carpet in the centre of the hall. The proceedings were of an impressive character. The Grand officers who had been elected by the executive committee were confirmed in their appointments, and a portrait of Sir W. J. Clarke, painted and presented to the Grand Master by the artist, Brother James C. Waite, was formally unveiled. A banquet followed, at which 500 brethren assembled, and the speeches delivered were worthy of the orators of the occasion. In the course of the remarks made by Brother G. S. Coppin, he mentioned that the Grand Lodge of Victoria had been in fraternal communication with thirty-eight other Grand Lodges, ruling over 7,624 private lodges, with a membership of 403,397 members.

The quarterly communications from this time forward contain an epitomised history of the proceedings of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, exemplifying its growth, and recording its development. The creation of a Board of General Purposes and a Board of Benevolence was one of the earlier of its acts; paid officers were appointed for the transaction of its financial business, and a scale of fees to the fund of benevolence and that of general purposes was adopted, the contributions to both for the first quarter amounting to £1,194 5s. A Book of Constitutions was drawn up and printed, and, after the various Articles had been thoroughly considered, it was officially approved and issued.

In May, 1891, on the motion of Brother Angell Ellis, Grand Treasurer, the question of acquiring the Freemasons' Hall buildings by purchase was brought under the attention of the Grand Lodge, and was referred to the Board of General Purposes, on the proposition of Brother McLeod, J.G.W., and some years later these became the property of the Masonic body, and include a spacious hall and organ, lodge rooms, and a commodious club house for the use of members.



Harvie and Sutcliffe *Melb.*

The Clarke Memorial.

The late Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., continued to be Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge up to the time of his death, excepting during an interregnum in which Lord Brassey acted, and at present Sir A. J. Peacock occupies that position, Brother John Braim being Grand Secretary.

The financial statement for the year ending the 31st December, 1900, showed the receipts to have been

£1,752 18s. 2d., and the expenditure £1,474 4s. 5d., leaving a balance in hand of £278 13s. 9d., as against £3 2s. 4d., the balance brought forward from 1899.

At the same time, there had been received on account of the Benevolent Fund during the twelve months which had then just expired £2,228 6s. 5d., making, with the balance in hand at the close of the previous year, £6,036 8s. 8d., a total of £8,264 15s. 1d. The disbursements for benevolent purposes in the course of 1900 had been £992 8s. 6d., so that a satisfactory balance of £7,272 6s. 7d. had been brought forward for the service of the ensuing year.

The late Sir WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE, Baronet. — The late Sir William J. Clarke's ancestors were, according to Burke's "Peerage," from a very early period resident in Wells, Somersetshire, England; first settling in the manor of Greinston, and subsequently at Middlezoy and Western Zoyland, in the same vicinity. The descent of Sir William is traced step by step from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when one of the name was resident at Greinton, and his widow, Joanne, was a benefactress to her own church at Greinton, as well as of the neighbouring Cathedral at Wells, as shown by her will, dated 1628. Sir William's father, the late W. J. T. Clarke, came to these colonies in the very early days, and entered upon pastoral and farming pursuits in Tasmania, where William John, his eldest son, was born in 1831. He proceeded to Victoria about the year 1840, leaving his son behind him in Tasmania, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. Arriving in this colony in 1850, the late Sir William spent some time farming upon his father's estate at Dowling Forest, in the Ballarat district, and afterwards managed the Woodlands Station, in the Wimmera. Then he returned to Tasmania, and joined his brother, the late Joseph Clarke, in the management of the Norton-Mandeville Estate. In 1862 he took up his residence permanently in Victoria, and undertook the entire management of his father's affairs. His residence was at Sunbury, and the cottage in which that part of his life was spent is still to be seen within a stone's throw of the commodious mansion he afterwards built there. Sir William was chairman of the Braybrook Road Board at the inception of local government, and was afterwards member of the Melton Shire Council, and a justice of the peace. His father died, in 1874, one of the richest men in Australia, and the whole of his interests in Victoria were left to Sir William. These interests were sufficient in themselves to return a princely income, and it soon became evident that they had been placed in worthy hands. In 1878 Sir William Clarke was elected as a representative of the Southern Province in the Legislative Council. He did not take a very prominent part in the debates in that Chamber, and when his term expired it was only at the earnest desire of his constituents that he sought re-election. In 1878 he was appointed president of the Melbourne International Exhibition of 1880-81, and in that position extended lavish hospitality to visitors from all parts of the world. In the following year he had the distinction of being created the first Victorian baronet. Sir William was a member of the Victorian Commission of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition in 1886, and while in England on that occasion the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of Cambridge. There are few public or philanthropic movements in or about Melbourne with which the late Sir William was not identified. He was president of the Homoeopathic Hospital for fifteen years, as also president of the Blind Asylum, whilst the Old Colonists' Association received his generous support. The Clarke gold medal of the Royal Humane Society of Victoria was Sir William's gift, and was awarded annually for the bravest act in the saving of life performed during the year. Among the many semi-public institutions with which Sir William Clarke was connected it may be mentioned that he was a member of the committee of the Melbourne Club, and vice-president of the Australian Club. The cause of education was always uppermost in Sir William's mind, and he was deeply interested in technical education, as well as in the work of the schools. In 1882 he gave 3,000 guineas to establish a scholarship in the Royal College of Music, England, and presented to the Public Library four life-size marble statues of the Queen, Prince Consort, and the Prince and Princess of Wales respectively, from the chisel of Mr. Charles Summers, the well-known sculptor, as well as many other valuable contributions. In 1876, when Trinity College was affiliated to the Melbourne University, Sir William sent £100 in response to the council's appeal, and two years later donated £1,000 towards the completion of the "Bishop's Buildings" at the college. This was followed by another gift of £2,000 for the foundation of two scholarships — the "Clarke" and "Rupertswood" respectively. He also contributed £3,000 towards the completion of the wing called the "Clarke Buildings." Later, in answer to a letter from the warden of Trinity, pointing out the need of a chemical laboratory, Sir William presented £1,000 for that purpose, in addition to fittings and apparatus. In 1887 he completed, entirely at his own expense (the cost could not have been less than from £3,000 to £4,000) the Clarke Buildings, which now form the north side of the great quadrangle of Trinity College. He also cleared of debt the Women's Hostel buildings, which had been erected mainly by a gift of £6,000 from Lady Clarke, and appropriately bears her name. Scientific farming was another object which always engaged the practical sympathy of the late baronet. He was president of the West Bourke Agricultural Society from 1874 to 1891, and was a liberal donor to that body, as likewise to numerous other agricultural societies in different parts of the colony. In 1888 he gave £100 to the Bacchus Marsh Society for prizes to encourage improvements in the breed of horses, and his name always figured on the prize-lists of the Royal Agricultural Society. Many years ago, before the institution of the Department of Agriculture, Sir William Clarke commissioned Mr. W. E. McIvor to lecture on agricultural chemistry in the farming centres,

and subsequently sent him to New Zealand on a similar mission, besides causing a series of these lectures to be published and disseminated for the benefit of Australian farmers. For a great many years Sir William was at the head of the Masonic fraternity of Victoria. On the death of Mr. John Thomas Smith he became Provincial Grand Master of the Irish Constitution, and he succeeded the late Mr. A. K. Smith as District Grand Master of the Scottish Constitution. On the death of Captain Standish, the late Commissioner of Police, Sir William J. Clarke became District Grand Master of the English Constitution, thus combining in himself the chief offices of the three constitutions. In 1885 he laid the foundation stone of the Freemasons' Hall, Collins Street, and presided at the consecration ceremony in 1887. In the latter year, also, he laid the foundation stone of the Australian Church, Melbourne, with Masonic ceremonies, and in July following, as head of the Masonic fraternity, he gave a musical entertainment at the Exhibition in celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, at which 8,000 people were present, and the arrangements were carried out with princely liberality. At the installation of the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, in 1889, he was appointed the first Grand Master, and the ceremonies connected with his induction to the chair by Lord Carrington, Grand Master of New South Wales, and Chief Justice Way, Grand Master of South Australia, were exceptionally brilliant. He continued to hold that high office until the accession of Lord Brassey, to whom Sir William voluntarily resigned his seat, and was then appointed Pro Grand Master. The only financial institution of importance with which the late Sir William Clarke was identified in his later years was the Colonial Bank of Australia, of which his father had been one of the founders, as also chairman of directors, a position in which he was succeeded by Sir William in 1874. The banking crisis of 1893 caused him great anxiety, not only because he held a tenth of the shares, and was, therefore, likely to be the largest sufferer in case of a disaster, but also because he felt in a sense personally responsible for the stability of the institution. At a meeting of the shareholders, held after the scheme of reconstruction had been carried through, and a further call of £2 had been made, Sir William's own contribution amounted to upwards of £20,000. He was also a depositor in the Colonial Bank to the extent of over £150,000, and entered into heavy guarantees in connection with the reconstruction scheme. Sir William Clarke took the warmest interest in the defence forces of the colony, and was always most liberal in promoting the welfare of both branches of the service. It would be impossible to enumerate the prizes which he



Talma *Melb.*

SIR WILLIAM JOHN CLARKE.

offered from time to time, but it may be mentioned that when the militia forces were organised in 1884 he gave £500 to be distributed in prizes. The deceased gentleman acted most liberally in forming and maintaining the Rupertswood Battery of Horse Artillery at Sunbury. When his offer to do this was made, the Government undertook to supply the battery with proper field pieces, but this promise was never fulfilled. First, delay occurred in deciding what type of guns should be employed by the battery, and when that question was settled the financial depression had occurred, and the Government pleaded want of funds as the reason for not fulfilling its engagement. This was naturally a source of disappointment to Sir William, and almost his last appearance at the public offices was when he waited on the Premier (Sir George Turner) just before the latter left for the Federal Convention in Adelaide, and pointed out how the efficiency of the battery was being impaired by the want of proper equipment. While admitting that the members of the battery had reason to complain, Sir George Turner stated that the condition of the exchequer would not permit of a vote being placed on the estimates for the purpose. The Rupertswood Battery was under the command of Sir William's eldest son, Lieutenant (now Sir Rupert) Clarke, and its founder took great pride in its welfare, and gave many proofs of his goodwill towards it. In 1883 he sent the battery to England at his own expense, and there, under the command of Major Hughes—Sir William Clarke's brother-in-law—it engaged in a number of military competitions with fair success, and formed the escort on behalf of this colony at the wedding of the Duke of York, and subsequently at the opening of the Imperial Institute. The maintenance of the battery, from the time of its formation, cost Sir William not less than £1,500 a year, and in addition he was a generous supporter of the Victorian Rifle Association. Sir William, although taking an interest in several branches of sport, notably racing, coursing, and yachting, was never a very enthusiastic sportsman. On the turf he was only fairly successful. The most important event ever won by him was the V.R.C. Oaks, in which Petrea, a sister to First King, by King of the Ring from Mischief, carried his colours to victory in 1879. Sir William undertook the breeding of thoroughbreds, but on a small scale, and with little success. He was a prominent figure in yachting circles for many years, and on several occasions was commodore of the Royal Victorian Yacht Club. With his yacht, the "Janet," he won the first intercolonial yacht race between Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, which took place in Hobson's Bay in January, 1881.

Again in 1887 the "Janet" competed for the intercolonial challenge cup at Sydney, and was likewise a competitor in the famous Centennial Regatta held in Hobson's Bay in 1888, when Sir William Clarke presented a gold anchor, valued at £100, as an addition to the prize. Some years ago he also took a lively interest in rowing, and the eight-oared races on the Saltwater River for the Clarke Challenge Cup were looked forward to with interest by all oarsmen. The late Sir William Clarke was possessed of very extensive landed interests in the colony of Victoria. In the Bourke district alone he held freehold estate to the extent of 137,000 acres, including the magnificent estate of Sunbury, on which is built the well-known mansion of "Rupertswood." In the Romsey and Lancefield districts he owned the Bolindavale Estate, comprising 40,000 acres of fine grazing land. Another property was the Green Hill Estate, also in the Romsey district, consisting of nearly 10,000 acres. In the Keilor and Bacchus Marsh districts there was the Rockbank Estate, and he held freehold properties in Bairnsdale and Orbost, in Gippsland. In the Western district were several fine properties belonging to Sir William. But perhaps the finest country estate he possessed was that at Dowling Forest, near Ballarat, consisting of 16,000 acres of rich volcanic soil, stretching away from Lake Learmonth and the Ercildoune boundary to the mining country of Creswick. Some years ago this property was subdivided into tenant farms upon a very liberal system as to tenure and improvements. There are now about sixty-five of these farms on the estate, and they represent the finest examples of scientific farming in the colony. Besides the well-known town residence of "Cliveden," in East Melbourne, Sir William Clarke owned many properties in the city of Melbourne and suburbs, together with mortgage interests, not only in this colony, but also in New South Wales and Queensland. He also owned one of the finest station properties in Southern Riverina, known as the Cobran Estate, comprising 315,000 acres, of which 150,000 acres are freehold. The late Sir William was a liberal friend of his church—the Church of England—his donations to St. Paul's Cathedral, Melbourne, exceeding £10,000, and the church at Sunbury was to a great extent supported by his liberality. He was for many years a member of the Church Assembly and of the Diocesan Council. Sir William was first married on the 23rd of November, 1860, to Mary, second daughter of the late John Walker, M.L.C., of Tasmania, and the family by this marriage consists of two sons and two daughters. His first wife died in 1871, and on the 21st January, 1873, Sir William married Janet Marian, the eldest daughter of the late Peter Snodgrass, M.L.C., and as the issue of this marriage there were four sons and four daughters. Sir William is succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Rupert, who married, in 1887, the daughter of Thomas Cumming, M.L.C., and they have a family of two children, both daughters. The death of Sir William Clarke, which occurred suddenly on 15th May, 1897, was the cause of universal regret, and the sympathy of the whole community was extended to Lady Clarke and her family in their great sorrow. His remains were interred in the Melbourne General Cemetery on 18th May, and the funeral, which was a semi-military one, on account of Sir William's early connection with the Rupertswood Horse Artillery and Old Yeomanry Volunteers, was the largest representative gathering of officers and civilians ever witnessed in Melbourne. No fewer than 1,500 Freemasons took part in the procession, and every lodge in Victoria—178 in all—was represented. The streets all along the line of route were thronged with spectators, and on all sides were heard expressions of the deepest sorrow for the loss of one of Victoria's most generous citizens. The coffin was borne to the grave by a detachment of Rupertswood gunners, and among the pall-bearers were His Excellency the Governor (Lord Brassey) and the Chief Justice (Sir John Madden). The Bishop of Melbourne officiated at the burial service, upon the conclusion of which it was conducted according to Masonic rites by Brother Baker and the Chaplains of the Craft. Expressions of regret and sympathy from all parts of the colony poured in on Lady Clarke, and scores of wreaths and floral tributes were deposited at "Cliveden" by sympathetic friends, His Excellency the Governor calling in person, and leaving a magnificent cross, nearly 6 feet high, bearing an inscription in his own handwriting. Wreaths were also sent by Lady Brassey, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Lord Richard Nevill, while the Field Artillery contributed a beautiful floral representation of a gun-carriage wheel, with the cross and crown in the centre, bearing the motto, "Pro Deo et Patria," and an equally handsome tribute was received from the Rupertswood Battery. The flowers completely covered the two floral cars taking part in the procession, but only those of the household and immediate friends were sent. The remainder, to the extent of six van-loads, were despatched later in the evening, and deposited on the grave. Modest, unassuming, kindly, and courteous, and at times almost oppressed by a painful sense of the heavy responsibilities attaching to the possession of great wealth, the late Sir William Clarke made a generous use of that wealth; not merely in the dispensation of a generous hospitality to his friends and fellow-citizens, but in the distribution of large sums of money to public objects of all kinds, and in the performance of acts of private and secret benevolence, which proved the tenderness of his heart and the delicacy of his feelings. He was bountiful by nature, and the extent of his benefactions was far greater than the general public has any conception of. Opulent as were his means, his benefactions were on a commensurate scale of magnitude.

ALEXANDER BALD TEMPLEMAN, P.G.M. (Deputy Grand Master of Victoria). Mr. A. B. Templeman was born in Cairneyhill, near Dumferline, Fifeshire, Scotland, and, after having been engaged in business in Dumferline, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he sailed for Australia, arriving in Sydney in the year 1876. Four years later he came over to Melbourne, and in

1882 he was engaged by the well-known firm of Paterson, Laing, and Bruce, wholesale merchants, with whom he occupied the position of manager of several departments. In 1896 he was sent "home" on a buying tour for his firm, the result



Talma *Melb.*

MR. ALEXANDER BALD TEMPLEMAN.

of which was so eminently satisfactory that he again went "home" in 1899, this time taking in China, Japan, and America. The business meantime having been largely extended in its operations, was floated into a limited liability company, and Mr. Templeman was in 1900 made a director of the company. Outside of business, Mr. Templeman has shown himself to be an active and energetic citizen, devoting much of his leisure time to a number of public and political associations with which he has been actively associated. He was also closely identified with the sport of rowing, having been captain of the Albert Park Rowing Club, and hon. sec. of the Victorian Rowing Association, while he is still president of the Hawthorn Rowing Club. However, it is probably as an ardent and enthusiastic Freemason that he is best known throughout the length and breadth of Victoria. His Masonic career has indeed been a most remarkable and an equally successful one. Initiated into Freemasonry in the Camberwell Lodge towards the end of 1891, he rose in four years to be the Worshipful Master of his lodge. Two years later he was unanimously elected to the office of Grand Treasurer, and had only relinquished that office one year when, on his return from Europe, the Grand Master (the Hon. A. J. Peacock) offered him the position of Deputy Grand Master. The appointment was a very popular one amongst the members of the craft, and so ably and well has the Deputy Grand Master discharged the high and responsible duties devolving on him in connection with that office that he has not only won the universal respect and regard of all the brethren throughout the territory, but the Grand Master has conferred upon him the rank of Past Grand Master in recognition and appreciation of his valuable services. To have passed from Master Mason to the rank of Grand Master in less than ten years of Masonic life is a unique experience, and one of which Mr. Templeman may be justly proud. His career in Royal Arch Freemasonry has been equally rapid. Exalted in the Australasian Chapter in the year 1893, he became First Principal of his chapter in 1897, Grand Standard Bearer in the same year, Grand Treasurer in 1898, Past Third Grand Principal in 1899, Past Second Grand Principal in 1900, and Past First Grand Principal in 1902. At the end of the year 1901, Mr. Templeman having been called away to Sydney, felt himself under the necessity of relinquishing the Deputy Grand Mastership, and the announcement of his so doing was received with every demonstration of regret by his brethren, and it was resolved to signify the esteem in which he is held by the craft by entertaining him at a complimentary banquet, which was held on the 17th of January, at the Port Phillip Club Hotel, the Premier and the heads of some of the most important mercantile establishments in Melbourne being present to do honor to the guest of the evening. Mr. B. Sniders presided. The health of Mr. Templeman was proposed by the chairman, who eulogised the energy, ability, and integrity which had enabled him to work his way up to a seat in the directorate. Mr. Peacock likewise spoke in the warmest terms of Mr. Templeman, who responded in grateful language to the high compliments which had been paid him, and expressed the regret he felt in leaving a city in which he had formed so many valued friendships. Two handsome illuminated addresses were presented to him in the course of the evening, and on the day previous Mr. Templeman was entertained at a farewell banquet by his brother Masons.

FREDERICK LOUIS MAILLARD, Labour and Estate Agent, of 141 Russell Street, Melbourne, was born in Cheltenham, England, in 1840, and came to Victoria in 1852. He commenced business on his own account as estate and labour agent, purchasing the business established by his father in 1853. Mr. Maillard is a prominent Freemason, having been initiated in the South Yarra Lodge in 1873, and elected W.M. in 1877. He was Grand Pursuivant under the English Constitution, and Past Senior Grand Warden under the Victorian Constitution. He was one of the first to promote a resuscitation of the Grand Mark Lodge, English Constitution,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. FREDERICK LOUIS MAILLARD.

and installed Mr. C. R. Martin as R.W. Dist. G.M.M., himself having been appointed R.W.S.G.W. He is a Past Principal and present treasurer of the South Yarra Royal Arch Chapter, No. 38, and is Right

Eminent Past Grand Third Principal of the Supreme Grand Chapter of Victoria. He is one of the founders and Past Commander Noah and present treasurer of the Royal Ark Mariners Lodge, 47, E.C., and is a Sir Knight of the Red Cross of Rome and Constantine, as also one of the founders of the Lowry Conclave; Past Master of the Doric Lodge; Past Master and treasurer of the Victoria Lodge of Mark Masons, No. 47 under the English Constitution; one of the founders of the Mackersy Royal Arch Chapter at Colac, under Scottish Constitution, and has taken the degree of Excellent Master. Mr. Maillard was actively associated with the volunteer force, of which he had been a member for twenty-five years, retiring with the rank of sergeant. He won the gold badge for shooting twenty years consecutively, and also received the long service and Imperial medals. He has always taken a great interest in all athletic sports, and is now a prominent member of the Melbourne Bowling Club.

The Rev. JOHN CATON, the Parsonage, Coburg, is chaplain to the Grand Lodge of Victorian Freemasons. He was born in Preston, Lancashire, England, on 19th December, 1840, and educated at St. Mary's, Preston, and privately. In 1863 he went to Christchurch, New Zealand, but left there for Melbourne in the following year. He entered Moore College, Liverpool, New South Wales, as a student for holy orders in 1870, and was ordained deacon by the first Bishop of Melbourne (Dr. Perry) in 1871, and priest in 1872. His first appointment was as curate of Sebastopol, and chaplain of the Ballarat Hospital from 1871 to 1873. He was at Koroit from 1873 to 1874, and was then appointed to the incumbency of St. Philip's, Collingwood. He was also chaplain of H.M. Gaol, Melbourne, from 1874 to 1884. From 1884 to 1886 he was officiating minister of the parochial district of Essendon, and was the first incumbent of St. Thomas', Essendon, from 1886 to 1888. He has held his present living from 1888. He was initiated in the Sebastopol Lodge of Freemasons, Ballarat, in 1872, and was affiliated to the Ancient York Lodge, Melbourne, of which he became Worshipful Master in 1897. He was appointed Grand Chaplain in 1900. He has two sons



Alan Spicer *Bendigo*

REV. JOHN CATON.

and three daughters, all grown up. His eldest son served with the second Victorian contingent in South Africa, under Colonel Tom Price.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM R. LETHBRIDGE.

WILLIAM R. LETHBRIDGE, 129 McIlwraith Street, North Carlton, is a prominent Freemason. He was born in New South Wales in 1864, and educated at the Grammar School, West Maitland, afterwards passing through a course at the Sydney University. He came to Melbourne in 1885, and commenced business as an importer, in which he continued for some time. In 1900 he was appointed inspector for the City of Melbourne Council. He was initiated in the Victorian Lodge, No. 1, Victorian Constitution, this being an offshoot of the Lodge of Judah. He was Master of the Judah Lodge for two consecutive years (1894-1895-1896), the first incident of the kind in the annals of the lodge. He was appointed a Grand Lodge officer in 1892, and has been elected on the Board of Benevolence for four or five years, being now president of the same.

ARTHUR BUXTON STURTEVANT was born on 4th August, 1863, at Islington, London, England, and came to Victoria with his parents in 1868. He was educated at the public school, Carlton, and at the Model School, Melbourne. At the age of fourteen he went into business with his father, who was an electroplater, to learn the trade, and remained with him for six years. At the age of twenty, with a little assistance from friends, Mr. Sturtevant entered into business on his own account, attending, during his leisure time, drawing classes at the old Trades' Hall, Melbourne, and at the Working Men's College. He also took up the study of photography with great success, winning many prizes in photo-microscopic work. He also attended a private chemical class, and the assaying class at the Working Men's College, where he was lanternist for many years, which position he resigned a few years ago. After carrying on business successfully for three years, a partner was admitted in 1879, and the success continued until the land boom, which crippled business generally. The firm managed to struggle through, and in 1889 Mr. Sturtevant's partner sold out. A new partner was then admitted, and the business was removed to the present premises, Block Place, Little Collins Street. This partnership was dissolved in March, 1900, Mr. Henry Franklin

583998A

taking over that portion of the business, which has since steadily increased. During the last three years the firm have put in additional new plant, and erected several electroplating plants in Melbourne, the working of which Mr. Sturtevant



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ARTHUR BUXTON STURTEVANT.

still superintends. He also gives practical instruction to students in electro-metallurgy, and is at present studying several new electro-metallurgical processes in mining. Mr. Sturtevant has never taken an active part in public affairs, although he has been requisitioned to do so on several occasions by the citizens of Melbourne, of which city he has been a resident ever since his arrival in the colony. He takes a great interest in Masonic affairs, of which fraternity he is a prominent member, having been initiated in the Kilwinning Lodge on 8th December, 1891, and has held the following appointments in the lodge, viz.:—1893, Steward; 1894, I.G.; 1895, Deacon; 1896, J.W.; 1896-97, S.W. In all of these offices the various P.M.'s have spoken in the highest praise of the manner in which Wor. Bro. Sturtevant performed his duties, he having been regular in attendance, and always competent to undertake both his own duties and those attaching to a higher position when required so to do. He was unanimously elected W.M. of this lodge in October, 1897, and now holds the proud position of W.M. in his mother lodge. He is also a prominent Mark Mason, being a Past District Grand Lodge officer. He was advanced to the Kilwinning Mark, No. 310, E.C., in August, 1893, and appointed the same year as J.D.; in 1894, J.O.; 1895, M.O.; 1896, J.W. He would have been W.M. of that lodge in 1899, but decided to stand back so that he could devote the year to Craft Masonry. He was, however, prevailed upon to accept the office of S.W. for another twelve months. Mr. Sturtevant is a member of Royal Ark Mariners, No. 47, E.C., and a Companion of the Royal Arch of Jerusalem, having been exalted into that sublime degree on 23rd April, 1896. In 1897 he was appointed one of the committee to form a Grand Lodge, which was carried through successfully, Mr. Sturtevant being one of the first Grand Lodge officers. In 1899 he was R.W.M. of the Kilwinning Mark Mason Lodge, and was elected President of the Board of Benevolence, U.G.L.M.M. Masons of Victoria, which position he still holds. Mr. Sturtevant married in 1885, and has a family of two children.

THOMAS McMAHEN was born in Melbourne in 1859, and is the fifth son of the late William McMahen, merchant, late of Swanston Street, Melbourne, who, at the time of his death in 1892, was one of the oldest colonists, having arrived in Melbourne in 1838, where his first position was under Captain Thomas, Protector of Aboriginals. Thomas McMahen, when but a child, moved with his parents to the country to a place called Keysborough, situated near Dandenong, and named after the Keys family, of whom he is a relative. There, with his father, he carried on grazing, farming, and dairying. In 1890 he settled down for himself at "Amysville," Brighton Road, Keysborough, and married Miss Raven, only daughter of the late W. G. Raven, J.P., of 227 Smith Street, Fitzroy, and Ophelia House, Rathdown Street, Carlton; he being one of the oldest, most respected, and most successful undertakers in the colony. On the death of Mr. Raven in 1892, he (Thomas McMahen) took up the business of his father-in-law, and carries it on in the same able manner as did Mr. Raven, having conducted some of the most important funerals in Melbourne. His head office and carriage repository is at 227 Smith Street, Fitzroy, with branches at 177 Queen's Parade, Clifton Hill, and 383 Burwood Road, Hawthorn. His private residence is Ophelia House, Rathdown Street, Carlton. He is connected by telephone with his private residence, shop, and branches, and has added the art of embalming to his other professional occupations. Having been one of the earliest to adopt it, he can claim to be the first advertised and legally qualified embalmer in the Australian colonies, as he received his diploma from the Australian School of Embalming, under the tuition of Professor G. H. Rivers, lecturer and demonstrator, of the United States, America. This is one of the best methods introduced into the colony, as by it a body can be temporarily embalmed for twelve or fourteen days without decomposition. Mr. Thomas McMahen is a prominent and enthusiastic Freemason, having been



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS MCMAHEN.

initiated into the craft in the Australasian Kilwinning Lodge, No. 2, V.C., in July, 1895, at the Masonic Hall, Melbourne, and in October, 1900, was unanimously elected Worshipful Master by the brethren of his

lodge. In the following November he was duly installed into the chair of King Solomon, in the presence of the Most Worshipful Grand Master (the Hon. A. J. Peacock) and his Grand Lodge officers, and 200 members and visitors. The music rendered by the choir and string band of twenty performers at his installation was considered one of the best performances ever heard in the Masonic Hall, and he has fulfilled a most successful year of office. He is also Senior Warden, Australasian Kilwinning Lodge of Mark Master Masons of Victoria, and has thus enjoyed the distinction of being Master of both the Craft and Mark Lodge at the same time. He holds office in the Kilwinning Ark Mariners, and is Past Grand Director of Ceremonies in the District Grand Mark Lodge of Mark Master Masons of England and Wales, and Past Master of other institutions. Mr. McMahen is also a member of the A.N.A., Protestant Alliance Friendly Society, and holds the office of Court Deputy in the Fitzroy City Court in the Independent Order of Foresters Insurance Society, which is the highest position the court can bestow. In political and municipal matters he takes a great interest, and on several occasions has been asked to contest the seat for the Smith Ward in the City of Fitzroy.

WILLIAM HENRY BREWER, Asbestos Manufacturer, of the Silex Works, Queen's Bridge, South Melbourne, is a marine engineer of the Clyde, Scotland, who came to the colonies in 1880, and was employed by several large steamship firms for about twelve years, gaining experience chiefly in the Australian and Fijian waters. Owing to ill-health, he abandoned the sea in 1893, and commenced business at the Viaduct Buildings, Melbourne, manufacturing the now well-known "Silex" boiler covering composition, of which he is the original inventor. This composition soon proved its advantages as well as its superiority over others; and the ever-increasing demand caused Mr. Brewer to seek for larger accommodation, so he moved to his present premises. He has also placed on the market an improved covering for refrigerating pipes, which is proving highly satisfactory in preventing the slightest loss of temperature. Amongst the numerous users of "Silex" composition may be mentioned the Foster Brewing Company Limited, the Austral Otis Engineering Company Limited, the Victorian Postal Department, the City Council Freezing Works, the City Electric Lighting



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb

MR. WILLIAM HENRY BREWER.

Station, and the Metropolitan Board of Works. Other specialties of Mr. Brewer are a liquid boiler cleansing composition, for preventing the formation of corrosive substances in boilers, asbestos liquid paints, and a special asbestos paint for funnels. Mr. Brewer recently invented a liquid composition for the eradication of noxious weeds, which, while proving very effective, does not in any way injure the quality of the soil. He has also lately added enamel, sanitary, anti-corrosive, and anti-fouling paints. The special quality of these articles is ensuring their success, and they are ousting imported brands that have been favourably known for half a century. Mr. Brewer is a member of the Chamber of Manufactures and also of the Chamber of Mines. He is also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in the United Service Lodge, New Zealand, No. 421, under the Irish Constitution, in 1883, and was affiliated to the Victoria Felix Lodge in 1887. He took office in 1896, and was elected to the Master's chair in 1900. He also belongs to the Royal Arch Metropolitan Chapter.

SAMUEL WALTON, Brassfounder, 175 Queen Street, Melbourne, was born in Richmond in 1853. He was educated at St. Stephen's Church of England School, and afterwards by private tuition. He was apprenticed to Mr. G. Davison, a brassfounder and manufacturer, with whom he remained twenty years, during the last ten of which he was factory manager. In 1888 he joined the firm of Lee, Walton, and Scott, manufacturers and general brassfounders, who have during the last twelve years completed many important works, both for the Government and private individuals. Mr. Walton was initiated in the South Yarra Lodge of Freemasons in 1888,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. SAMUEL WALTON.

under the English Constitution. He accepted office in 1890, and, after filling the preliminary degrees, was elected Master in 1895. He was elected secretary in 1899, a position which he still holds. He was advanced in the Victorian Mark degree in 1895, and subsequently installed in the chair. He is also a Past Grand Senior Overseer. In 1893 he was exalted in the South Yarra R.A. Chapter.

Independent Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity.

The origin of Oddfellowship, according to those who have made a special study of the subject, is shrouded in the mists of antiquity. In one of the two Gemaras, or commentaries upon the Mischna, which forms part of the voluminous mass of writings known as the Talmud, some reference is made, it is said, to an order which had been established by the Israelites who were sent into captivity to Babylon, for the purpose of keeping alive their cherished belief in the one true God, of worshipping Him in secret, of strengthening the sentiment of brotherhood among them, and of labouring for their restoration to their beloved Jerusalem. Only men of proved probity, prudence, fidelity, and zeal were admitted to this order; its members recognised each other. by signs and passwords known only to the initiated, and they had various degrees among them.

Later on, when Jerusalem fell under the yoke of all-conquering Rome, the Jewish prisoners retained their old organisations, and when, in the year 79, they were formed into a military legion, the loyal services they rendered to the Emperor Titus were so much appreciated by him that he is reported to have granted them a special dispensation as Roman citizens and Oddfellows.

According to Dr. Price, the Roman general Agricola introduced Oddfellowship into Britain towards the close of the first century of the Christian era, and a lodge was established at Mona, in the island of Anglesea, in the year 100. During the successive invasions of the mother country by Saxons, Danes, and Normans, Oddfellowship seems to have passed under a permanent cloud, and it is conjectured that the various guilds which played so important a part as social and commercial combinations during the middle ages were revivals both of the spirit and of the forms of Oddfellowship, but modified to suit the changed conditions of the times and the new phases of development, both political and economic, which the community was undergoing.

In the early part of the eighteenth century, Daniel Defoe, who allowed nothing to escape his observant eye, alludes to the Society of Oddfellows as then existent; and in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for 1745 mention is made of an Oddfellows' Lodge as "a place where very comfortable and recreative evenings might be spent." We learn from the same source that the brethren were banded together "to uphold the dignity of the Sovereign of the realm, and to assist one another in times of misfortune, and to entertain and instruct one another." Essays were read at their meetings, and the form of initiation which each new member underwent is described in full detail. The officers and brethren wore masks, and some of the ceremonies observed seem to have been borrowed from the Eleusinian mysteries, and are said to resemble those still in use among the Druses of Lebanon. During the last decade of the eighteenth century the British Government, alarmed by the progress of events in France, discountenanced secret societies of all kinds, fearing lest they should become hot-beds of sedition and revolutionary principles. Such apprehensions were entirely groundless as regarded the Oddfellows, but the system of espionage and distrust to which they were exposed had the effect of disorganising the order, and in this condition it remained for several years. To Manchester, which has rendered such noble services to the cause of political reform in Great Britain, and which did so much in the way of striking the fetters off commerce, belongs the distinction of reviving Oddfellowship, and of founding the present powerful Unity. Mr. Robert Naylor, who became Grand Master of the order in 1832, was probably the parent of the Manchester Unity. This was about the year 1810, and from that time onwards the order spread apace. Eight years after this date an Oddfellow named Thomas Wildey emigrated to America, settled in Baltimore, and succeeded, by advertisement, in discovering five other English Oddfellows. They met together, and, having obtained a dispensation for the purpose from the officers of the order in England, they established a lodge in the United States. Others followed, and, at the present moment, Oddfellowship is a potent force in the American Union. A fraternal feeling binds together the brethren upon both sides of the Atlantic, and each uses the same signs and passwords as the other. In half a century or so Oddfellowship had grown so mightily in the United States that it contained no less than 42 Grand State Lodges, 3,220 subordinate Lodges, 40 Grand and 557 subordinate Encampments, with a membership aggregating 137,236 brethren; an income of nearly £170,000, and a surplus of receipts over expenditure of £100,000, after disbursing £48,000 in relieving the sick and necessitous, £11,000 in funeral expenses, upwards of £10,000 in alleviating distress of widows, and £1,700 in the education of friendless orphans; while the Oddfellows' Halls in all the large cities are usually considered to be some of their finest architectural adornments.

Returning to the progress of the order in England, it is to be observed that in 1821 Manchester was fixed upon as its centre or seat of government, and that in the year following the first Grand Movable Committee held its meeting there; and in 1823 the same body, assembling at Henley, drew up a code of laws, and settled the general constitution of the order. Thenceforward these meetings were of annual occurrence, and by the year 1837 the Unity could point to the gratifying fact that it consisted of 1,100 lodges, embracing 70,000 members, divided into 131 districts. In the same year an elaborate emblem was adopted for the Unity, which may be thus described:— The central shield is divided by a cross, implying the Christian character of the institution. At the centre of it are combined the rose of England, the shamrock of Ireland, and the thistle of Scotland. In the quarterings are an hour glass, keys, a beehive, and a lamb, symbolising time, security, industry, and innocence. The crest is a hand and heart; above it is a globe encircled by a wreath of laurel, as an emblem of world-wide friendship. Below the shield are a dove with an olive branch and a cornucopia, signifying peace and plenty. Figures of

Britannia presenting a dispensation to a Red Indian; of Faith, Hope, and Charity; and the arms of England and Manchester, are important features of the design; while the All-seeing Eye of Omnipotence looks down upon the whole. The appropriately-chosen motto is "Amicitia, Amor et Veritas," which form the cardinal principles of the society.

In the year 1840 the first dispensation was granted to open a lodge in Australia, under the title of the Strangers' Refuge, in Sydney; and on the 1st of October in the same year the Australia Felix Lodge was organised in Melbourne, at the Adelphi Hotel, in Little Flinders Street. Its founders and first officers were Messrs. A. F. A. Greeves, afterwards a member of the Assembly and Minister of the Crown; W. Hayes, W. J. Sugden, T. Strode, Cooper, Sheppard, J. Massagore, and P. G. Hill. A dispensation from the Grand Lodge in Sydney having been received, the Australia Felix Lodge was formally opened on the 7th of December, 1840, at the Steam Packet Hotel, in Flinders Street. This house seems to have been kept at the time by Mr. Greeves, who was a duly qualified medical practitioner, but probably found hotel-keeping more lucrative in those early days than prescribing for the few invalids who required treatment in a generally healthy town, where the conditions were all favourable to salubrity and longevity.

Another lodge was constituted in 1845, when Port Phillip was likewise erected into a district by dispensation from Manchester; and a Court of Appeal was established, which was presided over by Mr. Greeves. In 1846 the Oddfellows belonging to the Manchester Unity marched in procession to attend Divine service at the cathedral church of St. James, and thenceforth this was intended to become an annual practice, but was hindered by an Act passed by the New South Wales Legislature for the prevention of party processions, although this measure was really intended to apply to such demonstrations as were calculated to arouse religious prejudices and national animosities. But, on the occasion of any important public ceremonial, the Oddfellows in full regalia were in the habit of marching as a body, and of lending, by their presence, an additional element of picturesqueness to the general display.



Cooper and Co. **Melbourne, from the Equitable Building, looking East.** *Melb.*

It may be mentioned, in illustration of the healthiness of early Melbourne, and as a proof of the low rate of mortality among the Oddfellows resident in it, that at the end of the year 1847, when there were upwards of 600 members on the books of the order, not a single death had occurred among them during the septennial period preceding that date; the first Oddfellow's funeral having taken place on the 20th of February, 1848, when a hundred of his brethren followed his remains to the grave.

As might naturally be expected, the rapid increase in the population of Victoria which followed the gold discoveries of 1851 was accompanied and followed by a great expansion of Oddfellowship, with the result that there are now eighteen districts in the State, and that the various lodges, numbering twenty-one, have no less than 22,232 members who are "good" on the books, with the sum of £406,357 0s. 2d. standing to their credit at the end of 1900, as against £395,474 18s. 5d., which was the balance in hand at the commencement of that year. During the same period 2,071 persons were admitted to the order by initiation.

The invested capital of the Manchester Unity in Victoria yields an income of £16,369 8s. 7d., to which must be added £38,871 19s. 5d. received as the contributions of members to the sick and funeral fund, and a further sum of £9,413 8s. 7d. in the shape of funeral benefits and sick pay returned by districts and lodges, thus making a total income from these sources for the year 1900 of £64,654 16s. 7d., while the management fund, derivable from proposition, initiation, and clearance fees, contributions, and other sources, amounts to £44,914 5s. 7d., bringing up the gross total receipts to £109,569 2s. 2d.

Of the magnitude of the practical good accomplished by the Unity, some idea may be formed from the following summary of its expenditure for twenty-one years, that is to say, from 1880 to 1900, both inclusive :—

Sick pay	£538,684	6	6
Funeral benefits	131,159	5	9
District losses and amount advanced for sick pay and funeral benefits... ...	149,940	8	5
Medical Expenses	416,736	11	3
General Expenses	256,101	9	10
Other Expenses	68,525	4	10
	£1,561,147	6	7

This, it must be acknowledged, is a magnificent total, and the moral and material effect of the expenditure of upwards of a million and a half sterling, in the channels indicated above, can scarcely be estimated, for it is a work of benevolence performed by unobtrusive methods, and entirely relieved from the stigma which too often attaches to the receipt of what is known as "charity." There is no loss of self-respect on the part of the recipients. When they are drawing sick pay or funeral expenses they enjoy the satisfaction of reflecting that the funds have been provided by their own thrift and are administered by their own officers. Therefore no obligation is incurred on either side, and the principles upon which the order is founded are identical with those which constitute the permanent bases of society, and lie at the root of all true religion, namely, the brotherhood of mankind, and the duty of mutual succour and support.

The Caledonian Society.

That Sir Walter Scott discovered Scotland, in so far as the great bulk of the English people were concerned, will be readily conceded by most Southrons. But the "Ariosto of the North" did more than this. Coming so soon after Burns—to whom, it will be remembered, he was introduced when a young lad—he deepened and intensified that national feeling which has always been so powerful north of the Tweed. For while there is no race more prone to expatriate itself, there is, at the same time, none of which each of its members can exclaim with greater truth, in the words of De Bellory, "Plus je vois l'etranger, plus j'aime ma patrie." The Scotsman settles down readily enough in any foreign country, but everywhere he can declare with Goldsmith, as the image of "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood" rises up in his mind,

> " Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
> My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee."

This has certainly been the case with the compatriots of Burns and Scott in Victoria, and therefore there was nothing surprising in the fact that the men of that nationality should have been the first to bind themselves together in Melbourne as an association under the tutelary care of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland. They did so five years after the settlement of Port Phillip, and they held their first festival on the 30th of November, 1840, that being the day appropriated in the Roman calendar to the famous martyr. The ostensible object of the gathering was to offer a convivial welcome to the Glengarry, the head of the clan of the Macdonalds in Scotland, who had just come out to Port Phillip with the intention of settling in the wilds of Gippsland ; a daring adventure in those days, when that part of the settlement had been only very partially explored. A banquet was given to that gentleman at the Caledonian Hotel, in Lonsdale Street, presided over by Mr. A. M. McCrae ; and before the proceedings had been brought to a close the place was invaded, we are told, by a small party of boisterous Scots, who had been carousing together at the Adelphi Hotel, in Little Flinders Street. Their intrusion was resented by the others, and as both groups, like Tam o' Shanter, had "drunk divinely," a battle royal ensued, terminating in the forcible ejection of the bibulous invaders.

On the day following the next anniversary festival at the same house, the St. Andrew's Society of Australia Felix was formally instituted, with the Hon. J. E. Murray as its president, Mr. Claude Farie, who was subsequently High Sheriff, as its vice-president, and Mr. A. M. McCrae as its secretary and convener. It held its first meeting on the anniversary of the Battle of Bannockburn, on the 24th of June, 1842, and the memories of Robert Bruce, William Wallace, and Sir Walter Scott were suitably honored, according to the convivial custom of the period. The festival of St. Andrew in the following November was similarly celebrated, but either the whisky was so strong, or the sixteen guests who were present were so drouthy, that when the party sallied forth into the night air, at the close of the entertain-

ment, they behaved so riotously that the local Dogberries found it necessary to place them in the lock-up for the better protection of the public peace and security. In the year following, the thirty-eight "brither Scots" who dined together on St. Andrew's Day at the Royal Mail Hotel, in Collins Street, "taught themselves that honorable step not to outsport discretion," and this was likewise the case in 1844, when the anniversary dinner took place in the Mechanics' Institute, and the Mayor and three ministers of religion—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian—were present. The room was decorated with flags and flowers, and for the first time the proceedings were enlivened by a band of music, with Mr. William Clarke, who was noted in later years as one of the leading gold buyers in Melbourne, presiding at the pianoforte.

On the 2nd of December, 1845, the St. Andrew's Society dined together at the Prince of Wales Hotel, which stood at the back of what is now St. Paul's Cathedral, and received many distinguished guests beneath its roof. The company included several prominent visitors who afterwards achieved eminent positions, as, for example, an embryo Bishop, Chief Justice, and President of the Legislative Council; and the speech of Mr. A. Cunninghame, the president of the society, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Land o' Cakes," is described as having been "one of the best convivial orations ever delivered in Port Phillip." Of those who were present at that large gathering one only survives—Mr. G. S. Coppin.

About seventy Scots assembled at the same place on St. Andrew's Day, 1847, but there appears to have been no annual dinner in the succeeding year. It was revived, however, in 1849, on which occasion the chief guest of the evening was Mr. William Westgarth, who had just returned from Europe, whither his public spirit had impelled him to proceed for the purpose of inducing a stream of German emigration in the direction of Port Phillip. And a slight digression may be excused at this point for the purpose of relating what he did to promote so praiseworthy an object. He had been much struck by the excellent qualities of the many Germans who had settled in South Australia; by their patient industry, thrift, frugality, sobriety, and pertinacity of purpose; and he perceived how valuable such an element would be in the population of Port Phillip. Accordingly, having obtained the promise in London of a grant of £18 per head from the Colonial Land Fund, he proceeded to Germany, where he had little difficulty in prevailing upon a number of vine-dressers and others to accept a free passage to Australia. At the same time he arranged for their transit with a leading firm of ship-owners in Hamburg. On their arrival in Melbourne, Mr. Westgarth, who had preceded them, took up 640 acres of land about twelve miles from Melbourne at a pound an acre, and divided it among them in lots, and "there they are to this day, a thriving community," he observes, when writing his "Personal Recollections of Early Melbourne and Victoria," in the year 1888. And there they were visited in 1850 by the young Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, who came out to this part of the world under the assumed name of Lieutenant Groenwold.

Naturally the Scotsmen settled in Victoria combined to celebrate the anniversary of the day upon which Robert Burns, whom they regard as pre-eminently the poet of their native land, first saw the light in the clay-built cottage on the banks of the Doon. The first of these festivals was held in the Caledonian Hotel, in Lonsdale Street, on the 24th of January, 1845, when 150 persons assembled to do honor to the memory of the national bard, to eat cock-a-leekie and haggis, to listen to the sounds of the bagpipes, and to applaud the after-dinner oratory of Mr. W. Kerr and Mr. J. S. Johnston, the chairman and vice-chairman on that occasion. In the year following the dinner was held in the Queen's Theatre, and drew together 350 persons, including a large contingent of Englishmen and Irishmen attracted thither by a desire to hear the Rev. Dr. Lang, of Sydney, expatiate on the much-desired separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales. In 1847 the festival was celebrated in the same place, and in the course of the evening some Scottish absentees, who had been carousing elsewhere, endeavoured to force their way into the theatre, and, meeting with opposition, began to use still more violent methods of procuring admission, but were repulsed, and their ringleader was handed over to the police, and fined by the resident magistrate next day. The proceedings in 1848 were conducted in a spacious pavilion erected on a vacant allotment in Collins Street East; were presided over by the Mayor (Mr. A. Russell), and were participated in by 250 persons representative of the three Kingdoms. Next year the zealous admirers of Burns met in the Protestant Hall, under the presidency of Mr. Thomas McCombie, who became in later years the first historian of Victoria, but whose oratory seems to have exercised a depressing effect upon his festive-minded convives.

After this date other societies were formed from time to time, either for the purposes of social enjoyment and friendly intercourse, or for the encouragement of Highland sports and pastimes in this new country. Finally, in the year 1884, the Caledonian Society of Melbourne was reorganised under the direction of the late Sir James MacBain and Mr. James Munro, by whose instrumentality a fusion of interests and a closer unity of sentiment was brought about among those who hail from Scotland, for wheresoever the enterprising spirit of the adventurous Scot carries him he still exclaims, like the aged minstrel in the noble poem of Sir Walter—

> "Land of my sires! What mortal hand
> Can e'er untie the filial band
> That knits me to thy rugged strand?"

The objects contemplated by the founders of the Caledonian Society were these:—

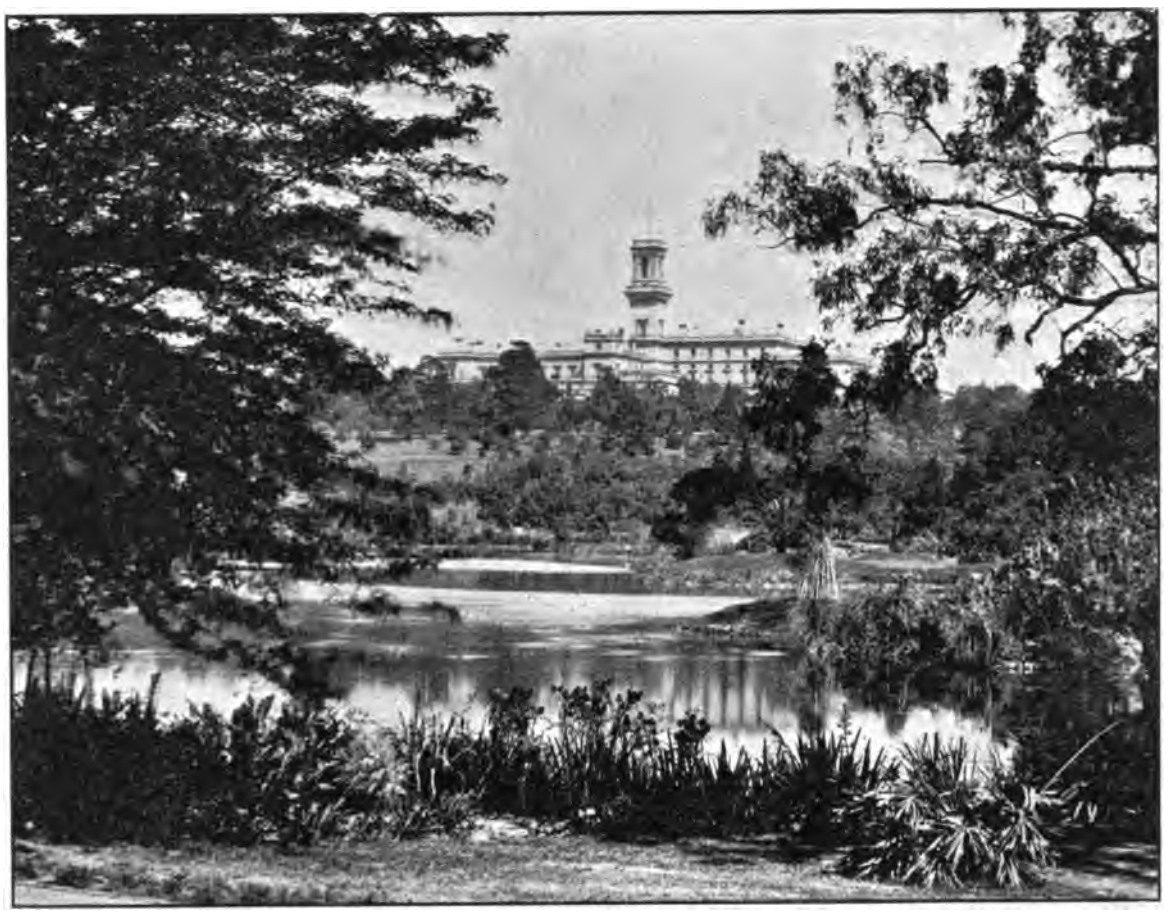
"To foster a taste for the literature, music, and sports of Scotland; to promote brotherhood and good fellowship among its members; to afford advice to Scottish immigrants; and to devote a portion of its funds to such patriotic charities or benevolent objects as may be agreed upon."

Lectures, concerts, meetings for the holding of competitive sports, and social gatherings of various kinds, constitute the methods by which the foregoing objects are mainly attained, while the charity department of the

society is administered in the interests of deserving Scots who may have fallen, from no fault of their own, under the frowns of fickle Fortune.

The entertainments for the year usually embrace the following items, in the chronological order in which they are enumerated. They commence in August with the president's reception, succeeded after a short interval by the annual meeting. A "social" is held in the month of September, and a Scottish concert in October. Hallowe'en is duly celebrated as near as may be to the 31st of October, but the "spirits" that walk abroad on that memorable anniversary in Victoria are only those which bear the best brands, are easily invoked, and are not of the awesome kind which chased Tam o' Shanter across the brig of Ayr. The first quarterly meeting of the society takes place early in November, and on the 30th of that month the memory of St. Andrew, the patron saint of Scotland, whose remains, it is said, were removed from the city of Patras, in which he was martyred, to Byzantium, and thence to the University and cathedral city on the coast of Fife which now bears his name, is honored by a dinner which always calls forth a warm outburst of patriotic feeling on the part of every man whose heart warms to the tartan. The second quarterly meeting is held in February, and the third in May. An annual picnic takes place in March.

At the present time (June, 1901) the society numbers 647 ordinary and twenty-three life members, making a total of 670. Nor is the interest felt in its proceedings, its well-being, and its progress confined to those—an annually diminishing number, it is to be regretfully remarked—who first drew breath north of the Tweed; for it is shared in by their sons and grandsons, and may be expected to be so by their descendants for many generations yet to come; for the hallowing associations which gather around the land of Bruce and Wallace, of Scott and Burns, of Mary Stuart and Rhoderick Dhu, of John Knox and George Buchanan, can never altogether lose their force in the minds of men and women bearing Scottish names. It is difficult to imagine the arrival of a time in which the works of "the Ariosto of the North," the poems of the inspired ploughman, and the ballads and ballad music of North Britain will cease to charm. But even if such a calamity were to arrive, the majesty and beauty of the landscape scenery of Scotland are imperishable; and there is no mountain, tarn, or moor, no smiling lake or gloomy gorge, no winding valley, misty headland, or foaming spate that has escaped the camera of the photographer, whose reproductions bring with them into the mansion of the Australian squatter, and into the hut of the shepherd, the breath of the heather, the roar of the cataract, and the gleam of the snow on the summit of Ben Lomond.



Cooper and Co. **View in the Botanical Gardens, Melbourne, showing Government House.** *Melb.*

St. Patrick's Society.

The Irish element in the population of Victoria has always been an important one, numerically, intellectually, and influentially. Historical events in the "green island," to which we need not more specifically allude, were the impelling causes of a great outflow of the population, at a time when such an accession from without was most acceptable to the United States and to the Australian colonies. The former received the more voluminous, and the latter the more contracted stream of emigrants. This disparity was, of course, attributable to the greater distance of Australia from the mother country, to the consequently enhanced cost of the voyage to the unassisted emigrant, and to the preference which the assisted emigrant would naturally exhibit for the shorter over the longer transit. But these circumstances, adverse as they were to a considerable influx of immigrants to this part of the world, exercised a decidedly beneficial effect upon the quality of the newcomers. It was the more energetic, self-reliant, and mentally well-equipped of the uneasy classes in England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, as a general rule, who faced the difficulties and expense of a long voyage to colonies of which so little was then known in the United Kingdom; and the rapid progress made by Australia during the lifetime of the first generation of its settlers is largely due, we believe, to the fact that the pioneers of its industries and the founders of its political institutions and of its social policy were men above the average as regards all those qualities which go to the making of a nation.

And they brought with them their racial feelings, and something perhaps of the provincialism which used to be so rife in Great Britain and Ireland before it was broken down by the enlarged ideas which railways, cheap postage, and foreign travel were instrumental in disseminating. Consequently the earlier settlers upon the shores of Port Phillip formed themselves into national societies, called after St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, and St. David, and they assembled on the day consecrated to their patron saint, and celebrated it with more or less conviviality, and generally by a public procession. St. Patrick's Society was one of the earliest of these institutions, as it dated back to the year 1842. Inaugurated on the 28th of June, it received any person of Irish birth or Irish descent, without regard to political creed or religious denomination; and its governing body, composed of nineteen members, originally included nine Episcopalians, five Roman Catholics, and the same number of Presbyterians. Its first president was Dr. John Patterson, R.N., and its first vice-president Mr. William Locke, the former a physician and the latter a merchant; while its honorary secretary and treasurer, Mr. T. H. Osborne, was a retired Presbyterian minister. The committee included Mr. J. C. King, the first town clerk of Melbourne, and in later years general manager of the "Argus;" and, oddly enough, this gentleman in the year following became one of the founders of the Orange Society, between which and that of St. Patrick a highly antagonistic feeling afterwards sprang up.

On St. Patrick's Day in 1843 the first Irish procession marched through the streets of Melbourne, and high mass was celebrated for the first time in Port Phillip at the cathedral church of St. Francis. This gave considerable umbrage to the Protestant members of the society, forming, as the religious service did, a portion of the ceremonials of the day. Nor was this dissatisfaction lessened in the year following, when the celebrant, the Rev. P. B. Geoghehan, was elected president, and repeated what a good Catholic called "the mistake of the previous year." Several members seceded, and the society hovered for a time between life and death; but in 1845 Mr. (afterwards Sir) John O'Shanassy accepted the presidency, with Mr. Edmund Finn as honorary secretary, and the association entered upon a new term of existence, thanks in a very great measure to the ability and zeal of these two officers. Both were ardently attached to their native land and to the religion of their forefathers, but both were sufficiently sagacious and broad-minded to agree most cordially in procuring the adoption of a new rule by the society which had the effect of placing it outside of political or religious differences, and of subjecting any member of it who should raise a discussion upon either of these subjects to expulsion.

Reinvigorated, the society next turned its attention to the erection of a hall, but the refusal of the Superintendent to grant a site postponed the execution of this project for a time. However, the present site in Bourke Street West was purchased at the rate of three guineas per foot, and contributions were forthcoming from English, Scotch, and French, as well as Irish subscribers.

But it was not until St. Patrick's Day, 1847, that sufficient funds had been obtained to justify the laying of the foundation stone, which was done by the president, Mr. O'Shanassy, on that anniversary, in the presence of a large assemblage, and was followed by a banquet in the evening. By the 5th of June, 1849, the building was completed, and was opened by a ball, at which 350 persons attended.

After filling the office of president for six years, Mr. O'Shanassy retired from that position, and was succeeded by Mr. Edmund Finn, one of the earliest of the Melbourne pressmen, who occupied the post worthily for seven consecutive years, as well as at a still later period.

On the separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales, and its erection into an independent colony, with a Legislative Council of its own, there was no building in Melbourne excepting St. Patrick's Hall large enough for the conduct of legislative business in, and accordingly, on the 9th of May, 1851, the Government leased the structure for three years at a rental of £300 per annum, the value of all city property having more than quintupled during the interim. Nor was it until the new Parliament Houses on the Eastern Hill were sufficiently advanced to admit of the reception of the two Chambers which had been called into existence by the Constitution Act of 1856, that St. Patrick's Hall reverted to its original uses.

Orange Society.

In the early years of Melbourne history, racial, religious, and political differences occasioned great bitterness of feeling in the community, leading to the employment of rancorous and vituperative language, arousing much popular excitement, and occasionally provoking a resort to physical violence. Intolerance was rife on all sides. Men took a malicious delight in taunting those who dissented from them in opinions and beliefs. This awakened resentment and a spirit of retaliation, and those who should have worked together in harmonious co-operation for the common good were split up into cliques and factions which treated their opponents more like aliens and foreigners than common countrymen.

The origin of the Orange Society appears to have been this. At the election in 1843 of a person to represent Melbourne in the Legislative Council of New South Wales there were two candidates—Mr. Henry Condell, who was the first Mayor of Melbourne, and Mr. Edwin Curr, who had been a settler at Circular Head. He was a Roman Catholic, while the former was a Protestant. It was made a trial of strength between the two denominations, and the Protestants won the day. Exasperated by their defeat, some of the Roman Catholics, possessing but little self-control, expressed their anger and disappointment by assailing the other party with sticks and stones. Two Protestants, both of them auctioneers, were attacked with especial violence. Sheltering himself in his office, one of them, Mr. J. Green, took the extreme step of firing on his assailants, some of whom, having been wounded, recoiled from the attack. This brought Captain Dana and a troop of mounted black troopers on the scene of action, and he promptly dispersed the rioters and restored order. Next day Mr. Green was accused in the police court of firing upon unarmed citizens, but, as he was considered to have done so in self-defence, the case was dismissed. In consequence of these events, a number of Protestants resolved to organise themselves into a society for the purpose of mutual protection, and at a meeting convened at the Pickwick Hotel, in Swanston Street, at which Alderman Kerr took the chair, it was unanimously agreed that a "Loyal Orange Lodge" should be formed on the same basis as corresponding institutions in Great Britain and Ireland. It was joined by about forty members, Mr. Adolphus Quinn being the first Master of the lodge, Alderman Kerr its treasurer, and Mr. J. C. King, the town clerk, its secretary. Not long afterwards, however, it seemed to occur to several of the members that it was undesirable to introduce to a young community the divisions by which Ireland is or was distracted, and that the very name "Orange" might be regarded as significant of discord and disorder; therefore about half the lodge seceded, and the secessionists formed themselves, on the 12th of May, 1843, into the "Grand Protestant Confederation of Australia," which was enrolled as a benefit society, with a constitution almost, if not altogether, identical with that of an Orange Lodge. But eventually the confederation was reunited to the Loyal Orange Lodge, and soon afterwards the Royal Arch Purple Order was instituted.

The next step taken by the Orangemen was to provide themselves with a local habitation, and the necessary funds were raised for the erection of the Protestant Hall in Stephen (now Exhibition) Street, the first stone of which was laid on Easter Monday, 1847, by Mr. William Kerr in his capacity of Provincial Grand Master of the Orangemen of Port Phillip. The edifice was completed in due time, and formally opened, and has since been the headquarters of the body to which it belongs; the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne being yearly celebrated therein with every demonstration of loyalty to the principles which placed William of Orange upon the throne of Great Britain, and of devotion to the Protestant succession to the throne.

Sporting.

The Turf in Melbourne.

The armorial bearings of the State of Victoria might be appropriately surmounted by a mounted jockey as their crest, so warm is the devotion of the great bulk of its population to horse-racing, so completely at home are its country people, both male and female, in the saddle, or, for the matter of that, upon the bare back of any kind of horse, and so large is the sum of money which annually changes hands in connection with what is popularly known as "the turf." Hence the establishment of a racecourse is regarded as marking a definite stage in the development of every colonial community, and it becomes a sort of social point of attraction for bringing together the people of the surrounding district once a year or oftener, much as the wakes and fairs of the mother country used to do in the middle ages, and down to quite recent times. And just as the little coterie of racing men who advertised that in the month of May, 1703, three pieces of plate would be run for on Epsom Downs, of the value of £30, £10, and £5 respectively, could never have anticipated that out of this small meeting would grow the great national festival of "Derby Day," so the limited gathering of "the rude forefathers of the hamlet" of Melbourne who assembled in Fawkner's Hotel one night in January, 1838, to found a Melbourne Race Club, and to resolve upon holding an annual meeting, could not possibly have foreseen that a day would come when people would be drawn to Flemington, not only from the remotest regions of the Australian continent and likewise from New Zealand, but also from Europe and America, to witness the competition for the Melbourne Cup, and when the result of the race would be made known to all English-speaking peoples on the face of the globe within a few hours afterwards.

Mr. Henry Allen occupied the chair at the meeting above referred to, when Messrs. Henry Arthur and William Wood were appointed stewards. Mr. Francis Nodin consented to act as treasurer and secretary, and Mr. David Morley was named clerk of the course. The first races were fixed to take place on the 6th and 7th of March, with only two "events" on each day—the Town Plate, of the value of twenty-five sovereigns, the distance two miles, and the Ladies' Purse, of twenty sovereigns, gentlemen riders, one mile and a distance, being the prizes offered for competition on the first; and the Hunter Stakes, of fifteen sovereigns, gentlemen riders, one mile and a distance, with five leaps of 4 feet in height, and a race for beaten horses constituting the sport offered on the second. The racecourse was a sufficiently spacious flat occupying the site of the present Spencer Street railway station, bordered on one side by a swamp, which then teemed with wild fowl; on the other by Batman's Hill, then lightly timbered by sheoak, and forming a natural grand-stand; and elsewhere bordered by the Yarra. In shape the course resembled a bow, of which the river formed the arc. The winning post—a sapling surmounted by a small flag—stood at the north-western base of the hill. Two large bullock drays lashed together served as a platform for the stewards and their friends, and in lieu of refreshment booths Messrs. J. P. Fawkner and Michael Carr, the pioneers of the liquor traffic, had each brought a truck load of beer and spirits on the ground, protected from the sun by a rude awning of sackcloth. People were hot and thirsty, and were not particular, under these circumstances, as to the beverages they drank, or the price they paid for them, the lowest charge being one shilling. There were three entries for each race on the first day, Postboy winning the first, and a mare belonging to Mr. Wedge the second. Several hundred spectators are described as having been present, and as the programme was of such a meagre character it was supplemented by a grinning match, improvised for the occasion, similar to that which incurred the reprobation of Addison, and led to its abandonment in England. Probably most of the frequenters of the first racecourse in Melbourne had never heard of the "Spectator," and would have been indisposed to defer to its authority if they had. About forty shillings having been collected by way of prize money, a ticket-of-leave man, commonly known as "Big Mick," was appointed to supervise the competition. Provided with a horse collar, according to English precedent, he mounted the stage vacated by the stewards, and invited the ugliest man in the crowd to come forward and grin through this leather frame. The solicitation was promptly replied to by Thomas Curwen, a carpenter, about fifty years of age. He was phenomenally ugly. Neither Leonardo da Vinci, nor Callot, nor Dore, ever imagined a face more grotesquely ill-favoured than his own, and it was singularly mobile, so that his power of contorting his features, which were crowned by a fell of fiery red hair, was considerable. His mouth was vast and cavernous; his teeth resembled tusks in shape and form; and when he grinned the effect of its distension, and of the alteration which took place in his whole visage, was appallingly humorous. With such a human mask competition was hopeless. "Eclipse was first, and the rest were nowhere." His pre-eminence in ugliness was so indisputable that the ugliest men in the crowd shrank back abashed. Curwen received the prize, and became so convivial in consequence that it is to be feared he looked more like Silenus than ever next morning.

The second day's racing was a dreary failure. Two events had been arranged for, the Hunter and the Beaten Horse Stakes. Five leaps were to be hazarded in the first, but instead of hurdles formidable log barriers were erected, which most of the horses resolutely refused to face, and the winner, belonging to a Mr. Wood, and ridden by a Mr. De Villiers, had a narrow escape of breaking his leg, besides throwing his rider. For the second race there were no entries. This, the first meeting of the kind in Melbourne, terminated in a dinner at Fawkner's Hotel, which degenerated into an orgy. According to the account furnished to Mr. E. Finn by one who appears to have been present, the guests first of all consumed the whole of the champagne on the premises, then fell back upon hot toddy, and wound up with neat brandy. There was no "settling day," as there was very little betting on either of the races, and the festival—if festival it could be called—wound up with a tragedy, for next morning

> "One more unfortunate,
> Weary of breath,
> Rashly importunate,"

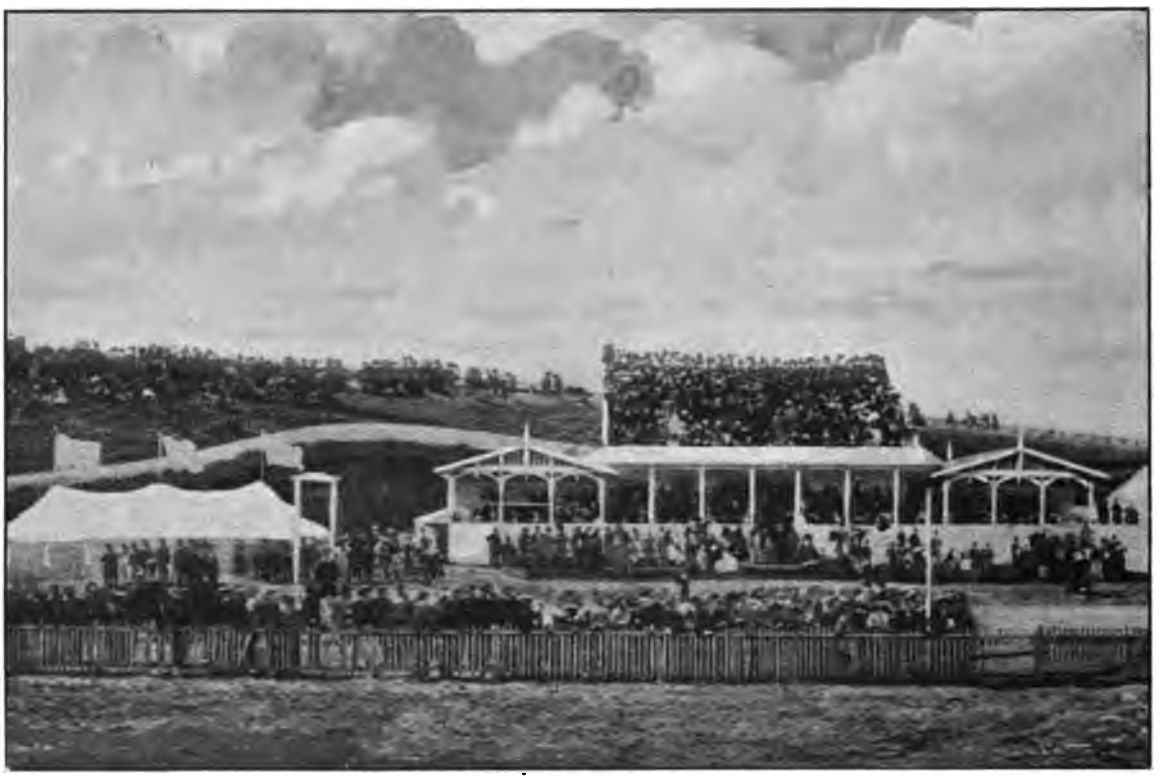
and frenzied by an excessive indulgence in rum, then the popular intoxicant, flung herself into the Yarra, just below the Falls,

> "Mad from life's history,
> Glad to death's mystery,
> Swift to be hurled—
> Anywhere, anywhere
> Out of the world!"

When the body was recovered life was completely extinct in it. Although the settlement was only three years old, it was already tainted with drunkenness and with the "sin of great cities."

On the 9th of February, 1839, the patrons of the turf met at the Lamb Inn, which occupied the site of the present Scott's Hotel, and arranged for two days' racing, to be held on the 15th and 16th of the month succeeding, as also for the erection of a small platform to serve as a grand-stand, and for such an alteration of the track as would make it circular. It was likewise determined that there should be a parade of the horses entered to run on Batman's Hill the day before.

On the first day the Town Plate, of thirty sovereigns, with the entries added, was won by Mr. Brown's Mountain Maid; a pony race by Mr. Pitman's Tuppy; and the Lady's Plate, similar in value to the Town, by the Mountain Maid. Mr. Brown, with £70 in his pocket, must have felt himself a rich man, according to the circumstances of the time and place. On the second day a familiar name appears as the winner of the Hurdle Race—that of Mr. Batman, the owner of Postboy. The next race, for the Tavern Plate, was won by Mr. Cottrell's Fancy; and a sweepstake of fifteen sovereigns by Mr. Scott's Shamrock. Melbourne is described as having doubled its population on the occasion, and everything seems to have passed off satisfactorily, even to the rough handling of a detected pickpocket, who literally obtained "more kicks than halfpence."



The Old Grand Stand, Flemington Racecourse.

The first race meeting at Flemington took place in the year 1840, when the grand-stand, a makeshift scaffolding, was erected near the side of the river. Four publicans' booths were constructed close by; two of them were tents, one a weatherboard edifice, and the other a spacious arbour, walled and roofed with ti-tree. The races lasted for three consecutive days, comprising

twelve "events," and among the names of the owners of the horses we find those of Lieutenant Vignolle and Messrs. Powlett, Highett, and Russell, all of them still more prominent in later years. It was the first time on which silk jackets were worn by some of the jockeys, and these are represented as being very proud of their novel attire. There was very little betting, some drunkenness, and no misconduct worth speaking of, although the races had attracted numbers of spectators from far and near; but these were kept in order by special constables, whose services were paid for out of the special license fees extracted from the publicans, three of whom took £150 on the first day. Melbourne was reasonably quiet and orderly on the race nights, as that odious excrescence upon modern society, the larrikin, had not yet been spawned.

The success of the first race meeting at Flemington, and the growing popularity of the sport in country places, led to the conviction that some governing body of a permanent character should be organised, with a view to control horse-racing, to formulate a code of rules for its conduct, and to constitute a tribunal for the settlements of disputes arising out of it. Accordingly a meeting was held in Melbourne on the 12th of December, 1840, at which it was resolved to form a committee to be called "The Committee of the Port Phillip Turf Club," composed of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. J. D. L. Campbell, C. H. Ebden, J. Hawdon, Hugh Jamieson, G. B. Smyth, and William Verner, the two last, with Mr. Hawdon, being nominated as stewards. The entrance fee for membership was five, and the annual subscription two guineas. It was further resolved that race meetings should be held on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of April, 1840; that these should take place annually, and that the rules of the Newmarket Jockey Club should be adopted for the guidance and direction of the Port Phillip Turf Club, in so far as they might be applicable to the circumstances of the colony.

It was felt that the new racecourse met all the requirements of the club, as it presented "an excellent piece of turf, selected with considerable judgment." The flat had no specific name, and it derived its present epithet from an enterprising butcher, one of the pioneers of the colony, who opened a shop upon what soon became the principal thoroughfare out of Melbourne, namely, the Mount Alexander Road. A few huts gradually gathered around this shop to supply the wants of wayfarers travelling along the road, and, as the butcher's name was Fleming, so this rudiment of a village acquired the name of Flemington.

On the 13th of April, the weather being favourable, the attendance at the first race meeting was considerable, and the services of the town band—it consisted of three instruments only!—were secured for the entire meeting, at a cost of £20, by Mr. Thomas Halfpenny, the principal publican on the ground. The entrance money for the Town Plate was now raised to ten sovereigns, to which fifty were added, and the stakes were won by Mr. McNall's Plenipo. There was a good deal of betting, and some disorder caused by the violent conduct of drunken horsemen, one of whom rode down an unfortunate man, and narrowly escaped being lynched in consequence. Then some of the mounted police, ex-convicts, were boisterously intoxicated, and one of them, more furious than the rest, "drew his sword and threatened to kill everybody." Though he did not keep his word, he acted in such a manner as to create a general panic, for he is reported to have cloven one man through his hat to his skull, causing him to bleed freely; to have divided the cartilage of another's nose, and to have lamed a third by slashing at his shins. When this Malay in police uniform was secured, he was flogged on the day following within an inch of his life, "pour encourager les autres" it may be presumed.

In the year following public interest in horse-racing was obviously on the increase, and Mr. Fletcher's Romeo is mentioned as having been the winner of the Town Plate. Even the period of depression which the community was then passing through had no visible effect upon its fondness for sport. On the contrary, for people seemed to turn to it to obtain a temporary respite from business troubles, occasioned by diminished trade and dishonored acceptances, while some hoped to retrieve losses in business by a lucky coup upon the turf. And we learn that the attendance on the course in March, 1844, reached the very large number of 5,000, and that the influx of country visitors was unprecedented, although a hot wind blew on the first day, the 19th, which was followed by a severe thunderstorm and a drenching downpour of rain. Mr. Mercer's Rob Roy was the winner of the Town Plate, Mr. Peter Snodgrass's Billy-go-by-'em securing the Trial Stakes.

The races in 1845 were rendered notable by the first appearance of a stock-horse named Petrel, who became as famous in his day as Carbine in our own. He not only carried off the Town Plate, distancing his four competitors, but he won a match for £100 a side against Smolensko, a Tasmanian horse, over three miles and a distance, and achieved his task easily. Not less than £1,000 were staked upon this contest. The increasing attendance on the course was augmented by the fact that there were twenty publicans' booths upon it, each contributing £5 to the revenue of the club. On the 28th of March, in the evening following the third day's racing, there was a race ball, at which there were so many more male than female partners that, to quote from a Melbourne newspaper of the day, "the ladies worked double tides to keep the gentlemen in partners." Times and habits have greatly changed since then.

The meeting in 1846 was looked forward to with considerable interest, because, at the races previously held in Geelong, Petrel had beaten the field very badly for the Town Plate, and the Tasmanians, who rather prided themselves on the quality of the horses they had, were resolved to challenge the most popular horse in Victoria by sending over their best, Paul Jones by name, who had been well trained, and was in perfect condition. Both were heavily backed for the Town Plate, and, as each horse was regarded as the representative of the colony in which he was born, a great deal of strong local feeling was aroused by the contest. The buccaneer won the first heat by a head, mainly owing to the incapacity of Petrel's jockey, a rider from the bush, whose name, Muff, admirably described his nature. He

was forthwith displaced by a man named "Sandy the butcher," who knew how to handle the animal, and he won the second heat by four lengths, and the third by several, being at the same time hard held. The results were both depressing and disastrous to the Tasmanian backers of Paul Jones, who had crossed the Straits in the expectation of fleecing the supporters of Petrel, and went home shorn themselves. During the Hurdle Race a scandalous outrage was perpetrated upon Mr. Dewing, the rider of Wild Harry. While leading the field his horse stumbled and fell at a hurdle, but his rider was lifted into the saddle, and eventually won the race in a canter. As he was proceeding to the weiging room after the finish of the race a ruffian, who had presumably backed one of the losing horses, struck Mr. Dewing to the ground so violently with a bludgeon that at first the blow was believed to be fatal. The bystanders lifted him up in a state of total collapse, and conveyed him to Melbourne in a steamer. For several days he remained in a critical condition, but eventually recovered. In the meantime the offer of a reward of £100 procured the detection of his would-be murderer, who was tried, convicted, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. In later years he made himself so useful politically to the Government of the day that it rewarded him by appointing him a justice of the peace!

Nor was this the only outrage which sullied the race meeting of 1846, for as a young man named Argyle was riding home from the course he was attacked by three miscreants, mounted like himself, who waylaid and gave him chase. One of them succeeded in dislodging him from his saddle by felling him to the ground by means of a loaded whip handle, and then his opponents proceeded to kick him to death as they thought. But this intention was frustrated by a friendly horseman riding up and rescuing him from his cowardly assailants, who immediately decamped. Only one of them, John Maher, was afterwards brought to justice, and sentenced to transportation for life.

All this while Petrel was becoming a name to conjure with. Here was a bush hack, of whom nobody had ever heard before, with a dubious parentage, and no training worth speaking of, suddenly becoming as renowned upon the turf in Port Phillip as Eclipse had been at Newmarket. What was the history of this equine phenomenon? Sportsmen will probably be grateful to the patient research of the late Mr. Edmund Finn, which has enabled the following answer to be given to this question:—"A Sydney racer known as Steeltrap was supposed to be his sire, and there was a strong family resemblance between father and son. All that was known of Petrel's dam was that in 1841 a man, journeying overland from Sydney to Adelaide, stayed for a short time at the Grampians. He had in his possession two fine mares, supposed to have been stolen, and both in foal. The stranger found employment on the station of a Mr. Riley, where the mares foaled, and one of the youngsters was Petrel. They remained there for a couple of years, and in 1843, when horseflesh was beginning to command something like a price, John Giveng, an overseer of Dr. Martin, bought both colts for £36. Petrel was then turned into a stock-horse, and, as there was much speed in him, he was exhibited as a sort of show horse before strangers. One day, as several stockmen were out riding, an emu was sighted, a hunt extemporised, and Petrel not only distanced all the others, but ran the emu down. Petrel was rising four years old, a dark chestnut, sixteen hands one inch high, the head beautifully formed, but the build of the animal, though symmetrical, seemed as if too powerful (too heavy?) in the hindquarters. This gave him a clumsy appearance, but the same indications have distinguished some of the fleetest English horses. Distance, whether long or short, or weight, light or heavy, were matters of small moment to him. Mr. Colin Campbell soon heard of this rough diamond, and, wishing to have him, he swopped for him a mare worth £20. Petrel was then carefully looked after, put in condition, and his first race was on the 20th of February, 1845, at the Pyrenees, where he won the Three Year Old Stakes. The same year, for the Geelong Town Plate, one and a half miles, he was beaten by Sweetmeat. One writer declares Petrel to have been foaled between the 10th and 15th of October, 1841, by a Steeltrap mare from either Operator or Theorem. Petrel was raffled on the evening of 30th March, 1846, for £200 at £5 a ticket, and the prize was won by Mr. J. C. Riddell (in later years a well-known member of the Legislative Assembly), who a few days afterwards had the horse put up to auction at Kirk's Bazaar, when he was knocked down to Mr. Borrodaile for 150 guineas. Subsequently he was despatched to Sydney to sweep the turf before him, but he was beaten by a New South Wales horse, Jorrocks, and also by Blue Bonnet." By way of completing the biography of Petrel, Mr. Finn mentions that "after figuring in the race field until he was fourteen years old, his then owner (Mr. Josiah Austin) turned him loose to live on grass for the rest of his life, and he so existed until he passed a quarter of a century."

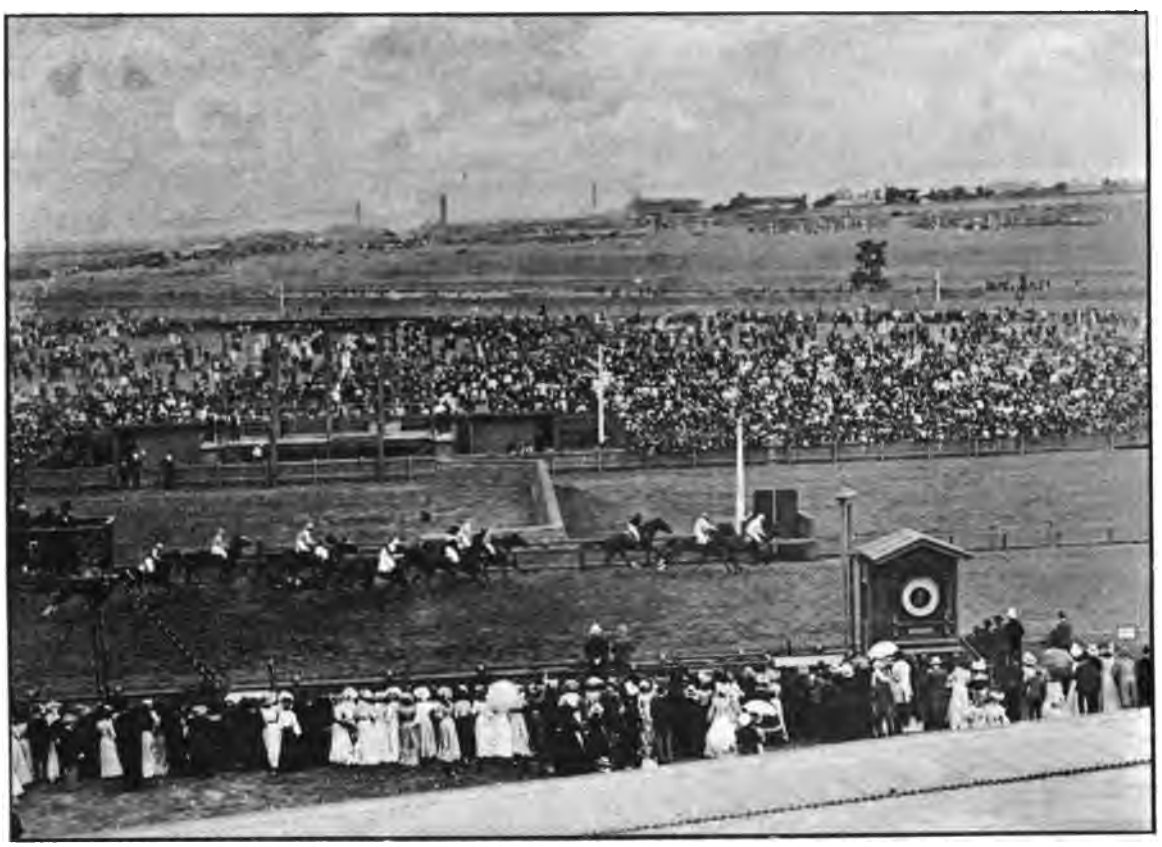
A curious incident is related in connection with the race ball held on the 31st of March, 1846, when the room was decorated with the saddle, bridle, spurs, whip, and colours used in Petrel's turf performances, and this is that the polka was danced, or "half stepped," as it was called, for the first time in Melbourne. As it had only been brought into France from Bohemia, where it was the favourite dance of the peasants, about eighteen months previously, our predecessors on the stage of life cannot be reproached with tardiness in embracing recent inventions.

The race meeting of 1847, which commenced on the 6th of April, witnessed an innovation. Numbers of the spectators stationed themselves on what was then known as Picnic Hill, and is now the favourite post of observation at Flemington; and the year was rendered further memorable by the deposition of both Petrel and Paul Jones from their pride of place by a new flyer named Bunyip, the offspring of an Arab mare. He was the property of Mr. Josiah Austin, and won the Town Plate, now increased to 100 sovereigns, against the two favourites on the first day, and the Ladies' Purse against Petrel and three others on the second.

In 1848 Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Stawell, Mr. J. F. L. Foster, subsequently Chief Secretary, and Mr.

J. C. Riddell prevailed upon the Government to grant them a ten years' lease of the racecourse, as trustees for the club, which thereupon erected a substantial grand-stand, and commenced other improvements. One Timothy Lane erected a drinking booth on the Hill, but on the second day of the races a tremendous gale of wind swept the tent away, and scattered its contents far and wide. Petrel retrieved his tarnished reputation by winning the Town Plate against Bunyip, as likewise the Publicans' Purse. As for Bunyip, his meteoric career seems to have come to an end there and then, and nothing more was heard of him as a successful racehorse, Petrel presently resuming his former position in public favour. He was prevented from winning the Town Plate in 1849 by a quibble on the part of the starter, but in the All-aged Stakes he ran away from his competitors, and he was the winner on the second day of both the Ladies' and the Publicans' Purses.

A race took place on the second day which was watched with as much interest by the spectators as the contests arranged for on the regular programme. While Mr. (afterwards Sir) John O'Shanassy was riding about the course, a drunken ruffian named Oliver Johnstone rode up to him from behind, and struck him a murderous blow on the side of his head with the butt end of his whip; then, finding he had not killed his victim, beat a precipitate retreat. Mr. O'Shanassy, although partly stunned and bleeding from the wound, gave chase to his assailant, followed by a considerable cavalcade of horsemen. As the fugitive approached the Western Swamp he was overtaken by his pursuer, who thrashed his would-be assassin with power and passion, and then gripping him by the neck, held him as in a vyce until a constable appeared upon the scene and took the man into custody. When the case was brought before the police magistrates, they resolved upon sending it before a higher tribunal. In the Supreme Court the prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge, and urged his drunkenness in extenuation of his crime. Mr. Justice a'Beckett took a serious view of so malignant and unprovoked an assault, and sentenced its perpetrator to six months' imprisonment, binding him over at the same time to keep the peace for a further period of twelve months. There was no assignable motive for such a savage and cowardly attack, but it seemed to be generally admitted that it must have originated in that political and religious ill-feeling which at that time divided the people of Melbourne into two factions—the Orange and the Green.



J. A. Sears **Finish for the Melbourne Cup, 1902.** *Melb.*

In the year 1850, when the racing commenced on the 19th of March, there seems to have been a kind of lull in the affairs of the turf. Petrel and Bunyip were no longer in the running. Their date was past, and the new candidates for public favour possessed none of the conspicuous qualities which excite enthusiasm in the minds of their breeders, trainers, backers, and supporters, and incite people to risk large sums of money by laying bets upon them. The Town Plate was won by a black gelding bred for Mr. James Henty, and named Merino,

in honor, it may be presumed, of his birthplace in the West; and it is related of one of the jockeys, who rode a horse named Silver Robin in the Steeplechase, that he was so very far from sober himself that only the Providence which is said to watch over drunken people and children protected him from riding full gallop into the Saltwater River. Three actual tragedies did occur, however, in connection with this race meeting. One man was run over by a gig, and a second ridden down by a horseman, on the first day, and in each incident the accident terminated fatally; while on the evening of the last day a man who was stupidly intoxicated tumbled overboard from the small steamer which was conveying him from the racecourse to Melbourne, and when his body was recovered life was discovered to be extinct. Those were hard drinking days. The highest idea of enjoyment on any public holiday consisted in an unlimited indulgence in liquor—the fierier in flavour and the more exciting in its effect upon the brain the better—and a man seemed to regard it as a satisfaction to be boasted of that on such and such an occasion he had had a "good drunk." It was an ignoble vaunt, and it was not confined to any one class of society. "Autres temps, autres moeurs."

The meeting of 1851 was the last belonging to "the years before the Flood." The old pre-auriferous days composed an epoch which was abruptly brought to a close by the marvellous event which made its ineffaceable mark upon that ever memorable year. For sixteen years Melbourne had been a kind of Sleepy Hollow, not altogether unprogressive, it is true, but decidedly provincial. Its tastes, habits, standards of judgment, opinions, and modes of thought were entirely so. But in the year following all this was changed, and it is worth while to linger over the last race meeting under the "ancien regime" for the sake of accentuating the remarkable changes which have since occurred. Fortunately the materials for instituting a contrast between the old era of horse-racing and the new have been supplied by the veteran journalist who came out to the infant settlement in the year 1840, and applied himself in the latter days of a long life to the collection of a mass of valuable information—much of it derived from his own recollections—in relation to "early Melbourne." Speaking of the racecourse, he says:—"For about twenty years the winning post was up by the river, and extending down from it towards the Hill, between the course and the river, was a row of publicans' booths, where the refreshments, though not of the daintiest, had a plentifulness about them which amply satisfied stomachic longings. A railway was then undreamt of, and the two modes of egress and ingress from and to Melbourne were the road and the river, both of which were largely patronised. Steamers used to be laid on from the wharf to the course, leaving about 11 o'clock, and returning at sunset. They were invariably packed with passengers like herrings in a barrel, and at half-a-crown per head each way reaped a profitable harvest. The moment the steamers were warped to gum trees rearward of the grand-stand they engaged in an active competition with the publicans on shore, a proceeding little relished by the landsmen. As the police and special constables on duty were not indisposed, for a consideration, to connive at small breaches of the law in this way, the regular boniface was obliged resignedly to "grin and bear it." If there was amusement going down, it was nothing to the noisy and intoxicated babelment of the up trip, and the wonder is that half the passengers did not tumble overboard. . . The road journey out was always worth looking at. Carriages were then rarities, and even a four-in-hand drag was seldom to be met with; but the Flemington Road, from Melbourne to the Saltwater River, was an irregularly linked chain of vehicles of every description, from the squatter's or town swell's tandem rotating downward to the buggy, dog-cart, butcher's or baker's trap, and ending with the drays, where, in a promiscuous fashion, the mother of a family and a numerous brood of youngsters might be observed in the open-air enjoyment of a feather or chaff bed. The only engine of locomotion then available that I never saw on road duty of a race day, at least with a living passenger freight, was the bullock team. The vehicular branch of transport was, however, outdone by the equestrianism of the age, for every quill-driver, counter-jumper, tinker, or tailor who could raise a 'few bob' chartered some kind of a screw (old or young, good or bad, made no difference, provided it had only four movable legs) at the livery stables, or 'bazaars' as they were then called, where there was any number of them collected from every point of the compass for hire. . . The 'croppers' along the road were innumerable. Still there were very few broken limbs, either because the nags were not in the humour for bucking, or because the road was soft and yielding. This was also the period of pleasant and enjoyable picnics, and around the bottom of the Hill, embedded in thick brushwood, were scattered groups of people, of every age and condition, partaking of the contents of crammed hampers and baskets, and ready to hail every passer-by to 'come and share pot-luck.' As a rule there used to be not only more eating in proportion to the attendance, but a great deal more drinking than now, and a drunken row was the inevitable wind-up after the race was over. There were special constables to keep order on the course in the vicinity of the stand and run-in, and a party of mounted police and as many of the town and country constabulary as could be spared for the general supervision of the place. There was no such thing as a temporary lock-up for tipplers, but a readier, though less comfortable, mode of detention was devised, consisting of two or three bullock chains, welded together and stapled to a tree, and to this the bacchanalians would be manacled by one wrist. Here the restrained toper might fret and fume as he liked, and the punishment almost amounted to torture from the broiling heat of the sun or the pelting rain; but wet or dry it was all the same, for the chain remained a fixture until the evening, when the prisoners were marched into town by the police, headed by the chief constable."

For some years the professional bookmaker was unknown upon the Melbourne course, and the "welcher" was equally a stranger to it, but there was even then a considerable number of ravenous birds of prey, in the shape of pickpockets, card-sharpers, thimble-riggers, spielers, and confidence men, who seemed to spring up as

suddenly as a growth of toadstools or other poisonous fungi, and found plenty of victims to fasten upon. It is stated that as early as the year 1847 not less than seventy notorious gamblers were recognised as being present on the Melbourne racecourse.

It is due to the indefatigable compiler of the chronicles of "Early Melbourne" to state that it was at his suggestion, through the columns of the "Herald," then the leading morning paper, that the grand-stand and winning post were removed from the vicinity of the Salt-water River to their present position. The proposition was received, as all new ideas invariably are, with a good deal of ridicule at the time; but the derision, general as it was, could not have been comparable in the slightest degree with the tempest of scornful laughter which would be provoked by any proposal to move them back again to their original locality.

At the race meeting of 1851, which commenced on the 4th of March, there was an unusually large attendance, and one steamer which plied upon the river is mentioned as having carried a thousand passengers to the course. The Town Plate was won by Mr. McLaughlin's Dauntless, described as being "as wiry as a rat-trap, and with the wind of a blacksmith's bellows." At this meeting a cup of twenty sovereigns was presented to be run for by the then Mayor of Melbourne, Mr. William Nicholson, an estimable citizen, who subsequently took a prominent part in politics, was Chief Secretary in two Ministries, and was "the father of the ballot in Australia," while he was also a member of the committee which drafted what afterwards became the Constitution Act of Victoria. In addition to these honorable incidents in his public career, it may be mentioned that he was one of the founders of the Bank of Victoria.

The history of racing during the succeeding decade was comparatively uneventful, excepting for the institution of the Champion Race in 1859. Two associations had come into existence, named the Turf and Jockey Clubs respectively, but owing to a variety of causes, which it is unnecessary to specify, they both fell into a moribund condition, and were dissolved. Then arose the more powerful and successful organisation which has since acquired such a wide celebrity under the designation of the Victoria Racing Club.

The Victoria Racing Club.

This club dates from the 9th of March in the year 1864, and took over all the liabilities of the two clubs above referred to, amounting to £1,364. The following are the names of the members of the original committee, who may, therefore, be considered as the actual founders of the club:—James Blackwood, Edward Cohen, Henry Creswick, J. Dougharty, H. Fisher, R. Goldsbrough, R. W. Grieve, H. C. Jeffray, J. F. Maguire, H. Power, Captain Standish, Geo. Watson.

Of these we believe only three survive at this present writing. In order to provide the necessary funds for commencing operations with, twenty-five gentlemen agreed to advance an aggregate sum of £1,800, for which they received debentures secured on the property and credit of the club; and on the 18th of March, 1864, Mr. R. C. Bagot was appointed secretary at the modest salary of £150, which was subsequently raised to £250, and ultimately to £800, with a bonus of £200. The choice was a very fortunate one. He was not only universally liked and esteemed for the geniality and kindness of his disposition and the warmth of his heart, but he threw into the performance of his new duties a zeal and enthusiasm which were perfectly infectious. In addition to which he was scarcely less ingenious, inventive, and resourceful than his successor, who inherited and has pretty well perfected the work commenced by Mr. R. C. Bagot, both of them pursuing one object with a rare tenacity of purpose and singleness of aim, namely, that of rendering the Flemington racecourse what it has undoubtedly become—the finest in the world, as regards, more particularly, the accommodation it provides for the public.

At the first autumn meeting the club felt itself justified in paying away £1,445 in stakes and incidental expenses, and at the spring meeting, which was held on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of November, the Derby, for fifteen sovereigns each, and one hundred added, was run on the first day, and the Cup race, for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns, with two hundred added, was run on the second, a practice which has been adhered to ever since, only it was afterwards considered advisable to discontinue the custom of holding this and other meetings on three consecutive days, and to substitute for it that of having the races on three alternate days.

In 1865 a curious innovation was introduced—that of a pony race run on Cup Day. It does not seem to have been regarded as an incident deserving of being regarded as a precedent, for it was never followed up. In the year succeeding, Mr. George Watson was appointed starter, a position which he occupied to the entire satisfaction of all concerned; and to the duty thus entailed upon him was added that of judge in 1867. In the same year Mr. E. T. Barnard relieved him of the former office, and it is worthy of mention that the spring meeting for the first time covered four days in 1867.

In 1872 steps were taken for the erection of a grand-stand, at a cost of £13,000, and in the year following it was resolved by the club to raise £10,000 in debentures of £100 each in order to meet the additional expenditure thus incurred. The death of Mr. R. C. Bagot in 1881 deprived the club of the services of a highly valued officer, whose name is perpetuated in the Bagot Handicap, which is annually run for at the New Year's Day meeting. The succession to the secretaryship devolved upon Mr. Byron Moore, who soon won the confidence of his committee, and has since been allowed a pretty free hand to carry out the improvements suggested by him from time to time, and which will be described in detail later

on. They certainly evince an amount of forethought, a breadth of view, an inventiveness, and a singularly minute and almost intuitive appreciation of the most exigent requirements of the public, combined with a practical knowledge of how to meet them most effectually which is not very far removed from genius. Since he took office on the 2nd of August, 1880, Mr. Byron Moore has been unremitting in his efforts to follow up and expand the policy of his predecessor, and to make the Flemington racecourse and all its adjuncts something for the club to be proud of, while at the same time irresistibly attractive to that very large section of the public which contributes the bulk of the funds of which the Victoria Racing Club is the recipient, the guardian, and the distributor. And liberal and apparently lavish as its expenditure has been, its financial position proves the soundness of the policy it has adopted and carried out during the thirty-six years of its existence, for it has been able to lay out so large a sum as £177,000 upon the buildings and other improvements on the lands of the club, without reckoning stock and implements. It has a contingency fund of £10,264, of which £10,089 is invested in Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works and Government debentures to meet any possible losses which may accrue from a wet spring meeting or from other causes; and it has a further sum of £7,500 invested in various debentures, and upwards of £7,000 invested for the benefit of the Distressed and Disabled Jockeys' Fund, this being augmented by fines and registration fees to the extent of £463 during the year ending the 30th of June, 1900.

The following synopsis of the financial transactions of the club during the last year of the last century will exhibit their magnitude, and the important dimensions of its operations :—

Meetings.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Profit.	Loss.
Grand National Steeplechase ...	£7,789 16 6	£6,123 14 8	£1,666 1 10	—
August	1,147 2 0	967 17 1	179 4 11	—
October	1,306 4 5	1,108 16 10	197 7 7	—
Spring	27,303 8 6	17,451 0 4	9,852 8 2	—
New Year's Day	2,199 10 6	2,193 5 4	6 5 2	—
Autumn	12,449 10 11	15,542 15 9	—	£3,093 4 10
April	936 5 11	1,043 15 2	—	107 9 3
Queen's Birthday	1,796 19 3	2,051 8 6	—	254 9 3
			£11,901 7 8	£3,455 3 4
		Deduct Loss ...	3,455 3 4	
		Balance Profit	£8,446 4 4	

The revenue is now nearly £100,000 per annum.

To complete our historical sketch of the Victoria Racing Club, we subjoin a list of the winners of the Melbourne Cup and Victoria Derby, together with the names of their owners and riders, and the time occupied by each covering the ground :—

THE MELBOURNE CUP. (Two Miles.)

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Rider.	Time.
1861	E. de Mestre	Archer	Cutts	3.52
1862	E. de Mestre	Archer	Cutts	3.47
1863	J. Harper	Banker	Chifney	3 44
1864	H. Fisher	Lantern	Dens	3.52
1865	— Marshall	Tory Boy	Kavanagh	3.44
1866	J. Tait	The Barb	W. Davis	3 43
1867	E. de Mestre	Tim Whiffler	Driscoll	3.39
1868	J. Tait	Glencoe	Stanley	3.42
1869	A. Sagui	Warrior	Morrison	3.40
1870	W. Craig	Nimblefoot	Day	3.37

THE MELBOURNE CUP *(Continued)*.

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Rider.	Time.
1871	J. Tait	The Pearl	Kavanagh	3.39
1872	J. Tait	The Quack	Henderson	3.39
1873	W. Johnson	Don Juan	Wilson	3.36
1874	A. Chirnside	Haricot	Pigott	3.37½
1875	H. Sharp	Wollomai	Batty	3.38
1876	J. Wilson	Briseis	St. Albans	3.36½
1877	J. White	Chester	Pigott	3.33½
1878	E. de Mestre	Calamia	Brown	3.35¾
1879	— Rawlinson	Darriwell	Cracknell	3.30¾
1880	W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	Hales	3.34¾
1881	C. McDonald	Zulu	Gough	3.32½
1882	J. E. Seville	The Assyrian	Hutchins	3.40
1883	J. White	Martini-Henry	Williamson	3.30
1884	J. O. Inglis	Malua	Robertson	3.31¾
1885	— McLoughlin	Sheet Anchor	O'Brien	3 29½
1886	W. Gannon	Arsenal	English	3.31
1887	R. Donovan	Dunlop	Sanders	3.28½
1888	D. S. Wallace	Mentor	O'Brien	3.30¾
1889	W. T. Jones	Bravo	Anwin	3.32½
1890	D. S. Wallace	Carbine	Ramage	3.28¼
1891	J. Redfern	Malvolio	Redfern	3.29¼
1892	M. Carmody	Glenloth	Robson	3.36¼
1893	J. D. Lewis	Tarcoola	Cripps	3.30½
1894	F. W. Purchas	Patron	Dawes	3.31
1895	D. James	Auraria	Stevenson	3.29
1896	Jones and Cooper	Newhaven	Gardiner	3.28½
1897	W. Forrester	Gaulus	Callinan	3.31
1898	W. Forrester	The Grafter	Gough	3.29¾
1899	H. Power	Merriwee	Turner	3.36¼
1900	F. T. Forrest	Clean Sweep	A. Richardson	3 29
1901	C. L. Macdonald	Revenue	F. Dunn	3.30½
1902	Messrs. Clark and Robinson	The Victory	R. Lewis	3.29

From the foregoing it will appear that this, the blue riband of the Australian turf, has been won four times by Mr. De Mestre, and twice with the same horse; and four times also by the late John Tait; the shortest time on record for the Melbourne Cup being 3 min. 28¼ sec., which was made by Mr. Donald Wallace's Carbine, ridden by R. Ramage, in 1890, and carrying the heavy impost of 10st. 5lbs. Second in importance to this great race is the

VICTORIA DERBY. (One Mile and a Half.)

Year.	Owner.	Winner.	Rider.	Time.
1856	H. N. Simson	Flying Doe	Carter	3.1
1857	W. Green	Tricolor	Snell	3.3
1858	T. Austin	Brownlock	Hutton	2.45
1859	J. Orr	Buzzard	Henderson	2.52½
1860	G. Watson	Flying Colors	Treacey	3.2
1861	P. Dowling	Camden	Morrison	2.53
1862	J. Harper	Barwon	Waldock	2.59
1863	W. Lang	Orifiamme	Lang	3 3
1864	H. Fisher	Lantern	Simpson	2.58
1865	H. Fisher	Angler	Redman	2.51
1866	H. Fisher	Seagull	Morrison	3.4
1867	J. Tait	Fireworks	Stanley	2.56
1868	J. Tait	Fireworks	Stanley	2.58
1869	J Moffatt	My Dream	Duffy	2.48
1869	H. Fisher	Charon	Morrison	2.55
1870	J. Tait	Florence	Stanley	3.0
1871	J. Wilson	Miss Jessie	Wilson	2.49
1872	W. Wench	Loup Garou	Brown	2.46
1873	W. Filgate	Lapidist	Grubb	2.51
1874	J. Tait	Melbourne	Ashworth	2.46½
1875	E. de Mestre	Robin Hood	Donnelly	2.48
1876	J. Wilson	Briseis	Hales	2.43¼
1877	J. White	Chester	Pigott	2.43
1878	J. Boe	Wellington	Griffin	2.47
1879	R. Howie	Suwarrow	Walker	2.43
1880	W. A. Long	Grand Flaneur	Hales	2.44
1881	F. F. Dakin	Darebin	Power	2 41½
1882	E. de Mestre	Navigator	Hales	2.41½
1883	J. White	Martini-Henry	Williamson	2.39
1884	M. Jacobs	Rufus	Gorry	2.40
1885	J. White	Nordenfeldt	Hales	2.45½
1886	J. White	Trident	Cusdin	2.41½

VICTORIA DERBY *(Continued).*

YEAR.	OWNER.	WINNER.	RIDER.	TIME.
1887	W. Gannon	Australian Peer	Gorry	2.40
1888	J. White	Ensign	Hales	2.45½
1889	J. White	Dreadnought	Hales	2.41
1890	S. G. Cook	The Admiral	Hales	2.46¾
1891	W. R. Wilson	Strathmore	Cusdin	2.41½
1892	J. B. Clark	Camoola	Huxley	2.42
1893	W. R. Wilson	Carnage	Gough	2.39
1894	S. G. Cook	The Harvester	Moore	2.40½
1895	W. R. Wilson	Wallace	Gough	2.46
1896	Jones and Cooper	Newhaven	Gardiner	2.39½
1897	W. Duggan	Amberite	Harris	2.39¼
1898	W. Bailey	Cocos	Delaney	2.41¼
1899	H. Power	Merriwee	Turner	2.41¼
1900	R. Orr	Malster	R. Lewis	2.48
1901	W. Bailey	Hautvillers	R. Lewis	2.37
1902	R. Phillips	Abundance	J. Barden	2.36¼

In 1868 and 1869 the Derby was run on New Year's Day, and it is a noticeable fact that it was won six times by the Hon. J. White, four times by Mr. John Tait, and four times also, and thrice consecutively, by Mr. Hurtle Fisher. The winning horse was ridden on seven different occasions by T. Hales, and the shortest time in which the race was run was 2 min. 36¼ sec., a minimum reached by Abundance.

It will be interesting to trace step by step the course of the improvements devised and effected by Mr. Byron Moore, inasmuch as these have contributed to give the racecourse at Flemington its acknowledged pre-eminence over every other racecourse in the world. This alone is a proud distinction, but it has never been disputed, and is the result of twenty years of systematic effort, directed with a steadfast singleness of aim and tenacity of purpose towards the accomplishment of a definite object, namely, perfection of arrangement for the accommodation and comfort of the public, involving, as this necessarily does, the prosperity and success of the Victoria Racing Club, which has sagaciously approved of the plans and co-operated with the endeavours of its energetic and untiring secretary.

Mr. Moore initiated the "Racing Calendar," which is now recognised as an authentic record throughout the whole of Australasia, while the by-laws and rules of the V.R.C. promulgated in that volume are generally accepted as standards by other racing associations elsewhere.

Among other improvements effected, the following may be conveniently grouped together:—A 3-inch main round one mile and a half of the sand training track, so that training can be pursued in the summer as well as during the months in which the ground is naturally moist; a leaning rail around the course, which materially adds to its safety; a luncheon table under the vinery in the saddling paddock, at which seating accommodation is provided for 2,000 persons; the excavation of 40,000 cubic feet of rock in front of the Hill, and the erection of the upper grand-stand, containing a suite of rooms 600 feet long for the vice-regal visitors and their suite, ladies' retiring rooms, refreshment and Press rooms, etc., etc.

Mr. Moore purchased at his own risk 100 acres of land in Bagotville for the sum of £10,000, in order that adequate accommodation might be afforded to visitors to the Hill. Seven acres were required for this purpose, but as the owners would not subdivide the block he bought the whole of it, paying for it out of his own pocket, and selling to the club seven acres in the most eligible position for £700. He also parted with two acres and a half to the Railway Commissioner, to enable him to carry out a much-desired improvement suggested by Mr. Moore, whereby a dangerous double curve upon the line was avoided, and the erection of a northern platform was rendered practicable. Previously to this the boundary of the club's domain on this side, from the northern scraping sheds to the Hill gates, was along the main road to the course, and it was one liable to occasion much inconvenience and trouble; but the club, by the purchase for £1,400 of fourteen acres intervening between the old boundary and the railway, the embankment of which forms in itself a perfect boundary, was enabled to obviate the inconvenience and trouble referred to, and at the same time to form the present members' drive. This addition comprised a valuable quarry, from which thousands of loads of stone have been procured for use upon the premises. Not only so, but it became practicable to remove the stables and workshops, previously occupying a position near the entrance to the grand-stand, to the railway, to a better site, where they were no longer obtrusive eyesores. Nurseries were thus enabled to be established for the growth of trees and shrubs for beautifying the grounds, and by adding seven acres to the Hill as a lawn or picnicking ground the attendance was increased on Cup days to that "coign of vantage" by no less than 5,000 spectators. It was then seen that the erection of a grand-stand upon the Hill would be a boon to the public and a gain to the club; and to prove the strength and sincerity of his convictions on the subject Mr. Moore offered, should the committee approve of the proposition, to build it at his own cost, recouping himself by the admission receipts. The work was, however, carried out by direction of the committee, and it added another 5,000 to the attendance upon the Hill on Cup Day, which aggregated as many as 35,000 upon one occasion. Simultaneously with the completion of this improvement the price of admission to the Hill was raised from 2s. to 2s. 6d., and this had the effect of augmenting the revenue of the club to the extent of several thousands of pounds. The next improvements effected were the perfecting of the starting gate now in use; the building of Tattersall's stand and members' luncheon rooms; the formation of the present saddling paddocks, with the names of the horses inscribed over their respective stalls; the establishment of a directory board, indicating where they are stalled; and the erection of luncheon and tea rooms for members at the Maribyrnong stand.

A mathematically computed curve was next laid out at "the turn," which has increased the safety of the course, the calculation and the after work having been performed by Mr. Tuxen. A 4-inch drain was laid round the course, and a one mile training track inside; the terrace was earthed up between the saddling paddock and the lawn; 500 loose boxes were built for members' carriage horses; the upper stand was renewed for 500

feet in steel; and a large number board stationed in front of the grand-stand. One of the improvements effected is the laying of the terrace, which is 500 feet long, with a tesselated pavement upon an 18-inch bed of concrete; the doubling of the width of the promenade; and the construction of a new afternoon tea room, 150 feet long by 40 feet wide, for non-members.

A long-standing grievance has at the same time been amicably adjusted in relation to those who, while contributing nothing whatever to the income of the club, consider they have the best possible right to question its arrangements. This has been done by the laying out of a park, to which the public have free access all the year round, and by the formation of a walk along the bank of the Saltwater River, which has been likewise thrown open to His Majesty the People. The entire expense of these improvements has been borne by the club. His Majesty and suite are admitted to the Flat on race days, exempt from any charge whatever, and every arrangement has been made for their comfort and convenience as regards lavatories, retiring rooms for women, an abundant supply of drinking water, etc.

For the encouragement of horse-breeders, the committee of the Victoria Racing Club have been induced to distribute £1,100 in four extra races for two-year-olds during the Cup meeting; and new by-laws have been framed entitling the near relatives of a deceased member, and his sons who may be under twenty-five, to join the club at a considerable reduction upon the ordinary entrance fee. This new rule has operated most advantageously to the club, and the concession is fully appreciated by those who have benefited by it.

In all the foregoing improvements the secretary has been ably and zealously supported by Mr. E. Miles, chief clerk, who has proved himself to be a most devoted officer of the club, as also by Mr. Ernest Smith, the overseer on the course, to whose vigorous and sustained energy is due the beautiful order in which the premises are kept. With two such lieutenants as these, Mr. Moore may be said literally to have achieved wonders at Flemington.



J. A. Sears **The Lawn, Grand-stand, and Hill, Flemington.** *Melb.*

For the beautification of the lawn a rosery has been established, in which have been brought together as many as 400 varieties of the "queen of flowers," and a number of these have been planted inside the picket fence which separates the lawn from the course, and trained so that they resemble a succession of garlands or festoons, these having been so selected and arranged as regards their colours as that their blooms shall charm the eye both by their juxtaposition and contrast of hue and form.

This is a not less happy idea than that of the vinery, under the shadow of which so many hundreds of visitors take luncheon or tea. At the autumn meeting this prolonged pergola becomes a beautiful roof of green leaves, and of purple and golden fruitage, between two

and three tons of grapes depending from the trellised roof. And these are allowed to remain inviolate, as it is known that they are reserved for distribution to hospitals and kindred charitable institutions.

Finally it remains to notice the elegant suite of apartments hitherto occupied by the Governor of the State, his visitors, and their friends during the various race meetings. These are situated underneath the centre of the grand-stand, are handsomely furnished and decorated. Owing to their position, they are cool on the hottest days of summer. Between the innermost wall of the rocky face of the hill, which is here vertical, there intervenes a chasm through which a shaft of light falls for the illumination of the rooms on that side. Mr. Moore has taken advantage of this chasm, where it is immediately contiguous to these, to fill up the space with rockwork, ferns, and basins of water, and amidst these the gorgeous scarlet flowers of the magnificent Poinsettia, of Mexico, introduces a blaze of colour which is all the more vivid by contrast with the sober greys of the rockwork and the quiet greens of the fern fronds. There is not only a feast of colour for the eye, but a sense of pleasure for the ear, in the liquid plash of jets of water and in the softened sound of what appears to be distant music, although how produced and how tempered so as to resemble the airs in Prospero's enchanted island, which was "full of sounds and sweet airs, which give delight and hurt not," is a question which the present writer refrains from prying into. Why dissect the sources of our enjoyment? Besides, has not Mr. Moore published a volume of fairy stories, and who knows what private understanding may subsist between himself and those "lithe and rainbow elves" who are subject to Oberon and Titania, and own kinship with Puck and Robin Goodfellow? It is not alone that this "cool grot" is penetrated by these softly musical vibrations, but there suddenly breaks into song a sweet-voiced bird, resembling a canary in many of its notes, but softly subdued, as if it were quietly rehearsing to itself a tender symphony it had just composed, and was pausing every now and then, reflectively and critically, to consider the probable effect on human ears of its delicious warble. There is certainly no bird visible to the listener, and so it may be presumed there is no listener visible to the bird, and therefore he indulges in little trills and quavers just for his own gratification in a kind of self-communion such as even human vocalists may give way to in solitude. But, as has been said above, this poetically-named and binomial secretary has travelled into fairyland, and learned fairy lore, so that there is really no knowing what sort of coadjutors he may possess in the shape of elves and gnomes.

In the very good times — in the full tide of its prosperity—the Victoria Racing Club enjoyed a revenue exceeding £100,000 per annum. It is now a little below that figure, but is rapidly regaining its normal level. When Mr. Moore undertook the secretaryship the money added to the stakes did not exceed £12,100 per annum. It afterwards arose to £44,800, and is at present upwards of £36,000, the stakes themselves amounting to over £45,000 per annum.

During his term of office Mr. Moore has purchased the two houses now occupied by the club in Bourke Street; and when, eleven years ago, it was thought desirable to float £10,000 worth of debentures, and the times were so bad that there was no demand for them in the Melbourne market, he took the whole of them up himself, at a small premium, in order to maintain the financial credit of the club, and, placing them on the London market, re-sold them at some little personal loss.

He has succeeded, by tact, judgment, and good temper, in avoiding litigation, especially at the hands of those undesirable and unscrupulous persons whom he has found it necessary to exclude from the course, and he has worked up the Distressed Jockeys' Fund until it shows a respectable capital of £7,200 invested in debentures. Under its benevolent provisions any married jockey incapacitated by injuries received in any part of Victoria obtains an allowance of £2 per week, and any single jockey of £1 10s. a week, until he is able to resume his employment. A Convalescent Jockeys' Home has likewise been built upon the course, in which those who are thus circumstanced can receive the care and attention they require.

It may be interesting to mention that no less a sum than £1,046,070 has been disbursed by the club in stakes, nearly £300,000 in improvements, and close upon £100,000 in maintenance, besides the very large amounts which are accounted for by other items of expenditure.

Something remains to be said with respect to the good order which prevails upon the course at the great race meetings, and the absence of crime attending the immense assemblages on Cup Day. As regards the first, it is perfectly apparent to every person present, and has been made the subject of comment, admiration, and astonishment by visitors from all parts of the world. As regards the second, the following simple statement, gathered from the police reports, in relation to the offences committed in connection with the November or Cup meetings in 1900, when there was an aggregate attendance of 300,000 persons, may be left to speak for itself:—3rd November: No offences committed. 6th November: Offensive behaviour, one case, fined 20s. or three days' imprisonment; larceny from the person, one case, fourteen days' imprisonment; insulting behaviour, one case, 10s. or three days' imprisonment. 8th November: Drunkenness (a cabman), one case, 10s. or seven days' imprisonment. 10th November: Attempted larceny, one case, three months' imprisonment. In addition to the foregoing cases, six persons were turned off the course for playing illegal games.

HENRY BYRON MOORE, Secretary for the Victoria Racing Club, son of the late Frederick Byron Moore, formerly head of the Victorian Government Stores Department, was born on the 11th of February, 1839. He arrived in Victoria in 1852, and in the following year, on a letter of recommendation from Sir Andrew Clarke to Governor Latrobe (then in charge of Port Phillip), was appointed field clerk and draughtsman in the District Survey Office, Geelong. In 1861, on the removal of Mr. Skene, the District Surveyor, to Melbourne, Mr. Byron Moore was appointed to the vacant position, and worked so as-

siduously that his health was endangered. He accordingly obtained leave of absence, and visited England, where he spent a year, and while there was elected a member of the Royal Geographical Society of England. On his return to Melbourne in 1863, he devoted his attention to photo-lithography in the Lands Department, and during the next three years rendered great service to the colony in the execution of maps and plans. In 1865 he was deputed to the special work of initiating Mr. Grant's Amending Land Act, and in 1870, in recognition of the services he had rendered, was appointed Assistant Surveyor-General. Such was the reputation he had established that in 1874 he was deputed to reorganise the Lands and Survey Department. In this task he worked unceasingly, and at the end of the year had the gratification of perfecting his programme. Early in 1878 (on the memorable "Black Wednesday") he left the service of the Victorian Government, and started in business on his own account as a surveyor and financial agent. After a short career in this line he suggested the idea of a Mercantile Exchange, and, with the help of a congenial spirit, erected the building in Collins Street, Melbourne, known as the "Exchange." This building owed its construction to the enterprise of Mr. R. J. Jeffray, of the firm of Wm. Sloane and Co., at a cost of more than £20,000, and upon its completion Mr. Byron Moore became the lessee. The Exchange is all that can be desired, being situated within easy access of all the principal business places, and Mr. Byron Moore



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. HENRY BYRON MOORE.

has spared neither time nor expense in his efforts to induce business men and merchants to make it their rendezvous. A telephone exchange, founded by Mr. Byron Moore, in conjunction with Messrs. Masters and Draper, was worked on the roof of the building, and was ultimately sold to the Government. Mr. Byron Moore introduced the telephone system to Melbourne long before it had come into use in London, and he also initiated the "Melbourne Wool Circular," which is distributed throughout the world. He has been closely identified with the Victoria Racing Club for the last twenty years, having been appointed secretary in 1880; and to his untiring exertions in its interests we owe the fact that the Flemington racecourse, where the meetings of the club are held, is admittedly one of the most attractive in the world. Mr. Byron Moore is also identified with all social and charitable functions. He is an ardent musical enthusiast, and is the composer of "Twelve Double Chants," published in booklet form, several of which have been sung in St. Paul's Cathedral. In 1900 Mr. Moore very generously gave 2,000 copies of the chants for sale in aid of the Children's Hospital; and 2,000 copies of a charming fairy tale, entitled "How the Cruel Imp Became a Good Fairy," were also given by him for the same purpose, realising over £200 for that charity. During Bishop Moorhouse's term of office he held a seat on his council.

The Victoria Amateur Turf Club.

This flourishing institution owed its origin to the public spirit and love of sport exhibited by half a dozen gentlemen warmly interested in racing, who met at Craig's Hotel, Ballarat, in the month of October, 1875. Their names were these :—Messrs. F. D. McLeod, Herbert Power, E. C. Moore, Hector Wilson, and Acheson E. French. After some preliminary discussion the formation of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club was unanimously agreed upon, and practical effect was given to this resolution in the month following. It will be interesting to place upon record the names of the original members, thirty in number. In alphabetical order they were these :—Messrs. Charles Ayrey, John Adams, Andrew Chirnside, A. S. Chirnside, R. Chirnside, L. M. Calvert, J. R. Cowell, J. Coldham, jun., Acheson E. French, E. V. French, James Grice, J. O. Inglis, W. Leonard, F. D. McLeod, G. G. Morton, John Mack, E. C. Moore, M. O'Shanassy, J. E. O'Brien, Robert Power, Herbert Power, M. Pender, W. Pender, John S. Pearson, John Simson, D. D. Simson, Alex. Wilson, Hector Wilson, Norman Wilson, and Arthur Wilson.

The subscription was fixed at £25 per annum, and the club, steadily growing in strength, influence, and usefulness, now numbers 500 members. As the association was instituted at Ballarat, it was resolved that the inaugural race meeting should be held there, and it took place accordingly on the course at Dowling Forest on the 24th of March, 1876, so that the club has finished the first quarter of a century of its existence. A few months later, after various seemingly eligible sites had been inspected, the present course at Caulfield was selected on account of its proximity to the city, the nature of the soil, and its pleasant position. It is about six miles from Melbourne, with a railway station close to the enclosure, and the course is one mile and a quarter and sixty-four yards in length.

From the very commencement of the club success shone upon it, so much so that it has been enabled to pay away something like £300,000 in stakes, and to expend £40,000 in improvements, thus establishing the title of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club to take rank as one of the leading racing associations of Victoria, the contest

for the Caulfield Cup, of £2,500, annually given by the club, being one of the chief sporting events of the year, and exciting a large share of public attention in the neighbouring States as well as in Victoria.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS W. MOULE.

The present chairman of the club, who has occupied that honorable position for many years past, is Mr. James Grice, who, it will be seen from the foregoing list, was one of its original founders, and the committee at the present date of writing is composed of the following gentlemen :—The chairman, Mr. Henry Brush, Mr. Frank Cumming, Mr. Albert Miller, Mr. Charles D. O'Halloran, Mr. Herbert Power, Mr. R. G. Row, and Mr. George Woodforde.

The third secretary of the club, Mr. N. Rundell D. Bond, who held office for a period of ten years, belonged to a sporting family in Hertfordshire who had been greatly enriched by the wealth bequeathed to them by their relative, Mr. Rundell, of the famous firm of Rundell and Bridge, of Ludgate Hill, goldsmiths to George the Fourth, and he entered upon his duties with considerable zeal and enthusiasm. Backed up by an equally zealous committee, and supported by the liberality of the public, Mr. Bond contributed in no unimportant degree to accelerate the progress of the club, which advanced by rapid strides until it acquired its present position, and became one of the foremost institutions of the kind in this group of States.

Since the origination of the institution the duties of secretary to the Victoria Amateur Turf Club have been performed by the undermentioned gentlemen : — E. C. Moore, 1875-1876 ; T. S. Fenner, 1876-1881 ; N. R. D. Bond, 1881-1891 ; Harrie Smith, 1891-1895. On the death of the last-named gentleman, in the month of July, 1895, Mr. Thomas W. Moule received the appointment of secretary, and has continued to hold that office up to the present time.



J. A. Sears **The Grand-stand and Lawn, Caulfield Racecourse.** *Melb.*

The Findon Harriers.

As far back as the year 1871 Mr. Edward Woods received several couples of harriers from a wealthy member of the London Stock Exchange who was his personal friend. In the following year Mr. Edward Miller joined with Mr. Woods, and the pack was kept at Findon, Kew, whence it received its name. Numerically the Findon Harriers were not strong in those days, and so they were hunted on foot, in conjunction with a pack of beagles belonging to Sir Anthony Brownless. Many a good run was had about Flemington and Coburg after hares, which were not nearly so plentiful as they afterwards became.

As the vicinity of Melbourne became more closely settled, hunting on horseback became more agreeable than on foot, so the hounds were taken further afield, and Hawthorn, Caulfield, and even Templestowe and Mordialloc were the scenes of many exciting chases. Later on the hounds were removed to Alphington, as the inhabitants of Kew found them somewhat of an annoyance. Mr. H. Bellamy, afterwards well known as trainer of the Redleap horses, was huntsman during the stay of the hounds at Alphington. The hounds were next taken to Mill Park, where they are now kennelled. Splendid sport was always obtainable in the wooded country at the back of the homestead, or in the open fields of Craigieburn. Nothing but live game was ever hunted, and it is largely due to this fact that the pack has been maintained in such excellent condition.

Mr. Edward Miller, about 1890, after hunting the hounds for twenty years, was reluctantly compelled to give up the mastership. His successor was Mr. Sept. Miller, the present chairman of the V.R.C., who hunted the hounds for two years. During this period the followers were always treated to excellent sport, and in a measure Mr. Miller's success in the field has contributed to his present success as a sportsman. Mr. Hubert Miller took over the pack in 1893, and he well remembers the first occasion on which he hunted the Melton country with the hounds. A fox—a rarity then—took the field away in great style, and it was universally agreed by all the followers that it was one of the finest fox hunts experienced up to that time in the colony. In the following year a fox was started at South Yan Yean, and took the field right across to Beveridge, on the North-Eastern line, fully fifteen miles distant as the crow flies. No man ever got to the end of that hunt. One after another of the straightest riders came down. Dolphin was the last to fall. He turned completely over, and the master escaped by a hair's breadth. The hounds were afterwards found in the mountains near Beveridge.

Of late years a great change has occurred in the hunting field, owing to the large increase of foxes in the country, with the result that such sport has rewarded the followers of the hounds as was never before experienced, and there seems to be little doubt that hunting in the colonies is fast approaching the English standard. The master was greatly assisted at this time by the encouragement which the Earl and Countess of Hopetoun gave to the chase. Whenever any difficulty arose with the land-owners, His Excellency was always ready to do his utmost to allay any hostile feeling shown towards the followers of the pack, and the master should feel especially indebted to Lord Hopetoun for the very flattering terms in which he alluded to the Findon Harriers in his article in the "Badmington Magazine," where he says :—"A private pack of harriers is kept near Epping, fourteen miles from town, by the Messrs. Miller. As they are kept entirely to legitimate game—the hare—and never allowed to run a drag, they hunt more closely and with much greater patience than does any other pack out there. Mr. Hubert Miller, son of Mr. Albert Miller, of Grand National fame, has recently undertaken the mastership. He has the making in him of a very first-class huntsman. A perfect temper, great patience, and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. R. M. CUTHBERTSON,
SECRETARY FINDON HARRIERS.

an entire devotion to sport is a combination which many older and experienced men might covet with good reason. The hounds are a very nice level lot, and his smart turn-out, with its well-appointed servants, makes it difficult to realise that the best traditions of sport are being carried out, not in England—the cradle of hunting—but in a distant part of our Empire."

A desire had often been expressed by many of the followers that the Findon Harriers should be converted into a subscription pack, so that those who participated in the sport might have an opportunity of contributing something towards their maintenance. With this end in view a meeting of a number of sporting and hunting men was held on the 9th of August, 1898. Mr. Albert Miller, the owner of the pack, being agreeable, it was unanimously resolved to form what is known as the Findon

Harriers Hunt Club. The Hon. E. Miller, Messrs. George Russell, Albert Miller, Everard Browne, and Hubert Miller were the members of the first committee appointed by the meeting, the last-named gentleman being appointed master. Since then the club has made wonderful progress, and has also become prominent in social circles.

The club is fortunate in possessing such a liberal and sportsmanlike president as Sir Rupert Clarke. Not only has he entertained members and invited guests to the number of about 300 at Rupertswood, Sunbury, at a hunt breakfast during the last two years, but has also thrown his whole country estate at Digger's Rest and Rockbank open to the Harriers. The race meetings of the club have also been a distinguished success. Mr. Albert Miller, the chairman of committee, gives much of his time and experience to this branch of the club's entertainment, and the Saturday's meeting in September of each year, with its four-in-hand coaches, its distinguished ladies' committees presiding at afternoon tea, and its good racing programmes, are always very enjoyable. The sport that has been shown since the pack has been constituted a club has been very fine, and quite up to the high standard of excellence shown in former years.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY CROKER, Barrister and Solicitor, one of the leading commercial lawyers and Admiralty advocates in the State, arrived in Victoria at an early age, having been born in Canada. He matriculated at the Melbourne University in 1868, and there completed his education for the legal profession, and won the gold medal for law in 1872. He showed an early taste for law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and, after having served his articles with the late Hon. Robert Sterling Anderson, a well-known politician and Minister of the Crown, he entered into partnership with that gentleman, establishing the firm of Anderson and Croker. Mr. Croker has acquired the reputation of being one of our soundest legal advisers, and is regarded as a leader among our commercial lawyers. In 1886 he formed a coalition with the well-known firm of Gillott and Snowden, which, under the style of Gillott, Croker, Snowden, and Co., for several years occupied a most prominent position in the legal world. Two of the members of the firm — Mr. Snowden and Mr. Gillott—became members of the City Council, and afterwards Mayors of the city of Melbourne, and, as Sir Arthur Snowden and Sir Samuel Gillott, received the honor of knighthood. Mr. Croker has not entered public life, but devoted himself to his profession, and, as a keen sportsman, became a member of the V.R.C. committee in 1889, and is a prominent representative of all the leading institutions which govern the sport of racing in Victoria. The firm having been dissolved for several years, Mr. Croker has carried on his practice, which is regarded as one of the largest in Melbourne, as "W. H. Croker," whilst the late partners have formed two other firms. Mr. Croker is and has been for many years the president and principal supporter of the Oaklands Hunt Club.

Mr. RICHARD GOLDSBROUGH ROW, Wool Broker, Collins Street, Melbourne, member of the firm of R. Goldsbrough Row and Co., is a son of Mr. Frederick Row, a prominent Melbourne merchant, for many years closely identified with the wool industry in Australasia. He was born in Melbourne on the 21st of April, 1860, and commenced his education at the Church of England Grammar School, Prahran. At the age of fourteen he was sent to England, and finished his school days at a college in Chester. He then returned to Victoria, and started to learn the wool business in the establishment of Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. (now Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co.). In 1880 he returned to England, and, proceeding to Bradford, spent some time in the study of wool sorting, afterwards attending the London wool sales to gain experience in wool valuing, etc. The year 1890 found Mr. Row again in Melbourne, and once more in the establishment of Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co., where he was engaged in the wool valuing department. His connection with this business firm extended over a period of nearly twenty years, and during this term, a branch having been opened in Sydney, Mr. Row spent several seasons there. In 1899 he severed his connection with this firm, and established himself in business on his own account at his present address, Collins Street West, under the style of R. Goldsbrough Row and Co. Mr. Row takes frequent trips to Europe, in order to keep in touch with latest developments in the wool trade. An ardent votary of amateur sport, he takes a special interest in cricket, and during his frequent visits to England has never lost an opportunity of being present at the test matches, England v. Australia. He is a member of the Victoria Racing Club and a member of the committee of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club, while as an owner of racers he has had his share of success, his most prominent win having been the Grand National Hurdle Race, Caulfield, August, 1901, with his splendid horse, Repeater.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD.

ROBERT CRAWFORD, Merchant, William Street, Melbourne, and member of the Victoria Racing Club committee, was born in the year 1843, in County Antrim, Ireland, where he served his indentures in the grocery business. He arrived whe

only nineteen years of age in Victoria, and proceeded to the North-Eastern town of Beechworth, which became his residence until the year 1877. His colonial career began as traveller and bookkeeper for a Beechworth firm, but from 1867 he represented as traveller the firms of John McGee and Co., McCallum, Niel, and Co., and Bell, Bruce, and Co. In 1877 he entered into business on his own account in Queen Street, Melbourne, subsequently building the premises in William Street, in 1888, which he has since occupied. Mr. Crawford was steward of the Beechworth Club from 1865 to 1872, and at that period the north-eastern town had one of the principal provincial racing institutions in Victoria. For about eight years Mr. Crawford acted as honorary treasurer of the Victorian Club, as well as forming a member of the committee, and in 1897 he was elected a member of the V.R.C. committee, which position he still holds. Although not known personally as the proprietor of racehorses, Mr. Crawford has held half shares in those well-known jumpers, Goldfinder and Arcadia. He was part owner of the Wayra Station, situated on the Mitta Mitta River, and here stood a splendid thoroughbred stallion in Zomy Barbarian, by Barbarian from Lady Kingston. Mr. Crawford is well known on all the metropolitan racecourses, and is highly respected by all who enjoy the privilege of his acquaintance as well as by those who know him only by repute.

CHARLES FORBES FRASER, St. Kilda, Stipendiary Steward and Judge of the Victoria Racing Club, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1841, but when four years old removed with his family to Tasmania, and completed his education at the Hobart High School. He returned to Melbourne, and, at the age of eighteen, joined his brother-in-law, the Hon. William De Graves, merchant and squatter, with whom he remained for the next fifteen years, residing principally on a station in the Kyneton district. In 1873 Mr. Fraser started sheep and agricultural farming on the Pimberly Estate, Malmsbury, near that town, where he bred and raced several fine horses, including such well-known performers as Dollar, Sir William Pimberly, Blantyre, Wantage, and Impudence. In 1891 Mr. Fraser was appointed stipendiary steward to the Victoria Racing Club, a post he continues to hold, visiting in this capacity all the clubs racing under the V.R.C. rules within fifty miles of Melbourne. He is a member of the Athenaeum Club, and one of the oldest members of the Pigeon Shooting Club, having been the winner up to the last three years of several trophies. Mr. Fraser married a daughter of Dr. Benson, chief Government medical officer of Hobart. His father, Major James Fraser,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES FORBES FRASER.

entered the army in 1803, through the kind recommendation of His Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, at a very early age. He served with the 78th Regiment in the East Indies, took part in the capture of the Island of Java, and went through the campaign in Flanders until 1816, when, by the reduction of the 2nd Battalion, he was placed on half-pay. In 1838 he came out to Melbourne, and purchased the Mordialloc station. Through bad seasons and misfortunes he lost a considerable amount of money there, and in 1843 went over to Tasmania with his son-in-law, Dr. J. W. Agnew, where he accepted the position of superintendent of one of the penal establishments — the late Dr. (afterwards Sir) J. W. Agnew having been appointed surgeon to the same establishment—subsequently raising himself to an eminent position as one of the wealthiest of Tasmanian colonists, and at one time Premier of the State. Major Fraser's father, the late Lieutenant-Colonel James Fraser, of the 78th Foot, entered the army in 1780, and for thirty-two years was on constant active service in the East Indies. He was confined in irons for twelve months in the prison of Chittledroog by the Nabob, Tippo Sultan, and was afterwards present at the siege of Seringapatam in 1799, and at the capture of the Island of Ceylon in 1795. He also served under the Duke of Wellington (then Sir A. Wellesley) during the whole of the Mahratta campaign in 1803. He was subsequently appointed to the command of one of the flank battalions in the expedition against Java, where he specially distinguished himself, and was afterwards killed there, while lieutenant-colonel commanding the 78th Foot. Mr. Chas. Forbes Fraser's great-grandfather served in the reigns of their Majesties George II., III., and IV. for fifty-four years, and was one of the few officers who survived the memorable siege of Mangalore, on the coast of Malabar, in 1784, when the sufferings of the garrison were so great. He afterwards served with the 78th Regiment as captain in the campaign in Holland, under His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in 1794-5, and latterly as captain and adjutant of the Edinburgh Militia, under His Grace Henry, Duke of Buccleuch. The great-uncle of Mr. C. F. Fraser died a captain in the 78th Regiment in India, after fifteen years' service there, thus making the long period of 134 years' honorable service in one family under four reigns.

JOHN BUCKLEY, Secretary of the Victorian Club, 243 Bourke Street, Melbourne, is a very old and well-known identity in the sporting world. He has ever been a keen admirer of horse-racing, and since Flying Buck won the Champion Race in 1859 has never missed a race meeting at Flemington. Mr. Buckley is held in high esteem by a large

circle of friends and acquaintances for his genial and courteous manner, which, combined with rare business ability, enables him to carry out his secretarial duties with conspicuous



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN BUCKLEY.

success. He has been a member of the Victorian Club since its inception, and previous to being appointed secretary in 1896 had been actively connected with its management since 1887.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. M. P. CONSIDINE.

Mr. M. P. CONSIDINE, of 491 Bourke Street, Melbourne, was born in the county of Galway, Ireland, in the year 1862, and came out to Australia when five years old, arriving during the visit of H.R.H. the late Duke of Edinburgh. He was educated at Castlemaine. In 1882 he removed to Melbourne, and, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Haydon, took over the management of the Elsternwick Park Racing Club, which proved to be the best proprietary racecourse, until the lease expired in 1891. He then took over the management of the Sandown Park Racing Club and several other clubs, of which he has still the control. Mr. Considine was the originator of the starting machine on registered racecourses, which in 1894 was used for the first time at Sandown Park, Lord Hopetoun being present at its initiation. Mr. Considine is agent for the following racing clubs : — Sandown Racing Club, Aspendale Park, Adelaide, South Australian Jockey, Port Adelaide, Tattersall's (Adelaide), Onkaparinga, Bacchus Marsh, Colac, Albury, and several others, and conducts commission on all business connected with racing. He is a member of the Victorian Club, and likewise of the Victoria Racing Club.

H. P. SUTTON, Secretary to the Williamstown Racing Club, was born in the year 1837 at Poplar, near London, and arrived here two years afterwards with his father, who, settling at Williamstown, was the first pilot appointed in Victoria. Apprenticed to Walter Powell and Co., the well-known ironmongers, the young man quitted that business when the earliest rush to the goldfields took place, and was one of the first gold-seekers on the Bendigo field. He entered the Government service, and was presently promoted to the position of paymaster in the naval forces of Victoria. This office he held for twelve years, and then became one of the staff of the newly-created Harbour Trust. He quitted this post in 1892, in order to undertake the secretaryship of the Williamstown Racing Club, in the prosperity of which he had taken a warm interest for five and twenty years. When he assumed the reins of management, the racing was chiefly confined to horses owned by persons residing in the district, but in the year following he issued a programme of events open to all horses, and this met with such general approval that from that time forward the club began to progress and prosper steadily, so that whereas under the former state of things not more than £120 were distributed as prizes at one annual meeting, eight or nine are now held in the year, and the stakes amount to between £4,000 and £5,000. So popular, indeed, has this club become that at the last Cup meeting the stakes run for reached the respectable sum of £2,000. Upwards of £25,000 have been expended upon improvements by the club, and these include a commodious grand-stand, capable of seating 3,500 spectators. Thanks



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. H. P. SUTTON.

also to the prudent management of the committee and Mr. Sutton, the club is entirely free from debt. It numbers 250 members, among whom are to be found some of the most prominent patrons of the turf. The racecourse is admittedly one of the prettiest of the kind in the suburbs of Melbourne; and ready access to it is obtained by railway from Spencer Street to Williamstown North, and thence by a special line to the course direct. The approach to the grand-stand is through a picturesque avenue of shrubs and flowers, and in front of that structure there is a spacious green lawn, extending as far as the weighing yard. All the arrangements, appli-

ances, and appurtenances of the course are thoroughly up to date. There is a substantially-built weighing-room, together with committee, jockey, and dressing rooms, all under one roof; and from the centre rises a lofty tower, upon the four sides of which the numbers of the starting horses are exhibited so prominently as to be visible and legible in every part of the course; the numbers of the winning horses being likewise displayed directly the decisions of the judges have been made known. Underneath the grandstand is a very large area of luncheon room and two bars, conveniently situated for visitors. An extensive saddling paddock provides ample accommodation for the largest field of horses assembling on the Williamstown racecourse, the situation of which, so near the Bay, and in sight of the shipping passing in and out of the harbour, is a specially attractive one; and, as two of the meetings are held upon such popular holidays as Easter Monday and the 9th of November, they naturally attract crowds of visitors, the scene upon these occasions resembling a gigantic picnic. The course is about one mile and a quarter round, with a good straight run home, and there is likewise a fine steeplechase course; while visitors to the flat have the gratification of obtaining an uninterrupted view of each event from start to finish. The land covered by the course and reserve is held by the club under a Crown grant, as trustees. During the period it has been in existence the club has benefited by the liberality of many of its members, and among those especial mention must be made of Mr. C. F. Orr, who might almost be regarded as its permanent chairman. Mr. Sutton is assisted in his duties by his son, Mr. H. T. Sutton, the assistant secretary of the club. He has taken an active interest in the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, in which he has filled the chair as Provincial Grand Master of the Port Phillip district, and was one of the chief promoters of the Friendly Societies' Dispensary at Williamstown, in which place he has been a resident for forty years.

The Melbourne Cricket Club.

The inveterate attachment of Englishmen to the sports and pastimes of their forefathers accompanies them to whatever part of the globe their adventurous spirit may prompt them to migrate to and settle in, and the little community which sprang up on the banks of the Yarra was only three years old when the first cricket club was established in Melbourne. Probably the most sanguine of its members, in the wildest flights of his imagination, would have been incapable of conceiving that a time would arrive when matches would be played between English and Anglo-Australian cricketers in the Richmond Paddock, and on the most famous grounds in the old country; still less that by any possibility the results of these contests would be publicly known in the opposite quarter of the globe on the day following their occurrence.

Robert Russell, who died in the last year of the last century, and was the sole survivor of the original club, communicated to the late Edmund Finn the particulars of its foundation and its early history, which are here subjoined:—Its formation was first suggested by Mr. F. A. Powlett, afterwards well known and highly respected as a police magistrate, and Mr. D. S. McArthur purchased the first cricketing implements for its use. Both these gentlemen, as also Mr. Russell himself, were among the first to enrol themselves as members, and the list included the names of such well-known men as D. C. McArthur, Captain Bacchus, Peter Snodgrass, William Highett, Brock, Jamieson, and others. The subscription was one guinea, and the opening match was played three days after the institution of the club. This took place in the middle of November, 1838, near Batman's Hill, in what the "Port Phillip Gazette" speaks of as "the beautiful pleasure grounds around this fast-rising town." And it was played, according to the same authority, "with an esprit de corps, a judgment, and an activity that a first-rate club in England might not be ashamed to boast of." The military and the civilians appear to have challenged conclusions. The reporter of the period, disregarding the wise injunction of Scrooge to Marly, "Don't be flowery, Jacob," speaks of the scene as "a heart-enlivening sight," and assures us that "the camps pitched, banners tastefully arranged, and the all-enlivening smiles of beauty that would have graced many a far-famed tournament of the olden time, formed a scene that we trust often again to witness." The civilians, it must be added, won the match. As the club was rather exclusive in character—for even then there was an "upper ten" in Melbourne—the retail shopkeepers and others organised a second association in the year following, and called it the "Melbourne Union Cricket Club," and on the 12th of January, 1839, its first match was played between the gentlemen of the district and the tradesmen of the town, the latter coming off victorious; but at the second match, a week afterwards, the gentlemen defeated their opponents, mainly owing to the fact that one of their number (Mr. Powlett) scored 120 runs.

On the 30th of March the bachelors and the married men were pitted against each other, on the ground of the original club, the latter beating the former; but the position was reversed by the return match, and a third awarded the laurels to the single, who won in a single innings. Among the players on both sides we find the names of many who afterwards became prominent in the social history of the period, as, for example, T. F. Hamilton, Captain Vignolles, R. Barry, Campbell, Cavanagh, etc., while upon the roll of members were Messrs. Gurner, Henty, Marsden, Orr, and Stubbs.

A cricket club was formed at Brighton in 1842, and three matches were played between it and the Melbourne Cricket Club in 1845, the first of them on Easter Monday, the seaside folk proving victorious. One of the players,

Mr. John Highett, was indiscreet enough to carry notes of the value of £500 in one of his coat pockets, and divesting himself of the garment on taking the field, he found that it and its contents had vanished on his return.

On Easter Monday, 1847, the cricketers of Melbourne and Geelong met upon the ground of the former, and the men of the capital came off triumphant. In the year following the permissive occupancy of a more advantageous site for a cricket ground was granted by the Superintendent of the province. This consisted of ten acres, forming part of J. P. Fawkner's "cultivation paddock," on the south side of the Yarra. Next year an interesting match was played between ten Europeans and ten natives of New South Wales. It took place on the 18th of November at Geelong, and was gained by the latter by one run only.

From the time of landing to the time of embarking the same spirit continued—dinners, balls, musical parties, picnics, and every description of entertainment was got up to give a hearty welcome to the strangers from Port Phillip. Not only so, but there was a remarkable repression of any feeling of satisfaction or exultation over the good play of the Tasmanians. Not the slightest breath of applause escaped from the multitude, numbering over fifteen hundred, assembled on the ground during the two days over which the match extended, but a marked silence ensued, as though they thought they had committed a breach of hospitality in thus defeating their guests. It is not often it can be said of such a gathering, belonging to all classes of the community, 'It is an assemblage entirely composed of ladies and gentlemen.' "

When the influx into Melbourne of diggers "bearded like the pard" encouraged the inhabitants to cultivate



England v. Australia, Melbourne Cricket Club Grounds.

On the 11th of February, 1851, the first contest took place between the cricketers of Victoria and those of Tasmania, in which the islanders were the winners. When some future Lecky writes the history of "Tasmanian Morals and Manners" he will probably quote, in proof of the suavity and courtesy of the then dwellers in Launceston, where the match took place, the account given by a Melbourne newspaper of the period of the reception and treatment of the Victorians on the first occasion of an intercolonial contest :—"No sooner had the 'Shamrock' discharged her passengers in Launceston than the whole town was in a buzz, each and every person trying to outstrip his neighbours in every kind attention which the most genuine hospitality could suggest. Everybody invited everybody, and the difficulty was how to contrive so as to partake of all that was offered. something of the kind upon their own faces, it became practicable to get up a cricket match between the whiskered and the whiskerless cricketers, and it took place on the 26th of April, 1851, when the smooth-faced players were defeated, but by three runs only. It is interesting to find among the competitors many civilians who afterwards rose, and were perhaps already rising, to eminence in Melbourne. Among these must be mentioned the names of Messrs. E. P. Sturt, a'Beckett (two), W. H. Hull, Hervey, Stephen, D. S. and W. H. Campbell, A. Bell, H. Creswick, and others only a little less well known in later years.

In the year 1854 the club received the permission of the Government to occupy and to fence in nine acres of land forming a portion of Richmond Park, and to use it as a cricket ground, four acres and a half of the area

constituting the playing arena. It would have been difficult to select a more eligible spot for the purpose intended. Within an easy walk of the city, and contiguous to a tramway and to two railway stations, surrounded by trees, and facing the Botanical Gardens, the ground has every recommendation in its favour; and when in 1867 a Crown grant of this extremely valuable block of land was issued to the club, it felt itself justified in incurring from year to year so large an expenditure upon permanent improvements as have rendered it equal to the finest cricket grounds in Great Britain, and, therefore, in the world. This object has been accomplished by an outlay of nearly £110,000, while something like £3,000 is annually disbursed in maintaining the ground and buildings in perfect order and repair, and in paying the necessary salaries and wages. The annual subscription is two guineas for town, and one guinea for country and junior members, with an entrance fee of three guineas for the first, and a guinea and a half for the second, and one guinea for the third class of subscribers.

The grand-stand, which describes a curve of 480 feet around the northern boundary of the ground, is a substantial structure of brick and iron, erected at a cost of £30,000, and provides seating accommodation for 6,000 spectators. Underneath is an area so spacious as to admit of its division into a gymnasium 80 feet by 40, capacious refreshment rooms, dressing-rooms for competitors, luncheon rooms, skittle alley, and training room. An embankment encircling more than half of the oval arena affords standing room for about 30,000 people, and important matches, both of cricket and football, will often attract a concourse of this magnitude.

The first stone of the members' pavilion was laid upon the occasion of the visit paid to Melbourne by the Royal Princes in 1882. The steady increase which has taken place in the membership of the club during the last twenty years has twice compelled an enlargement of the original edifice, which has cost, from first to last, the sum of £10,000.

Besides these structures there is a pavilion attached to the two bowling greens. The latter contain ten full-sized rinks. Connected with the cricket ground are likewise three asphalted tennis courts, a smoking reserve, refreshment booths, a lodge, stables, workshops, a scorer's box, and accommodation for newspaper reporters and telegraph operators. In fact, nothing has been overlooked, to all appearance, which the most exigent visitor could require; and when the zone of trees planted around the reserve reach their full maturity they will greatly enhance the beauty of the grounds and the comfort of the great mass of spectators.

A paid secretary (Mr. Curtis Reid) was first appointed in 1877-78, at which time there were about 250 members. Major B. Wardill now efficiently fills that office.

In the main pavilion are preserved what may be called the archives of the club, in the shape of record tablets of the performances of the players in their international and intercolonial contests from the year 1856 downwards, as also of those who have distinguished themselves in lawn tennis, together with an interesting collection of photographs in connection with the numerous exploits of Victorian cricketers and their competitors at home and abroad.

The year 1856 marked the commencement of those intercolonial contests which since then have been of annual occurrence; and on New Year's Day in 1862 the first All-England Eleven presented themselves upon the Melbourne Cricket Ground to try their skill and strength against twenty-two of their Australian brethren. Their visit was the result of the courageous enterprise of the two lessees of the Cafe de Paris, in Bourke Street, at that time the leading restaurant in Melbourne, and the financial success of their undertaking was the foundation of their fortune, and, therefore, of the colossal business which they afterwards built up in London, where they revolutionised the methods of catering to the public palate previously in vogue. Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the enterprising firm referred to, one of whom seemed to have been born with a genius for organisation and the other with a special faculty for finance, netted £12,000 by this speculation, and soon afterwards proceeded to England, and embarked their capital in the larger ventures which in due time made them famous.

The great match of 1862 excited immense interest, and attracted a great concourse of spectators. It was the precursor of a series of similar visits, and of teams of Australian cricketers proceeding to the mother country and playing upon all the principal grounds in England.

In the winter season numerously-attended football matches are held on the oval of the Melbourne Cricket Club, and cycling, lawn tennis, baseball, lacrosse, billiards, and skittles are likewise engaged in by the members. Concerts by moonlight in the summer months, and pyrotechnic exhibitions on darker nights, are also among the popular entertainments which take place in favourable weather. The famous "Austral Wheel Race" takes place annually at the cycling carnival held under the auspices of the Melbourne Bicycle Club on the cricket oval.

It may be claimed for the club that it has been very largely instrumental in fostering a love for athletic sports in the population of Victoria, and in promoting the interests of what Mary Russell Mitford and William Howitt, the historians of the rural life of the mother country, have justly denominated the noble and truly English game of cricket, which, as the second of these writers has observed, "has a direct tendency to strengthen the body and quicken the mind, and to counteract both the physical and moral poisons of crowded factories and thickly-peopled towns."

The South Melbourne Cricket Club.

Founded in the year 1862, this club is one of the most flourishing of the many similar associations which have been established in the immediate vicinity of Melbourne. An excellent ground, in a picturesque situation, offers many attractions to visitors, and its membership, which in the season of 1868-69—the first year in which a record appears to have been kept—was only eighty-two, and the amount of subscriptions £86 2s., attained its maximum of 788, yielding an income of £1,255. This was in what has come to be known as "the boom year." With the collapse of the bubble there was a rapid decline until the season of 1896-97, when the club touched its lowest point, with a membership of 455 and a revenue of £207. Since then it has shared in the reviving prosperity of the State. The number of members and the income of the club have steadily increased, and, under the able management of its honorary office-bearers and of its energetic secretary, who has filled that post during twenty years, there is a reasonable prospect of a career of increasing strength, vitality, and usefulness. The balance-sheet for the year ending the 31st of August, 1901, shows the receipts from all sources to have been £854 14s. 6d., and the expenditure, which included the redemption of twelve debentures of £5 each, to have been £816 8s. 6d., leaving a credit balance of £38 6s. Seven pennant matches were played by the first eleven during that season, of which one was won and six were lost; and the same number played by the second eleven resulted in four victories and three defeats. Associated with the South Melbourne Cricket Club is the Albert Park Bowling Club, which was established in 1885. It is extremely popular, as combining a mild form of exercise with recreation, conducive alike to good health, good spirits, and good fellowship among residents in the same locality.

The Richmond Cricket Club.

The formation of this club, of which Mr. Philip Johnson may be called the founder, as he obtained from the Government a grant of the valuable land it occupies, dates from 1854, and one of its earliest secretaries was Mr. J. Shoesmith, an energetic and capable man, who held that position for many years. A fine team of players was soon formed, and successive matches between the Melbourne and Richmond clubs were of yearly occurrence, with varying results, and they excited great interest. Shoesmith leaving for England in 1868, was succeeded by Mortimer, who engaged Sam Cosstick as a professional bowler, with the result that the club rapidly declined in numbers, and fell into debt. A successful effort was made to retrieve its position in 1871, and it was strengthened by the accession of three good players in the persons of Messrs. T. Kendall, V. Hyde, and W. Lampard, from the Surrey Club, another local organisation. The second of these was soon afterwards killed by a fatal accident in a gymnasium. In 1876 the secretaryship was undertaken by Mr. W. H. Perryman, as successor to Mr. A. M. Madden, who had filled the office most efficiently for a period of six years. Extensive improvements were now made in the grounds and premises of the club, and the year was rendered memorable by a victory over the strongest team of the Melbourne club, and by the adhesion of some new players. On Mr. Perryman's retirement from the secretaryship it was taken up for a time by Mr. T. Stillman, after whom came Mr. Henry Brock, who devoted much energy, time, and money to the promotion of the best interests of the club. Other changes followed until, in 1889 or 1890, Mr. A. P. Heddrick was appointed honorary secretary, an office which he held until September, 1893. He is still a staunch and liberal supporter of the club, of which he is a life member and one of its vice-presidents. He was succeeded by Mr. Dave Chessell, who, with the assistance of a hard-working committee, managed the affairs of the club successfully during a trying period of six years—the epoch of general disaster—gradually liquidating debts incurred during a period of inflation, and improving the ground by the formation of an embankment, and planting trees for shade and ornamental purposes. In the month of February, 1893, the sudden death by sunstroke, while playing in a match, of Mr. E. Turner deprived the club of one of its most highly valued and deeply esteemed members. In connection with tree-planting the club owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. J. T. Hood for his sustained enthusiasm in this respect. The season of 1894-95 was an exceptionally brilliant one for the Richmond Cricket Club, which may be said to have covered itself with laurels by its victorious exploits, the first eleven winning every match, together with the pennant and shield, while the second won the premiership badge. In September, 1899, Mr. Chessell resigned the secretaryship, which then devolved upon Mr. Harry Lampard, for many years honorably identified with cricket in Richmond and South Melbourne as far back as 1865, and that gentleman still discharges the duties of that office with characteristic ability and zeal. The ground itself is noted for the good wickets which are always prepared there, so that in fine weather there is great anxiety to win the toss and obtain possession of the pitch. It is due to the memory of the late Mr. Joseph Bosisto, C.M.G., who was M.P. for many years for Richmond, and subsequently for Jolimont, to mention the deep interest he always took in the welfare of this club, of which he was president for many years previous to his decease. Since that time the same office has been worthily filled by Mr. G. H. Bennett, the senior member for the borough.

Merchants and Importers.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. I.

Mr. JAMES HOGAN, senior partner in the old-established firm of Hogan, Mooney, and Co., merchants, of Queen Street, Melbourne, is one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was born in the county Limerick, Ireland, 1831, and arrived in Victoria by the steamship "Great Britain" in 1853. After a brief stay in Melbourne he started for the goldfields, and was for some years engaged in storekeeping on the various diggings throughout the colony. On his return to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES HOGAN.

Melbourne in 1865, Mr. Hogan established the now extensive business of Messrs. Hogan, Mooney, and Co. During his Victorian career Mr. Hogan has taken a deep interest in all public movements, and has been a generous though unobtrusive benefactor to the various benevolent and charitable institutions. He has been repeatedly asked to allow himself to be nominated for various public positions, but he has invariably declined, thinking that as a private citizen he could give more real help to the various charitable and other interests he has at heart. He took an active part in the work of raising the funds for the completion of St. Patrick's Cathedral, being honorary secretary of the committee for several years, until that great work was accomplished. He also rendered valuable help to the Fathers of the Carmelite Order on their establishment in this State, and his services in this regard were recognised by the Father-General of the order in Rome, who presented him with a handsome diploma giving certain spiritual privileges. Mr. Hogan has been a generous benefactor and helper of the Little Sisters of the Poor, whose splendid work has been considerably helped by his active benevolence. In a similar manner he assisted the Sisters of St. Joseph in their efforts to establish a home for destitute children at Surrey Hills. In 1887, in conjunction with a few leading Irishmen, he assisted in establishing the Celtic Club, being chosen as its first president, and on his retirement from that position was presented with a handsome memento of his term of office. Two of his sons are members of the firm of Hogan, Mooney, and Co., and three other sons are in the legal profession, having graduated with distinguished honors at the Melbourne University, the youngest of whom won the scholarship in law and two exhibitions, and it is also worthy of mention that he matriculated when within three months of his twelfth birthday. In 1902 Mr. Hogan took a holiday trip to the old country, and on his return in February of the following year was tendered a complimentary dinner of welcome at Scott's Hotel, Melbourne, at which there was a large and representative gathering of commercial gentlemen present, the chair being taken by the Right Hon. Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Gillott, with the Hon. N. Fitzgerald, M.L.C., as vice-chairman.

SCARLETT and CO., Eastern Merchants, Importers, and Indentors, Market Street, Melbourne, and at 19 Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales. This extensive business was founded in 1897 by Mr. Frederick Scarlett. Its largest transactions are concerned with Eastern goods of all kinds, jute lines, silks, rice, tapioca, sago, spices, teas, coffees, etc., etc. English, German, and American goods are also handled, the firm indenting considerably and importing, besides carrying a varied



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. FREDERICK H. SCARLETT.

stock in their warehouses for Australian distribution. They handle Lewis Berger and Son's (Ltd., of London) paints, among other wholesale agencies, and also import figs, raisins, and other produce from Smyrna. Mr. FREDERICK H. SCARLETT, the active partner of the firm, is a native of Melbourne, and was educated at St. James' Grammar School. On leaving that institution he was for some time in the employ of Messrs. M. Donaghy and Sons. In 1897 he entered into business as F. Scarlett and Co., and

three years later made a tour of the Orient, visiting India, Ceylon, China, and Japan, where he opened up the connection that resulted in the establishment of the present business on its existing basis. The firm is a recognised factor in Victorian commerce, and is also well known in the neighbouring States. For the handling of agencies and consignments, insurance and charter business, they are strongly recommended in view of their enterprise and undoubted standing.

Messrs. W. B. LOCHORE and CO., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 172 William Street, Melbourne; Importers of India and Ceylon Produce, and Proprietors of the "Oopack" Brand of Teas. Telephone 3,741. Bankers: The Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, Melbourne. This extensive and prosperous business was established in 1882 by Mr. W. B. Lochore, the present proprietor, by whom operations have been carried on ever since. The firm enjoys a large connection throughout Victoria and other States in Australia. Mr. WILLIAM BRODIE LOCHORE is a native of the Orkney Isles, and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM BRODIE LOCHORE.

youngest son of the late Rev. Gavin Lochore, minister of the Established Church of Scotland, St. Andrew's, Orkney. He was educated at the High School, Glasgow, and afterwards acquired a practical experience in commerce in that city. In 1874 he went out to an importing house in Ceylon, where he remained for eight years, during which period he also gained a knowledge of tea-planting, curing, etc., and in 1882 decided to settle in Australia. On arrival in Melbourne he established the present business. In 1884 it was merged into that of the Foochow and Calcutta Tea Company, but in 1901 reverted to the original style of W. B. Lochore and Co. Mr. Lochore married, in 1883, Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Judge Cope, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

W. C. THOMAS, Flour Miller and Grain Merchant, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne; also at Beaufort, Ballarat, Murtoa, Minyip, and Warracknabeal. This old and well-known firm was established in the early sixties by Mr. W. C. Thomas, sen., at Talbot, where he started his first mill in conjunction with the late Messrs. Cadwallader and Toe. Since then he has established businesses at the abovementioned places, and has just erected and started another complete roller mill at Newport. Lately the firm has purchased the large brick mill in Armstrong Street, Ballarat, built by the late Mr. Nicholson, and, on the Farmers' Loan and Agency Company going into liquidation, acquired all their machinery, thus securing the whole of the flour manufacturing trade in the Ballarat district. The firm has a splendid reputation all over Australasia, and unquestionably does the largest trade in Victoria. For the last three years the output of flour for purely local trade has averaged 3,000 bags per week. The firm also, in exporting seasons, does a large export trade, and large contracts of over 1,000 tons of flour were secured for South Africa during the recent war. Mr. W. C. THOMAS, sen., the founder of the business, is a colonist of over fifty-eight years standing, and for over forty years has been in the milling trade. He arrived in Adelaide with his parents in 1845. After passing through an adventurous career on the goldfields he settled down in his present business, which has ever been an increasing one, and has taken an active part in the management thereof ever since. He has always taken a keen interest in the development and progress of the country of his adoption, and for many years was a prominent member



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. W. C. THOMAS, SEN.

of the Ripon Shire Council, and also filled the presidential chair. He has been a justice of the peace for about twenty years. Mr. Thomas has associated with him in his business four of his sons, the Melbourne branch being managed by Mr. W. C. Thomas, jun., Ballarat by Mr. George E. Thomas, Newport by Mr. Ernest J. Thomas, and Mr. Arthur A. Thomas is associated with his father in the general management.

Messrs. STEPHEN KING and SON, Hop and General Merchants, Melbourne. Mr. STEPHEN KING, the head of this extensive and important firm, is entitled to rank amongst the commercial pioneers of Victoria. Landing in Victoria in 1849, while quite a boy in years, after a varied experience in colonial commerce he joined the firm of Lange and Thonemann in 1863 as accountant, and on the death of Mr. Emil Thonemann in 1875 was taken into partnership. In 1893 the firm merged into that of King, Engel, and McCullagh Limited, and made a high reputation for itself, Mr. King acting as managing director. In 1897 the company went into volun-

tary liquidation, and the assets were purchased by Mr. King, who with his son, Mr. Clive King, has carried on the business since, with the result that the present proprietors are known all over the continent as men of first-class standing, and are amongst brewers regarded as about the most reliable hop merchants in the trade. Mr. Stephen King, who is regarded as the "hop king" of Australia, has cultivated his natural talents by travel and observation. His business has led him to all corners of the Australian continent, and his popularity has followed him everywhere. In 1901 he was commissioned a justice of the peace for Queensland, an honor which should commend itself especially to a non-resident in that State. He is and always has been an ardent federalist, and saw long ago, before it was so generally acknowledged, that the various colonies were simply frittering away their resources through little petty jealousies, vexatious restrictions on trade, and annoying impositions on the public. He was thus one of the earliest advocates for overthrowing the artificial barriers which vanity for the most part had raised between peoples of



MR. STEPHEN KING.

the same blood and speech. Mr. King is connected by marriage with one of the best-known families in Northern Tasmania. He himself belongs to a family that made a name for itself in the annals of Church history, and has a strong affection for Tasmania, where he frequently spends his holidays. He is an ardent disciple of Isaak Walton. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an interest in all public and social movements for the advance and welfare of the city with which he has had such a lengthy and honorable association. Mr. CLIVE KING, the remaining partner, has already gained an enviable reputation for commercial ability. He was born in 1875 at Windsor, Victoria, and, after passing the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University, entered the counting-house of King, Engel, and McCullagh Limited, and subsequently was acting for them in Victoria as commercial representative. He at



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CLIVE KING.

present devotes most of his time to furthering the interests of the present firm in Tasmania and New Zealand, and has also visited Queensland and South Australia, making himself thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the numerous clients of the firm, and thus, as with Mr. S. King, cementing the business relations by personal knowledge and attention.

JOHN SLATER and CO., 466 Collins Street. — This house was established in 1852, and in 1872 Mr. John Slater having bought up the interest of the remaining partner, the firm has been carried on ever since under the above title. They have from the first been large importers of cast-iron water pipes, metals generally, fencing and telegraph wires, india rubber goods, etc. One of their early important con-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. J. LASCELLES DREW.

tracts was that of supplying the water pipes which convey the water from the Yan Yean reservoir to Melbourne. This firm was the first in the States to provide for the Government's requirements in electrical goods, and it has been to this branch of their business that they have given more and more attention year by year. They now keep a large and representative stock of electrical goods for various purposes—perhaps the largest in the city—and at the present time are executing contracts for every one of the federated States. They have also the contract with the Melbourne City Council for the supply of electrical cables and wires, switches, and other accessories, also for electric motors, of which they keep large stocks.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENCY LIMITED, 236 Flinders Lane, Melbourne.—The Manufacturers' Agency Limited is a commercial organisation which is thoroughly representative of the modern manufacturers of Great Britain, more especially in relation to the softgoods trade. The concern was started on 20th April, 1900, for the purpose of carrying on

representation throughout Australasia, New Zealand, South Africa, and the other British colonies, of the largest and most important manufacturers in the old country. The English headquarters are situated in Upton Street, Manchester, whilst the Australasian warehouses are located in Melbourne and Sydney. Some idea of the magnitude of their operations may be gained from the fact that the Melbourne house has a floor area of 25,000 square feet, while Sydney has a floor space of over 20,000. Mr. A. Longland and Mr. C. F. Brown are directors of the company, whilst Mr. F. W. Lake is also one of the Australian managers. Both Mr. Longland and Mr. Brown are natives of England's most celebrated manufacturing county — Lancashire — and have had considerable experience in the various



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. C. F. BROWN.

large cities at home in the firm of Messrs. Barlow and Jones Limited, Manchester. Mr. Lake is an East Anglian by birth, and has acquired a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the softgoods trade in London. The company have agents and travellers in every State of Australasia, and, in addition to Melbourne and Sydney, in the following towns :—Brisbane, Hobart, Adelaide, Perth ; also in New Zealand (Christchurch and Wellington), and they have recently commenced operations in South Africa, being represented in Capetown, Johannesburg, and Durban. They carry stock, and indent for the following well-known manufacturing firms : — Messrs. Barlow and Jones Limited, Manchester ; Messrs. Baldwin and Walker Limited, Halifax ; Messrs. W. Bartleet and Sons, Redditch ; Messrs. Brough, Nicholson, and Hall, Leek ; Messrs. Farcy and Oppenheim, Paris ; Messrs. H. T. Greenlaw and Co., London ; Hoyle's Prints Limited, Manchester ; Messrs. Johnston,



N. S. Kay *Manchester*

MR. A. LONGLAND.

Shields, and Co., Newmilns ; Messrs. Jarrett and Rainsford Limited, Birmingham ; Messrs. R. Maude and Co., Halifax ; Messrs. Radcliffe and Co., Rochdale ; Messrs. J. Shaw and Sons Limited, Halifax ; Messrs. Stansfield and Co., Waterfoot ; and the Turton Manufacturing Company Limited, Manchester. The method of business of the Manufacturers' Agency Limited is unique, bringing as they do the actual retailer in touch with the manufacturer of the goods ; in fact, a retailer in Australia can purchase from stock from the manufacturer, through the agency, just the same as the London houses can buy from the manufacturer. The company has made very rapid strides since its inauguration, and it is not surprising when the method of business as already explained is realised, and also the standard of the firms represented in this one organisation. They now employ over twenty travellers and agents, who represent them throughout the various States, while a staff of nearly 100 is employed in the different warehouses. The success of the firm's operations in Australasia is due not only to the enterprise of the managers, but also to the loyal support of the well-organised staff throughout these colonies.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HALSEY, Manufacturers' Agent and Importer, Cromwell Buildings, corner of Bourke and Elizabeth Streets, Melbourne. Mr. W. H. Halsey, proprietor of this rapidly-expanding business, was born at Deptford, near London, in 1859, and on the completion of his education at the Bermondsey Grammar School he entered the employment of Mr. Arthur Pash, shoe manufacturer, of London, afterwards accepting an appointment with Mr. John Branch,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HALSEY.

of the well-known Queen Boot Factory, London. With these two firms he acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade. Owing to the ill-health of his wife it was found necessary, greatly to the regret of his employer and fellow-employees, to leave England for Australia, where he established in 1886 the present business in Queen Street, Melbourne, removing as required by increased business to St. James Street and Flinders Lane, finally taking his present premises in 1894. Among the manufacturers represented by Mr. Halsey are :—John Branch Limited, Queen

Boot Factory, London; Pollard and Son, men's boots, Northampton; Star Leather Company, Chicago; Hathaway, Soule, and Harrington, Boston, U.S.A.; Dalton Shoe Manufacturing Company, Dalton, Mass., U.S.A.; Florsheim and Co., Chicago, U.S.A.; Mengers and Sons, velveteens, Berlin, Germany; Schlieper and Baum, Elberfeld, Germany; Bavarian Woolfelt Company, Bavaria; Bruder Buxbaum, tray cloths, d'oyleys, etc., Eipel, Bohemia; Simpson, Sons, and Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

AYERS, HENRY, and CO., Agents for American Manufacturers, 27 Swanston Street, Melbourne. This extensive and important business was established in 1886, the present partners being Messrs. A. Harold Ayers, George H. Henry, and John E. Baker. For several years New Zealand, Western Australia, and Queensland were visited by the staff from the Melbourne and Sydney offices, but as the business grew so rapidly it was found necessary to establish permanent offices in Auckland, Perth, and Brisbane. The business in America is looked after



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. A. HAROLD AYERS.

by the well-known export merchants, Messrs. Wm. E. Peck and Co., 116 Broad Street, New York, U.S.A. The firm act as sole representatives for a number of the largest manufacturers of American products, the most important being:—A. J. Tower Company, Boston, oil clothing; Keystone Elgin Watch Co., Philadelphia, solid gold, gold-filled, and silver watches; McLoughlin Bros., New York, picture books; Geendron Wheel Company, baby carriages, velocipedes, and iron waggons; Andrew Jergens, fine toilet soaps; Clauss Shears Company, scissors, razors, and bread knives; Pantasote Company, fine leather cloths; Derlick Oilstone Company, oilstones of all kinds; Samson Cordage Works, sash cords, etc.; Cumberland Shafting Company, steel shafting; Eberhard Faber, lead pencils, pen-holders, rubber bands, and erasers; W. B. Volger Company,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. GEORGE H. HENRY.

Excelsior stamp pads; New York Gas Tubing Company, patent gas tubing; Hall Shone Company, patent bicycle mud-guards; F. Webster Company, Star brand typewriter ribbons and carbon paper; Knickerbocker electro-plated ware; Barbour silver-plated ware; Chicago Sewing Machine Company; A. J. Holman's Bibles; Sessions (late E. N. Welch Company) Clock Company, wood and enamelled clocks; W. and T. Fitch, sash fasteners and builders' supplies; Oakville Company, Miles safety pins, and other well-known brands; and many other important lines. In addition, the firm are prepared to take indents for the following:—All classes of hardware (builders' and furnishing); furniture, including chairs, roll-top desks, ice chests, shade rollers; softgoods generally; haberdashery, stationery, druggists' supplies, fancy goods,



Tesla Studios *Prahran*

MR. JOHN E. BAKER.

optical and watchmakers' sundries, etc., etc., and miscellaneous goods of every description.

JAMES PERROTT, Indentor and Importer, Melbourne, is a native of Bristol, England, and first visited the colonies in 1899 to appoint agents for the Typewriter Company Limited, of New York and London, and, in conjunction with Prof. Douglas Archibald, introduced the first Edison's phonograph to the Australian public. Even during the troublesome times which immediately followed the collapse of the land boom he was a strong believer in the advantages offered by colonial life and the future possibilities of our sunny clime, and advocates that the most desirable thing for the prosperity of the Commonwealth is the encouragement of suitable immigration. He, in conjunction with two other gentlemen, started the existing society for the promotion of the small rural industries, such as poultry, bees, silk, and perfume plants, etc., etc. Mr. Perrott is well known through the colonies by his numerous agencies

for labour-saving devices, such as typewriters, sign-writing machines, cash registers, and a thousand and one other American up-to-date ideas. He is just now introducing a fire-fighting appliance known as "Kilfyre," which he states is universally used in America, and which has been adopted by the various colonial Governments and public and private companies. He has charge of the advertising for several American companies, and was the first to introduce the "tableau windows" for the Pantasote Company of New York. His extensive connection amongst the retail firms



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES PERROTT.

as an indentor is due to his speciality of landing the goods in the retailer's store at quoted landed prices, thus saving the buyer the necessary complications and trouble of indenting, and by combining the various orders is able to obtain the same advantageous terms as the wholesale dealer, and thus saves the retailer the warehouseman's profit. By his genial social qualities he has won the friendship and esteem of a large circle of the community. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and fills in his spare moments with the fascinating hobby of photography.

JOHN EDMONDSON and CO., 34 Queen Street, Melbourne, and 12 York Street, Sydney. This firm was originally established in 1894 by Mr. John Edmondson, with headquarters in Melbourne. Later on, when a branch establishment had been opened in Sydney, it was decided to transfer the head office to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. F. G. EDMONDSON.

that city. The Melbourne business was then placed in the hands of Messrs. F. G. and Charles Edmondson, by whom it is still successfully conducted. The firm's



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES EDMONDSON.

special line of goods is supplied mostly by Messrs. MacThompson and Co. Limited, canvas goods manufacturers and general merchants, of Glasgow, whom they represent, and of whose goods they carry an immense stock, both in the wholesale and retail lines. Messrs. Edmondson are also agents for the following English goods: — Woollens and worsteds, flannels, Crimeans, and flannel suitings; laces manufactured by Gebruider Spate, Plauen, Saxony, viz., guipure, allovers, mantle trimmings, scarves, etc.; in addition to many other lines, including French silks, Italians, linings, skirtings, etc.; waterproof cloths, Japanese silks, and all classes of Eastern goods. For all these lines Messrs. Edmondson and Co. are absolutely and exclusively wholesale agents.

D. M. MACKINTOSH (late J. F. Holle and Co. Limited), High-Class Tailor, 259 Collins Street, Melbourne. This business was estab-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. D. M. MACKINTOSH.

lished by Messrs. Holle and Co. in Melbourne in 1898, and carried on by them until October, 1903, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. D. M. Mackintosh. This firm is recognised as the leading fashionable tailors throughout the State, and numbers among its patrons the Governors of the various States, and most of the prominent residents of Victoria. The premises are well suited to the requirements of the business, and are fitted up in the latest approved West End style. Attention is entirely devoted to tailoring, the cutting being done by

an experienced man, who has been connected with several of the leading West End (London) houses. Mr. D. M. Mackintosh is a native of Inverness, Scotland, and came to Australia in 1884, landing at Adelaide, S.A. Here he joined the firm of Mr. J. P. Doolette, the leading Adelaide tailor, as cutter, remaining three years, when he transferred his services to Mr. T. G. Brown, with whom he remained two years. In 1889 Mr. Mackintosh purchased the last-named business, and carried on until 1901. In that year he came to Melbourne, opening up an establishment in Swanston Street, but in October, 1903, relinquished this to become proprietor of the present firm, as before mentioned.

The HALL OF COMMERCE, corner of Clarendon and Dorcas Streets, South Melbourne; T. Crawford, Importer and General Draper, Silk Mercer, and Outfitter. This extensive business was established about a quarter of a century ago by the late Mr. Thomas



A. H. Williams *South Melb.*

MR. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Crawford, by whom it was carried on with great success up to the time of his lamented death in 1901. Since then operations have been conducted under the supervision of Mrs. Crawford and Mr. Henry James Stevens, the co-trustees, who are assisted by Mr. Thomas B. Crawford, the eldest son. Over sixty hands find constant employment at the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS B. CRAWFORD.

"Hall," which is the principal establishment of its kind in the city of South Melbourne. The late Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD was born in Bathgate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, in 1849, and in 1859 left his native land for Victoria in order to join his brother, Mr. A. Crawford, who was carrying on business as a draper in Castlemaine and Ballarat. In 1876 he relinquished his position in his brother's establishment, and settled in South Melbourne, where he founded the present business. Mr. Crawford married, in 1874, Susan, daughter of the late Mr. George Edward Stevens, of Weisbeach, near London, England. He took an active interest in church matters, and was an elder and a member of the board of management of the South Melbourne Presbyterian Church. Though not



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

The Hall of Commerce, Clarendon Street, South Melbourne.

taking a prominent place in public affairs, he was keenly alive to the necessities and improvements of the city, and his advice was frequently sought after. As a proof of the solidity of the business he has built up, we notice that the management have leased Mr. Green's premises next door, to be converted into a choice up-to-date clothing emporium.

"KINO'S," Court, Naval, and Military Tailors, and Habit Makers. Show-rooms and fitting departments: 328 Collins Street, next Equitable Buildings, and at 223 Bourke Street, adjoining Bijou Theatre; and at 323 George Street, Sydney. Factory, work-rooms, and bulk stores: Little Collins Street. This business is the largest and most extensive tailoring establishment in Melbourne, having been originally founded in London at 164 Finchurch Street, London, in 1859. In 1890 the business operations were extended to Australia, and a branch opened at Melbourne under the personal supervision of M. Kino, the principal of the firm, with such remarkable success that at the present time some 150 hands are employed in the carrying out of the firm's business. Stocks are held which for style and quality are unsurpassed in Melbourne. All the leading English and Continental makers are represented, and have been specially selected by the London buyer of the firm. Thoroughly efficient cutters with long experience are engaged, and a perfect fit — a sine qua non — is guaranteed. The London business is



Johnstone, O'Shannessy, and Co. *Melb.*

Kino's Premises, Collins Street, Melbourne.



Talma *Melb.*

MR. M. KINO.

carried on now at Westbourne Grove, High Holborn, and Bond Street; with branches at Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, and Leeds.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HENRY MCDONOUGH.

Mr. HENRY McDONOUGH, Grain and Produce Merchant, 516 and 518 Flinders Street, arrived in Victoria in February, 1863, by the ship "Morning Light," and has been almost continuously connected with

the grain and produce trade ever since, and can be looked upon as one of the oldest and most prosperous men in that line of business in Melbourne.

HARVEY, SHAW, and CO. (Robert Joseph Harvey, Alfred H. Shaw), Hardware Merchants, Importers, Manufacturing Tinsmiths, Japanners, Ironworkers, Galvanisers, Stampers, etc. Factory: 560-566 Lonsdale Street. Warehouse: 358-360 Little Collins Street. Showrooms: 378 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. This well-known and old-established firm was founded in 1853 by Mr. Robert Joseph Harvey, one of the old identities of Melbourne.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. ROBERT JOSEPH HARVEY.

Born in Loughborough, Leicestershire, England, in 1827, he served his apprenticeship to the tinsmithing trade. In 1849 he went to New York, and from there to Simcoe, Ontario, Canada, where he followed his trade for a few years with remarkable success. Attracted hither by the wonderful discoveries of gold, he arrived in Victoria in 1853, bringing with him an extensive machinery plant for the carrying on of his trade, and immediately established himself in business in Melbourne. From a small beginning this has grown to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere. The factory, which is centrally situated in Lonsdale Street, covers three-quarters of an acre, and is a brick building of three stories, containing an expensive manufacturing plant. The wholesale warehouse in Little Collins Street, under the capable management of Mr. Shaw, and the show-rooms in Lonsdale Street are also model establishments. Mr. Harvey, upon whom the years sit lightly, still takes an active part in the conduct of affairs. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the Collins Street Baptist Church, of which he is a very old member, having joined in 1862, and has been a deacon since 1872. Mr. Harvey married, in 1850, at Simcoe, Canada, Miss Emma Perkes, and in 1900 celebrated his golden wedding.

W. E. CANNING PROPRIETARY LIMITED, 233 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, and at Sydney; Importers of Electro-plating and Polishing Plants, and all Requisites; Bicycles, Bicycle Parts, and General Accessories, both English and American. This extensive business was established in 1891, and is the principal one of its kind in the Commonwealth. The firm act as sole agents for W. Canning and Co., of Birmingham, England, the most renowned manufacturers of electro-plating and polishing plants in the world, who export their goods to all quarters of the globe. They are large importers and exporters of plating and lighting dynamos, cables, electrical sundries, complete electro-platers' and polishers' plants, and of all sundries connected with the trade. In connection with their bicycle department, the firm is sole agent for the renowned English "Triumph" bicycle, and they build bicycles to suit the local markets under their own registered transfer, "Conqueror." Both these brands meet with considerable success, and hold a high position in the Commonwealth. They also import large lines in bicycle sets, parts for repairs, and general sundries. Most of these latter are run under their well-known registered brand, "Reteer," which is well known as a standard of quality, and gives general satisfaction. Mr. W. E. CANNING, the head of this business, was born at Binton, near Stratford-on-Avon, England, in 1863, and is the son of Mr. John Canning, farmer, of that village, which is situate in Warwickshire. His grandfather, Mr. Thomas Canning, was also a native of that county, and resided for many years at Shottery, near Stratford-on-Avon, and he is related on the paternal side to the late George Canning, who was Premier of England in 1826. Educated at Stratford-on-Avon, he then went to Liverpool, and thence to London, where he acquired a sound commercial experience and training. Mr. Canning came out to Australia in 1886, and during the following four years was engaged in the sugar industry throughout Queensland in conjunction with the general imports of that State. In 1890 he returned to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. W. E. CANNING.

England, remaining there for twelve months, and then came to Victoria, when he established the present business, as above stated. Mr. Canning married, in 1891, the eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Spencer, Ingon Manor, near Stratford-on-Avon, and has a family of one son and one daughter. He is a member of the Commercial Travellers' Association of Victoria.

A. P. ALLAN, 202-204 Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, Galvanised Iron Merchant, Hardwareman, Manufacturer of all kinds of Spouting, Ridging, and Galvanised Ironwork. This extensive and prosperous business, which is now in the fiftieth year of its existence, was established in

1853 by the late Mr. A. P. Allan. Since the death of that gentleman in 1901 the business has been carried on successfully by his sons, Messrs. Archibald P. and David L. Allan, the present proprietors. From twenty to thirty hands find employment in the firm's works in Brunswick Street,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ARCHIBALD P. ALLAN.

Fitzroy, and a very large turnover is done in the following lines: — Galvanised corrugated roofing iron, curving, plain galvanised iron, nails for fixing iron, sheet zinc, galvanised iron water pipes, O.G. spouting, ridging, down pipes, heads, shoes and elbows, O.G. angles, spikes and tubes for fixing O.G. spouting, fencing wire, wire netting, wire nails, etc., etc. They also carry a large assorted stock of plunge baths, of which any size may be obtained to order; foot baths, oval-shaped, japanned, oak and white; sitz and hip baths, galvanised house buckets, stable and milking buckets, washing coppers and frames, cast-iron doors and gratings, galvanised flour bins, chimney cowls of various descriptions, milk cans, milk hand cans, cream cans, cast-iron sinks, galvanised iron sinks; while their cooking stoves include the Federal one-fire cooking stove, for wood or coal, which is constructed on an entirely new and improved principle, the oven top, cheeks, and back being corrugated, which ensures perfect distribution of heat. This stove, which is manufactured in three sizes, is fitted with an ash-pan which entirely prevents ashes falling out on floor, while the bottom plate under the oven is of cast-iron, and the outer sheet casing is also protected with strong cast plates, to prevent it burning out. The whole of the top forms a perfect hot-plate, and utensils can be kept at boiling point all over the surface. A strong copper boiler is supplied at an extra cost, which for domestic or dairy purposes is invaluable. The casting, finishing, and designs of these stoves are superior to anything yet placed before the public. The firm have also a large assortment of pots and pans in stock. Mr. Allan is also a manufacturer of cyanide vats, for the cyanide process, which are used on the principal goldfields throughout Australia. These are coated inside with chemical-resisting paint, and are one-fifth the cost of wooden vats. A. P. Allan's "Nodor" patent meat safe is another article in large demand throughout the Common-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. DAVID L. ALLAN.

wealth. This ingenious invention is constructed on simple and practical lines, and enables housekeepers to keep their meat supplies fresh and wholesome with a minimum of labour, and, as the safe is to be had in various sizes at reasonable prices, it comes within the reach of all. Another specialty is the iron fireplace and chimney, for the use of farmers, prospectors, settlers, and others. This wears for years, and is in use everywhere. Dust-bins, closet-pans, colonial ovens, pumps, rabbit traps, washing troughs, sheep and cattle troughs, corrugated galvanised tanks, water carting and irrigating tanks, garden hose, travelling trunks and bonnet boxes of all descriptions, ventilators, etc., etc., are also among the manufactures of the firm, while mention must be made of A. P. Allan's patent house tank and cool chamber, which is perfectly ventilated, and is considered the next best thing to an ice-chest. These tanks may be had in any size to order, and need only be inspected to prove their efficiency. Mr. Allan is also agent for Dawson's patent rabbit exterminator, which enjoys a large



A. P. Allan's Premises, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy.

sale, and repairs of all kinds are carried out at his factory in Kent Street. The iron store is in Young Street, and the offices and sales depot are situated in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy.

Mr. SIMON PATERNOSTER, of Berwick and Pakenham, is the proprietor of one of the oldest-established Victorian firms. The stores at Berwick are handsomely built and commodious structures, and carry



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. SIMON PATERNOSTER.

large stocks of general merchandise of the best quality, and are under the able management of Mr. Matthew Paternoster, son of the principal. An elder son, Mr. George Paternoster, is in charge of the Pakenham branch, which includes a bakery in addition to the general store, and has also the control of H.M. mails between Pakenham and Gembrook. Mr. Simon Paternoster, although over seventy years of age, still continues to take a share in the management of the business, and takes a live interest in public affairs. Born in London on the 13th of May (the old May Day), 1832, he arrived in Victoria in the stirring year 1852, and, making his way to the goldfields, formed one of a party of prospectors who exploited the McIvor diggings. After taking an active part in the Ballarat riots of 1854, Mr. Paternoster returned to Melbourne, and in the early sixties laid the foundation of his present prosperous business at Berwick, the Pakenham branch having been opened at a later date. Before the period of the great bank crisis, Mr. Paternoster, recognising the weakness of Australian banking methods, and taking especial exception to the balance-sheet issued by the Provincial and Suburban Bank, decided to test the legal responsibility of bank directors in the law courts. A strong Bar was retained on both sides, Mr. Higinbotham (afterwards Chief Justice) being leading counsel for the plaintiff, who won the case, but lost on the appeal. The costs in this action were very heavy, even although sympathetic public men came to his assistance. Mr. Paternoster married in 1864, and has a family of eight children.



Young's Universal Store, Queen's Bridge Road, South Melbourne.

YOUNG'S UNIVERSAL STORE, Queen's Bridge Road, South Melbourne, Hardware Merchants and Importers. Mr. SAMUEL D. YOUNG, the proprietor of the above prosperous business, is a son of the late Mr. A. S. D. Young, merchant, of Melbourne, and was born in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1840. At an early age he left Holland for Torquay, in the county of Devonshire, England, from whence he sailed for Victoria. After a brief sojourn in this State he returned to Torquay, where his education was finished. At the age of fourteen his father decided upon sending him on a trip round the world as the most practical means of acquiring a commercial education, and after accomplishing this he again visited Victoria, and at the age of twenty-three joined his father in the present business. In the following year Mr. Young, sen., died, and since then the business has been carried on by the present proprietor on his own account. The firm does an extensive trade throughout Victoria, and deals largely in galvanised iron, builders' materials, barbed wire, etc., and carries big stocks, in addition to numerous other lines. In 1902, finding the accommodation inadequate to cope with an ever-increasing trade, Mr. Young erected the present commodious premises, which cover a large area of space, and are conveniently situated near the Queen's Bridge. Mr. Young purchases all his goods on the "spot cash" principle, which enables him to supply the very best materials at a cost considerably lower than city houses.

Mr. ARTHUR HESTER, of the firm of Hester and Son, general merchants, Nott Street, Port Melbourne, was born in that suburb in 1860, and on the completion of a liberal education joined his father, the late Mr. T. Hester, in the present business, which had been established by that gentleman in

1857. On the lamented death of Mr. Hester, sen., in 1892, Mr. Arthur Hester took over the control of the business, which he still carries on under the style of Hester and Son. The firm transact all business on



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ARTHUR HESTER.

strictly upright and honorable lines, and this fact, combined with Mr. Hester's well-known business capacity and integrity, has been the means of bringing about the present prosperous state of the concern. Outside business Mr. Hester is held in high regard throughout the district in which he was born, and with which he has had a lifelong and honorable association, and the extent of his popularity was amply demonstrated when, in 1899, he was waited upon by a deputation of the leading citizens of Port Melbourne, and pressed to become a candidate for a seat in the local Council. On offering himself for election he was returned by a substantial majority, defeating the retiring Mayor, Mr. G. W. Robbins. In 1902 he was re-elected, heading the poll with the largest majority outside Melbourne for the year 1902. Mr. Hester is a member of the G.U.O.O.F. Lodge, of which he has been a trustee for the past nine years, district delegate on two occasions, dispensing delegate, and has passed through the chairs. He is likewise a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Marine, No. 21, V.C. Mr. Hester takes an active part in all movements for the welfare and advance of the district, both of a public and social nature. He has been asked on several occasions to stand for a seat in the State Parliament, but has declined on the grounds that his multifarious duties are carried out in a disinterested spirit, and not for personal gain. In 1903 Mr. Hester was elected to the office of Mayor for the ensuing year.

EDWARD LYONS, Importer and Dealer in Musical Instruments, 297 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mr. Edward Lyons, the proprietor of the above extensive wholesale importing and manufacturing business, has had a long and diversified career in musical circles. Born in Limerick, Ireland, he joined the 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment as a member of the band, and in that capacity served through the Zulu and Kaffir wars of 1877-78-79. He was for some years in Natal, where he left the army, coming thence to Victoria in 1882. On his arrival he was engaged by Messrs. Williamson and Musgrove for their opera season, and later on was connected with the late Victorian Orchestra, under Mr. Hamilton Clarke. He also played under Mr. Marshall Hall at the concerts given by that gentleman, and held the position of professor of the clarionet at the Melbourne Conservatorium of Music during the Professor's occupancy of the Ormond Chair of Music. He still retains his position as a member of the Grand Opera Company, and is acknowledged to be the leading clarionetist in the Australian States. In 1886 Mr. Lyons established himself in his present business as a wholesale importer and dealer in musical instruments, and very soon attained the leading position in this particular line. His establishment is famed for the variety and quality of the instruments imported by him. Mr. Lyons is agent for the celebrated "Colin-Mezin" violins and violoncellos, which are of world-wide fame, and considered to be the finest modern musical instruments made, being unequalled for power, sweetness, and flexibility of tone. He is sole importer of the "Treviso" and "Gloria" violin strings, in connection with which his name is so well known. He is a large importer of every kind of musical instrument strings and fittings, all of which are noted for their excellence of workmanship and delicacy of finish, being constructed from the very best of materials, by the best workmen obtainable, to his especial order. The firm has a fully-equipped repair shop, in which skilled workmen are employed, under the personal supervision of Mr. Lyons. All repairs are executed at the shortest notice, and at liberal rates, as this department is for the accommodation of customers, and only the actual time and outlay for material is considered. During an extended visit to England and the Continent, made in 1898, Mr. Lyons visited all the largest and most important manufacturers of band instruments, and brought back with him the latest up-to-date tools, machinery, and fittings necessary for the repairing of brass band instruments, clarionets, flutes, etc. In order to meet the demand for brass band instruments of the highest class, he has accepted the sole agency for the renowned and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDWARD LYONS.

justly celebrated goods manufactured by Joseph Hijham, sole inventor and patentee of the "clear bore" system, who has introduced and added so many improvements to his method of manufacture that he can now claim

for his instruments that they are "the best in the world." Mr. Lyons is also sole agent for the Commonwealth for the "Association" band instruments, a leading Continental firm, which manufactures to his special order a high-class instrument at a moderate price. He likewise holds the agency for the "Bohland" band instruments, which took the first prize at the Chicago Exhibition, and, although the price of these is less than that of any others, they cannot be beaten for quality of tone and workmanship, and carry a guarantee for seven years. Mr. Lyons' shop and warehouses are well worth the inspection of visitors, who always meet with a cordial reception from the proprietor.

WILLIAM SOUTHWICK, Hay and Corn Merchant, 36 Toorak Road, South Yarra, was born in Geelong, Victoria, in the year 1856. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Messrs. Hunter and Groves, drapers, Geelong, as cashier, remaining there for three years, and then removed to Melbourne, where he was engaged by Mr. Dudley, West Melbourne Meat Market, as clerk. His next engagement was with the well-known firm of T. K. Bennet and Woolcock, with whom he remained twelve and a half years. He then joined his father in the produce business, and, on the retirement of that gentleman in 1896, took over operations on his own account. Mr. Southwick has received the Royal warrant from their Excellencies Lord Brassey and Lord Hopetoun for the supply of forage and general produce for Government House. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, as also of the Ancient Order of Druids.

WILSON, CORBEN, and CO. (W. Wilson, D. M. Corben), Castlemaine Paving Company, Importers and Manufacturers of Mantelpieces, Sanitary Ware, etc.; General Masons, Marble, Slate, and Stone Merchants. Office and works: Kavanagh Street, Melbourne. This important manufacturing business was established by the late Mr. Thomas Wilson, father of the present proprietor. The firm has been very fortunate in all its exhibits, having gained first award at the Sydney Exhibition, 1879; first award, Melbourne International Exhibition, 1880; and special award of merit, with special mention, in 1889. At the company's works in Kavanagh Street may be seen immense slabs of bluestone, marble, slate, etc., ranging in blocks up to ten tons in weight, all awaiting their turn to be fashioned into articles of beauty by the numerous workmen and extensive machinery. The motive power is supplied by an 80-horse power steam engine, transmitted through the building by shafting to the numerous grinding, cutting, and polishing machines. There is also a number of huge frame-cutting saws continually rocking to and fro, with a grim determination to win their way through the unyielding blocks of stone. Some of these are cut into kerbing, and others into slabs for various purposes. The firm carries a large stock of wooden and marble mantelpieces of beautiful design and quality, and they also make a specialty of marbling, in the manufacture of which they very closely imitate the real article. Branches of this extensive business have been established in Sydney, Perth, and Fremantle, and they do a very large trade in all parts of the Australian States. Mr. W. Wilson, the enterprising and popular manager, is a native of Victoria, having been born in Collingwood in the year 1857. At the age of twenty-one he joined his late father in the present business, of which he is now the principal.

Manufacturers.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. I.

THOS. MITCHELL and CO., Hardware Merchants and Importers, Manufacturers of Brushware, Basketware, etc., 360-362 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Mr. THOMAS MITCHELL, the proprietor of this extensive and important business, was born in Beechworth, Victoria, in 1856, and received his education at the Model and Wesleyan Schools, Melbourne. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of Mr. Zevenboom, of a'Beckett Street, Melbourne, a well-known brush manufacturer, with



Kricheldorff *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS MITCHELL.

whom he remained for seven years, the last two of which he occupied the position of foreman. Here he acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, and in 1878 commenced business on his own account, opening up in small premises in Elizabeth Street, near Franklin Street. Applying himself diligently to work, he was rewarded by a gradual and sure increase in business, and two years later was compelled to seek larger premises in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand. These were secured in a right-of-way off Little Bourke Street, and operations were gradually extended. The manufacture of woodware was commenced, and three years later a general hardware branch was added to the business. In 1891 it again became necessary to seek more commodious premises, and these were secured at 355 and 357 Lonsdale Street. Here the firm's operations were further developed, and hardware of every description, woodware, basketware, etc., were added to their already extensive stock. In 1901 Mr. Thos. Mitchell decided to erect premises for himself, and to this end purchased land in Lonsdale Street, where he built the present handsome edifice. This was specially designed to meet the firm's requirements, and was further suitably arranged according to ideas gained by Mr. Mitchell on a



Thos. Mitchell and Co's. Premises, Lonsdale Street, Melbourne.

recent trip to the old country. The establishment is four-storied, the available floor space measuring some 15,000 feet. An enormous stock is carried, and the firm is recognised as holding the premier position in the trade. Messrs. Mitchell and Co. enjoy a large connection both in the city and throughout the country districts, eight travellers being engaged in visiting the various centres, whilst eighty hands are employed on the premises in the despatch of the numerous orders arriving daily. A considerable amount of the firm's success is due to the special lines kept in stock, such as enamelware, lamps, basketware, axes, etc., etc., and in these alone the output is enormous. Mr. Thomas Mitchell is in every sense of the word a self-made man, and the position which he enjoys to-day is due to his untiring efforts and keen business instinct. The premises and land now occupied by the firm are the property of Mr. Mitchell, and are freehold. In 1900 Mr. Mitchell visited England, and was accompanied by his eldest son, whom he placed in the Hamburg offices of the American Trading Company for twelve months, in order to gain a thorough commercial and shipping education. Whilst in the old country Mr. Mitchell visited the leading hardware firms, and gained all the latest information concerning the trade. He is a Freemason, his lodge being the Australia Felix, No. 1, in which he holds office as Past Master, having occupied that position during Jubilee year. He is likewise Past Grand Director of Ceremonies, and has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for the past twenty years, having been initiated in the old Masonic Hall, then situate in Lonsdale Street. He is also a member of the A.O.F., City of Lincoln Lodge, having filled every office in that society. Mr. Mitchell married in 1881, and has a family of two sons and one daughter.

The CYCLONE WOVEN WIRE FENCE COMPANY and BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLY COMPANY (Messrs. L. T. Chambers and W. A. Thompson, proprietors), 128-130 Franklin Street, Melbourne, with branches in Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide. This business was originally established in 1877 by Mr. L. T. Chambers, under the style of the Bee-keepers' Supply Company, and carried on by him for seven years. Commencing in a small way as manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies, the business increased so rapidly that it soon became necessary for Mr. Chambers to secure assistance, and he accordingly took into partnership Mr. W. A. Thompson. Further additions were then made to the business, and the manufacture of fruit and packing baskets was commenced, the demand for this line of manufacture becoming so great that special machinery was imported from America in order to facilitate the execution of the daily increasing orders. This includes a rotary veneer cutting machine, which on arrival was erected in the firm's workshop. A section of a log placed in this machine is held in position by two chucks, and the machinery is set in motion, cutting a veneer of any desired width or thickness. About one million of fruit baskets are sent out annually, and the firm also manufactures beehives and all other accessories used in bee-farming, the work turned out rivalling in many details the imported article. A few years ago Mr. Chambers invented a machine for manufacturing dove-tailed beehives, which style was subsequently adopted by American manufacturers, who acknowledged it to be a decided improvement on the old style of mitre joints. A machine for making loop-twitches for fastening droppers to the wire of ordinary wire fences is another invention of Mr. Chambers. In 1898 the firm purchased the Australian rights of the Cyclone woven wire fence, which they introduced into Victoria. These fences rapidly found favour throughout the States, and in order to meet the steadily increasing demand it has been necessary to add continually to the firm's already extensive business. Among the numerous lines taken up is the Wellman automatic elevating gate, which may be opened by persons on horseback or driving without the slightest difficulty. Crimped pickets used in conjunction with the Cyclone wire fence are made on the premises by a powerful machine, through which the wire is passed to obtain the necessary crimp. The Cyclone fence is a combination of two-wire cables, into which the crimp pickets are woven at regular intervals. This process is carried out by a light, handy machine used on the line of fence, which is easily operated by one man, and when properly erected forms a suitable web fence for all classes of stock. Over 100 of these machines are in use at the present time throughout Australia. A branch business has lately been established in Pietermaritzburg on the same lines and dimensions as the Melbourne house, and the firm intend shortly to open in Johannesburg and at Port Elizabeth. Some thirty hands are constantly employed in the Melbourne establishment, and the firm is represented throughout the country districts by some hundred agents, who assist in the erection of the fences, etc. In addition to those already mentioned, the firm have the most complete and modern sawing and planing machinery for the making of beehives, etc., and a clipping machine for cutting into shape, etc., all of which are driven by a 11-h.p. gas engine. An enormous business is transacted yearly by the firm, and the turn-out in all lines manufactured is gradually increasing. A large stock of goods is kept on hand, including fruit and packing baskets, beehives, fencing wire, etc., etc., and the firm enjoys an extensive connection throughout the Commonwealth and abroad.

C. B. KELLOW, Importer, Manufacturer and Repairer; Maker of "Kellow" and "Empire" Cycles and Motors. Show-rooms: 154 Swanston Street. Factory: Lonsdale Street, near Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. This extensive manufacturing and importing business was established in 1889 by Mr. W. H. Lewis, in premises situated at the top end of Elizabeth Street. In 1893 he was joined by Mr. Charles Brown Kellow, and operations were transferred during the following year to the present address in Swanston Street. In 1897 Mr. Lewis retired, and the business has since been carried on by Mr. Kellow as sole proprietor. The firm are large manufacturers and importers, and

act as Victorian agents for the Beeston and Humber bicycles and motor cars; the "Werner," the leading French bicycle, which is unequalled throughout the world; and the "De Dion Bouton" motor cars. The principal goods manufactured are the Kellow and Empire cycles and motors, and some £10,000 worth of stock is carried. Mr. Charles Brown Kellow was born in Castlemaine, Victoria, in 1872, and is a son of Mr. Joseph Kellow, the well-known grazier, of "Sutton Grange," near that place, and a nephew of the late Hon. J. B. Patterson, a well-known figure in the political history of Victoria. Educated at King's College, Clifton Hill, he afterwards entered the office of a leading firm of auctioneers in Collins Street, Melbourne, and on relinquishing his position transferred his services to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. C. B. KELLOW.

the warehouse of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, and Ewen, where he remained for some six years. In 1891 Mr. Kellow went to Western Australia, and on his return during the following year entered the above business as before mentioned. As a racing cyclist Mr. Kellow is well known, and has won some of the principal handicaps of Australia. He was winner of the Austral Wheel Race in 1900, and third in 1894. He has also taken part in motor events with marked success. During the railway strike of 1903 Mr. Kellow conveyed a consignment of the "Argus" newspaper to Bendigo in a "De Dion Bouton" motor car in the short space of six hours, leaving Melbourne at 3.30 a.m., and delivering the papers in Bendigo at 9.30 the same morning, returning to Melbourne in five hours. He married, in 1898, Florence, daughter of Mrs. Coles, of Richmond, and has a family of two daughters. He is one of the oldest members of the Melbourne Bicycle Club, and also of all other leading sporting institutions.



Geo. Fincham and Son's Premises, Richmond.

GEO. FINCHAM and SON, Organ Builders, Bridge Road, Stawell Street, and Type Street, Richmond, established business in 1864 on the site at present covered by their Bridge Road factory. Rapidly increasing business necessitated extensions to the building, until at the present day the factories cover an acre of ground, having frontages to the three streets above mentioned. The success that has always attended the firm lies in the fact that they import only the necessary raw material, the instruments being entirely manufactured by themselves, in the climate they are to remain in, and by local labour. Extensive timber stores are provided for seasoning purposes, all timber being of the finest quality, and seasoned for fifteen years before being used in the construction. Machinery plays an important part in the industry. This is of the most modern type, and constantly being added to, driven by electric motors of various power. The firm, by their high-class workmanship and generous consideration of the various churches, enjoy practically a monopoly in Victoria, and have successfully extended their operations to all the other States and New Zealand. Electric and hydraulic engineering in connection with organ blowing also engages their attention, this work being constructed by their own engineers, under the supervision of Mr. Geo. Fincham, who is also an engineer of no mean order. The business of the firm is the most extensive of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere.

Messrs. BATES and CO., Manufacturers of Chocolate and Cocoa, whose attractive premises at the corner of Swanston Street and Flinders Lane impart a bright and picturesque aspect to that part of the city, are the spirited pioneers of this business in Australia. It owed its establishment, in 1860, to the late Mr. Charles Fisher Bates, who arrived in Victoria during the early fifties, when so many men of superior energy and force of character were drawn hither by the great inducements offered to the spirit of enterprise. Animated by this, Mr. Bates laid the foundations of a prosperous and progressive business, and watched over its steady expansion

until his death in 1894. It then devolved upon his two sons, Messrs. Charles and Ernest Bates, who inherited with it the qualities of its founder. The factory in Abbotsford affords constant employment to about thirty hands, and with its operations are combined the importation of all kinds of first-class confectionery as well as their manufacture, and the high quality of both is recognised far and wide, as shown by the increase of the firm's transactions. Their retail establishment in the city is considered to be one of the finest of its kind in the world, and usually engages the attention of all who enter Melbourne from its southern approaches by road or rail. An extensive business is conducted with all parts of the Commonwealth, so that



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES BATES.

the name and fame of Bates' chocolate, cocoa, and confectionery may be said to be commensurate with the spread of settlement on the Australian continent. Mr. CHARLES BATES, the principal of the firm, was born in West Melbourne in 1870, and educated in the Scotch College, under the late Dr. Alexander Morrison. On leaving that institution he joined his father in the business, acting for four years as manager of the Sydney branch, and reanimating it by his ability and youthful vigour. On the death of Mr. Bates, sen., he took over the management of the Melbourne business, which he carries on with increased and still increasing success in conjunction with his brother. Mr. ERNEST BATES was born in 1877, and was educated at the Church of England Grammar School. He subsequently entered the business as manager of the manufacturing department, to which he continues to give his undivided attention.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ERNEST BATES.

EDWARD BEAUCHAMP, Cycle and Motor Manufacturer, Chapel Street, Prahran, was born in South Melbourne, Victoria, and received his education at the Scotch College, Ballarat. He afterwards entered upon the study of chemistry with Mr. Treloar, of that city, for two years, and then took up engineering, to which he served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Wallis and Sampson. After serving some time in the employ of Messrs. Hudson Bros., in 1889 Mr. Beauchamp established himself in his present business, starting with the modest sum of £5 as capital, in addition to a few necessary tools, a bench, and a vyce. It speaks volumes for his enterprise and pluck that at the present time (1902) he is considered one of the most up-to-date manufacturers of cycles and motor cars in the metropolis. His name is well and favourably known, especially in racing circles, and he may fairly claim to be the pioneer of the cycle-motor building industry in the State. Mr. Beauchamp has not only established his business, but has gained for himself a reputation in the manufacturing world and in engineering circles that American and French importing firms find hard to beat, especially as far as workmanship and price are concerned, the machines built in his factory comparing favourably in both these particulars with the imported article. The only parts not manufactured in Australia are the coils, which are imported from the best known firms in the old country, but the remaining portions, from the aluminium casing to the combustion chambers, are the product of local manufacture. All the machines are built and finished on the firm's premises, and Mr. Beauchamp is to be complimented upon his enterprise, which forms an important adjunct to the industries of the State.

JAMES OATEN, Manufacturing Importer, Government Contractor, etc., 403 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. Mr. Oaten, the proprietor of the above extensive importing and manufacturing business, was born in Taunton, England, in the year 1848, and came with his parents to Victoria in 1852. On the termination of his scholastic career he served what may be termed a double apprenticeship to the trade of saddle and harness making, having spent five years at harness-making, and two years in saddle-making. At the conclusion of that period he entered the business of Mr. Gately, to whom he paid a premium of £30, in order to further perfect himself in his trade. Prior to this Mr. Oaten was offered an appointment of £4 10s. per week, tenable for three years, at Wagga, but this he refused, preferring to make himself efficient in every branch of the business. In 1866 he started for himself as a manufacturer of saddles and importer of general ironmongery, etc. Mr. Oaten has carried out some very large orders for the Government in connection with the army remounts, and manufactured all the saddlery, etc., for the Federal contingents for South Africa. About sixty hands, all of whom are finished workmen, are employed in the factory. Fourteen of these are engaged in the collar-making department

alone, Mr Oaten being the largest manufacturer in this particular line in the States.

Messrs. LACY and OSBORNE, Wholesale Travelling Bag, Trunk, and Portmanteau Manufacturers, 354-6-8 Lonsdale Street. There are few Australasian establishments in the bag, trunk, and portmanteau sections in which the energy and enterprise so characteristic of the business men of the Commonwealth capitals have been more conspicuously displayed than in the growth and development of the above-mentioned firm. The business, which may claim to be one of the oldest-established of its kind in Melbourne, was initiated in 1881 by Mr. John Osborne, the present proprietor. A few years later he was joined by Mr. D. Lacy, and the business merged into that of Lacy and Osborne. On the retirement of Mr. Lacy in 1896, operations were resumed by Mr. Osborne, who has since carried on under the old style. Some twenty hands are constantly employed by this firm, and during the intervening years since its foundation the business has made consistent progress, and a trade has been established, both amongst Victorian and interstate buyers, of which any house may well be proud. Undoubtedly this is due to the reliable nature of their productions, combined with an evident determination to keep well up with the times in all that appertains to latter-day bag and leather goods manufacture. They produce a range of goods which, being smart and up to date, are also of guaranteed wear, and these two points are so admirably blended that the firm's productions may be relied upon to give the utmost satisfaction in wear, and also in good appearance. Messrs. Lacy and Osborne are at present amongst the largest manufacturers of leather bags, portmanteaux, etc., in Australia, and their productions comprise dress baskets, travelling trunks, etc., as well as every conceivable description of leather bags and cases. The majority of these goods are made in the extensive factory in Lonsdale Street, and everything is bought and produced at first cost. The firm are direct importers from the leading houses in Germany and elsewhere of all the bag fittings, etc., which are required in the business. Being in touch with the foreign markets, they are enabled to buy most advantageously, thus allowing them to place their manufactures upon the market at very lowest prices in comparison with the quality of the articles. The specialties include overland and cabin trunks, travellers' sample cases for the boot trade in leather and wood, hat and bonnet cases, Gladstone, kit, brief, and leather bags of all sorts and sizes. The recently introduced compressed cane is now being largely utilised in the manufacture of trunks, and for lightness and utility this



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN OSBORNE.

material possesses many advantages. The firm are at present importing big quantities of these trunks from England and Germany. Messrs. Lacy and Osborne have been the means of introducing many trade novelties in the shape of elaborately and handsomely furnished travelling bags. Some of these contain complete sets of toilet requirements, and all are arranged in such an economical manner as regards space that they take up comparatively little room. During the late African War an extraordinary demand took place for these specially-fitted bags, and at one time the supply could not keep up with the demand. The firm are also considerable importers of hogskin purses, wallets, Japanese baskets, and American dog collars, most elaborately ornamented. They also import direct many of the leathers used in the factory, although the great bulk of the material used is of colonial tannage. Mr. JOHN OSBORNE was born in London in 1858, and on the completion of his school career was apprenticed to the leather trade for five years in the well-known house of John Tod, of Upper Street, Islington. He arrived in Victoria in 1878, and a few years later founded his present prosperous business. He is assisted in the factory by his two sons, Messrs. John and Bernard Osborne, and has a family of five daughters and three sons. Mr. Osborne is well known as a breeder of Skye and Australian terriers, with which he has taken many prizes at the various shows in Melbourne and district, including first, second, and third prizes, and champion prize at the Exhibition in July, 1903.

JOHN WALZ, Portmanteau and Trunk Maker, 39, 41, and 43 Bridge Road, Richmond. Mr. Walz was born in a small village near Freiburg, in Germany, and served his apprenticeship to the business in which he is now engaged in that city from 1875 to 1878, receiving at the same time that education in literary science which forms an essential portion of a youth's industrial training. Then his "wanderjahr" commenced, and he visited successively Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Hanover, Berlin, and Hamburg, where he obtained employment for a time in different workshops, so as to gain practice and experience. His three years of military service, from 1882 to 1885, was in the 15th Regiment of Lancers. This having been completed, his attention was drawn to Australia by the large shipments of leather goods to these parts by the Hamburg firm in whose business he was employed for nearly two years. Resolving to emigrate, he quitted the Fatherland in the latter part of 1886, and, on reaching Melbourne, commenced working as a journeyman; but early in the year following he rented a small cottage, scarcely a stone's throw from his present commodious premises, and commenced

business on his own account, limiting himself in the first instance to the manufacture of school satchels. Little more than a twelvemonth after his landing he borrowed a sum of money—the land boom was then at its height, and loans were easily obtainable—and bought a block of land, upon which he built a workroom. The years 1887-8-9 were apparently prosperous ones, and Mr. Walz found a ready outlet for portmanteaux, leather trunks, and his special article, "Saratogas," at remunerative prices; but a reaction occurred, lasting from 1892 to 1895. People could no longer afford to travel, and Saratoga trunks, as well as other articles of the same kind, hung heavily on hand. At the approach, however, of our late beloved Queen's Jubilee, there was a remarkable revival in this branch of industry. Orders flowed in from all quarters, and Mr. Walz found himself under the agreeable necessity of extending his premises, so that they might be commensurate with the gratifying expansion of his business. He therefore bought another block of land adjoining his earlier purchase, and proceeded to erect his present extensive buildings, which he fitted up with machinery of the latest and most efficient character procurable, driven by an electric motor of the most approved kind, and realising the ideal he had always set before him as regards the essential requirements of his business. He was thus enabled to introduce his newly-designed "Jubilee Saratoga," for which a remarkable demand arose, not only in Melbourne, but in the neighbouring colonies, the result being that it found its way into every outfitting establishment of any importance in Australia, and its approach to technical perfection was very generally recognised. This perfection he believes he has reached in his latest design, the "Coronation" Saratoga, devised for the special comfort and convenience of Australians visiting England to witness the imposing ceremonial of the crowning of King Edward the Seventh and his Royal consort. Mr. Walz takes no part in politics of any kind, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business, holding, with a famous English statesman, that whatever may be its fluctuations, "Trade always comes back, and finance never ruined a country, or an individual either, if he had pluck."



John Walz' Premises, Bridge Road, Richmond.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN WALZ.

Messrs. JAS. A. MUNRO and CO., Importers, Manufacturers' Agents and Indentors; also Manufacturers of Bedding and Wire Mattresses, 374 to 384 Latrobe Street, Melbourne. Mr. JAS. A. MUNRO, the proprietor of this flourishing and extensive business, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1866, and was educated in his native city. He served for a short period with a large auctioneering firm as clerk, and afterwards in an accountant's office, but being of a mechanical turn of mind this did not prove altogether congenial to him. It was, therefore, of small wonder to his acquaintances that he seized the first opportunity of being indentured to a trade. Upon the termination of his indentures he

left his native city for London, and after about three years' experience in the great city he sailed for Melbourne, where he arrived in 1891, and shortly afterwards established his present business in a small way. This gradually and steadily develop-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAS. A. MUNRO.

ing, Mr. Munro soon found his connection too extensive for his limited accommodation, and, in fact, on no less than three occasions had to seek larger premises, finally purchasing and settling at the above-mentioned site, the premises of which cover over half an acre of floorage, and where, after extensive alterations to suit his requirements, he installed at great expense a most elaborate machinery plant, etc., for the more economical and expeditious handling of his lines of manufacture. Besides the manufacturing part of the business of this firm, they carry on, as above indicated, a manufacturers' agency and indent business, which is not by any means the minor portion of the concern, for they do a very extensive business in this branch, holding many good agencies, including among their representations that of British, American, and Continental firms, but chiefly those engaged in metal, hardware, furniture, and allied lines.

DOTT BROS., Glass Manufacturers and Blowers, Langford Street, North Melbourne. The premises of this extensive and important manufacturing firm are truly well worth a visit from those who take an interest in the manufacture of goods that are used in every-day life. The business was established for the manufacture of glassware of all kinds. There are twenty-four hands employed in the building, which covers an acre of ground, and one might spend a whole day pleasantly in watching the blowers in the performance of their duties. The apparent ease with which they blow articles of all kinds, from the smallest lamp glass to the largest globe for street illumination purposes, is apt to lead the onlooker to believe that he could do it for himself; but, like most other things which appear simple, it is difficult in the extreme to accomplish, for it takes years of patience to acquire the proficiency necessary for this trade, and then not even all those who study are capable of turning out the best work. The art of glass-blowing is a gift, and not mere work to be learned mechanically. Messrs. Dott Bros. have had to fight against immense prejudice on the part of the wholesale buyers, as well as on that of the retail public, who were under the erroneous impression that good lamp glasses could not be made in this part of the world, and they also had to contend with the products of cheap German labour; but they have, however, brought their goods up to such a standard of perfection that, as they say, they can defy anybody to differentiate their goods from the imported article by their quality; in fact, they claim that their goods are superior. Messrs. Dott Bros. have executed large contracts for the tramways and Government railways, both in Victoria and in the other States, and have successfully established a connection with interstate business houses, which, under the present Federated Australian Commonwealth, is bound to grow with the growth of the States, and promises to supersede the imported articles in public favour.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

Jas. A. Munro and Co.'s Premises, Latrobe Street, Melbourne.

MELBOURNE GLASS BOTTLE WORKS COMPANY, Bayview Avenue, Spottiswoode; Wm. McNeilage, manager. Mr. McNEILAGE, the enterprising and popular manager of the above extensive manufacturing business, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in the year 1855, and at the age of nine came to Victoria with his parents. He was educated in Melbourne, and afterwards entered the business of his father, who was the pioneer of the glass bottle industry in Australia, and who was subsequently manager to the Tress Bottle Works and Messrs. J. Brown and Co., Sydney. In 1870 he came to Melbourne, where he established a bottle works. Later on he returned to Sydney, returning to this State in order to fill an appointment as man-

ager of the Melbourne Bottle Works. In 1898 he was admitted a partner. Mr. McNeilage is president of the Williamstown Football Club, and takes a keen interest in politics and all matters relating to the advancement and welfare of the State. The company's premises at Spottiswoode form one of the sights of the district, and find employment for 400 hands in the operation of seven furnaces (four gas furnaces and three ordinary), and the weekly output averages 70,000 bottles of all descriptions.

Mr. ERNEST A. PEARSON, Manager for Pearson and Co. Limited, is a native of Geelong. His father came out from the old land in the year 1851, in the "City of Manchester," made Geelong his home, and afterwards married the daughter of the late Ebenezer Davies, Esq., of that town, and sister of Sir Matthew and the Hon. J. M. Davies. Mr. E. A. Pearson was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship at Messrs. Bright and Hitchcocks', the well-known drapers of that town, and at the age of nineteen started business for himself, and has been his own master ever since, carrying on business in most of the leading towns of the North-Eastern District, making Wangaratta his headquarters, where he resided for ten years. The directors of the Doveton Woollen Mill Company Limited, Ballarat, approached him with the idea of establishing a clothing factory in Melbourne, having for its object the manufacture of the whole of their woollens. Finding a wider scope for his business ability, the offer thus presented was accepted, and the firm of Pearson and Co. Limited was duly established in the year 1896, the other active partner in the business being Mr. H. B. Denniston, son of J. F. Denniston, Esq., the manager of the Woollen Mills. The firm has rapidly grown under their capable management, and, under the present conditions of interstate free trade, is doing an extensive business with the other States. Mr. Pearson is the president of the Victorian Clothing Manufacturers' Association, but is more closely identified with organisations of a religious nature, being on the Y.M.C.A. board, a member of the executive council of the Baptist Union of Victoria, hon. secretary of the West Melbourne Baptist Church, hon. treasurer of the South Africa Compound Mission, a lay preacher, S.S. teacher, one of the committee and local correspondent of the simultaneous mission, which is regarded as one of the biggest and most successful undertakings of its kind ever witnessed in the Southern Hemisphere.



Swiss Studio *Melb.*

MR. ERNEST A. PEARSON.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

The Workroom at Pearson and Co.'s Factory.



Talma *Melb.*

MR. JOHN CHARLES BENFOLD.

The NATIONAL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 162 Lygon Street, Carlton, Manufacturers of Costumes, Mantles, Skirts, Blouses, etc. Telephone No. 3,220. This extensive manufacturing establishment finds employment for some 100 hands. The machinery is all of the very latest and most approved type, and is driven by electric power. The premises in Lygon Street, Carlton, are three-storied, and built of brick, the offices and cutting-room being on the ground floor, the machining department on the first floor, while the upper story is devoted to packing purposes and the accommodation of

the large stock of cloths, linens, silks, etc. The whole management of the factory is in the capable hands of Mr. JOHN CHARLES BENFOLD. Born near Manchester, England, in 1860, Mr. Benfold was brought up to the softgoods trade in his native city, and came out to Victoria in 1879. His first engagement was in the Denton Hat Mills, near Melbourne, and from there he went into a clothing establishment. The business of the National Manufacturing Company was established in 1898, and a large export trade is done with the other States. Mr. Benfold has taken a great interest in the Victorian Softgoods Association since the inception of that body, and has been a member of the executive for a number of years. In August, 1903, he was elected president for the ensuing year, and it is his ambition to see this club the strongest south of the equator. He was married in 1879, and has a family of one daughter and two sons, the eldest of whom is associated with him in the business.

H. L. BURRELL, WATKINSON, and CO., Wholesale Costume and Mantle Manufacturers, Monahan's Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MRS. BURRELL.

This firm, the largest and most important of its kind in the Commonwealth, was founded in 1886 by the enterprise of Mesdames Burrell and Watkinson, Mr. Heinrich Lohn, the third partner, having joined in 1888. An inspection of the show-room in Flinders Lane indicates the fact that artistes are employed to produce the beautifully designed and finished garments therein displayed. This fact, no doubt, accounts for the reputation the establishment holds among the ladies of Australasia. The firm's factory is exceedingly well provided for and equipped, and entirely self-contained. All the raw material and fabrics used are imported direct from the European looms, and an extensive plant, consisting of sewing machines and special machinery of the latest and most perfect types for the manu-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. WATKINSON.

facture of embroideries and all other trimmings in use, run by electric motors, is kept constantly and fully engaged. For the working of these embroideries and trimming-making machines, Mesdames Burrell and Watkinson found it necessary to import special operatives, by whom local workers are now being trained. A large staff of upwards of 200 assistants, including machinists, seamstresses, tailors, etc., occupy two large flats in the building. The character of the work turned out by this firm has secured for their goods a general and constant demand, enabling the proprietors to select as customers only the best mercantile houses, who count it a privilege to carry their lines. Both Mrs. Burrell and Mrs. Watkinson are active partners. Mr. Heinrich Lohn, their brother, is a native of Germany,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HEINRICH LOHN.

where he was educated, and received a sound commercial training before coming out to Victoria to join the firm.

J. L. WYETH, Wholesale Mantle Manufacturer, Cromwell Buildings, Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mrs. Jane Louisa Wyeth, the proprietress of this business, was born and received her education and commercial training in the city of London. At an early age she was apprenticed to Messrs. Spreckley, White, and Lewis, with whom she remained for a number of years, and was later in the employ of Osborn, Hardy, and Co., of Cannon Street, and also with John Perry and Co., London. Her long connection with these world-renowned English houses enabled her to obtain a thorough mastery of the manipulation of the fine machinery used in the trade, and all the details of the business, so that she possesses a practical acquaintance with it that is probably unique in the Commonwealth. On landing in Sydney in 1886 she was engaged by Messrs. David Jones and Co., of that city, as mantle cutter. In 1890, at the close of the Melbourne Exhibition, she removed to this State, shortly afterwards enter-

ing the employment of Messrs. L. Stevenson and Co. Eleven years ago her present business was opened, and has since been successfully conducted and extended until its goods have now secured a footing in all the States of the Commonwealth. Her factory is well equipped with modern appliances and machinery for the manufacture of trimmings, embroideries, applique, etc. Mrs. Wyeth has two daughters and a son, who are connected with her in the business.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. J. L. WYETH.

Misses J. and F. WILSON, Shirt and Pyjama Manufacturers, 148 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. This extensive manufacturing business was established in 1894 by the present proprietors, and carried on by them ever since. A large connection is enjoyed by them, their customers including many of the leading warehouses throughout the city. Their trade is confined mostly to the manufacture of white shirts, and about twenty hands are constantly employed in the well-lighted and lofty workroom, which measures some 60 by 20 feet, and is situate on the ground floor of the factory in Lonsdale Street. Their machinery plant consists of fourteen sewing machines, worked by a 2-horse power electric motor, which greatly facilitates the manufacture of the articles turned out by the firm. Some fifty dozen white shirts are turned out weekly, in addition to a large number of coloured articles. The senior partner in the firm is Miss J. WILSON, who is a native of Melbourne, and was



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MISS J. WILSON.

educated locally. She was afterwards for several years in the well-known house of Messrs. Buckley and Nunn, and also with Messrs. Robertson and Moffat. In 1894 she established the business which has since been successfully worked



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MISS F. WILSON.

up to its present position. The shirts manufactured by Miss Wilson compare favourably with any imported. Miss F. WILSON, the junior partner, is also a native of Melbourne, and acquired her business experience in the firms of Buckley and Nunn and Hicks, Atkinson, and Co.

The GLASGOW SHIRT FACTORY, 10 Sydney Street, Collingwood. The above business, which is carried on under the capable management of Mrs. AGNES CRAWFORD, was established by her husband, the late Mr. Wm. Crawford. in 1881. On the death of that gentleman, in 1899, the business was taken over by his widow, who is not only carrying it on successfully, but is increasing the output daily. Mrs. Crawford is contemplating the erection of additional machinery wherewith to cope with a rapidly expand-



Taima *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

ing connection. The business is confined to the manufacture of what is known as "soft" shirts, and finds constant employment for over sixty hands, the articles turned out being unequalled for variety and excellent finish. This being the case, and their high quality being consistently maintained, the demand for them naturally increases commensurately with the growing wants of an expanding population.

Mrs. ROSA A. GRIFFITHS, Art Needleworker and Teacher, Scourfield Chambers, Collins Street. One of the most interesting and beautiful of

the old-time handicrafts—the only one, perhaps, that has successfully defied the rivalry of machinery and the art-destroying devices of a mercenary age — is that of real lace-making. The machine-made article is lace; the hand-made fabric, fleecy, quaint, delightful, because of its very irregularities, is "real" lace still. In Mrs. Griffiths' establishment all the old laces — Limerick, Torchon, Honiton, real old Irish crochet, etc., etc.—are made, and the pillows and shuttles of the age of our great-grandmothers may be seen at work every day. Church authorities requiring lace for altar cloths, stoles, vestments, etc., and connoisseurs in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. ROSA A. GRIFFITHS.

lace, should inspect Mrs. Griffiths' work before sending out of the State for supplies. School badges and emblems, bullion work, Masonic regalia, and all kinds of fine needlework are undertaken and beautifully made. Mrs. Griffiths is a native of Somerset, England. She came to this State as a child with her father, the late Mr. P. J. Petherick, in the ship "Kyle," in March, 1853. On obtaining the State School certificate she became a teacher under the Education Department, making a specialty of needlework. Six years later she opened the well-known Victoria School, in Collingwood. This institution was successfully conducted by Mrs. Griffiths for a number of years. In 1890 she was appointed teacher of needlework in the Camberwell and Hawthorn State Schools, and soon afterwards was engaged to conduct classes in this subject at the Working Men's College. Three years ago she opened her present business, as an art needleworker and instructress. Her lace designs and other art needlework appear every month, as a much appreciated feature, in the "New Idea," and there can be no doubt that as the public become acquainted with the quality and merits of her work her business will extend very considerably, as indeed it deserves. Mrs. Griffiths is also a teacher of millinery and dressmaking, including renovating, thus enabling her pupils to make and alter their own dresses and hats in their own homes. She offers a splendid opening to young ladies who are willing to devote a few hours daily to lace-making, as they can thereby earn a good sum weekly, and the work is not at all injurious to the eyesight.

The HOBSON'S BAY SOAP AND CANDLE COMPANY (trading as H. Walker), 313 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, and at Abbotsford. FREDERICK HENRY LONGMAN, the principal of the above important and extensive manufacturing business, was born in England in the year 1858. He was educated at York College, and was afterwards brought up to the engineering trade, which he learned at the Britannia Sewing Machine Company's works, now known as the Britannia Tool Company. He came to Victoria in 1870, and joined Mr. Walker, the founder of the business, with whom he has been connected ever since. The firm make a specialty of soap, candles, and refined glycerine. The business, which is one of the oldest of its kind in the State, is in a sound and flourishing condition, and the firm employ over fifty hands. Mr. Longman is a member of the Chamber of Manufactures. It is highly interesting and instructive to be privileged to walk through Mr. Longman's extensive establishment, and to observe on every hand the evidences of his skill as a mechanic, and to watch the operation of the machinery and appliances which he has constructed for carrying out the manufacture of the goods he produces. It would probably be a surprise even to some of our most eminent engineers. There is no running about or confusion in starting the numerous engines or pumps, for they are controlled from all parts of the building. Indeed, if it were not so a hundred and fifty men could not carry out the work which the fifty at present occupied in it are enabled to effect without any undue exertion. The great point which Mr. Longman has aimed at in the manufacture of glycerine is to produce an article which will always be of the same uniform quality, that is to say, unvarying in strength and purity, and, after a



W Mason and Co. *Richmond*

MR. FREDERICK HENRY LONGMAN.

hard battle with the imported article, he has come out victorious, and the monopoly which was once held by the outside world in the supply of this commodity has been completely broken up, and glycerine from external sources is now practically driven out of the market. The same thing applied to the candle and soap trade, for Mr. Longman has brought the production of these articles to perfection by his ample technical knowledge as a chemist, as also by his skill as an engineer, so that now that the fateful tariff question is settled, he intends to enlarge his establishment immediately, which will necessarily result in an increased demand for and a larger employment of labour. In conclusion, it may

be remarked that men of Mr. Longman's stamp, cool-headed and determined, are just what are required to found, direct, and control our manufacturing industries throughout Victoria.

The VICTORIA CARRIAGE COMPANY, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64 Punt Road, Windsor.—This extensive firm, which forms an important adjunct to the manufacturing industry of the Commonwealth, was established in 1888 by the present proprietors, Messrs. J. W. Clapham, A. W. Clapham, and H. W. Smith, business having been commenced in High Street, St. Kilda. Their connection rapidly expanded, owing, no doubt, to the fact that all three of the partners were thorough masters of the trade, and they were soon compelled to seek larger premises. These were obtained in Punt Road, Windsor, and cover an area of 17,000 feet, most of which is covered with substantial buildings. The specialty of the firm has always been, and continues to be, the higher class of carriage, and they have in consequence been compelled to engage none but first-class mechanics, of whom there are thirty-three employed. The Victoria Carriage Company manufactures all classes of vehicles in addition to carriages, these including landaus, gigs, dog-carts, phaetons, drags, etc., etc. The same process holds good with all. When the class of vehicle has been decided upon, a full-size drawing is made on a large blackboard. From this all the mechanics work to scale. The drawing is submitted to the customer's inspection, and altered or added to as desired by the skilful fingers of the draughtsman. The springs and necessary ironwork are then carried out in the smiths' shop. The bodymakers are engaged in fitting piece to piece with even greater precision than a cabinet-maker. All wood selected is well seasoned beforehand, and when the body is finished and ready for the painter and trimmer it is mounted on a trolly and wheeled into the painters' shop. This idea of mounting the bodies of vehicles on trollies is an excellent one. It saves handling, and as all the Victoria Carriage Factory's works are on the ground floor the body can be wheeled anywhere. As much care is bestowed upon the painting of the vehicle as in painting a picture. The paint and varnishing rooms are dust-proof and thoroughly ventilated. After the trimming has been finished the body is affixed to the framework of springs and irons, and the vehicle is complete. The company's list of patrons include such well-known names as those of Sir George S. Clarke, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Sir John Madden, C.M.G., and a considerable proportion of the proprietors of carriages residing in South Yarra, Toorak, St. Kilda, and surrounding districts.



The Victoria Carriage Company's Premises, Punt Road, Windsor.

Mr. T. W. SHERRIN, of 32 and 34 Wellington Street, Collingwood, commenced business as a manufacturer of athletic requisites, such as leather cricket balls, footballs, boxing and contest gloves, etc., in a small way in the year 1883, and by constant study and superior workmanship is now doing the largest business in the Commonwealth in high-class goods in the above lines. The manufacture and quality of these are of the highest standard attainable, and they have been awarded first and other prizes at the international and other Exhibitions in Melbourne and Adelaide. Mr. Sherrin's improved Match cricket balls, of which he is the inventor, are used in pennant matches throughout the States, the Melbourne Cricket Club having ordered twenty dozen during a single season; and orders from the principal clubs throughout Australia are daily on the increase. His Match II. footballs are manufactured from specially prepared leather, and are guaranteed to keep their shape in all weathers. They are used by all the clubs in premiership and interstate matches throughout the Commonwealth. Sherrin's boxing and contest gloves have attained a world-wide reputation, having been used in the National Sporting Club, London, in South Africa, and in all the great battles in Australia, a number of which have been for the world's championship. The great John L.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. T. W. SHERRIN.

Sullivan, when in Australia, wrote congratulating Mr. Sherrin on the superior quality of his gloves, stating that they were the best he had ever used or handled. Mr. Sherrin is also patentee of the celebrated punching ball used by all athletes, and strongly recommended by the medical faculty to all whose occupation is of a sedentary description. This invention is such a valuable one that it is now being copied by other manufacturers throughout the world.

Mr. CHARLES EDGLEY, Court Shoe Manufacturer, 66 Curtain Street, North Carlton. Mr. Charles Edgley, the proprietor of the above business, was born in the city of London in the year 1859, and at the age of twelve started work with his father, Mr. C. Edgley. Four years later he started work as a journeyman, having been employed in some of the leading establishments in England, and ultimately rose to the position of foreman in the well-known firm of Robert Bateman and Son, London. In 1875 he left England for Victoria, and soon after arrival was engaged by Messrs. Bedggood and Co. as foreman, a position he



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES EDGLEY.

filled for eighteen months, and then started in business on his own account. In private life Mr. Edgley is highly esteemed. He takes an active interest in Masonic affairs, and is a prominent member of the Australasian Kilwinning Lodge, V.C.

Mr. JOHN JEFFERY, of 89 Spring Street, Melbourne, Filter Manufacturer, was born in Brighton, England, on the 21st of May, 1848, and arrived in Melbourne in 1856. As a boy he worked for Mr. Enoch Chambers, who at that time carried on a large business as an engineer and boilermaker in Little Collins Street, with an extensive iron foundry in Greville Street, Prahran, and during his term of service with the firm had the distinction of heating the rivets used in the construction of the boiler of the first locomotive made in Victoria, and also rode on the footplate of the engine on the trial trip to Malmsbury. During this time he was employed on various public buildings, including the old Treasury and Parliament Houses, and screened all the iron pins which were used in connection with holding the gallery plates on to the brackets in the female portion of the Melbourne Gaol. Later on his father was engaged in the construction of the ironwork for the Maryborough Gaol, a contract which occupied about eight months, and his son, who accompanied him thither, assisted him. Mr. Jeffery, sen., also undertook to construct a large brass dome for a locomotive, possibly the Cornish and Bruce locomotive (a task which was refused by all other engineers in Melbourne at that time), and carried out the contract with great success. In this also he was assisted by his son, whose reward consisted, as he naively remarks, "in plenty of hard knocks and jars during its manufacture if I did not hold it quite right." After having been engaged for four years with Mr. Chambers, Mr. Jeffery joined the well-known firm of John and Samuel Danks, brassfounders, etc., of Bourke Street, with whom he remained until he reached manhood. He was afterwards employed by various brassworking and plumbing firms in Melbourne, and also worked on the Yan Yean water supply works in the construction of the mains from Morang to Preston. He then went to New Zealand under engagement to a contractor to lay mains for the purpose of sluicing the Wiamea and Stafford towns for mining, and on the completion of this travelled on foot and by steamer to Wellington, where his old employer, Mr. Samuel Danks, had commenced a business similar to, although on a smaller scale than, the Melbourne one, and was engaged therein as foreman, a position he retained for nine years. During his stay in Wellington Mr. Jeffery joined



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN JEFFERY.

a theatrical company, and took a part in the performance of "H.M.S. Pinafore," in aid of charities, which was played on board one of the ships at anchor in the harbour. Returning to Victoria, he commenced business on his own account in Toorak Road, South Yarra, and constructed most of the brasswork for the Melbourne Law Courts. Being dissatisfied with the quality of the Yan Yean water as supplied from the main pipes to the public, Mr. Jeffery set to work to construct a filter for purifying purposes, and after many failures succeeded in inventing the article known in every household as the "Jeffery Filter," which has been favourably commented upon by Dr. Gresswell (who has had one in use ever since he first arrived in Victoria) and the medical faculty throughout the State. The Marquis of Linlithgow also took two of these filters on his return to England. This invention Mr. Jeffery has patented and improved, and it now comes within the reach of all classes of the community. The "Jeffery Filter" has been subjected to the severest tests by the Sanitary Commission appointed in 1890 for the purpose, among others, of testing the

purity of our water supply. Typhoid germs were introduced into the "Filter," and even with a force pump at a pressure of 300 lbs. to the square inch failed to force their way through the medium of filtration. Another of Mr. Jeffery's clever inventions was a life-saving guard for use on tram cars, by means of which persons colliding with a car were pushed to one side and so prevented from being run over, as is so often the case; but although it met with the approval of the directors of the Tramway Company, and stood repeated trials successfully, the company was forced to abandon it on account of the lack of necessary funds for its adoption.

HIRAM JAMES PHILLIPS, Whip and Thong Manufacturer, 295 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, was born at Heathcote, Victoria, in the year 1866. He went to his trade at the age of fifteen, being apprenticed for five years to Mr. John Keaston, and on the completion of his indentures remained with that firm for some years. He then established himself in business on his own account at his present address, where he has now been located for the past ten years. It is a matter of general belief that all the best and most perfectly finished whips are imported from England and America, but this is not so, and a visit to Mr. Phillips' factory in Lonsdale Street is alone sufficient to prove the contrary. At his establishment may be seen the latest and most up-to-date machinery for the manufacture of whips, of which Mr. Phillips has in stock no less than 700 varieties, ranging in character and quality from the bullock-driver's whip, which is necessarily of a formidable make and appearance, to the lightest and daintiest whips for the use of fair equestriennes, and, intermediately, whips of every possible description. It is only just to Mr. Phillips to state that the vast experience necessary for the building up of the 700 whips, each with its own particular shape, finish, and "feel," has been acquired by downright hard work, much thought, and strict attention to detail; and it is owing to these efforts and qualifications that at the present day he is a thorough master of the whip-making industry, which, through his instrumentality, has been firmly established in Victoria. When he started business in 1892 it was in a very small way, and he was thankful to receive an order for a quarter, or at most a dozen whips at a time. To-day the orders arrive daily by the gross, some of which are for 100 dozen each, and the business is still increasing.

Mr. JOHN CROTTO, Managing Director of the Federal Building Material Company Proprietary Limited, Middle Park, Victoria, was born in Germany in 1852, and received his education in his native



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN CROTTO.

country. He entered upon the study of engineering, and was engaged as contractor's engineer and railway contractor. He also occupied for a number of years the position of managing director of iron mines. In 1890 Mr. Crotto decided to seek fresh fields for the pursuit of his profession, and emigrated to Australia, where he settled down in Melbourne. Failing to find employment at railway construction, which was his main object, he accepted an appointment on the staff of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. At the time when the advisability of introducing narrow gauge railways in Victoria was under discussion, Mr. Crotto published a little pamphlet on the merits of "Narrow Gauge Railways in Victoria," and proved himself thoroughly conversant with matters concerning railway construction in general, and narrow gauge railways in particular. In 1902 Mr. Crotto relinquished his employment with the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and established a new industry in Australia, viz., the manufacture of roofing tiles, at the premises of the Federal Building Material Company, Middle Park. The tiles produced at the company's works compare most favourably with slates and clay tiles, especially with regard to cheapness, durability, artistic appearance, and non-conducting qualities. Owing to the use of the very best of materials obtainable, careful treatment, and the special manufacturing process, the tiles are made completely case-hardened. Their surface is next finished off with cement, to which is added a small quantity of colour, which makes the tiles impervious. Their architectural value is enhanced by their being manufactured in various colours, which allow of the roof being made to show a variety of patterns without increasing the cost. The tiles are made by special machines invented for the purpose, and patented in all the States of the Commonwealth. After leaving the machines the tiles are subjected to careful treatment of about three months' duration, when they are ready to be placed on a building. The cement tiles have the reputation of improving with age, which no other material, of whatever substance, can claim to possess. The perfection to which these tiles have been carried is the result of theoretical and practical experience, and they are deservedly placed first on the list for roofing purposes.

Messrs. BATEMAN and CO., Furniture Manufacturers, 229-231 Moray Street, South Melbourne. Mr. A. BATEMAN, the leading partner in the above extensive and important manufacturing firm, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in 1861, and was educated under private tuition. He was afterwards apprenticed to the printing trade for a period of five years, but not finding enough scope for his energetic and enterprising

spirit in that department of industry he went to New Zealand, and there entered into the manufacture of furniture in the well-known house of Findley and Co., Dunedin. On his return to Victoria, Mr. Bateman was employed for consecutive periods in the establishments of Messrs. Rocke and Co., Wallach Bros., Buckley and Nunn, Eckeman and Co., and Tye and Co., having filled the position of foreman to the two last-mentioned firms. He then decided to commence business on his own account, and in conjunction with a partner opened up in the present premises in Moray Street, South Melbourne.



Bateman and Co's Premises, Moray Street, South Melbourne.

The partnership was dissolved in 1900, and, finding himself unable to cope with the multifarious duties in connection with an ever-increasing trade, Mr. Bateman took into partnership Mr. P. J. Kent. The firm's manufacturing plant is of the most up-to-date kind, and comprises shaping, planing, grinding, turning machines, etc., driven by an 8-horse power Coulson gas engine. The factory is most complete in every detail, and a staff of skilled workmen are always busily engaged in carrying out the numerous orders entrusted to the firm. As a sample of the pluck and enterprise displayed by Bateman and Co. as manufacturers, it may be stated that they lately shipped to New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia a large quantity of furniture, which, after paying all duties, etc., was sold at a price comparing favourably with the local article manufactured in each separate colony. This risky experiment, which paved the way for an inter-colonial trade, turned out successfully, and Bateman and Co. are to be complimented upon the perfect manner in which they have overcome the numerous initial difficulties attending this commercial departure in connection with the furniture trade. Outside of business Mr. Bateman is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, no less for his genial social qualities than for his sterling business integrity and ability. He is a member of the Furniture Board of Victoria, and takes a deep interest in all political and social movements. His partner, Mr. P. J. KENT, is likewise a man of some prominence in public affairs. He fills the offices of secretary to a



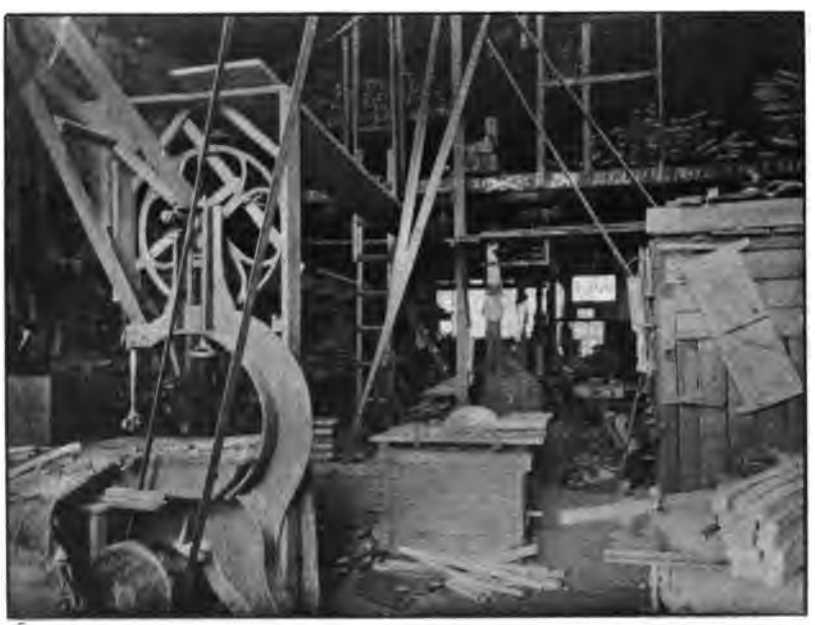
Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. A. BATEMAN.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. P. J. KENT.



Portion of Bateman and Co.'s Factory.

number of societies and institutions, is a licensed auditor for companies, and a member of the Federal Institute of Accountants.

W. WARD, Furniture Manufacturer, 287-299 and 314 City Road, South Melbourne. Mr. Ward established this firm in 1899, and now carries on a large trade in the manufacture of furniture, making a speciality of suites, and using only the best of woods, including walnut, rosewood, blackwood, cedar, oak, ash, and other high-class timbers in their manufacture. The whole of the above woods are purchased in bulk, and Mr. Ward personally attends to the seasoning, in order that only matured timber may be used in the manufacture of his furniture, which has gained a reputation for its high quality and soundness. Only the best of materials are used in the stuffing of these suites, including horsehair, fibre, flax, and flock. Mr. Ward is a direct importer of all materials essential to the trade, and carries a large stock of saddlebags, plushes, tapestry, etc., of every description, design, shade, and quality, to the value of about some £500. About thirty skilled hands are constantly employed throughout the year, but this number is frequently added to during the busier seasons, and the whole of these are actively engaged in preparing goods to meet the demands from the various States, including New South Wales, Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand, with which a large export trade is done. Mr. Ward enjoys an extensive connection throughout Victoria, and goods made by him are supplied to many of the leading firms in Melbourne. His factory is situate at Nos. 287-299 City Road, South Melbourne, and contains a most up-to-date plant for carrying on his trade, machinery being well represented by fret saws, circular saws, lathe, moulding, planing, dowelling, and boring machines, etc., all of which are driven by a 20-h.p. steam engine, which supplies power throughout the factory. Mr. Ward was born in Ballarat in 1868, and received his education locally, finishing in the Bendigo schools. He then went with his parents to the Terricks district, where his father was engaged in farming pursuits on a large scale. He shortly afterwards came to Melbourne to learn the furniture trade, and entered the employ of Mr. O'Leary, in Richmond, with whom he remained for some twelve months. He was next for some time with Messrs. Rocke and Co., leaving there to enter the firm of Tye and Co., with whom he remained for twelve months, and then went to Mr. McFadden, of North Melbourne, in whose employ he was for seven years, the last two as foreman in charge of the works. Mr. Ward then decided to establish a business for himself, and in partnership with another opened in South Melbourne as furniture manufacturers. This partnership lasted till 1899, when it was dissolved, and Mr. Ward established himself in his present prosperous business. He is a prominent Forester, a member of the Federal Manufacturers' Association and of the Victorian Manufacturers' Association, but outside of these interests



Portion of W. Ward's Factory.



W. Ward's Premises, City Road, South Melbourne.

takes no part in public affairs, preferring to devote the whole of his time and energies to the advancement of his business.

The AUSTRALASIAN MARBUT CARVING COMPANY LIMITED, holders of the Marbut patents for Australasia, 346 Queen Street, Melbourne. One of the greatest novelties of the age is in the form of carved mouldings turned out by the Marbut carving machine. These mouldings are carved—not stamped, pressed, nor burnt, nor is the ornament inserted, but carved in the solid wood by this new type of machinery, which has been fully protected by



Burt Sharp *Brighton*

MR. A. HOLLOWAY.

patents in all the principal countries of the world. The name "Marbut" is derived from the combination of those of the inventors, Messrs. Marles and Butt, and the machine is made by the celebrated firm of Ransome's, England. The Australian rights have been secured by a proprietary company in Melbourne carrying on business as the Australasian Marbut Carving Company Proprietary Limited, 346 Queen Street, of which Mr. A. Holloway is the managing director. Mr. Holloway secured the rights for the company on his recent visit to England. A visit to the factory will well repay those interested in the building, cabinet-making, and picture-framing trades. Over half a million feet of various pattern mouldings are kept in stock, and doors are fitted with these mouldings, the effect proving the superior appearance which can be attained at an extra cost of a few shillings. The range of samples includes dado mouldings, picture-rod mouldings, panel mouldings, architrave skirtings, cornices, chair rails, picture frames, and cabinet-makers' mouldings. These are run in kauri, walnut, oak, mahogany, teak, cedar, jarrah, silky oak, and other colonial timbers, and the price is well within the reach of everyone. Only seasoned wood is used in the production of these mouldings. The work turned out by the company is beautifully sharp, and superior to the finest hand-carved work. Orders can hardly be overtaken quickly enough, and these are consigned to all parts of Australia. From a descriptive article on "Marbut Carved Mouldings," from the pen of Mr. B. Holloway, we make the following extracts :—"For ages past carving in both wood and stone has been recognised as being one of the best means of adorning plain moulded surfaces, and such experts as the ancient Greeks used it extensively for relieving the monotony of the long moulded lines in the cornices and architraves of their world-famed temples. In the Corinthian and Roman Composite styles carved moulding was much resorted to to give additional beauty to buildings, for the Greek architects were aware that something more than perfect proportion was needed to give the finishing touch to their creations. The popularity and appropriateness of some of these ancient designs are demonstrated by their perpetuation through the centuries following their first appearance. Hitherto genuine carved work was only to be found in the homes of the rich, for only the rich could afford it; but now, thanks to the enterprise of the Marbut Carving Company, steam has been utilised to drive the chisel erstwhile grasped by the old-time artist. All the work done by the above-mentioned company is genuine carving, equal to any that can be done by hand. Of course the process is infinitely speedier, but the result is absolutely the same, namely, that the designs are cut in the solid wood. The difference is one of process only."

Messrs. WARDROP and SCURRY, Sculptors, Modellers, and Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers, 48 and 69 Arden Street, North Melbourne. This business was established in



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WARDROP.

1892, and since that date has made rapid strides in advancement. Messrs. Wardrop and Scurry have been large contractors for the principal decorative work in the city and suburbs, the principal buildings en-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. C. SCURRY.

trusted to their care being the Princess Theatre, the Theatre Royal, Opera House, Federal Coffee Palace, the Queen's Walk, and numerous other places of interest in Melbourne.

The firm also executed the group of "Justice" and the other ornament for the Bendigo Law Courts, also the group of figures for the Bendigo Art Gallery. They were the first to introduce fibrous plaster for decorative purposes in Victoria, and in this class of work they certainly excel, as may be seen from the interior decoration of the Princess Theatre and Opera House. Mr. WARDROP, whose name is well and widely known in art circles, was born in Richmond, Victoria, in 1859, and has had a long and practical experience in all branches of the decorative art. Mr. W. C. SCURRY is also a native of Victoria, having been born in Rushworth in 1862. On the completion of his education he joined his uncle, Mr. James Scurry, a well-known modeller, with whom he remained for thirteen years, and then joined in partnership Mr. Innes, of North Carlton. In 1891 this partnership was dissolved, and in the year following he joined Mr. Wardrop in the present business.

ALEXANDER FOSTER, Modeller, etc., 35-37 Burwood Road, Hawthorn. This firm, established in 1901, has since that recent date risen from



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALEXANDER FOSTER.



Lloyd **Alex. Foster's Premises, Burwood Road, Hawthorn.** *Auburn*

quite a small concern to one of the most important of its kind in the State. Their specialty is fibrous plaster work and centre flowers, the work turned out in these lines being equal to any imported, both as regards quality and price. This firm has acquired an enviable reputation for excellence and punctuality, and is to be complimented upon the well-deserved success which has attended the venture. Owing to the rapid increase in business, it was found necessary in 1902 to remove to larger and more commodious premises at the present address. Mr. Alexander Foster was born in North Melbourne in the year 1875, and received a sound education, afterwards being apprenticed to the modelling trade at the age of twelve years. In 1901, in conjunction with Mr. A. J. Hobbs, he founded the present business, which was carried on under the style of Foster and Co. until July, 1903, when Mr. Hobbs retired from the firm. Mr. Foster takes an active interest in all athletic and out-door sports, in literary and debating societies, and in all educational projects tending towards self-improvement.

A. PERUGIA and SON, Architectural and Figure Modellers and Decorative Artists, 308-310 Exhibition Street, Melbourne. The proprietor of the above business, Mr. T. PERUGIA, was born in Melbourne in 1876, and educated in his native city. At the age of thirteen he entered the studio of his father, the late Mr. A. Perugia, who was the founder of the present business in 1859, and, on the death of that gentleman in 1894, took over the business in conjunction with his brothers, with whom he carried it on until 1898, since which year he has conducted it on his own account. The firm manufacture all kinds of high-class religious art statuary, models for drawing schools, studios, etc., and carry out large orders for decorative work, in which particular line they are renowned for the artistic finish of their productions and their delicacy of detail. Their religious art statuary is to be found



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. T. PERUGIA.

in all the churches, convents, chapels, etc., in Australia, and they also carry a large stock of classic reproductions, vases, and statuary for gas and electric burners and gardens.

THOMAS YORK, Band Instrument Manufacturer, 361 Swanston Street, Melbourne. Mr. York arrived in Victoria in the year 1891 a finished



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS YORK.

workman, having been employed in some of the largest musical instrument factories in the old country, notably of Manchester and London. He established his present prosperous business in 1894, and has carried it on successfully ever since. In 1895 he was appointed Government contractor to both the naval and military forces of Victoria and the other States of Australia. Mr. York's specialty is the repairing line, old battered instruments of every description submitted to his care being turned out in a brightly-burnished condition, altered beyond all recognition, and the tone as perfect as ever. He is now engaged in the manufacture of a class of musical instruments named "The Perfection," for which there is a large and increasing demand by all soloists throughout the States. These have been found equal, if not superior, to the very best imported instruments of the same class, and Mr. York received the highest award for his exhibit in the Ballarat Industrial Exhibition, 1900-1901. He had a most magnificent exhibit in the Bendigo Gold Jubilee Exhibition for the year 1902, which visitors declared to be the best display ever seen in Australia. Mr. York is a finished performer on all brass instruments, from the E flat soprano down to the monster bass. Commencing at the early age of eight, he has played with some of the most famous bands in Lancashire and Yorkshire. He has a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of brass instruments right from the sheet, and this fact, in conjunction with a natural aptitude for music and splendid business capabilities, is the secret of his present success.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN DE LACY.

JOHN DE LACY, Coach Trimmer and General Importer and Dealer in Carriage Goods, 312 Russell Street, Melbourne, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1863, and came out to Victoria with his parents in 1866. On the completion of his school career he was apprenticed to the coach-building trade, and on the termination of his indentures turned his attention to the coach-trimming industry. Mr. John De Lacy established himself in business in his present premises in 1887, and has since then deservedly earned for himself the reputation of master tradesman in the coach-trimming trade throughout the State. He has been a most successful prize-taker at the numerous shows held in the principal Victorian and interstate centres, and keeping well abreast of the times, his numerous customers have always a chance of obtaining the latest improvements connected with the trade almost simultaneously with their appearance in the London and American markets. The great specialty of the firm during late years has been the construction and balancing of buggy hoods, which has been brought to such a state of perfection as to render the manipulation thereof a very simple undertaking. Mr. De Lacy himself personally supervises all work carried out on the premises, and his approval is a guarantee that customers will be satisfied in every detail. He is always willing to extend his assistance to the trade, and his almost life-long experience and exceptional business qualities are at the disposal of any fellow-tradesman requiring assistance.

CRISTOBAL FRANCIS ROJO, of 453 to 457 Swanston Street, Melbourne, Furniture Manufacturer and General Wood Worker, commenced



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CRISTOBAL FRANCIS ROJO.

business on his own account in Fitzroy in the year 1877. Early in 1883 he removed to Melbourne, since when his business has steadily expanded, and by constant attention and careful supervision of every

branch of work entrusted to him he has established a reputation second to none in the city. Every variety of work is undertaken and executed with the strictest attention to detail, great care always being taken to select the best quality and class of timber suitable for each particular article required by his numerous patrons. He is thus enabled to keep a staff of first-class workmen fully employed in his factory the whole year round.

J. THORNTON, Wood Turner, 413 Swanston Street, Melbourne. Mr. James Thornton, the proprietor of the above flourishing business, is a native of Victoria, and served his apprenticeship to the wood-turning trade with Mr. C. F. Rojo, cabinet-maker, Melbourne. He afterwards established himself in his present business in Swanston Street, and by dint of perseverance and enterprise has succeeded in working up one of the most important businesses of the kind in the city. Mr. Thornton enjoys a large connection among the leading furniture manufacturers of the State, for whom all descriptions of wood-turning are contracted at his factory in Swanston Street. This establishment is replete with the latest and most up-to-date plant, and finds constant employment for about eighteen hands.

JOHN MILLER, Ostrich Feather Manufacturer, 213 and 214 Chapel Street, Prahran, and 270 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Telephone No. 3,094 (Melbourne Exchange). The history of this business, which has been in existence but half a decade, is a wonderful narrative of progress and prosperity, as the legitimate reward of enterprise and merit. Mr. John Miller, the proprietor, was born in Manchester, England, in 1866, and received his education at one of the local colleges. Seized as a youth with a desire for adventure, and an ambition to seek "fresh fields and pastures new," he proceeded to South Africa to prosecute his fortunes there in 1884. The ostrich farms of Cape Colony soon proved a fertile soil for the fruition and development of his natural tastes and tendencies, and before long Mr. Miller was assiduously devoting himself to a study of the art and process of feather manufacture. Eleven years thus spent in the home of this branch of industry served to equip Mr. Miller with a complete knowledge of the business, and, feeling impressed by the fact that the Australian colonies offered a wide field for extended operations, profitable alike to himself and to his future Australian clientele, he left South Africa for Melbourne in 1895, where he immediately founded the first Australian feather shop and factory, selecting for that purpose a site in Chapel Street, Prahran. Here he started the industry on a



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JOHN MILLER.

modest scale, and, in the face of many difficulties, strove to build up a satisfactory and remunerative trade. Two years passed, however, before he met with any satisfactory response to his strenuous efforts, the chief obstacle to success being the absolute impossibility of obtaining the skilled labour indispensable. This had to be trained and instructed for the purpose; but so soon as this preliminary difficulty had been surmounted his business advanced with rapid strides, in obedience to an ever-increasing momentum, and the industry has now become a very extensive and flourishing one. In October, 1900, Mr. Miller opened a branch in the elegant shop at the intersection of Bourke and Swanston Streets, the daintily-arranged windows of which, with their wondrously pretty feathers, boas, etc., impart a decorative aspect to that locality. Shortly after, Mr. Miller opened an additional shop at 214 Chapel Street, directly opposite the original establishment, which latter is now used as a factory only. "From the wing to the hat" is truly a "multum in parvo," for in the passage of the ostrich feather from the raw material to the finished article the succession of process after process involves the employment of an interesting series of arts. The feathers are received in bundles of variable size, each consisting of from fifty to five hundred. On opening up the bundles, the feathers are separated, and tied by the stems on strings, two in a knot, each string containing fifty. When they are thus arranged the feathers are ready for the preliminary treatments, namely, cleaning, bleaching, and dyeing. The operation of cleaning consists simply in the feathers being submitted to soap and hot water, and washed in much the same manner as the washerwoman handles clothes. The feathers are then either dyed, usually black, or are bleached white. The dyeing is effected by subjecting the feathers to a boiling decoction of logwood for half an hour, with frequent agitation, after which they are beaten briskly against a board for the purpose of bringing them out full and fluffy, as well as of expelling the superfluous moisture. They are then suspended in the drying chamber, the heat of which is maintained at about 120 degrees. The agent for bleaching is peroxide of hydrogen, which is diluted with water to the desired strength. The feathers are immersed in this liquid for two or three days, by which time the dusky grey has become transformed into a bright and beautiful snowy whiteness. The feathers are then beaten and subjected to the influence of the drying chamber. The plumes, as they leave the drying chamber, pass out of the hands of male labour, for all the succeeding operations are performed by women, whose deftness of hand, delicacy of touch, and superior artistic tendencies especially fit them for work of this nature. The

feathers are first released from the strings, trimmed, and classed, according to size and quality. Two, three, or even four feathers are then fastened together, in order to meet the exigencies of the reigning fashion. These are laid one on another, and neatly sewn together with silken thread, the quills being pared off towards the bases, so as to present the thickness of a single stem. They are then bound together with some substance in such a way as to complete the delusion. So neatly indeed is this operation performed that it is scarcely possible for the ordinary observer to discover the junction even by the closest examination. The plumes are then steamed for the purpose of rendering the "flues" flexible, preparatory to the curling process, which is effected by means of an apparatus that may be best described as a bronchitis kettle, fitted with two spouts. The curling of the plumes is the final process undergone by the feathers in the operation of what is technically known as "dressing," and, although the last, is certainly not the least, for the curling of the feathers demands the exercise of even greater skill than is called for in the entire process of ostrich feather manufacture. Yet by comparison it appears to be so simple—a few "flues" being gathered up at a time, and drawn dexterously over the blunt edge of a curling knife, the blade of which resembles the pruning knife of the gardener. The plumes are then packed carefully in cardboard boxes, and thus made ready for transit. The softer and smaller feathers, which represent the down of the ostrich bird, are utilised for the production of those handsome boas, the beauty of which can hardly fail to arrest the attention and admiration of the passer-by. Mr. Miller's business is generally regarded as a retail one, but it may be mentioned that the retail trade done is comparatively trivial, and that nearly the whole of the feathers go to the Melbourne warehouses. And so active is the demand for them at the present time that Mr. Miller is quite unable to meet the requirements of these houses, so that he is about to build an extensive factory in Prahran, with accommodation for 150 employees, his employees at the present time numbering forty. Mr. Miller has caused a complete revolution in the prices of ostrich feathers here, previous to his arrival the prices for these much-envied adornments being prohibitive to the slender income of the average woman. Plumes that were then sold at about 15s. each are now supplied by Mr. Miller at the modest figure of 5s. or 6s. Mr. Miller has, therefore, bestowed a very acceptable benefit upon Australians, who will not begrudge him the gratifying success and the still more encouraging prospects that lie before him, and constitute the just and honorable reward of energy, enterprise, patience, and pertinacity of purpose.

J. G. PORTA, Manager for A. Porta, bellows manufacturer, 153 George Street, Fitzroy, is the eldest son of the late Mr. J. Porta, the founder of the bellows-making industry in Victoria. This business is under the capable management of Mr. J. G. Porta, who received a thorough training in his father's workshop, and who for upwards of thirty-four years has been engaged in the bellows-making industry. The firm manufacture smiths' bellows, portable forges, double and single action circular bellows, and others, for which they receive large orders from every part of the State, and visitors to the Agricultural Show held in Melbourne in 1901 will remember the splendid exhibition of the bellows-making industry displayed at Mr. Porta's stand. The premises



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. J. G. PORTA.

in George Street, Fitzroy, which were especially designed and erected by J. G. Porta, occupy ground having a frontage of 33 feet to George Street, by a depth of 120 feet, and from nine to ten hands are kept in constant employment. The machinery and appliances are of the latest and most approved character, and the work turned out is equal to, if it does not excel, that of any other manufactory in the State.

Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, Surgical Instrument Makers, &c.

JAMES McBEAN and SON (William McBean), Watchmakers and Jewellers, Opticians, etc., "The Block," Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. This well-known firm was established in 1858 by Mr. James McBean, the father of the present proprietor. Mr. McBean, who is still living, is one of the old identities of Melbourne, and was actively engaged in business until 1890, a period of nearly forty years. During that time, although he took no active part in public matters, the name of McBean became well and favourably known over almost the whole of Australasia, and the firm has a splendid reputation, not only in Victoria, but in the other States. Mr. JAMES McBEAN was born in Inverness, Scotland, in the year 1833. He served his apprenticeship as a watchmaker and jeweller in his native town, and then determined to seek his fortune in Australia. On arriving in Melbourne he saw the immense possibilities which awaited the jewellery trade, and established himself in his old business in premises directly opposite the present establishment in Elizabeth Street, on the site now occupied by Messrs. McLean Bros. and Rigg. Commencing on a very modest scale, Mr. McBean gradually worked up a splendid connection. Business rapidly increased, and it became necessary to remove to larger premises. Since 1894 operations have been carried on in the splendidly situated establishment in "The Block," Elizabeth Street. The large and elegantly fitted shop, with its two spacious window frontages — one facing Elizabeth Street, and the other "The Block"—is one of the sights of Melbourne. A most noticeable feature is the splendid assortment of high-class articles, representing the most artistic efforts of the gold and silver smiths' art, which are displayed with lavish profusion. A large quantity of the jewellery is manufactured by the firm, and compares very favourably with anything which can be turned out in England. In 1890 Mr. James McBean retired, and handed over the business to his son, Mr. William McBean, who had been associated with him for twenty years. The thorough and practical training which he received during that time has proved of great benefit, both to himself and his clients. An inspection of the superior class of stock and its great variety will convince anyone that the present proprietor is bent on maintaining the old traditions of the house, and also in keeping well abreast of the times. Mr. WILLIAM McBEAN was born in Melbourne in 1858, and, although only forty-three years of age, has been in the trade for thirty-two years, having acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business. Although a very busy man, Mr. McBean finds time to devote a good deal of time and energy to the interests of the Melbourne Cricket Club. He has been a valued member of the committee for five years, and was also one of the committee of management who had the English team of 1901 in hand.



James McBean and Son's Premises, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.



Falk *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM McBEAN.

DENIS BROS., Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Opticians, and Importers, 257-259-261 Bourke Street, Melbourne. This well-known and old-established firm was founded by the late Mr. Sylla Denis, who arrived from France early in the year 1853. After spending a short period at the gold diggings at Ballarat he returned to Melbourne, and started business as a watch and clock repairer in a small room on the west side of Swanston Street, between Collins Street and Flinders Lane. Business increased rapidly, necessitating his removal to larger premises at the corner of Bourke Street and Royal Lane, and whilst there the great fire took place at the old Varieties Theatre (where Rickards' Opera House now stands). On that memorable occasion many of the old residents have a distinct recollection



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. SYLLA DENIS.

of Mr. Denis standing at his shop door, revolver in hand, keeping back the crowd who wished to assist in the salvage operations. Later on he removed to the extensive premises now occupied by the firm, where the business has been conducted ever since. The splendid shop frontage to Bourke Street is one of the sights of the city. In the centre window stands the famous large clock with its many dials, showing the time in various parts of the world. This timepiece is known throughout the whole of Australasia and New Zealand, and is a source of admiration to the many thousands of people who pass by daily. The "Big Clock" is one of the landmarks of the city, and is inseparably connected with the name of Denis Bros. Mr. Victor Denis joined his brother in the business in the year 1866, and subsequently Mr. Gustave Lachal, a nephew of Messrs. Denis Brothers, was admitted as a partner. The members of the firm have always



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. VICTOR DENIS.

had a splendid reputation amongst an immense clientele all over Australasia, and are well known to almost everybody. Although not taking any active part in public life, the members of the firm have shown a very keen interest in the affairs of their adopted country. Mr. Lachal retired from the business in 1888, and the Messrs. S. and V. Denis died within a few months of each other in 1889. Their loss was severely felt by a large circle of friends, both French and English. Mr. FERNAND DENIS, only son of the late Mr. S. Denis, has succeeded to the business, and is now carrying it on at the same address, and on the same lines upon which it has been so successfully conducted by his late father and uncle. Mr. Fernand Denis has been practically born and bred to the business, and may be relied upon to worthily uphold the old traditions of the establishment. A speciality of the business is the splendid stock of ecclesiastical goods which are used in connection with the celebration of Divine service by the Roman Catholic Church; and the various articles of adornment, together with the beautiful vestments, etc., make a very rich and artistic display.

KILPATRICK and CO. (J. Thomson and A. B. Thomson), Manufacturers of Jewellery, Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, and Importers, Collins Street, Melbourne. No firm enjoys a higher reputation or a more honored position than the firm of Kilpatrick and Co., whose well-known business was established in 1853, on those commercial principles of integrity and honorable dealing which inspire confidence and command respect. Mr. JOHN THOMSON, who is now the proprietor, is by birth a Scotchman, having been born in Glasgow, where he was also educated. His business experience was acquired in London,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JOHN THOMSON.

and this, combined with great mercantile ability, probity, and straightforwardness, has largely contributed to raise the firm up to its present eminent position. Messrs. Kilpatrick and Co. import largely from England, America, France, and Germany all kinds of jewellery, fancy goods, and plated ware of every description; also scientific, optical, and mathematical instruments, the stock of which rivals in magnitude and value that of many large gold and silver smiths in London. Amongst the most honored orders entrusted to the firm was that

given to it by the ladies of Victoria, namely, the preparation of a wedding gift for presentation to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales (now King and Queen of England) upon the auspicious occasion of their happy union on the 10th of March, 1863. This took the form of a solid silver epergne, designed by Chevalier, the well-known artist, beautifully chased with a spray of Australian wild flowers. The bowl portion of this massive piece of table decoration is constituted of five emeu eggs, supported by silver ferns, and by figures of the kangaroo and emeu. In 1888 the same firm was commissioned to execute an order for the silver wedding gift to the same illustrious personages. This handsome present, which likewise emanated from the ladies of Victoria, was designed by Mr. C. S. Irwin. It consisted of two solid silver vases and bowl, the decorations being typical of Australia, and representing a lizard, snake, etc. No finer specimen of artistic work could be desired than this appropriate gift. The first mace, made of silver, used in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria was also manufactured by this firm, as well as the one used by the present State Parliament, both being modelled after that venerable emblem of the Speaker's authority which lies upon the table of the House of Commons. The gold spade, the gift of the worthy chairman of the Melbourne Board of Works (Mr. E. G. Fitz Gibbon), and presented to the Governor on the occasion of his turning the first sod at the Werribee Farm on the 19th of May, 1892, was another example of the beautiful designs and choice workmanship which distinguish the productions of Messrs. Kilpatrick and Co., as likewise was the gold trowel used by the late Prince Alfred when laying the foundation stone of the Williamstown Graving Dock in 1868. In addition to these important orders, which may be referred to as impressive illustrations of the distinction acquired by the firm, it has also been a large prize-taker at various exhibitions, and was awarded the highest honors for watches at the Melbourne International Exhibition, 1888-89.

T. GAUNT and CO., Watchmakers, Opticians, and Thermometer Manufacturers, etc., 337-339 Bourke Street, Melbourne. (F. W. Heath.) This well-known establishment is one of the features of Melbourne, and undoubtedly contains the largest assortment of jewellers' goods to be found anywhere in the Southern Hemisphere. The business was founded in 1852 by the late Mr. Thomas Gaunt, who made his name a household word, not only in Australia, but also in England. Starting in a very small way, Mr. Gaunt soon found his business rapidly increasing, and in 1867 he removed into the large central and commodious premises where the business has been so successfully carried on ever since. During the lifetime of the founder of this business, his name became widely and permanently known in Victoria by the fact of his supplying almost every town and city in the State with the large public clocks which adorn their public buildings. But it is in connection with the large chronograph erected at Flemington racecourse that Mr. Gaunt will be chiefly remembered. This timekeeper is a marvel of delicate workmanship, and was for a time the only one of its kind in existence, until a similar one was built in 1899 by the firm to the order of the Victoria Amateur Turf Club. It cost Mr. Gaunt many years of labour and study, besides a great deal of expenditure, in order to bring his idea to perfection. Success eventually crowned his efforts, and the present clock was the gratifying result. It serves as an object lesson to all the world, and was generously presented to the V.R.C. by the maker. Naturally it has attracted a great deal of attention on the part of visitors from the old country, and the firm have recently received an order for a similar chronograph to be constructed for the use of one of the principal racing clubs in England. The well-known clock figures, Gog and Magog, in the Royal Arcade, Melbourne, were also made at Gaunt's, and recall their famous prototypes in the Guildhall, London. In addition to the many other notable works executed by the firm, they have achieved an enviably high reputation for the artistic beauty and elegance of their manufactured jewellery, which is wrought by workmen as skilled as any to be found in England or on the Continent, and it is pleasant to record that all the more skilful of the employees have been in the service of the firm for periods ranging from fifteen to thirty-five years, which speaks well for all parties concerned. Mr. FREDERICK W. HEATH, the present proprietor, took over the business in 1892. He has had thirty years' experience in the trade, twenty-one years of that time having been spent in the wholesale line as a partner in the firm of Messrs. Willis and Co. During that time he founded the Wholesale and Manufacturing Jewellers' Association of Victoria, which has been of immense benefit in regulating the quality of gold manufactured. The wide, varied, and intimate knowledge thus acquired has proved invaluable to him in the present business, and an inspection of the establishment now conducted by him will convince anyone that his whole energy and experience are concentrated in the effort to vindicate and maintain the right of the firm to be ranked as one of the leading jewellery establishments in Australasia. In the windows and showrooms are innumerable specimens of the gold and silver smiths' art of the latest and most admirable designs, and Mr. Heath makes it one of the cardinal



Lindt *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS GAUNT.

principles of his business always to keep a very large stock constantly on hand, as he has learned by experience that the public appreciate the advantage of the widest possible range of selection. A showroom on the first floor, covering the whole extent of the establishment, is devoted to the display of every description of article used in connection with church adornment. Some very beautiful specimens of this class of manufacture have been turned out by the firm, notably all the altar furnishings, both gold and silver, for St. Patrick's Cathedral, the pastoral staff of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Melbourne, and also of the same dignitary of Ballarat. A specialty of the firm is its optical branch, where everything is up to date, and carried out in a thoroughly scientific manner, no pains being spared in testing the eyesight of those who need artificial assistance for the vision. Mr. Heath was born in Plymouth, England, in the year 1854, and is the eldest son of the late Captain Nicholas Heath, one of the well-known identities of the early days of Melbourne in connection with the China trade. Captain Heath performed a noteworthy achievement in 1866 by sailing a vessel from England to Melbourne only 70 feet in length, being one of the smallest boats that has ever made the trip. She was a tug boat, destined for service in Victorian waters. Captain Heath was accompanied on his voyage by his young son, then a boy of twelve years, now the proprietor of the business whose history is related above. During the recent visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, Mr. Heath was sent for, and accorded the honor of a personal interview with T.R.H. in connection with an exquisitely beautiful trophy manufactured by him, and presented to the Duke and Duchess by the State Government, who were greatly pleased with the elegance and taste displayed.

G. W. CATANACH, Wholesale and Retail Diamond Setter and Manufacturing Jeweller, Little Collins Street, and Royal Arcade, Melbourne. Mr. G. W. Catanach, who is a native of London, arrived in Victoria in the month of March, 1870, and found the jewellery trade quite in its infancy. The firm of Young and Sons was at that time the only firm who were bringing out a good class of work, such as he had been accustomed to. Diamond setting and the finer class of work being his special branches, Mr. Catanach was at once engaged by Messrs. Young and Sons, and found that, with the exception of Mr. Armbrecht, who was working on his own account in a very small way, he was the only one in the line in Australia. Mr. Armbrecht died about 1887, and Messrs. Young and Sons



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. G. W. CATANACH.

gave up business about the same time, so that Mr. Catanach is the oldest diamond setter, not only in this State, but in Australia. He commenced business on his own account in 1873 with one assistant, making up diamond goods for the principal shops, and so well was his workmanship appreciated that in two years he had twelve skilled men working for him, most of whom he had imported or had taught himself, there being no skilled labour available. From that time until 1891 he employed from thirty to forty hands. At that period there existed a great prejudice against colonial work of any kind in the jewellery trade, and shop-keepers were slow to admit that the goods they sold were of colonial make. This prejudice has since then been gradually removed, and it is now allowed that colonially-made jewellery is just as good as, and much stronger than, the imported article, besides being much cheaper. The protection policy has greatly aided the jewellery trade. The precious stones being admitted free of duty made it impossible to import jewellery with set stones, consequently Mr. Catanach's goods found a large market in South Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales. In 1879 he opened a branch establishment in Adelaide, under the management of Mr. Vandome, who was also a partner, and who afterwards acquired that portion of the business by purchase. Mr. Catanach's first venture in business was made in premises at the corner of Collins and Elizabeth Streets, over what is now the site of Kilpatrick and Co. After a few months he moved to Little Collins Street, opposite the old Fire Brigade station. Later on another move was made to the bluestone building where Cole's Book Arcade now stands, and when that was sold during the "Boom" of 1887 he built a workshop facing the two rights-of-way running through to Bourke Street to Little Collins Street. The collapse of the land "boom" and the failure of a great number of the banks entailed very heavy losses upon all tradespeople, and the jewellery business being largely a credit one, Mr. Catanach suffered very severely. This, combined with the threatened failure of his health, compelled him to take things more easily, and he therefore decided to give up the wholesale and credit business, and establish his present establishment for the supply of his well-known goods direct to the public. These premises, by the way, had always been looked upon as unlucky. Mr. Catanach's venture, moreover, was made in the midst of the worst time Melbourne had known for very many years. Nevertheless, owing to the great business ability of the proprietor, and to the high-class quality of his goods, the business proved a success from the start, and since then he has not once looked back. Mr. Catanach's business, which is carried on under

purely cash principles, is now one of the best in Melbourne. He believes in giving a good article at a reasonable price, a fact which the Melbourne public has not been slow to recognise and appreciate in a practical manner. There are many interesting facts in connection with the operations of his business which want of space alone prevents us from mentioning in detail. The number of diamonds made up by Mr. Catanach during the past thirty-two years is an enormous one, and the gold used in the setting thereof would go far towards erecting a fair-sized pyramid of the precious metal. Mr. Catanach was one of the founders of the Victorian Jewellers' Association, the rules of which make it incumbent on the part of members to manufacture their goods right up to the standard mark, offenders in this respect being mulcted in a fine of not less than a sum of £100.

PERCY J. KING, General Engraver, 273 Little Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. King established his business, in conjunction with a partner, in 1893, during the financial



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. PERCY J. KING.

depression following on the "boom," and, under the style of Bridgland and King, the firm carried on a progressive business. The partnership was dissolved in 1899, and since then Mr. King has conducted affairs solely on his own account, having, by his energy and ability, worked up an extensive connection. His specialty is the engraving of brass memorial tablets and commercial plates, and among other important contracts carried out by him may be mentioned the tablets erected to the memory of the late Canon Perks, in St. Paul's Cathedral; to that of the late Canon Gregory, in All Saints', St. Kilda; and to the late War Correspondent Lambie, in the vestibule of the "Age" office, Collins Street. Among the commercial plates, Mr. King considers his best work to be those carried out for Messrs. Robert Harper and Co., Flinders Lane; Mr. Iliffe, dentist, Collins Street; the bent plates at the Royal Mail Hotel, Bourke Street; and the window plates for Mr. T. Mackenzie Kirkwood, Royal Arcade. He also does a large business in the manufacture of rubber stamps for all purposes, and brands of every description, mostly for butter boxes, of which he has designed over a hundred. Brass labels (stamped) are also extensively manufactured by him. In the wood engraving, steel dies, and copperplate engraving department a large business is also transacted. A rubber stamp worth particular mention is one made for the Western Meat Preserving Company, which is stamped directly on the tin, thus dispensing with a label. The firm's trade is mostly Victorian, and from eleven to fourteen hands are kept constantly employed in the carrying out of the numerous orders continuously being received. The factory consists of one large room, 90 feet by 14½ feet, on the ground floor of the premises in Little Collins Street, which is fitted up with the latest and most approved machinery and appliances, and three rooms on the first floor. His show window in Little Collins Street is one of the best of its kind in Melbourne, and is well worth inspection by anyone interested in his manufactures.

HERMANN DURRE, General Engraver, Manufacturer of Brass and Rubber Stamps, etc.; First Order of Merit, C.I.E., Melbourne; 389 Little Collins Street. Mr. Durre was born in Germany, came out to Victoria in 1882, and shortly afterwards established himself in his present business. Eight years later he transferred his operations to his present premises in Flinders Lane.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HERMANN DURRE.

The principal business carried on in this establishment consists of medal stamping, crests, die sinking, embossing, general engraving, and the manufacture of brass plates. On arrival in Melbourne, Mr. Durre found the art of engraving still in its infancy, and a finished workman like himself found no difficulty in working up a business. The Governments of the different colonies soon recognised the excellence of his work in a practical manner by giving him large orders for the stamps of their different departments. Mr. Durre also supplies stamps to the principal banks, insurance, shipping, and manufacturing companies, as also to the large business firms in Melbourne. Another line carried on by him consists in the making of soap discs and steel dies for leather pressing.

Mr. H. J. DAVIS, Engraver and Etcher, of 95 Webb Street, Fitzroy, is a native of Victoria, and was born in the year 1862. On the completion of his school career he was apprenticed to Mr. Matthew Ladd, the well-known engraver, of Melbourne, for a term of five years, and remained with

that gentleman for a further period of three years after the termination of his indentures. In 1886 Mr. Davis established his present business in Webb Street, Fitzroy, where he has carried on successfully ever since. He makes a specialty of the engraving of door-plates and name-plates for coffins, and executes orders in every branch of the business, all of which are carried out with that attention to detail and artistic finish for which he is justly celebrated. In private life Mr. Davis is highly



MR. H. J. DAVIS.

esteemed by a large circle of the community. He takes a keen interest in church matters, and is a staunch adherent and enthusiastic worker in the interests of the Collins Street Congregational Church, of which he has been a member of the choir for a number of years.

The firm of W. WATSON and SONS was founded in London in the year 1837, the year in which Queen Victoria ascended the throne. The Melbourne establishment is, however, of more recent origin, its beginning dating from the time of the Centennial Exhibition of 1888, at which time two nephews of the late Mr. W. Watson came from England to represent the firm in Melbourne, and at the close of the Exhibition opened a branch agency in this city. The Melbourne business has developed during the past fifteen years into a well-established concern, and has recently been taken over by the Messrs. H. H. and F. L. Baker, who have been identified with it from the commencement, and who still keep a good representative stock of the manufactures of the London firm. The various instruments of an optical and scientific character manufactured by this firm are exceedingly varied, and are familiarly known to the students of science and the devotees to photography throughout Australia. The introduction in recent years of the cinematograph, the X rays, high frequency electrical currents for therapeutic purposes, and wireless telegraphy, have at once caused the addition of the finest productions for work in these departments to the already comprehensive stock manufactured by the firm. We may perhaps mention some of the principal items which are comprised in the latter. In the first place, photographic cameras and material of all the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. H. H. BAKER.

latest and most popular designs form a very considerable part of the stock. Watson's cameras are celebrated for their high quality and finish, the "Acme" and "Premier" being regarded by many as standards in those respects. Messrs. Watson have recently introduced a new lens of the anastigmatic class, working at a very large aperture and giving most brilliant definition. This has been christened the "Holostigmat." This firm is also in the forefront among English makers of microscopes, their instruments being in very large demand among medical students at many Universities. They possess also what is probably the largest collection of mounted microscopic specimens in the world. Their manufactures cover also optical lanterns and cinematographs, surveying and mathematical instruments, opera and field glasses, and many other indispensable scientific goods. The Melbourne partners make a special study of defects in the refrac-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. F. L. BAKER.

tion of the eye, and have special rooms fitted with the most approved instruments for testing the eyesight and correcting all optical disorders. They have workshops where expert mechanics adjust and repair the instruments which from various causes need to go into hospital, and also make instruments of special design as required. The firm are opticians by appointment to the British Government, and have recently executed many large contracts for telescopes, field glasses, heliographs, etc., for the War Office. They are also contractors to the Australian Governments for surveyors' instruments and other goods.

Mr. WILLIAM DONAHAY, Ophthalmic and General Optician, 181 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born on 23rd September, 1849, at Castle Caulfield, county of Tyrone, Ireland,

and is the youngest son of Mr. John Donahay, farmer, whose family consisted of three boys and two girls. His father died while he was yet too young to allow him to recall a memory of him, and his mother then entered upon school teaching, but did not survive her husband long, dying when the child was four and a half years old. The heads of the family having been thus removed, caused the dispersion of the children, and so thoroughly was this accomplished that up to the present time Mr. Donahay has neither seen nor gained any information concerning the rest of his family. From reminiscences of his early years he is inclined to believe that the members one and all were good and affectionate, and that the severe circumstances attending their fate tended towards this estrangement. Through the instrumentality of the Rev. Thomas Twigg the subject of this memoir was placed in the care of the Protestant Orphanage Society, whose office is situate at 17 Upper Sackville Street, Dublin, and received his education in county Wicklow and in Dublin under the direction of that institution. He was eventually apprenticed to a trade, and while serving his time



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM DONAHAY.

entered upon the study of chemistry, astronomy, mathematics, and general science; made himself master of watchmaking and general mechanics, and on the completion of his indentures entered upon an engagement as improver to Mr. G. Corrall, watchmaker and optician, of Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire. After filling this position for three years he transferred his services to Mr. Pratt, of Nottingham, with whom he remained for some considerable time. While in Nottingham he studied the Hebrew language under Rabbi Goldreich, and also took lessons in Greek in order to acquire a deeper knowledge of theology. Mr. Donahay then commenced business on his own account, and carried on successfully for four years. While living at Winchester in 1880 he married Clara, daughter of Mr. Frederick Musham, of Nottingham, and has a family of three girls and three boys. Owing to ill-health he was advised to take a sea trip, and accordingly sailed for New Zealand, where he was engaged in business as a watchmaker for some time. In 1887 he came to Melbourne, and entered the service of Messrs. Wood, wholesale opticians, with whom he remained for six years, and, after filling another engagement for nine years with Messrs. Watson and Sons, of Swanston Street, established his present business in April, 1903. While with Messrs. Watson and Sons, Mr. Donahay won the respect and appreciation of the firm, which were expressed in a eulogistic testimonial presented to him on the occasion of his severing connection with them, and in which they wished him all success in his future career. Mr. Donahay makes a specialty of eye refraction testing, the manufacture of high-class spectacles and eye-glasses, refraction and silver on glass reflecting astronomical telescopes, etc., and scientific instruments of all kinds. He enjoys a large connection in and around the metropolis. Mr. Donahay is a member of the British Astronomical Association, and one of the council of the Melbourne branch.

Mr. ALFRED NOTT, Ophthalmic Optician, Burke and Wills Chambers, 145-7 Collins Street, Melbourne, was born in Strathalbyn, South Australia, in 1867. Educated at the South Melbourne State School, he was afterwards articled with the late Mr. James Jennings, the well-known Melbourne optician, with whom he remained for a period of nineteen years, and on relinquishing his position in that business commenced operations on his own account in 1899. Mr. Nott's premises are fitted up with the latest and most approved machinery, driven by electric motor



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALFRED NOTT.

power, for the manufacture to order of spectacles, eye-glasses, etc. He keeps an up-to-date stock of spectacles and eye-glasses, and enjoys a large connection in and around the city.

T. R. PROCTER, Oculist, Optician, and Ophthalmologist, 476 Albert Street, East Melbourne, was born at Calstock, Cornwall, England, in 1826, and educated at Lang's College, Beeralston, on the Devonshire side of the river Tamar. In his youth he displayed a remarkable aptitude for mechanical engineering and chemistry. In September, 1848, he left England for South Australia, arriving in Adelaide on 3rd January, 1849. There was at this time a strike among the miners at the Burra Burra copper mines, but the arrival of about 300 Cornish miners speedily put an end to it. When the discovery of gold was announced in Victoria, Mr. Procter journeyed thither overland. Shortly after his arrival at Forest Creek gold was discovered at Bendigo, when he joined the rush, and sank a hole at the head of a gully which he named the Adelaide Gully. Subsequently he started in business as a working jeweller at

White Hills, this being the first establishment of the kind on the goldfields. He then opened a business in Geelong, and while there he heard of the discovery of the great Canadian nugget at Ballarat, whereupon he removed to that town, taking with him his workmen and plant, and commenced business as a watchmaker, manufacturing jeweller, and optician on Bakery Hill, opposite the "Ballarat Times" office. Among other items turned out at this establishment was a magnificent gold cup, valued at 120 guineas, presented by the diggers to Mr. Commissioner Amos. This was afterwards exhibited at the Paris Exhibition as a specimen of Australian skill in the goldsmith's art. Another piece of Mr. Procter's workmanship was a gold-mounted whip, valued at thirty-five guineas, which he presented to the Ballarat Racing Club as a trophy at its first meeting, and was won by that popular jockey, Sam. Waldock. While here the claim-holders on the Gum Tree Flat found themselves unable to compete with the water, so Mr. Procter undertook to supply the necessary steam power for draining the mines for the sum of £1,500. This contract having been successfully completed, he removed his plant to the Durham Company's lease at Red Hill, the first mining lease granted in the Ballarat district, and from it nearly £30,000 worth of gold was obtained. In 1857 Mr. Procter returned to England, where he remained until 1862. While there he opened an establishment at Clerkenwell for the manufacture of jewellery and scientific instruments. A speciality to which he devoted his almost undivided attention was the manufacture of optical appliances, and during this period he engaged in a course of medical studies to extend his knowledge of the diseases of the eye. In 1862 he again left England, this time for New Zealand, where he entered into business as an optician at Queenstown, Hokitika, and Christchurch. In November, 1874, when the transit of Venus occurred, Major Palmer, R.E., and Captain Darwin, son of the famous evolutionist, came out to Christchurch to take observations, when Mr. Procter was asked by Major Palmer to undertake the adjustments and repairs of the instruments. In the course of his extensive practice he claims to have demonstrated the fact that in a large number of cases deafness is directly attributable to astigmatism, an optical defect. This he discovered in Christchurch in 1880, and wrote Dr. E. W. Alexander, M.R.C.S., etc., acquainting him of his discovery, the accuracy of which was acknowledged by that gentleman. Mr. Procter also came to the conclusion that astigmatism, myopia, hypermetropia, and mixed astigmatism are hereditary. He says nearly all diseases of the eye are primarily caused by optical defects. Amongst these are included, in the vast majority of cases, blindness, squinting, inflammation, ingrowing eyelashes, ulceration, granulation, nystagmus, etc. Headaches, neuralgia of the face and temples, and deafness are frequently due to the same cause. He has cured a great many cases of this "natural blindness," i.e., cases where the eyes have not in any way been mutilated by accident or the surgeon's knife. In 1888 Mr. Procter came to Melbourne, and commenced practice as an oculist, optician, and ophthalmologist in Albert Street, bringing with him his experienced staff and most complete plant. His clientele are numbered by thousands in all parts of the Commonwealth and in New Zealand. He also claims that he was the first to introduce in New Zealand and Australia his present scientific system of measuring optical defects. A complete register for the past thirty years has been kept of all measurements taken, and the nature of the defects of every patient treated, and thus clients at a distance can be supplied with renewals of glasses required without further personal consultation. So perfect is his system that, having once measured a person's sight, he can calculate with exactitude the alteration produced by increasing age, and so alter the forms of glasses when necessary, without re-measuring. It is evident that Mr. Procter is fully abreast of the times in the practice of his profession. Some marvellous local cases of restoration to sight have passed through Mr. Procter's hands; patients who had sought in vain, even among specialists in London, to preserve this most valued of all the senses.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. T. R. PROCTER.

JAMES JENNINGS, Optician, 211 Queen Street, Melbourne. This old-established and successful business was founded about the year 1869 by the late Mr. James Jennings, a native of Birmingham, England, where he was born in 1820. At an early age he was apprenticed to his uncle, Mr. Godfrey, optician, of Birmingham, with whom he remained for some years, during which he gained a thorough insight into all the branches of his profession. In 1844 he commenced business on his own account as a manufacturer of spectacles, and opened successfully three establishments, which he conducted on profitable lines. In 1869 Mr. Jennings arrived in Melbourne, where he opened in business as a manufacturing ophthalmic optician. For over twenty years he was the only one in Australia, and was awarded all the prize medals given in Sydney and Melbourne for colonial-made spectacles. He also obtained many other awards, including first order of merit and gold medal, Colonial and International Exhibition, Melbourne, 1872-3; bronze medal, Sydney International Exhibition, 1873; gold medal, London, 1873; bronze medal, Metropolitan International Exhibition, Sydney, 1873; first order of merit and bronze medal, Colonial International Exhibition, Melbourne,

1888-89. Since the death of Mr. Jennings in August, 1901, the business has been carried on under the old name by his grandson, Mr. O. J. GILLESPIE, whose portrait we publish. This gentleman received a thorough practical training under the late Mr. Jennings, and afterwards went through a course of optical study in Sydney. Gold, silver, and steel-rimmed spectacles and eyeglasses of every description are entirely manufactured by this old-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. O. J. GILLESPIE.

established firm, the business of which is efficiently conducted by Mr. Gillespie on behalf of Mrs. Jennings, the widow of the late proprietor.

Messrs. WARNER and WEBSTER, British Medical Supply, Surgical and Electrical Instrument and Truss Manufacturers, 240 Swanston Street, Melbourne. This up-to-date and important manufacturing business has made rapid strides since its inception last year. The firm's latest acquisition is the manufacture of the Rontgen X rays apparatus, which is now being turned out equal to anything ever imported, any sized coil being undertaken. Skiagraphs are also taken on the premises, special apartments having been fitted up for the purpose, and the charges (hitherto quite prohibitive to many) being exceedingly moderate, the firm's services in this respect are largely availed of, many excellent specimens of work done by them being on view in their window. Another department in which they are reaping the benefit of untiring enterprise is that devoted to the manufacture of medical and electric batteries of every description, including electric light and cautery, electrolysis, dry cell, and ordinary bichromate batteries. Accumulators are also made, and recharged on the premises. Messrs. Warner and Webster are also in the front rank as importers of surgical instruments and appliances of the most modern and aseptic kind, including the "Sir Joseph Lister" dressings, Joseph Gray and Sons' instruments, etc., etc. They are manufacturers of artificial limbs and every description of deformity appliances, and the ladies' department is under the control of an experienced forewoman. Large and varied stocks of veterinary instruments are always on hand, the firm having



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. A. WARNER.

supplied the first Commonwealth contingent with their instruments in this particular line. In addition to a large manufacturing and importing business, Messrs. Warner and Webster act as agents for the well-known English house of Arnold and Sons, London.

DIETRICH and DIETRICH (late G. T. Dietrich), Surgical Instrument and Truss Manufacturers and Ophthalmic Opticians, 197 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. G. T. DIETRICH, the principal of the above important firm of surgical instrument manufacturers, was born in London. He was educated in that city, and, on the completion of his school days, was apprenticed to his father, Mr. G. L. Dietrich, who carried on business as a manufacturer of surgical and ophthalmic instruments in the British metropolis. Under his father's able tuition Mr. Dietrich gained a complete knowledge and acquired an ex-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. G. T. DIETRICH.

tensive experience of his profession, and is now recognised by the leading surgeons and medical practitioners as one of the most efficient manufacturers. Later on he established his present business in Melbourne, and it is now the leading one of its kind in the city, numbering among its patrons the most eminent medical men in this State. Dietrich and Dietrich are manufacturers to the Melbourne Women's and Children's Hospitals, and to the principal private and public hospitals.

DENYER BROTHERS, Surgical Instrument, Truss, and Artificial Limb Manufacturers, Importers of Antiseptic Dressings and Hospital Supplies, corner of Swanston and Lonsdale Streets, Melbourne, and at 281 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales. ROBERT WILLIAM DENYER, senior partner of the above important business, was born in Bendigo, Victoria, in the year

1861, and was educated locally at Kennedy's school. At the age of fifteen he entered Horwood's Foundry, Bendigo, where he was engaged for several years, going thence to Melbourne in 1888 to fill the position of bookkeeper and general accountant to Messrs. Geo. Robertson, Little Collins Street. In 1889, in conjunction with his brother Walter, who had been for several years in the employ of Mr. Illingworth, surgical instrument maker, Lonsdale Street, Mr. Denyer established his present business, which has been successfully carried on ever since. The firm manufactures all kinds of dental, surgical, veterinary, and electrical instruments, trusses, artificial limbs, antiseptic dressings, and general hospital supplies. Their workshops are fitted up with all the latest machinery, including an up-to-date grinding and polishing plant, driven by electric motor power, and they have also a number of skilled mechanics employed. They are well represented in the country districts throughout the States by their agents, who carry up-to-date stocks of instruments, dressings, etc. In 1897 Mr. R. W. Denyer took a trip round the world, visiting all the principal cities of England, France, Germany, and America, and making himself acquainted with the latest developments of science and mechanism as applied to his line of business. He also entered into negotiations for the sole agencies of the following important manufacturing companies :—J. Ellwood, Lee Company, Pa., U.S.A., antiseptic dressings, plasters, etc.; J. Milne, Ladywell, London, Lister's antiseptic dressings; Hy. Scheerer and Company, New York, U.S.A., surgical instruments, hospital furniture, etc.; Haussmann and Dunn Company, Chicago, U.S.A., veterinary instruments; A. A. Marks, Broadway, New York, artificial limbs, patent rubber feet and hands; E. C. Penfield Company, Pa., U.S.A., celluloid and hard rubber trusses, etc.; W. A. Hirschmann, Berlin, medical electrical instruments and batteries. Mr. Denyer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and fills the position of Past Master in the Gordon Lodge, Essendon.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM DENYER.



View in the Fitzroy Gardens.

Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturers, &c.

G. H. BENNETT, Aerated Water Manufacturer, Bridge Road, Richmond. This business, which ranks among the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, was established in 1877 by the present proprietor, Mr. G. H. Bennett, in partnership with Mr. Lane, at Collingwood, where they carried on business as brewers of porter at the Excelsior Brewery. On the expiration of the lease the firm removed to Church Street, Richmond, where they carried on in the same line until all the leading brewing firms had added porter brewing and bottling to their general trade. The firm of Bennett and Lane commenced the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials on an extensive scale, and since the retirement of Mr. Lane the business has been carried on solely by Mr. Bennett under the above style. A visit to the factory in Bridge Road will soon convince one that the proprietor of this extensive business is a thorough master of all the branches of aerated water manufacture. His main object is to supply the public with a clean, wholesome, and non-intoxicating beverage, and that this has been achieved is evidenced by the very large connection which he enjoys. The factory is fitted throughout with all the latest machinery and appliances for the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials, every single pint of which is filtered through a Pasteur high-pressure filter before being bottled. Mr. Bennett is a strong supporter of all colonial industries, therefore all the bottles used in his establishment are of local manufacture, his order to the Melbourne Bottle Works for the year 1902 alone amounting to £3,300. On delivery at the factory the bottles are sent to the washing troughs, where each bottle is thoroughly cleansed by hand. They are then placed upside down in racks, and by means of a strong jet of water from beneath every particle of sediment is washed out. The whole of the machinery and plant in the bottling department was manufactured especially for Mr. Bennett by the celebrated firm of Hayward, Tyler, and Co., of London, and G. Kochendorffer, Melbourne, and the waters are delivered direct into the bottles by the steam fillers, which fill the bottles as fast as they are supplied into the machine. Considerable additions have been made to the factory during the last three years, and about an acre



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. G. H. BENNETT.

of land is completely built upon, this space being fully required. The stables in connection with Mr. Bennett's establishment are quite in keeping with the general style of the main buildings, and comfortable accommodation is provided for fifty-six horses. This manufacturing business is one of the largest among the many which add to the prosperity of the city of Richmond. A social feature is the annual picnic, in which all the horses and vehicles used convey the employees and families, the whole making an imposing street display.

BOLLINGTON HOP BEER CO., Manufacturers of the famous A1 Hop Beer, Lager Hop Beer, Dandelion Ale, Hot Tom, Kola, Cordials, Syrups, etc., 171 to 179 Stawell Street, Richmond. GEORGE BOLLINGTON, the proprietor of the above well-known and important temperance brewery, is a nephew of one of the largest cordial manufacturers in Sheffield, England, where he was born in 1866, and educated at Hull College. He was brought up to the business in his native town, and, after conducting one of the leading establishments there for some time, as its principal, he came out to Queensland in 1866, starting business in Townsville and Brisbane, where he remained for two years. Then he came on to Victoria, and in 1894 he started business on his own account as a manufacturer of non-intoxicating beer at Richmond. Mr. Bollington is by profession a herbalist, and, therefore, thoroughly understands the blending of herbs, so as to obtain the precise flavour and quality required for the various beverages. Commencing originally in Lord Street, it was not long before the enterprising proprietor found it necessary to remove to more commodious premises in Somerset Street, where he remained until 1896, when he decided to build a suitable factory on a block of land two and a half acres in extent in Stawell Street, off Bridge Road and Swan Street, Richmond. Here he erected, under his own personal supervision, a factory to which extensive additions were made in 1898, giving a total frontage of 100 feet by a depth of 110 feet. The increased accommodation had been rendered necessary owing to Mr. Bollington having commenced the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials, in addition to the brewing of his temperance beers. The whole of the building is under one roof, and the premises are laid out with due

regard to utility and convenience. The various appliances at the factory are such as to render it capable of turning out from 80,000 to 100,000 bottles per day. All the bottles, as well as everything else used in the establishment that can be produced in the State, are of colonial manufacture, Mr. Bollington being a thorough protectionist, and believing in the practice of the doctrine he preaches. The machinery employed is of the most modern character, and the motive power is a 3½ h.p. steam engine, which is kept constantly going. One of Ferguson's patent steam bottlers turns out "soft" drinks at the rate of 160 dozen per hour, and the sodawater syphons are filled by a patent appliance from the same maker. The beer is bottled by one of Hayes, McDonald, and Co.'s patent filling and corking machines, at the rate of 140 dozen per hour. In the manufacture of sodawater, the gasometer, generator, and cylinder are thoroughly modern, and all the appliances are of the most efficient kind, while the water used is the purest filtered. The offices are situated on the ground floor, and are connected with Mr. Bollington's private residence by telephone. The brewing department, together with the syrup and cordial room, is upstairs, and the brewing is under the personal supervision of the proprietor himself. In the testing laboratory, Mr. Bollington brings to bear his scientific knowledge in testing every kind of beer before it is sent below for bottling. The following report of the Government



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. GEORGE BOLLINGTON.

analyst (Mr. C. R. Blackett) speaks for itself: — "May 20th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have made an analysis of three samples of Bollington's hop beer, all from different brews, and found them to be of excellent quality, and the best I have yet analysed, and most suitable to those who object to alcoholic drinks." The establishment is fitted throughout with electric bells, and when work is in full swing from sixty to seventy hands are kept constantly employed; and no fewer than fifteen delivery waggons are kept going during the busy season. The stabling accommodation is excellent, the building, which is a commodious one of brick, having stall accommodation for forty horses. Mr. Bollington is an ardent temperance advocate, and both in business and social circles is widely esteemed.



The Bollington Hop Beer Co.'s Premises, Stawell Street, Richmond.

The MOONEE VALLEY AERATED WATER and CORDIAL COMPANY, of Miller and Clausen Streets, North Fitzroy, the sole proprietor of which is Mr. JOHN DUNNE, who is one of the best-known men in Melbourne, having represented the Carlton Brewery for the past sixteen years. He is brimful of energy and vitality; there is not a lazy bone in his body. He is essentially what the world calls a "busy man," and it was not long after joining the Carlton Brewery that he saw a good field for his enterprise, and in 1889 he started the huge concern, of which he is now the proprietor, in a modest way in Birkenhead Street, Fitzroy. It was not long, however, before the business increased so rapidly that he was compelled to go further afield to seek a site affording greater facilities, and accordingly he purchased the land having a frontage of 66 feet to Miller and Clausen Streets, by a depth of 307 feet, upon which the factory and appurtenances are now erected, and which is pitched throughout with bluestone. The buildings have over 20,000 square feet of floor space. To afford the necessary conveniences that his still-expanding business requires, he has been recently forced to purchase another allotment adjoining, having a frontage to the same street of 50 feet, by the same depth. This is all substantially fenced. The factory is replete with all the modern labour-saving machinery and appliances used in the manufacture of aerated waters, and necessary for turning out a first-class article. The motive power is supplied by a

gas engine. The water used is all passed through Halliday's animal charcoal filter, so that patrons may be assured of the purity of the waters from a hygienic point of view. The delivery plant consists of over forty vehicles of all descriptions, from the large "Horonda" waggons, drawn by four horses, which are now so well known, to the light one-horse express, and have been especially designed to permit a large output to be handled expeditiously and economically. The



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN DUNNE.

stock of syphons and bottles of every description employed in the business is very large, and enables the company to take advantage of the summer demands. Recognising that time is money, Mr. Dunne employs competent tradesmen in the following departments on the premises :— Blacksmiths, painters, coachbuilders, and harness makers, so that in the event of any repairs of this nature being required they can be dealt with promptly, and those vexatious delays avoided which would most likely otherwise occur. It is apparent to all that to stable some fifty or sixty horses implies a large consumption of horse feed, for the supply of which Mr. Dunne leases 27 acres of land in the vicinity of the factory, from which he has just harvested an excellent crop of hay. He also gets a large supply from his farm at Yan Yean, consisting of 328 acres, where in the winter time the bulk of the horses rest their weary limbs after the toils of the summer campaign, and recuperate on the succulent grasses of the locality and the pure water of the Plenty River that runs through the property. The hay is converted into chaff on the premises. The Moonee Valley Company are the sole manufacturers of a drink that has now become a household word throughout Australia, viz., "Horonda." This is registered in all the States of the Commonwealth. The groundwork of this favourite beverage is the horehound herb, from which, in conjunction with other herbs, it is brewed. Horehound, as we are all aware, is one of the most useful herbs known to the world. For a long time the great want felt by those advocating teetotal principles has been to find a drink that would be palatable, and at the same time beneficial to the drinker. "Horonda" supplies this want, and its properties are tonic, appetising, stimulating, blood-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ARTHUR LOUIS GARDNER.

purifying, and thirst-quenching. Being brewed, it generates its own gas, and, therefore, does not injure the coating of the stomach, making it a receptacle for cancer fungus, as many other effervescing drinks are said to do, upon the authority of the leading medical practitioners of the world. It is a boon to all, whether teetotallers or otherwise, as it is a universal mixer, making a splendid shandygaff, and assimilating equally well with whisky, brandy, gin, etc., and neutralising any bad effects from same. It may be predicted that there will be no drunkards when "Horonda" is universally used (as it will be before long), as it destroys the craving for intoxicating drinks — and what a blessing this will be ! We have all seen the poor wretch whom the drink disease has seized upon. He tries his hardest to shake it off, being well aware of its dire consequences. He



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. P. S. BARRETT.

is conscious that it is ruining him, morally and physically, and blighting all that is worth having in life, but the craving is there, and he cannot resist it ; but let him start drinking "Horonda," and the want is supplied. His hand grows steady, his eye bright. He is a man again, and can dispense with any expensive chloride of gold system of treatment, and need not become the inmate of any inebriate institution. Some years back, in order to break down a huge monopoly, Mr. Dunne started a glass works known as the Moonee Valley Glass Bottle Works, which achieved the purpose, and are now in full swing, turning out all sorts of bottles. Mr. Dunne is also the proprietor of the St. John Wine Cellars, Capel Court, City, where he disposes of his celebrated St. John claret, a South Australian wine especially bottled for him by the vineyard proprietors, who have secured many

first class prizes for their products. By connoisseurs this wine is held to equal any imported claret, and is made from the pure grape. He also carries on a very extensive hotel-broking business in these offices. Owing to the many calls upon Mr. Dunne's time and attention, he has recently acquired the services of Mr. Arthur Louis Gardner (a son of Mr. Thomas Gardner, formerly town clerk of Richmond for twenty-six years) to manage his aerated water business. Mr. Gardner is an old Scotch Collegian of the seventies. After leaving school he had four years' training with the late firm of Webster Bros., of 4 Queen Street, City, and then joined the staff of the London Bank of Australia in 1876, in whose service he remained for twenty-five years, being located at Talbot, Wangaratta (during the reign of the Kelly gang), Gordon, Echuca, Millston, Wilcannia, and Bendigo, leaving the latter place to open a branch of the bank at Charters Towers, North Queensland, in 1886, which he successfully managed for over ten years. Upon leaving Charters Towers to take up the Carlton branch, a position he held for four years, he was presented with an address and a purse of 100 sovereigns. Mr. Gardner is a justice of the peace for Queensland. During the time he was in Carlton he took an active interest in cricket, being vice-president of the Carlton Club for several years. Latterly he has given more attention to the game of bowls, winning the championship of the Carlton green for the season 1900-1901. Mr. Gardner has had a diversified experience under a variety of circumstances, and the business he has now undertaken the control of should flourish under his management. Mr. P. S. Barrett, who until recently held the position of accountant, but who has now been promoted to the position of traveller, for which office he is peculiarly adapted, owing to his genial nature, has been with the company for the past thirteen years, having entered the service as office boy, and by assiduity and strict attention to his duties has steadily worked his way up the ladder to the position he now holds. "Pat Barrett," as he is familiarly known to the customers, is part and parcel of the business, and is very zealous and loyal in the discharge of his duties.

R. HARRISON, Aerated Waters and Cordial Manufacturer, 8 - 20 Spring Street, Fitzroy. This business was established as far back as 1866 by the late Mr. Robert Harrison, and has been steadily increasing ever since. The present proprietors,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. VANCE GREGG.

Messrs. Vance Gregg and Charles Chapman, have been connected with the firm for over seventeen years, and during that time, as general manager and cordial maker respectively, have had much to do with the progress of the business. On the death of the late Mr. Robt. Harrison in 1898, the business was purchased by the present owners, who have since devoted their whole energies to its development, and continue to personally supervise their respective departments. The factory, a two-story brick building, situated at the corner of Spring and Argyle Streets, Fitzroy, is fitted up with a thoroughly up-to-date plant and equipment, and is one of the most compact and conveniently arranged factories in the State, capable of turning out an enormous quantity of aerated waters, etc., daily during the summer months. Cleanliness is strictly insisted on in every department, recognising that purity of the water used is of paramount importance, both as regards the quality and hygienic character of the beverages produced. The filters employed for the purpose are made by J. Jeffery, of Spring Street, Melbourne, as being scientifically the most perfect obtainable. Messrs. Gregg and Chapman have erected at great expense no less than 240 of these filters, which are fitted up in a special dust-proof room, and in the busy season are kept constantly going, night and day. For the storage of the filtered water five 400-gallon tanks are provided, constructed wholly of slate, with glass tops to keep out all dust, and form ideal water tanks, combining coolness with immunity from metallic contamination. This department of the business has attracted considerable attention from the leading medical men of Melbourne, a number of whom have shown their interest in the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES CHAPMAN.

matter by visiting the factory, amongst whom we may mention Dr. Gresswell, of the Board of Health, and Dr. Cherry, of Melbourne University, who both expressed themselves as highly pleased with the perfection of the firm's arrangements for the cleanliness of the factory, and especially the filtering and storage of the water. It was shortly after visiting this factory that Dr. Gresswell, in giving advice to the public through the medium of the "Herald," wrote :—

"The public should also be cautioned with respect to aerated waters, of which great quantities are consumed just at this season. Plenty of these aerated waters of a safe description can be had, but others are not so safe." The bottles are cleansed by steam, and afterwards rinsed by jets of fresh water. The stables, where in the summer fifty horses are accommodated, are situated on the opposite side of Spring Street to the factory, and the law of cleanliness is as strictly enforced therein as in the factory, and tells its tale in the splendid condition of the horses. A word may also be said of the waggons which convey the drinks to the shopkeepers. Of these the firm have twenty-five in use during the summer season. These are models of strength and stability, combined with suitability of design and artistic finish, and in this connection it may be mentioned that at the recent Melbourne Agricultural Show one of this firm's waggons secured first prize in its class. In fact, throughout this establishment everything is thoroughly up to date. In the manufacturing department only the very finest materials are used, and that quality is appreciated is shown by the large demand experienced for the excellent beverages produced by this firm for its 2,000 customers.

The PRAHRAN ICE and AERATED WATER COMPANY, 83 Alfred Street, Prahran. Manager, Mr. John Dixon. This large, prosperous, and continually growing business was established in 1898 by its present manager, Mr. JOHN DIXON, and the factory, situated in Alfred Street, Prahran, is fitted up with the very latest and most improved machinery for carrying on its extensive and ever-extending operations, the whole of which are conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. Dixon. These comprehend the manufacture of ordinary and pure crystal ice, the water employed for this purpose being first of all purified by the celebrated Pasteur filters, then converted into steam and condensed, so that its absolute purity is thus assured beyond the possibility of contention, and it is then packed by a special system, so that it is capable of transmission by boat or rail to any part of the State without waste in transition; and the preparation of sodawater, lemonade, ginger ale, kola beer, sarsaparilla, tonic water, ginger beer, and cordials of every description, which are all iced previous to delivery. These are made by a novel process, which completely excludes the use of sulphuric acid, vitriol, or chemicals of any kind, while, as a substantial guarantee of their purity, the water employed in their preparation is passed through Pasteur's celebrated germ-proof filters, and by the aid of refrigerating machinery it is reduced to a winter temperature in the hottest of the summer months. Not only so, but in order to make assurance doubly sure all the fittings and pipes used in the manufactory are of nickel, thus obviating the serious risk which always attends the use of copper or lead pipes, owing to their liability to corrosion, and the consequent engendering of metallic poisons. Then again the gases employed in aerating all the sparkling waters produced in this establishment are obtained from natural and not from artificial sources, such as vitriol, whiting, and marble dust, so generally employed to secure the effervescence of Carrara and similar waters. These, on the contrary, are aerated by means of carbonic acid gas obtained from the mineral water springs which bubble up from the volcanic mountain of the Eifel, in Germany, and more particularly from the Brudeldreis, which causes such numbers of persons to visit Buresborn every year to benefit by its mineral waters. With these powerful recommendations in their favour, the aerated waters of the company have secured a well-earned popularity and the strong support of some of the leading members of the medical faculty in Victoria, so that they are to be found on the tables at Government House, the Alfred and Eye and Ear Hospitals, City Club rooms, and in numbers of hotels and private houses in Melbourne, its numerous suburbs, and throughout the country districts generally. It is the only manufactory of the kind in the State which combines the making of ice with the production of aerated waters, and Mr. Dixon is the inventor of a cheap and simple machine for cooling rooms during the hottest period of the year. It is capable of pouring 38,240 cubic feet of cool, fresh, pure air per hour into any room, sick ward, or otherwise; is inexpensive to work, and is "strongly recommended" by Dr. Greswell, the chairman of the Board of Health; and ice chests are likewise manufactured by the company on the most improved scientific principles. Some idea may be formed of the rapid growth of the company's operations when it is mentioned that it commenced its deliveries with one waggon only four years ago, and that it has now nine vehicles similarly occupied, and that the area of the premises was only 50 square feet at the outset, and that they now cover 50,000. The machinery, which is driven by a Coulson's gas engine of 8-horse power, is by Heywood, Tyler, and Co., who enjoy the reputation of being the most skilful and successful makers of this kind of plant in the world.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. G. H. BILLSON.

G. H. BILLSON, Aerated Water Manufacturer, Brighton Road, Elsternwick, was born at Blackburn, England. Leaving England, he came to Australia in 1848, and established his present business in Brighton Road in 1890, which he has carried on successfully ever since. The factory is situated in St. Kilda, on the

Brighton Road, close to the well-known nursery of Brunning and Sons, and may be described as one of the most compact and cleanly establishments in Melbourne. Mr. Billson supports local industry in every possible branch. All the bottles used are manufactured in the Melbourne Bottle Works, and the boiler and bottling machines, and the engine which drives his expensive plant, are of local manufacture.

ROBERT MOSLEY, Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturer, 183 Boundary Road, Flemington Bridge, North Melbourne. Mr. Mosley is a native of England, having been born in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. ROBERT MOSLEY.

Derbyshire in the year 1864. He was educated locally at the village school, and may fairly claim to be one of that estimable class designated as self-made men. His father having been killed when the lad was only six and a half years old, he started work at the age of seven in the mills, attending school for the compulsory half day at a time. During the succeeding eleven years, which he spent at the mills, he cultivated a natural taste and capacity for mechanical work, spending all his spare time among the machinery, and so marked was his improvement in that direction that he was subsequently appointed second engineer at the Guidebridge Spinning Mills, a position he filled for two years. He then left to visit the colonies, landing in New Zealand in 1884, being then twenty years of age. He at once obtained employment in the Railway locomotive department, under Mr. Blackmore, and in less than six months had charge of the engines, and was placed in control of the Balclutha sheds. He remained in the service of the Railway Company for three years, and then came on to Melbourne, where he erected the pumping plant for the Macauley Road Gasworks. Twelve months later Mr. Mosley carried out a long-cherished idea of establishing himself in business on his own account as an aerated water and cordial manufacturer. He accordingly rented the site of his present premises, and commenced business on a very small scale, making a limited quantity of beverages, which he took out and sold himself; but so rapidly did his business expand that he was compelled to gradually increase his premises and staff. Mr. Mosley's stock and plant at the present time is valued at several thousands of pounds, and he finds constant employment for from twelve to twenty hands, with numerous vans and horses for the delivery of the ever-increasing orders for his celebrated waters and cordials. The premises in Flemington Road are fitted up with all the latest and most approved appliances and machinery for the manufacture of these, and, to ensure perfect cleanliness, the machinery in use is all silver-lined, with glass pumps, the whole of the water being filtered by the latest scientific process, for which purpose Abbott's celebrated filters are used. Taken altogether, Mr. Mosley's establishment forms one of the most complete of its kind in the State.

M. McDONALD, Aerated Water and Cordial Manufacturer, Madeline Street, Carlton. The enterprising proprietor of the above flourishing business arrived in the colony in the beginning of 1858, and for many years had his ups and downs—mostly downs—like other men. In 1861 he went to New Zealand, where he was moderately successful, but the glowing accounts from the Lachlan, in New South Wales, induced him to try his luck in that colony. It was bad luck, however, and after about twelve months' stay in that part of Australia he found himself penniless, and nearly 600 miles from Melbourne and his friends. It was a long tramp, but a few weeks' rest and a friendly advance from a relation enabled him to turn his face towards New Zealand again, this time to the Dunstan; and without much rest he proceeded to Fox's and the Shotover, where several parties were getting plenty of gold, but was not lucky enough to get any himself. In a week or two he left with a mate for Invercargill, and, after a while storekeeping at Winton, started business as a sodawater manufacturer in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. M. McDONALD.

Dee Street, Invercargill, in 1864. This business he has carried on with success since then and up to the present time at Ballarat and Melbourne, being a most successful exhibitor at both those places. Mr. McDonald has also gained first prizes for his liquors and cordials at the Industrial and Colonial Exhibitions in Melbourne and New Zealand. He attributes much of his success to his thorough knowledge of every department of his business, and to the use of the best filters to be had in the world. He was one of the first in the colony to use the celebrated Pasteur filter, and is always on the look-out for whatever may be conducive to the improvement of his products.

PLUMMER, MURPHY, and CO., Aerated Water Manufacturers, Nelson Road, South Melbourne. This firm was established in South Melbourne in the year 1874 by the late Mr. Joseph Langdon Plummer, who carried on business in his own name, first as a gingerbeer manufacturer, a little later on adding to his trade the manufacture of aerated waters and cordials. At first the business was carried on in a small way, but, under the combined efforts of the proprietor and his sons, it has increased, and the firm has so extended its operations that it now enjoys



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. ALEXANDER PLUMMER.

a large and extensive connection throughout the city and suburbs. After the death of Mr. J. L. Plummer in 1891, the business was carried on by four of his sons, the Messrs. Alex., Chas., Joseph, and Samuel Plummer, under the style of Plummer Bros., but a dissolution of partnership having taken place in 1893, the business has since been carried on by Messrs. A. and C. Plummer and Mr. James Murphy.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. CHARLES PLUMMER.

Messrs. Alexander and Charles Plummer are both Australian natives. Mr. Murphy was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1860, and educated in his native city. He afterwards entered the wholesale wine and spirit business, and in 1888 came to Victoria, where he entered the firm of Mr. J. L. Plummer as bookkeeper and accountant, holding that position until he entered into partnership with Messrs. A. and C. Plummer. The business has since been carried on in the name of Plummer, Murphy, and Co. The firm's establishment is fitted up with the most up-to-date machinery and plant, the water used in the manufacture of the aerated waters and cordials being filtered through the latest Berkfield filter, while Furguson's filters and Heywood Tyler's latest machinery are used in the bottling department. The brewing and cordial making department is under the able management of Mr. Alex. Plummer. Mr. Chas. Plummer has charge of the out-door department, while Mr. Murphy has control of the office and in-door department generally. There is also a branch of the establishment



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JAMES MURPHY.

carried on at Williamstown, and the firm are the proprietors of the City Road Marine Stores, where they carry on an extensive business in machinery, tools, cases, bottles, old metals, etc.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, &c.

CONTINUED FROM VOL. I.

CLEMENT DAVIDSON, Parkside Ironworks, 19, 21, 35 Wreckyn Street, North Melbourne. Mr. Davidson is a native of Victoria, having been born at North Melbourne in the year 1865. He was educated at the Model Schools, Spring



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CLEMENT DAVIDSON.

Street, Melbourne, and afterwards entered the State School, North Melbourne, with the intention of becoming a school teacher, but the salary was too small, and during the Christmas holidays of 1881 a vacancy occurred at the office of Langlands Foundry Company Limited for a junior clerk. He made a successful application for the position, and remained with the firm for seventeen years, during which period he rose rapidly, and was promoted to fill the position of secretary. In 1898 he purchased the old-established business of John Buncle and Son, Parkside Ironworks, North Melbourne, which he still carries on under the old name. Mr. Davidson is sole proprietor of this large and extensive business, employing hundreds of workmen during the year, it being the largest engineering works north of the Yarra. The works have been lately reorganised, and made more up to date with more modern tools. He manufactures all classes of engines, boilers, mining and agricultural machinery, including the labour-saving patent Stern interchangeable knife wheel travelling and stationary chaffcutters, for which the firm are world-renowned builders. So extensive have the operations become that the machines are found working with entire satisfaction in all parts of the world. In private life Mr. Clement Davidson is well known and esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He takes great interest in philanthropic matters; is president and patron of numerous charitable institutions, including the Melbourne Dr. Barnardo's Home and the Latrobe Street Ragged Boys' Home and Mission, of which he was the founder, and is still the president. The home was opened by Lady Brassey in 1895. The institution does an immense amount of good in the city of Melbourne, and numbers of homeless waifs are rescued and sent away to country homes every year. He is chairman of the North Melbourne School Board of Advice, a position he has filled for some years with great satisfaction. He is also an active worker in the Y.M.C.A. movement, being one of the founders of the North Melbourne branch, which is doing great good, especially with the young men of the district. He is a councillor for North Melbourne, having been elected by the largest number of votes ever recorded, thus showing the popularity in which he is held. He takes a personal interest in all matters relative to the welfare of the public.

The RAILWAY IRON FOUNDRY, 642 Bourke Street West, 593a Little Bourke Street West, and 179 King Street, Melbourne. (Messrs. Drysdale and Fraser.) Engineers, Ironfounders, and Blacksmiths; Manufacturers of Punching and Shearing Machines, Crab Winches, Silent Blast Fans, Clay Mill Machinery. Engine, mining, and agricultural castings of every description. Mr. JOHN FRASER, the principal of this important and extensive business, was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in the year 1831. On the completion of his education he was apprenticed to the ironfounding trade, and came out to Victoria in 1854, being then twenty-three years of age. On his arrival he worked at his trade for a period of nine months at Fulton's Iron Foundry, Melbourne, and was then attracted to the goldfields at Port Curtis, where he remained for nearly three years. Returning to Victoria, he was employed in the iron trade in Castlemaine and Melbourne until



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. JOHN FRASER.

1864, in which year he established the present business, and carried on successfully until his death on the 9th October, 1901. Since then the business has been carried on under the old name by his widow, under the management of Mr. James W. Cleghorn.

JOHN FISHER, Jun., Galvanizer, etc., Manufacturer of Steel Trunks, Australian Galvanizing Works, 118 and 120 a'Beckett Street, Melbourne. This extensive and prosperous business was established in 1884, a period during which Victoria passed through the most severe depression of her existence. Commencing on a small scale, and with a very limited staff of assistants, Mr. Fisher, jun., has since that time gradually improved his position as a manufacturer until his business has become one of the leading industries of the State. This has been accomplished no less by his zeal and enterprise than by his strict commercial integrity and practical knowledge of the requirements of the trade in general, as he is himself a thoroughly practical workman, with a wide experience. The chief manufactures carried on at the Australian Galvanizing Works are in black and galvanised ironwork, tinsmithing, japanning, etc., and the largest orders for galvanized and japanned ware ever issued in Australia have been executed by Mr. Fisher, while there is not another firm in Victoria which can carry out large orders so promptly and satisfactorily in all respects as that of John Fisher, jun. In a previous issue it was remarked that "to enumerate the articles manufactured at the Australian Galvanizing Works would take more space than could be afforded," so an illustration of a portion of the sales-room is herewith shown, as proving likely to convey an idea of the variety of goods stocked in the interest of wholesale customers, who are thus saved the necessity of keeping them in stock themselves, and who can rely upon the execution of their orders in a very short space of time. In addition, they have the advantage of getting the goods fresh and clean from the factory, whereas if kept in stock among others they are apt to become soiled and unsaleable. Mr. Fisher claims for his manufactures that they are not only well finished, but so constructed as to please the eye of intending purchasers, an important factor in the satisfactory sale of articles for everyday use. His japanned and galvanised goods are the best in the market, and defy competition; and he is the only authorised maker of Hunter's patent sanitary pans and covers, which are universally used wherever the double-pan system has been adopted, i.e., in nearly all Victorian boroughs and shires, as also in other States. In fact, Mr. Fisher may claim to have been the promoter of the sealed pan system, which is without doubt a great improvement upon the old style of removing offensive refuse. The galvanizing plant at the works is always in full working operation, as he not only carries out his own extensive orders in this line, but those for the trade generally. A visit to the works, which Mr. Fisher cordially invites at any time, will prove more effectually than words the extensive lines upon which this industry is run. Mr. John Fisher, sen., who has had over forty years' experience as manager in the galvanizing trade, has been connected with the firm from the commencement thereof, a fact which needs no further comment. The Australian Galvanizing Works have in hand the largest stock of steel sheets in the Commonwealth, of which inspection is invited from the trade generally.



Storeroom at the Australian Galvanizing Works, a'Beckett Street, Melbourne.

GALLIERS and KLAERR, Iron and Brass Founders, Manufacturers of Brass and Electrical Fittings, Mechanical Engineers, Bellhangers, Silver and Nickel Platers, Sanitary Plumbers, etc., etc., 133 to 151 Inkerman Street, St. Kilda. Mr. H. A. GALLIERS, the founder of this important firm, started business as a plumber and gasfitter on the present site in 1870, and carried on business until 1883, when he was joined in partnership by Mr. F. Klaerr. The manufacture of gas cooking and heating stoves was then commenced, and from that time the business steadily increased, the works being extended from time to time, until they now cover a large area. Mr. Galliers afterwards retired, and Mr. Klaerr carried on until 1884, when he took into partnership Mr. Alexander Law, late of Jenkins and Law, and Law and McWalters. The business as it now stands is second to none in the whole of Victoria, and possibly in Australasia. Attention is chiefly devoted by the firm to the manufacture of heavy and light ranges and one-fire stoves; register grates; highly finished interior grates. in electro copper and brass; dog grates, fenders, and kerbs; gas cooking and heating stoves, and iron castings of every description; and of these lines they have an enormous output. Bedsteads are manufactured by the firm on a large scale, and they are the sole makers of the Stevenson patent corner joint iron bedstead, which is in great demand throughout Victoria and the adjoining States. Nickel and brass bedsteads are made in great variety, from the modest hospital institution beds to the most elaborate and costly French and half-tester and Parisian bedsteads. Cots of every description are also manufactured, and the firm have recently introduced a new patent roller wire mattress, which does away with all bolts, nuts, sagging, etc. These mattresses can be evenly tightened by turning a roller at the foot, and can be fixed to any style of bedstead at present manufactured. Another important branch is the engineering and brass-finishing departments, where every description of highly-finished brass-work, gas and electroliers, hasp lights, brackets in latest styles for the incandescent light; bath heaters, in bright copper or japan, for gas or fuel; gas heating stoves for offices, and fittings of all designs are made. Milling, wheel-cutting, planing, all classes of turning and fitting, nickel and silver plating, electro brassing and coppering, grinding, and polishing are extensively carried on, and in these branches the firm transact a large outside trade. The firm also do a large variety of copper and tin-smithing work, and carry on an extensive outside business as sanitary plumbers and hot water fitters. All materials and fittings used by the firm in the various industries carried on in their establishment are made entirely on the premises. The only purchases made are in raw material, of which they are large importers from England and America. Messrs. Galliers and Klaerr have lately added the most up-to-date machinery essential to their trade, and rightly consider that they are unequalled in this particular branch. "Appearances are deceitful" is a saying oft quoted by many, and in this instance it may well be applied to Messrs. Galliers and Klaerr's premises. The outside view gives but a small idea of the magnitude of their operations, and of the enormous variety of work executed by them. In each department are to be seen innumerable machines, all of which are driven by a 20-h.p. Tangye steam engine. A



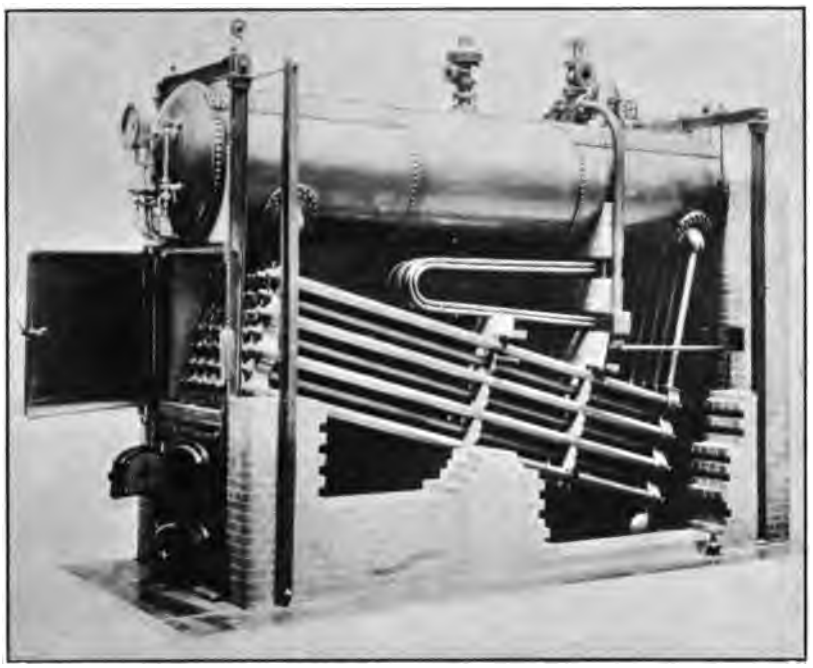
Galliers and Klaerr's Original Premises.



Galliers and Klaerr's Present Premises, Inkerman Street, St. Kilda.

large room, some 200 by 30 feet, is set apart for casting purposes, and separate departments are allotted to each of the different classes of work. Employment is constantly found for about 150 skilled workmen, and a large export trade is done in connection with the other States, including Western Australia. Their premises and stock are most complete, and all orders placed with the firm are executed promptly and with the best workmanship.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS.—BABCOCK and WILCOX, 9 William Street, Melbourne. According to the spontaneous and unanimous testimony of engineers of the highest eminence and the widest experience in all parts of the world, mechanical invention achieved one of the greatest triumphs when it designed and perfected the water-tube boilers of which Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox are the patentees. Their superiority over all others arises from the fact that the seamless steel tubes of which they are composed are placed in an inclined position, and that the fire being made under their front and higher end, the heat generated passes up between them into a combustion chamber under the steam and water drum; then down again through the tubes, and once more ascending, the products of combustion make their escape through the chimney, while the water inside the tubes, as it rises towards the higher end of them during its conversion into steam, ascends into the drum above, where the steam separates from the water, the latter flowing back to the rear, while the deposits or incrustations which might otherwise form upon the heated surfaces are swept back into the mud drum, and are thence expelled. The advantages secured by this admirable system are obvious and manifold, comprising the great magnitude of surface exposed to the heat of the furnace and its diminished liability to explosion; the removal of riveted joints from the action of the fire; the amplitude of the draught area; the complete combustion of the fuel by the proper admixture of the gases evolved with the atmospheric air; the thorough absorption of the heat by its triple contact with the tubes; the efficient circulation of water; the rapid generation of steam; the maintenance of a steady water level; freedom and uniformity of expansion; economy of fuel; submission to immediate control; immunity from explosions; accessibility for cleaning; durability; ease of transportation; facility for effecting repairs; and its applicability to every kind of engine—stationary, locomotive, and marine; its superior efficiency under all circumstances having been proved and attested by experts of the highest authority.



Babcock and Wilcox's Patent Water-tube Safety Steam Boiler, fitted with Patent Steam Super heater.

J. PENDER and CO., Horseshoe Nail Works, Tinning Street, Brunswick. Mr. JOHN PENDER, the proprietor of the above flourishing business, was born in Canada in the year 1854, and educated in his native province. At the age of nineteen he went to California, and, after a three years' experience in that part of the world, returned to Canada in order to join his brother in the nail-manufacturing business. The brothers carried on business together for four years, when, attracted by the glowing accounts of the Australian colonies, Mr. John Pender decided to establish himself in business in Victoria. He accordingly set sail, and landed in Sydney in August, 1882. After a week's stay in that city he came to Melbourne, and started business at once, the result being his present prosperous and extensive trade, which extends all over the States, Pender's horseshoe nails and rasps being as well known in the back blocks of Queensland as they are in the principal cities of Victoria. At the works in Tinning Street may be seen nails in all stages of manufacture. The Swedish charcoal iron rods are served white hot from the heating furnaces to the machines, which most ingeniously hammer and forge the nails to the exact gauge required, and then cut them off, the time occupied in the manufacture of each nail being exactly one second. As the nails are formed, they pour in a red hot shower into the box beneath in a manner truly marvellous to behold. A humorous writer thus graphically describes the scene:—"I watched the nails as they fell from the wonderful machines fast as rain drops. Strange feelings and fancies surged through my brain like a torrent. I stooped and picked up a brand new, ruddy-looking nail as a memento of my visit. Then I laid it down again, sadly, but not slowly.

I am of the opinion," he added, "that a new-laid nail, like a new-laid egg, is warm, only the fact is more perceptible in the case of a nail. It may not be so in every instance; I presume that there may be some nails laid cold, but the Pender nail was not cold, and I did not investigate any further." The next process is the removal of the scale by revolving iron rollers, after which they are fed rapidly by hand to a point-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN PENDER.

ing machine, which also automatically rejects any nails that vary from the standard size, as it is most essential that horseshoe nails should have perfect points. They are then passed to a revolving cylinder, which removes the oil from them by means of sawdust, after which they are sorted and boxed ready for the market, the whole process requiring the highest skill and the strictest attention to details by the operatives. Mr. Pender is to be highly complimented upon the efficient way in which this, the only industry of its class in Victoria, is handled. He takes a great interest, and is well up in modern machinery; holds numerous patents, and claims to be the first to navigate the Yarra Yarra with a boat driven by electric power. His earliest voyage was made on 18th April, 1897, from Prince's Bridge up river on J. Edwards' skiff, "Admiral," to which he attached a portable electric motor and propeller, with batteries for operating the same. On 13th November of the same year he introduced the first motor car to the streets of Melbourne, which was a great curiosity at the time, and a source of considerable interest to pedestrians, as well as to the occupants of the various vehicles it met with in its transit. He often looks back with amusement upon his experiences with the first motor car, which he was the means of introducing into the Queen City of the South. Mr. Pender is a living illustration of the indirect gains of Victoria by its gold discoveries, which not merely drew to its shores the seekers for that precious metal, but attracted hither men of sterling enterprise and energy, who became the founders of new, valuable, and enduring industries.

F. LONG and CO., Engineers and Ironworkers, Footscray. Telephone No. 29, Footscray Exchange. Mr. FREDERICK LONG, the proprietor of the above extensive and important



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. FREDERICK LONG.

business, was born in Wiltshire, England, in the year 1860. On the completion of his school days he was apprenticed with Messrs. Parrett, Exile, and Andrews, proprietors of the Reading Iron Works, Berkshire, England, where he gained a large and practical experience in all branches of the trade. In 1884 he came to Victoria, and on arrival in Melbourne worked as a journeyman engineer for twelve months. He then started on his own account in Hopkins Street, Footscray, at first on a small scale, employing only one fire and one hand, and gradually working his business up to its present important position. Mr. Long now finds constant employment for over 100 hands. All classes of smithing and engineering work is turned out, and a large trade is done in the manufacture of rock drills and mining machinery, all the leading machinery merchants in Melbourne being supplied by this firm, which manufactures solely for the trade. Some of Mr. Long's earlier work may be seen in the iron railings around the Parliament Houses in Spring Street. He has made several important improvements in mechanical appliances, for the protection of which he has already taken out eight or nine patents.

ROBERT BODINGTON, Manufacturers of Roller Flour Milling Machinery. All millers' requisites kept in stock. Corner of Queensberry and Leicester Streets, Carlton. (Established 1856.) This well-known and important firm was established in the year 1856 by the late Mr. Robert Bodington, father of the present proprietor, and is the oldest business of its kind in the Australasian States. In the early days of Melbourne the flour mills were constructed on the millstone principle, and almost all of these were fitted up by the late Mr. Bodington. In later years the roller system superseded the millstones, and, to keep abreast with the times, expensive machinery was imported, including three large machines for the grinding and grooving of rolls for the operating upon wheat, and, with extensions to the works, completed a plant equal to all requirements of the trade. The firm have fitted many mills on the roller system, including the mills of the Wimmera North Flour Milling Company Limited, Warracknabeal; the Water and Kerang United Limited, Bridgewater and Kerang, Mr. Richardson's mills at Nathalia and Birchip, and many others. These can compare with the best mills in the States for workmanship and quality of flour turned out. Large stocks of specially well-seasoned Scotch beech for the gearing

of wheels, Dufour's celebrated Anchor brand silks for the dressing of flour in all its stages, perforated steel, elevator webbing, wire cloth belt fasteners, etc., and all sundries in connection with a flour mill. This firm has the finest assortment of light pulley patterns for casting purposes, ranging from eight inches to eight feet in diameter. They are also manufacturers of Sharp's rabbit exterminator, patented, of which there are upwards of 1,000 in use in the different States, and the highest testimonials have been received certifying to their efficiency for removing the rabbit pest. Since the death of Mr. Robert Bodington in 1895, the business has been carried on by his sons, Messrs. Robert and Henry Bodington, with Mr. Kilborn, who has been connected with the firm almost since its commencement as manager. The late ROBERT BODINGTON, J.P., may fairly be called the pioneer millwright of Australasia, and for over thirty years he held a foremost position in the trade. Apprenticed in his early youth to a firm of millwrights and engineers near Birmingham, England, he had an excellent opportunity of studying the business with which he was afterwards so successfully and honorably connected. On the completion of his apprenticeship he worked at the Great Western Steamship Building Yard, Bristol, and at the age of twenty-two, being anxious to see the world, he arranged with Messrs. Miles, Kington, and Co., of Bristol, to go out to their extensive sugar plantations in Trinidad, West Indies. He returned to England in order to visit the great Exhibition of 1851, and news of the great gold discoveries having reached England by that time, Mr. Bodington determined to start for Australia. On arrival in Melbourne he was employed at Langland's Foundry, his first job being the manufacture of a winnowing machine, probably the first made in Victoria. Eventually he left Melbourne for the diggings, but, after an unsuccessful mining career of twelve months, returned to the metropolis. Mr. Bodington's next move was to Tasmania, where he filled the contract of fitting up a sawmill, and after being engaged in various other occupations determined to settle in Melbourne. Returning to that city with his wife, whom he married in Tasmania, the late gentleman in 1856 laid the foundation of the present prosperous business.

Messrs. MERRIMAN BROS., Engineers and Brassfounders, 611 Little Lonsdale Street, Melbourne. The firm undertakes all kinds of engineering work, and the supply of iron or brass castings to the trade, and makes a speciality of fire appliances, which they have supplied to the Metropolitan and Country Fire Boards for a number of years. They are also makers of oil and gas engines for irrigation plants and the use of orchardists. Their duplex spray pump is without doubt the simplest, most effective, and most easily worked of any in the market, and is also the cheapest to maintain in working order, being manufactured from gun metal and steel castings. Many well-known fruit-growers at Doncaster have these in use, and are spraying 800 gallons of water per day, which is in itself a guarantee of the capabilities of the duplex spray pump. Messrs. Merriman Bros. also manufacture smaller pumps, which are constructed on similar lines, and which are equally effective.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. S. D. MERRIMAN.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. H. MERRIMAN.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHAS. H. SMITH.

CHAS. H. SMITH and CO., Pioneer Crucible Steel Works, Michael Street, Brunswick. This extensive and important manufacturing business was originally established by Mr. Chas. H. Smith in 1884, the premises being situated in Easy Street, Collingwood, and was the first crucible steel foundry established in Australia. Subsequently the business was merged into the Victoria Steel Foundry Company Proprietary Limited, Victoria Street, Carlton, where operations were carried on until 1889, when Messrs. Smith, Phillips, and Dawson acquired the business, and moved to the present premises in Michael Street, Brunswick. The present members of

the firm are Messrs. Chas. H. Smith and J. T. Phillips, Mr. Dawson having been bought out some years ago. This well-known foundry covers an area of over one acre in extent, and has a furnace capacity of over two tons from the crucible, which is much the largest in Australia. The firm are large contractors for the Government and Railways, as also for the largest engineering firms and mining and dredging companies in this and the other States, and also in New Zealand. Mr. CHAS. SMITH, the senior partner, is a native of Barnesley, in Yorkshire, England, where he served his apprenticeship with the well-known firm of Messrs. Oliver and Co. Limited. He left England in 1878 for Victoria, and shortly after his arrival established the above business.

JOHN GEORGE WAGNER, Electrical Engineer, 304-306 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, is a native of Germany. He was born in the year 1853, and received his education and training as an electrical engineer in his native country. He left Germany in 1871 for Brussels, eventually, in 1878, taking up his residence in Paris, where he was married. He arrived in Victoria in 1884, and, after spending two years gaining colonial experience, he commenced business as an electrical engineer at 68 Lonsdale Street East. In 1896, owing to ill-health, Mr. Wagner was compelled to dispose of his business, and took a tour round the world, visiting Paris, Germany, Brussels, Austria, England, and America. During his travels he kept a sharp look-out for all the latest improvements in electrical and other machinery, and returned to Australia with one of the most complete and up-to-date plants in the way of milling and turning machinery. Mr. Wagner is also equipped with the latest and most up-to-date knowledge of all that is new in the way of harnessing that great and mysterious power known to us as electricity.

J. BARNES and SONS, Biscuit Machine Manufacturers and Engineers, Makers of Reel and Travelling Ovens, 35 Barkly Street, Carlton. The pioneer of the above important industry, Mr. JAMES BARNES, was born in Wiltshire, England, on the 28th of April, 1832. His father, who was a carpenter and joiner, trained his sons up in the same trade, but James took to engineering pursuits at an early age, and commenced work on the Great Western railways, Wiltshire, and later spent some years in London. He left his native land for Victoria in 1856. Shortly after his arrival he worked on the railways for Randall and Holmes, English contractors. In 1861 he was employed by F. H. Miers, of the Aerated Bread Company, and was so successful in his work and in improvements to machinery that he received a substantial increase in his pay and also a bonus. In 1863 he established his present business as a manufacturer of biscuit machines and reel and travelling ovens, which he has carried on up to the present day. This was the first industry of the kind founded in the Southern Hemisphere, and Mr. Barnes' enterprise has been rewarded with marked success. He is ably assisted in the business by his sons, the Messrs. J. H., P. J., and A. F. Barnes, the books being under the able supervision of his eldest daughter, Miss Annie, who not only acts as bookkeeper, but whose skill in the workshop is pronounced to be on a par with that of her male compeers. Not only can she use the file and chisel, but on rare occasions does not hesitate the manipulation of the sledge hammer. Although engaged in this unusual occupation, she has lost none of the graces characteristic of the fair sex, being neat in her attire and winsome in manner. Some idea of the work turned out by this enterprising and flourishing firm may be gathered from the fact that among a large and ever-growing connection they number among their clients such well-known firms as Messrs. Swallow and Ariell, Melbourne; W. Arnott, Newcastle; Hatchell and Co., Forsyth, Sydney; Murray and Sons, and Calder and Balfour, Adelaide; Minnie and Day, Auckland; Griffiths, Wellington; Murray Bros., Dunedin; Wilson, Queensland; Haywood, Hobart; and also the Victorian Railways and the Commonwealth Government. The knowledge of woodwork which Mr. James Barnes gained in his early days has proved invaluable to him in the opening up of this new industry, much of the success that has attended the firm's business having been achieved through the fact that all the patterns of the machinery and subsequent improvements have been made by himself, a proceeding which has enabled him to work out each detail according to his own design, and consequently to the satisfaction of his numerous customers.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy, and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES BARNES AND FAMILY.

The AVON TOOL AND ENGINEERING WORKS (established 1857), 207 Hawke Street, West Melbourne (G. James), Engineers and Tool Makers, Manufacturers of Steam Hammers, Punching, Drilling, Slotting, Screwing, and Trapping Machines, Improved Plate Bending Rolls, Machine Gear, etc., etc. GIDEON JAMES, the proprietor of the above important and extensive business, was born at Besley, Gloucestershire, England. After serving an apprenticeship of seven years with Messrs. Stottard and Slaughter, the well-



MR. GIDEON JAMES.

known marine and locomotive engineers of Bristol, he went to the Crimea with the Royal Marine Transports, occupying the position of engineer on board the troopship "Mocanda," which was built and engined by the abovementioned firm. On his return to England he spent five years in the employ of Sir Joseph Whitworth, Manchester, well known in Australia as the contractor to the Victorian Government Railway Department. Mr. James came to Victoria in 1857, where he was for some time in the employ of the late Mr. Enoch Chambers. In 1858 he established himself in business on his own account with only two fires, but as business increased two more were added, and, finding his premises too small to meet the requirements of his rapidly-expanding business, he moved to Flinders Lane, where four more fires were added, making a total of eight, and employing thirty hands. In 1863 he was compelled to move to still larger premises in a'Beckett Street, principally owing to the large number of Government contracts in hand. Steam hammers of all sizes have been supplied by this firm to the Victorian Government Loco. Works, the West Australian Government Loco. Works, and to the leading engineers and implement makers of this city. In 1867 Mr. James sold his business and plant, but started again in the year following at his present premises, which he purchased in 1876. He may be considered the pioneer of the tool manufacturing trade in Australia. Many of his machines are to be seen in Melbourne, and some of his earliest work is still to be seen in the shape of railings on the top of the Pentridge Stockade.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. O. OAKLEY.

Mr. O. OAKLEY, Ironfounder, St. Phillip Street, East Brunswick, was born in Staffordshire, England, in the year 1854, and educated at the principal school in his native county. He was afterwards apprenticed to the ironfounding trade with his father, Mr. Joseph Oakley, who carried on business in a large way in Stafford, and in 1875 accompanied him to Victoria, landing in Melbourne on his twenty-first birthday. Shortly after his arrival he found employment at the Victoria Foundry, and in 1878, in conjunction with Mr. Oakley, sen., established the present business, which has been carried on successfully ever since. The firm's specialty is the manufacture of tomb railings, friezes, and balcony works, and they also do a large trade in stoves, kitchen ranges, reg. grates, and every variety of iron work. The foundry in East Brunswick is one of the most complete of its kind in the State, and is furnished with a complete plant, capable of carrying out the largest contracts in the shortest possible time. Mr. Oakley is assisted in the business by his sons, who are also



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MISS EMILY OAKLEY.

master moulders. The premises cover a large area, and comprise three large buildings and two separate foundries, in addition to a large showroom, in which may be seen every variety of iron castings. The firm finds employment for a large number of hands, and the establishment forms an important adjunct to the manufacturing industries of the State.

WILLIAM BROWN, Brassfounder, 13 to 21 Burwood Road, Hawthorn, was born in Oxford, England, in the year 1841. He was educated at the Greycoat School, and at the age of fourteen was sent to London, and apprenticed to Messrs. Piercer and Co., brassfounders. He remained with them for a period of two years, afterwards entering another firm as journeyman, at a salary of 5s. per

day. On being offered a rise of 1s. per day, he returned to Messrs Piercer, remaining until he was nineteen years of age, when he married, and struck out on his own account, taking in piecework, by which he was able to earn upwards of £3 per week, and was kept so constantly supplied that it became necessary for him to employ two other workmen to cope with the steady increase. In 1864, with his wife and three children, Mr. Brown emigrated to New Zealand, and on arrival was engaged as journeyman by Mr. Bert for three years at a salary of 10s. per day, often earning twice that amount. In 1885 he came to Melbourne, and established his present business. He has carried out numerous orders for the various gas companies, and is the inventor of a spray pump for horticultural purposes. He has also been largely employed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Some extent of the output from Mr. Brown's establishment may be gained from the fact that 2 cwt. of castings pass through his hands in a day, all of which are turned and fitted ready for use in the brass-finishing department, which contains the most complete and most up-to-date turning and finishing plant in the Southern Hemisphere.

JAMES A. ST. JOHN, Coppersmith, etc., Manufacturer of Confectioners', Brewers', and Distillers' Apparatus, Hot Water and Sanitary Engineer, 58 City Road, South Melbourne. The enterprising proprietor of the above flourishing business, Mr. J. A. St. John, came to Victoria as a lad in the year 1864, and was apprenticed to his trade in Melbourne. At the expiration of his indentures he established himself in business at his present address, City Road, and has carried on his operations there successfully ever since.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES A. ST. JOHN.

He has executed several large Government contracts, and is the clever producer of quite a number of inventions. Among these, perhaps the most important is the patent automatic fire extinguisher, a most ingenious contrivance, by which fire may be got under control in a few minutes. By means of a fuse the full force of the Yan Yean is released, each extinguisher playing on upwards of 50 feet of surface. This appliance is in use in all the large timber yards in and around the city, and worthily deserves the high eulogies bestowed upon it. Mr. St. John is also the inventor and manufacturer of the Stanley bath heater, which, being made entirely of copper, will practically last for ever, and will give a continuous stream of boiling water, with the use of a small quantity of wood, coal, or gas, at a reasonable price; and the same remark may be applied to his copper baths and zinc baths, which are still more convenient, avoiding, as they do, the possibility of leakage at unexpected and inconvenient times.



The Stanley Bath Heater, manufactured by James A. St. John.

The factory is fitted up with all the latest appliances, and the proprietor and his capable staff of assistants are always prepared to carry out orders at the shortest possible notice.

General.

The ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED.—The premises now occupied by the Royal Bank of Australia Limited were erected in the year 1885 by the City of Melbourne Bank, now in liquidation, on the site previously covered for many years by the Clarence Hotel. The Clarence Hotel was bought by the City of Melbourne Bank for £32,500 in 1881, and the present building was put up at a cost of nearly £40,000, so that the price paid by the Royal Bank, viz., £50,000, must be considered a low one. The alterations made in the fittings, etc., although not involving much expense, have had the effect of greatly improving the appearance of the banking chamber, the light in particular, which was formerly very defective, being now excellent, and the general arrangements are highly appreciated by the customers of the bank, and also by the staff. The Royal Bank, it will be remembered, started in the year 1888, when the land boom was at its height, and premises suitable for a bank could not be obtained in the city except at an exorbitant figure. The Royal had accordingly to be content with somewhat meagre accommodation in Queen Street, which was gladly exchanged in 1893 for the premises in Collins Street vacated by the Mercantile Bank on its suspension in the great financial crisis. In this location the Royal Bank remained over nine years, quietly but steadily forging ahead, and improving its status year by year, until the expansion of business again forced on the directors the necessity of acquiring the additional accommodation that was absolutely essential in the interests of the customers and staff, as will be readily understood from the statement of the vice-chairman at the last meeting of shareholders that during occupancy of the old Mercantile Bank building the number of accounts had increased about 250 per cent., the profits 375 per cent., and the deposits more than 200 per cent., while the staff had been nearly doubled. The chairman of the board is the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, M.L.C., who has held the position since 1889. Mr. Charles Campbell, of Cuming, Smith, and Co. Proprietary Limited, is vice-chairman, and the other directors are the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Gillott, M.L.A., Lord Mayor of Melbourne, and Mr. Randal J. Alcock, of Messrs. James Service and Co. The manager (Mr. H. T. Wilson) and the accountant (Mr. A. A. Laing) have both been in the service of the bank since its foundation, the sub-accountant (Mr. J. Page Sharp) having joined more recently.



The Royal Bank of Australia, Collins Street, Melbourne.

The Rev. **JAMES BLACK** RONALD, M.H.R. for South Melbourne, was born on Lord Hopetoun's Estate, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, on the 21st of August, 1861. His preliminary education was acquired at

the Free Church School, Linlithgow. At the age of thirteen he went to the Board School in Edinburgh, and thence to a Lancashire Board School, spending twelve months at each. After passing two years in the west of Scotland, he went to London, where he taught in a Board School for two years; thence to Rochdale, Lancashire, where he spent two years under the Rev. A. H. Drysdale, the well-known writer, and from thence to the Edinburgh University, where he remained for five years, matriculating in 1881-82. He had the advantage of the tuition of Professors Blackie (junior Greek), Butcher, and Sellar (senior Greek and Latin). In 1886 he gained a colonial scholarship in the Free Church Theological Hall, Edinburgh. In 1888 he came to Victoria to finish his theological course, and after three years in the Melbourne Theological College he was licensed to preach. He held a mission station at Tylden for about six months, when he was called to the Oakleigh Presbyterian Church, and was so successful in re-establishing the strength of this church that in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

REV. JAMES BLACK RONALD.

1893 he was ordained. In September, 1898, the home mission appointed him to the Clarendon Street Presbyterian Church, South Melbourne, which church had degenerated greatly. Through hard, conscientious work, and by preaching sound principles of Christian democracy, he gathered a congregation around him strong enough to induct him in April, 1899. He received his baphometic fire baptism—or came to political consciousness — during the Gladstone-Beaconsfield campaign in 1880. In politics he became a Gladstonian, although he differed from his leader in preferring American or Federal Home Rule to the Colonial Home Rule. Although originally a free trade advocate, Mr. Ronald observed the parity of principles between America and Australia, and, recognising the benefits obtained through protection by the former country, became a protectionist. On account of this he naturally gravitated towards the labour and protectionist party in Victoria, and identified himself with labour movements. He was vice-president of the Federal Democratic League when the first referendum was taken in 1897, and, being a Federalist, was opposed to this Bill, as it did not make provision for deadlocks by the insertion of the referendum and the three-fifths majority clause. When, in 1900, the constituents were casting about for candidates, Mr. Ronald suggested that the labour party should request his colleague in the anti-Billite agitation, Mr. H. B. Higgins, to stand for South Melbourne. This gentleman thought at that time of standing for the Senate, but suggested to the deputation that Mr. Ronald should present himself instead. This proposition was readily taken up by the labour party, and a campaign was inaugurated in South Melbourne which terminated in a substantial victory for Mr. Ronald over a very bitter and hostile opposition.

Mr. JOHN McKELL, Furniture and Carpet Warehouseman, 368-370 Post Office Place, has been a resident in Victoria for over fifty years. Born in Paisley, Scotland, in 1842, he arrived in the colony in 1852, being then ten years of age, and from 1855 to 1891 was engaged in business on the goldfields at Daylesford. In 1886, in conjunction with Mr. Speedie, he founded the firm of McKell, Speedie, and Co., but in 1903 Mr. Speedie retired, and the business has since been carried on by Mr. J. McKell. Although taking no active part in political affairs, Mr. McKell has always been deeply interested in the development of the country, and has had considerable experience in farming pursuits in the Hastings and Mornington districts, as also in the Goulburn Valley,



A. H. Williams South Melb.

MR. JOHN MCKELL.

where he has 642 acres, a large part of which is an orchard and vineyard, the products of which have taken second Government prizes. Mr. McKell is a member of a number of friendly societies, as also of the Masonic fraternity. In the early days of the diggings he took part in establishing the Presbyterian Church —first at Creswick, 1858, then at Daylesford, 1862. He married, in 1874, Katherine, daughter of the late Robert Campbell, Esq., J.P., of Lyon Banks, Glenlyon, a well-known and esteemed resident of that district. Mr. McKell, who has never been out of Australia since he landed in Victoria in 1852, was one of the owners of the first crushing machine (by stampers) erected in this State.

Mr. BENJAMIN BARNES, 27 Queen's Road, South Melbourne, was born at Great Bridge, in South Staffordshire, and when he was quite young his father, who was an engineer, sustained some severe reverses, which made it necessary for young Barnes to leave school and commence work before he was eleven years of

age, and for some three years he was employed as an assistant in a factory warehouse at West Bromwich. He had an elder brother who was in charge of the engineering branch at a large ironworks at Spring Hill, near Birmingham, and when fourteen years of age he was taken by his brother to learn mechanical engineering. Subsequently he entered the service of Fox, Henderson, and Co., of Smithwick, the builders of the famous Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1851, where he gained a wide knowledge of his business. He spent between two and three years at the London works, and then became an employee at Bolton and Watts' well-known Soho Foundry, near Birmingham. While thus engaged he heard of and became much interested in the gold discoveries of Australia, and quietly made up his mind to try his fortune there, but it was March, 1853, before he was in a position to leave England, when he sailed for Melbourne in that unfortunate ship, "Earl of Charlemont," which went ashore at Barwon Heads on the morning of the 18th of June, and became a total wreck, and, strange to relate, her captain and his wife were lost in the "Madagascar" on her voyage to England. On his recovery from want and exposure, the result of the wreck, and having lost everything, he gladly accepted a position to keep in order the engine and machinery at Smith and Kirk's tannery, on the Yarra, at a wage of £5 per week. He remained there about twelve months, and then, in company with another, walked to Beechworth to try his fortunes at the Ovens diggings; but digging was not his forte, so he returned to Melbourne. Soon after he got back to town the late Mr. Enoch Chambers, whom he had known in England, asked him to take in hand some work he was doing at his shop in Little Collins Street. This he did, and it ended in a large engineering business being developed there, of which Mr. Barnes became for many years the well-known manager. While thus engaged they jointly put in a tender for the patent slip at Williamstown, which was accepted, and it was while they were lessees that the "Shenandoah" was taken up for repairs, and he mentions their having received £450 in English sovereigns paid by the purser on board for slip dues. Mr. Chambers was accidentally killed on the 1st of May, 1870, by being thrown from his buggy, when his business was wound up. Some time after the death of Mr. Chambers, Mr. Barnes received a note from the Engineer-in-Chief asking him to call and see him. On his doing so Mr. Higinbotham offered him the position of inspector of ironwork, which was accepted, and the whole of the iron bridges and water supplies on the North-Eastern line, which was just then commenced, were carried out under Mr. Barnes' supervision. He got on well with the officers of the department, and of the chief he



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR BENJAMIN BARNES.

remarks—"He was one of the finest men I ever met." With the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief, he left the department in 1876, and became Walker and Halladay's engineer for the construction of the large iron bridge over the river Murray at Echuca, for which they were the successful tenderers. He went to England to superintend its construction there, and on his return took up his abode at Echuca until the bridge was completed. In his native country, after an absence of twenty-three years, he felt himself a stranger, his own brother and sister failing to recognise him. When in England, and while residing at Birmingham, he was requested by James McEwing and Co. to look after a marine boiler they were getting made at Bolton and Watts' Soho Works, and there he went among and conversed with his old shop-mates, a perfect stranger until he made himself known. He was glad when it was time for him to return to the "land of sunshine." Before the bridge was completed the shameful Berry blight occurred, and Mr. Barnes declined to re-enter the department when the offer to do so was made to him, and retired to his villa at Queen's Road, Albert Park. But soon after, in conjunction with Mr. William Cain, he tendered for and erected the iron aqueduct over the river Plenty at Morang, as designed by Mr. William Davidson. In 1881 he visited Sydney, and secured a contract for the construction of a short line of railway which included the large iron bridge over the Macquarie River at Dubbo, which necessitated his becoming a resident there for two and a half years. The work was carried out to the entire satisfaction of the department, and on its completion the Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Witten) invited him to remain in New South Wales and tender for similar work for which he was about calling for tenders, but Mr. Barnes had made up his mind to return to Victoria and retire from active life. Then came the disastrous land boom, by which, in company with hundreds of other prudent and successful men who had taken no part in that wild outbreak of rash speculation, he lost some of the money which, as he observes, "he had worked so hard for and had carefully saved." Happily he survived that period of trial and trouble, and enjoys the rest he has so meritoriously earned, as well as the good health which is the reward of men of mental and physical activity, but keeps in touch with what is going on around him by acting as a member of the Board of Examiners for Engine-drivers, and as the director of one or two companies in which he is a shareholder.

Mr. STEWART McARTHUR, Barrister-at-Law, Selborne Chambers, Melbourne, was born at Meningoort Station, Camperdown, in 1861, and is the second son of the late Mr. Peter McArthur, one of the pioneers

of the Western District, who arrived in Victoria in 1839. Educated at the Geelong College, he afterwards took up the study of law at Ormond College, Melbourne University, obtaining the LL.B. degree in 1882. He afterwards read with Mr. J. B. Box, the well-known Melbourne barrister, and was called to the Bar in July, 1884. Mr. McArthur then entered upon the practice of his profession, which he has carried on successfully ever since. He takes an active interest in all out-of-door sport, and is well known as a crack four-in-hand driver. He married, in 1890, Margaret Rutherford, daughter of the late Mr. Ewen Macpherson, of Bendock Station, Western District, and has a family of two daughters and one son.

Mr. CHARLES GOFF SAVAGE, of the firm of Danby, Savage, and Co., 66 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, was born at Woodend, Victoria, in July, 1862, and is a son of the late Mr. John Savage, one of the pioneers of that district, who was there



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES GOFF SAVAGE.

engaged in agricultural pursuits for many years. Educated at All Saints' Grammar School, St. Kilda, he was afterwards interested in the management of his father's property at Woodend. In June, 1882, he entered the service of the well-known firm of Danby and Gilmour, accountants, of Melbourne, with which he has been ever since identified. Mr. Savage was one of the founders of the Legal Managers' Association of Victoria, of which body he is a member, and is likewise a member of the Society of Accountants and Auditors, England.

Mr. JAMES HALL, of 17 Queen Street, Melbourne, was admitted to practice as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria in 1888, and has been engaged in the practice of his



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES HALL.

profession ever since. In 1889 he was appointed honorary secretary to the Law Institute of Victoria, an institution which represents the legal profession throughout the State, and has the confidence of the judges of the Supreme Court, practitioners, and public. This body does very useful work in relation to cases of misconduct by its members. Mr. Hall resigned in 1897 the position of secretary, and was elected a member of the council of the Institute, which office he still holds. He practises his profession in Melbourne, and has a branch office in Williamstown, in which suburb he resides. Mr. Hall's practice is of a general character, but living in a shipping port he naturally takes a deep interest in all laws relating to shipping. He recently received the appointment of consulting solicitor in Melbourne to the Merchant Service Guild of Liverpool, one of the largest and most influential guilds formed for the purpose of protecting the rights of ship masters, and helping to get legislation passed for the protection of shipping and those who earn their livelihood upon the sea. Mr. Hall is also consulting solicitor to the Danish Club, of Melbourne, and many other kindred societies. He takes a lively interest in political affairs, and holds the position of vice-president of the National Citizens' Reform League, one of the most important political bodies that has ever been brought into existence in Victoria, its main plank being to secure the economical and efficient administration of the business of the State. This organisation in the first instance confined its labours to State matters, but latterly it has taken a very active interest in relation to Federal politics. Mr. Hall has recently occupied the position of Mayor of Williamstown, and now retains a seat in the local Council. He married, in 1890, Nellie, second daughter of the late Mr. John Fox, of Footscray, fellmonger, and has a family of three children.

Mr. ARTHUR SYDNEY BAILLIEU, member of the firm of W. L. Baillieu and Co., Melbourne, was born at Queenscliff, Victoria, in 1872, and is the seventh son of the late Mr. James Baillieu, ex-Mayor and councillor of Queenscliff for a great number of years, and a resident there for forty-five years. The subject of this memoir had a thorough business training. He is an Associate of the Society of Accountants and Auditors Incorporated (Eng.); auditor licensed by the Companies' Auditors' Board under the Companies Act 1896; Fellow of the Federal Institute of Accountants and Auditors, Victoria; sworn valuator under the Transfer of Lands Act 1890; trustee registered by the Court under the Insolvency Act; assignee of insolvent estates for the central insolvency district of Melbourne; and a commissioner for taking affidavits in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and South Australia.

Mr. ROBERT ALLAN MOON, B.E., Royal University of Ireland, Mining Engineer and Geologist, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1865, and received his education at the Galway Grammar School and Queen's College in his native county, afterwards proceeding to England, where he was for some time at the Naval Engineering College, Devonport. Shortly afterwards he sailed for Victoria, having waited for three months for a suitable appointment, which, in the form of an important one on the staff of the Hull City Engineers, unfortunately reached him on his arrival in Victoria in November, 1890, too late to be of practical utility. In January of the year following Mr. Moon was successful in a competitive examination, and was in consequence appointed field geologist to the Mines Department of Victoria, which position he filled for some time satisfactorily to all concerned, until at the end of the year 1896, on the retirement of his chief, Mr. Reginald Murray, F.G.S., he also decided to give up Government service. Later on he established himself in business as a mining engi-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT ALLAN MOON.

neer and geologist at his present address. Mr. Moon is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and has had a wide experience in mining on the Victorian goldfields, having been employed by the Government in the preparation of the Geological Map. This work he carried out most successfully. Mr. Moon, who is recognised as an authority on all matters pertaining to mining affairs, has held several important appointments, and in each has had the satisfaction of placing the respective mines, which had previously been at practically the lowest ebb, on favourable lines, his judgment in locating the precious metal being most successful. At the present time he holds the position of consulting geologist to the Oswald's Estate Mines and the Golden Bell Limited, of Maldon; also the Tasmanian Consols Limited, of Mathinna, Tasmania.

Councillor THOMAS PASSFIELD, J.P., Mayor of Brunswick for the years 1902-3, was born in Essex, England, in the year 1859. He was apprenticed to the bakery trade in his native town, and came to Victoria in 1888, establishing himself in business at Brunswick, being the first manufacturer of pastry and small goods in that district. In 1889 he took into partnership Mr. E. Benton, and added the manufacture of bread to his already established pastrycook's business. In adding this branch to the business the firm decided to supply the public with pure bread. In 1890 a raid was made on all the bakers of Brunswick and surrounding districts, when their bread was proved in the Brunswick Police Court, in September of that year, to be perfectly pure. The prosecuting solicitor stated Passfield's bread was taken and analysed with the rest, and found to be perfectly pure, with no trace of adulteration whatever. The business now assumed such large dimensions that to cope with the ever-increasing trade the proprietors were compelled to erect the well-known Hygienic Bread Factory at Moreland, shortly afterwards opening a branch business in Puckle Street, Moonee Ponds. In 1894 the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Passfield also has a very large and important catering connection, and is the possessor of numerous testimonials in praise of the very capable manner in which he has discharged his duties in this line. In 1899 he paid a visit to England and the Continent, in order to keep in touch with the latest and best improvements in connection with his business, and during his trip purchased a complete machinery plant, which is unequalled in the State, and enables the manufacture of all goods



W. A. Power *Brunswick*

MR. THOMAS PASSFIELD.

to be carried out with the minimum of handling, and accordingly with perfect cleanliness. In fact, there is no bakery establishment in Melbourne where the sanitary arrangements are more perfect, or the bakehouses kept in such spotless cleanliness. Mr. Passfield is a member of the Wages Board appointed to determine the wages of employees. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, at present holding the high position of President of the Board of Benevolence, and has been one of the trustees of the Druids' Lodge for the last fourteen years. In amateur sporting and athletic institutions he takes a keen interest, and is president of a number of clubs connected therewith.

Mr. JOHN BARAGWANATH, Member of the South Melbourne City Council, was born in Bendigo on the 24th of July, 1856, and is a son of one of the early pioneers of the Victorian goldfields. He was educated

principally at Mr. McGregor's school at Emerald Hill, and afterwards served his apprenticeship to the brush-making trade with Mr. John Zevenboom, and was for some time engaged as manager of Mr. Thos. Mitchell's business in Lonsdale Street. In 1888 he established himself in business as an estate agent in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN BARAGWANATH.

South Melbourne, with which district he has ever since been identified. He has always taken a deep interest in local matters, and in 1891 was elected to a seat in the South Melbourne Council, which he still holds. In 1893 he was elected a representative of the Melbourne Board of Works, and in 1894 filled the mayoral chair. Mr. Baragwanath takes an active interest in sporting matters, and was one of the first to organise a challenge cup for the local junior cricket clubs in 1875. He is a member of the M.C.C. and S.M.C.C.; a Freemason, his mother lodge being the Loch, V.C.; is a member and trustee of the local Rechabite Lodge, and is associated with all functions of a public and social character. Mr. Baragwanath married, in 1881, Miss Boyd, of South Melbourne, who died in 1898, and he subsequently married, in 1901, a daughter of the late Mr. Maxwell Reynolds, the founder of the first carrying business in Melbourne. In 1903 Mr. Baragwanath was elected Mayor of South Melbourne for the ensuing year.

Councillor SAMUEL BANGS, member of the Prahran City Council, was born in London, England, in the year 1850, and arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1859. He was educated in North Fitzroy, and afterwards articled to the pharmacy profession at the age of fifteen, and, on the completion of his time, was for some years with Mr. Atkins, a well-known chemist, then carrying on business in Hotham (now North Melbourne). Mr. Bangs then purchased the old-established pharmacy business of Mr. Harrison in Toorak Road, South Yarra, subsequently purchasing the Golden Key Pharmacy, Bourke Street, which he conducted successfully for nine years. He then re-



Sarony *Melb.*

MR. SAMUEL BANGS.

turned to Prahran, and purchased the business which he is at present carrying on. Mr. Bangs also carries on an extensive practice as a dentist, having qualified for that profession in 1885. His business is for the most part a country one, his customers including residents in all the principal towns throughout the State. Mr. Bangs has for the past few years interested himself largely in local public affairs, especially as regards sanitation, in which subject he keeps well posted with reference to the latest municipal work as carried on in England. He was elected to a seat in the Prahran City Council in 1902, and is a strong advocate for technical education, advanced municipal trading, electric lighting, etc. Mr. Bangs has been twice married, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

Councillor JOHN JAMES LISTON, Williamstown, was born at Clare, Ireland, in 1874, and came to Australia at the age of eight years. He first came before the public in 1896, when he took part in the champion debates among mutual improvement societies, and was one of the most prominent members of the Williamstown team that won the local championship. The following year he was candidate for the local municipal council, when he was defeated by the retiring member, Mr. James Challis, by only two votes. In 1898 he was elected unopposed to the seat rendered vacant by the retirement of Councillor McRoberts. Shortly after taking his seat he manifested great energy, which proved somewhat alarming to his more staid colleagues, and it was through his instrumentality that the day labour system was adopted. He also advocated the municipalisation



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN JAMES LISTON.

of the steam ferry and Mechanics' Institute, opening the municipal quarry, and other local work of a similar nature, all of which movements plainly benefited the town, and proved financially successful. In local politics, Councillor Liston is a staunch believer in the Council doing its own work. During the year

1901-2 he filled the position of chairman of public works committee to the satisfaction of all, and in 1902 was elevated to the position of Mayor of Williamstown for the ensuing year. As a speaker, Mr. Liston is clear, concise, and accurate, and is thoroughly conversant with the rules of debate. He is well known in sporting circles, being chairman of the permit and umpire committee of the Victorian Football Association, and has ever taken an active and kindly interest in all local institutions.

Councillor WILLIAM SMITH, Member of the Northcote Shire Council, of the firm of William Smith and Son, bacon curers, Westgarth Street, Fitzroy, was born on the 3rd of March, 1845, in Glasgow, Scotland, and is the fifth son of the late Mr. William Smith, warehouseman, of that city. He was educated at the Normal School, Glasgow, and, on the completion of his studies, was for two and a half years with Mr. Joseph Butters, head of the well-known butchering firm at Charing Cross, Glasgow. He arrived in Melbourne in July, 1868, and was engaged as salesman for a leading firm in Fitzroy, and subsequently in the well-known business of Webster and Co., of Geelong, the pioneer butchering firm of that place. He next entered the firm of Watson and Paterson, bacon curers, of Preston, where he remained for some time, and then joined in business the well-known firm of King, Smith, and Kenihan, Northcote, in the year 1879, which was carried on successfully for twenty years. He then embarked in business as a bacon curer, in conjunction with his son, in Fitzroy, under the style of William Smith and Son. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Northcote Shire Council for several years, and is the oldest Forester in Northcote. He has been for many years a member of the Caledonian and Agricultural Societies, and takes a prominent part in the affairs of the Master Butchers' and Bacon Curers' Association, of which he is likewise a member. He married, in 1872, Annie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Watson, one of our oldest and most esteemed pioneers, and has a family of seven sons and two daughters.

SAMUEL PEACOCK, M.B., Glasgow; L.R.C.S., Edin.; and L.M., Edin.; practising at the corner of Wellington Parade and Simpson Street, East Melbourne, was born in the county of Antrim, Ireland, in 1839, and is a son of Mr. Samuel Peacock, late of Colac, and formerly a farmer of that county. Educated primarily at a National School, and latterly under private tuition, he afterwards proceeded to Glasgow, Scotland, where he entered at the Glasgow University in 1866, taking the degree M.B. in May, 1870. During the same year he also obtained the L.R.C.S. and L.M. of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He was then for two years in practice as assistant in England, and came out from London as surgeon of a sailing vessel to Adelaide, S.A., arriving there in August, 1872, and came to Victoria by the boat "Aldinga," landing in Melbourne on the 29th of the same month. Dr. Peacock commenced practice at Bundoora, on the Plenty Road, where he remained for two years, and then removed to Fitzroy, where he resided until 1900. In that year he removed to East Melbourne, where he is at present practising.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

DR. SAMUEL PEACOCK.

The VICTORIAN A1 GOLD MINES LIMITED. Office: Prell's Buildings, Queen and Collins Streets, Melbourne. Edwin R. Field, M. Inst. M.M., Lond., General Manager. The property is situated at Gaffney's Creek, Victoria, in the Beechworth mining district. The area of the lease is over 41 acres. The ground was discovered about 1863, and about 1864 a company was formed to work a portion of the basin, with the result that the shareholders received £75,000 in dividends of from 6d. to 27s. each per share. In 1889 a new company, with a working capital of £5,000, was organised, and took in additional ground; but tributors afterwards got hold of the property, which eventually reverted to the company, and, on its resuming operations, its first four weeks' crushing with a 12-stamp battery yielded 2,000 ozs. of gold. Omitting all returns before 1864, the old company's books show gold valued at £240,000, and dividends paid amounting to £80,000. For five and a half years ending 1888, 8,915 tons of stone were crushed, for 25,589 ozs., equal to 2 ozs. 17½ dwts. per ton. The total value was £101,000, out of which £50,850 was distributed in dividends. Mr. EDWIN R. FIELD, M. Inst. M.M., London, who has been largely associated with the property as mining manager since 1897, and who is now general manager of the company, after some time spent in prospecting, strongly advised the expenditure of sufficient capital to properly develop the mine and equip it with modern machinery. The prospects of obtaining capital in Victoria were small, so he went to London, and there obtained the necessary funds. An English company, named the Victorian A1 Gold Mines Ltd., was formed, with a nominal capital of £60,000 in £1 shares, all now fully paid up. The London board of directors are Messrs. Mansel Lewis (chairman), A. E. Wallis, and Alex. Ross, while the local or Victorian board of advice are the Hon. Edward Miller, M.L.C., and Mr. A. A. Laing. The amount of working capital provided is £12,000, and the property has been equipped with an excellent modern plant, in which electricity holds a prominent position, and including the first direct current electric mining hoist in this State. In the first fifteen months the new company crushed 4,367 tons, for a yield of

4,663 ozs. of gold, valued at £18,652, and paid £7,500 in dividends. The formation worked at the A1 is typical of the district, and somewhat unusual and interesting. Great Plutonic dykes of greenstone, nearly vertical, traverse the slate and sandstone country for miles, varying from 3 feet to 300 feet in width. The wider portions are intersected with quartz reefs lying approximately horizontal across the dyke. At the A1 some of these flat reefs have been excavated to a width of 150 feet from wall to wall, a height of about 7 feet being taken for a length of several hundred feet. Near the main quartz seam small



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDWIN R. FIELD.

leaders occur, often very rich in gold, so that several feet of the dyke stone containing the leaders is often crushed together with the principal "floor." About 200 feet in vertical height of the dyke from the crest of the hill has been worked by means of tunnels, but from No. 4 tunnel, which is now the main adit, a shaft has been sunk 170 feet, and golden floors cut at 60 feet, 90 feet, and 130 feet. The 60 feet floor has been worked for the past three years, and has yielded gold valued at over £20,000. The other floors are now being developed. Mr. Field's father, Edwin Field, sen., came out to Victoria in 1854, and was well known for many years in this State as discoverer and manager of the Costerfield Gold and Antimony Mining Company, Registered, and it was at Costerfield that as a boy the subject of this sketch learnt the elements of mining. He was born in Ballarat, and educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School, under Professor Irving, the then principal, and while very young became associated in mining with his father, with whom he had considerable experience in gold and antimony mining in Victoria and the New England district of New South Wales. In 1883 he went to Queensland, where he erected two plants for antimony smelting, taking charge of the mine and works at Northcote, on the Hodgkinson goldfield, for a considerable period. He was for some six years in the service of the Queensland National Bank, acting as consulting engineer on the Hodgkinson and Palmer goldfield. Mr. Field has also had a large experience on other goldfields of Queensland and in Victoria and North-West Australia, having been connected with mining pursuits for some twenty-three years. He is a member of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy, and of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Chamber of Mines of Victoria, and has published a work entitled the "Mining Engineers' Report Book and Directors' and Shareholders' Guide to Mining Reports," which, in addition to being of use to mining engineers, aims at helping non-technical men to estimate the value of reports on mining properties.

Mr. JOHN M. NOLAN, J.P., Mining Manager of the New Dempsey mine, was born in Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1833, and at the age of twenty-one sailed for Victoria. On arrival he made his way to the principal gold diggings at Beechworth, Big River, Wood's Point, and Gaffney's Creek, and, settling down in the last-named district, he has been identified with its mining industry ever since. Mr. Nolan was the original discoverer of the New Dempsey mine in 1859, from which phenomenal returns were obtained—up to 50 ozs. to the ton—and on the flotation of the concern into a company he was appointed mining manager to the same, a position he still retains. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1900. Mr. Nolan married, in 1862, Miss Catherine Gaffney, sister of Mr. Gaffney, from whom Gaffney's Creek derives its name, and has a family of four sons and six daughters. Mr. Nolan is



Yeoman and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN M. NOLAN.

much respected in the mining world as a man of strict integrity, whose word can always be relied upon. Mr. AUSTIN J. NOLAN, son of the above, is the managing director of the New Dempsey Company, and was



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. AUSTIN J. NOLAN.

born in Melbourne in 1871. Educated at the Gaffney's Creek State School and under private tuition, he afterwards entered the office of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile

Agency Company as a lad, where he remained for fourteen years, during which time he worked his way up to an important position in the company's service. In 1900 he relinquished this position in order to take over the management of the Australian branch of Francis Hunter and Co., of London and Manchester, an old and representative English produce firm. Mr. Nolan has been identified with mining in the Gippsland district of Victoria, and in addition to holding office as chairman of directors of the New Dempsey mine, to which he was appointed in 1897, he is likewise chairman of directors of Hunt's Extended G.M. Company, and a director of the North Dempsey and South Dempsey, all these being situated at Gaffney's Creek. He is a member of the A.N.A., and was president of the Richmond branch in connection with this body for a term of twelve months.

The LONG TUNNEL GOLD MINING COMPANY REGISTERED, Walhalla, Gippsland.—This company had a capital of 2,400 shares of £5 each, fully paid up. The first crushing took place in December, 1868, yielding 446 ounces to 61½ tons, averaging 7 ozs. 6 dwts. 5 grs. per ton. In November, 1869, the first dividend of £1 per share was paid. The total of the first year's dividends amounted to £28 10s. per share, the next year £43 per share, and from that time up to 7th April, 1888, the mine paid dividends, the total paid per share amounting in all to £434, making a grand total in dividends to date of £1,041,600. From this period to the 7th October, 1892, no dividends were paid, owing to the necessity of entering upon extensive development works to reach the company's north-west ground. To carry out this work the capital of the company was increased by £5 a share, and upon its completion dividends were resumed and continued until 7th April, 1899. The sum total of dividends during this period amounted to £1,229,400, equalling £525 per share; the quantity of quartz crushed being 549,140½ tons, yielding 694,269 ozs. 5 dwts. of gold. The value of gold obtained up to the year 1903 from the mine has amounted to £2,434,437. It was found necessary to reorganise the company in 1901 for the purpose of sinking a new shaft, and this work is now in progress. The new company is called the Long Tunnel Mining Company, No Liability, and has a capital of 24,000 shares of £5 each, of which 18s. per share has been called up. The present board of directors comprise:—The Hon. Agar Wynne, M.L.C. (chairman), Hon. Wm. Pearson, M.L.C., Messrs. Alfred Harvey, H. E. Rowe, and Wm. Tivey. The mining manager is Mr. C. Anderson, while Mr. R. E. Dawson is legal manager. The offices of the company are situated at Royal Insurance Buildings, 414 Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. ROBERT ERSKINE DAWSON was born in New South Wales in 1864, and received his education in that colony. He was afterwards for



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT ERSKINE DAWSON.

some time in the well-known firm of Virgoe, Sons, and Chapman, of Sydney. In 1889 he joined the Long Tunnel Company as secretary, and ten years later was appointed general manager. Upon the reconstruction of the company in 1901 Mr. Dawson was promoted to his present position. He is a member of the Federal Institute of Accountants.

ARNOLD S. BURBIDGE, Legal Manager, Accountant, and Auditor, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, is a native of the city of Ballarat, where he was born in February, 1861. He is a son of William Campbell Burbidge, who was located on the diggings at Ballarat in the early fifties; was educated at Lowther's School, Ballarat, and at an early age became engaged in various pursuits—mining, stock and share broking, etc. In 1890 he came to Melbourne, where he was engaged first as sharebroker, and afterwards



Chuck *Ballarat*

MR. ARNOLD S. BURBIDGE.

with Mr. R. T. Moore, legal manager, and others. In 1897 he joined Mr. W. Hay Dickson in partnership, and for some years carried on business as legal managers, etc., under the style of Dickson and Burbidge. He then started on his own account at his present address, 31 Queen Street. Mr. Burbidge has taken an active interest in mining for many years, and is one of the founders and a member of the Legal Managers' Association of Victoria.

JOHN AFFLECK ROBERTSON, Licensed Valuator, Public Accountant, Manager for Companies, Trustee, etc., Prell's Buildings, Queen Street, Melbourne, is the eldest son of the late Robert Robertson, Esq., and great-grandson of the last Laird of Struan Castle, Inverness-shire, Scotland. He was born at Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., in the year 1844, and educated at Kilmarnock, Scotland. On the completion of his school days he went to Ceylon to join his uncle, a coffee-planter, and in the year following,

being then fourteen years of age, was given the management of an estate. He remained in the East for a period of eighteen years, and in 1875 returned to Europe; visited Great Britain and Ireland, called at his old school place, Kilmarnock, and then crossed to America. In 1877 Mr. Robertson returned to England, and in February of that year married Harriet, daughter of Mr. J. T. Marriott, Mayor of Batley, Yorkshire. After visiting France, Switzerland, and all the principal cities of Italy, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson returned to England, and in 1877 left for Ceylon, where they resided until 1887. From 1887 to 1890 Mr. Robertson was engaged in mercantile pursuits in London, and in the latter year, at the instance of Mr. David Beath, of the firm of Beath, Schiess, and Co., of Melbourne, came to Victoria. Until 1891 he was engaged in investigating into the position of a business, with a view of returning to London and floating it into a company with a capital of from £150,000 to £200,000; but the investigation proving unsatisfactory, Mr. Robertson went into accountancy business on his own account, which he still continues. He has patented and registered the copyright of a system of book-keeping by double entry which is highly spoken of by such experts as Messrs. A. Lyell, A. Burns, W. H. Thodey, E. J. Stock, C. H. Davis, and others, who testify to his abilities as an accountant and auditor. In September, 1892, at the request of the Rev. Charles Strong, D.D., Mr. Robertson became a member of the board of advice of the Tucker village settlements, and for six months he rendered valuable gratuitous services to that benevolent enterprise. In April, 1893, under the auspices of the Patterson Government and of the public, the Kardella settlement at Korumburra, and in September, 1893, the Struan-Robertson Homestead Association at North Blackwood were established. Mr. Robertson was manager and managing director of the former, and secretary and manager of the latter, continuing until 1894, since when he has confined himself entirely to his private business as accountant and auditor. In politics he is an advanced progressive Liberal. Upon two occasions he has been asked to stand for a seat in the Federal Parliament, but declined owing to pressure of business affairs. Mr. Robertson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the St. John, No. 454, Ceylon, and at present is a member of the Manchester Lodge, V.C.

DONALD ALEXANDER SWANSON, President of the Master Builders' Association of Victoria, is one of the best known amongst the builders and contractors of Melbourne. Born in Bendigo, the subject of this notice is a son of the late William Swanson, a man well known



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. DONALD ALEXANDER SWANSON.

as one of Melbourne's leading builders and contractors, and who carried out some of the most important works in the metropolis. It is worthy of note that his last contract before retiring into private life was the erection of the first portion of the Newport workshops. He died in 1892. Donald received his education at St. Paul's Grammar School, Melbourne, and from there went into the office of his father, serving his indentures to the trade. From a junior position in his father's employ he worked his way, by dint of perseverance and without favour, to be his father's right hand man, and on the retirement of that gentleman in 1888 he took up the management of the business, and ever since has been carrying on the concern with considerable success under the style of Swanson Brothers, in conjunction with his brothers, John M. Swanson and Alexander B. Swanson (the latter having since retired from the firm). Many of Melbourne's most important public buildings and warehouses have been erected by the firm. Amongst a few most important may be mentioned the Law Offices, Melbourne; power house for electric light at Spencer Street, also similar erection at Richmond; extensive buildings at the University; Corporation Baths, Melbourne; septic wards, Melbourne Hospital; numerous railway stations, the principal of these being the handsomely-appointed railway station at Maryborough; and other important structures too numerous to mention. The firm had the distinction of carrying out the first sewerage contract in the city of Melbourne proper. The business done by Swanson Brothers is not confined to Victoria, as large engineering and bridge contracts have been carried out in Queensland, the bridge over the Burdekin in Bananaland (one of the firm's works in that State) being the longest and highest in Australia. The offices are situate at Leadenhall Chambers, Market Street, Melbourne. It may be mentioned that the well-known freestone quarries at Stawell (out of which the stone for the Law Offices and Parliament House, Melbourne, was procured) is held by Messrs. Swanson Brothers under lease. Mr. Swanson has devoted his life to the furthering of the firm's business, but has always taken a deep and leading interest in the Master Builders' Association of Victoria, of which society he has been a member for many years, and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by the members he was elected president in 1903. In the same year he married a daughter of Councillor Charles O. Luff, of Richmond, and resides at "Wuurnong," Pasley Street, South Yarra.

Mr. RICE THOMAS HOPKINS, Woollen Warehouseman, of 308 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, was born in Plymouth, Devonshire, England, and is a son of Mr. Evan Hopkins, conveyancer, of that town, and

grandson of Mr. William Stuart, who occupied the position of resident Government engineer for the Plymouth breakwater for over forty-two years. Educated at the Plymouth



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. RICE THOMAS HOPKINS.

Grammar School, of which R. F. Weymouth, D.Lit., London, was principal prior to his accepting a similar position at the well-known Grammar School at Mill Hill, the subject of this sketch was afterwards



Barrauds *Liverpool*

MR. JOHN WALKER HOPKINS.

brought up to mercantile pursuits. In 1881 the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. J. and R. Archibald, woollen manufacturers, of Devonvale, Tillicoultry, Scotland, paid a visit to Australia, and the result was that they decided to open up business in that country. They gave the first offer to represent them as manager and agent to Mr. Hopkins, who accepted the position, and left for Melbourne in July, 1882. In 1896 Messrs. Archibald sold the business to Mr. Hopkins, who is now the sole proprietor. He married, in 1870, a daughter of John Walker, Esq., of "The Grange," Storeton, near Birkenhead, and was accompanied to Australia by his wife and six children. Two of his sons, Mr. John Walker Hopkins and Mr. Albert Boswell Hopkins, are associated with him in the business, the former



Rice T. Hopkins' Premises, Flinders Lane, Melbourne.

gentleman having entered the warehouse on leaving school in 1887, and has for several years taken a leading part in the management, and has control of the buying department.

THOMAS JAMES MOUNTJOY, Relieving Postmaster, General Post Office, Melbourne, was born at Geelong, Victoria, in the year 1859, and is a son of Mr. Thomas Mountjoy, one of the early pioneers of Victoria, whose name is largely associated with Lorne, one of the beauty spots of the south coast of Victoria. Educated at Mr. Ingamell's school, Chilwell, in his native town, at the age of seventeen he joined the Government service, in the Telegraph Department at Lorne, where he remained for seven years, and was then appointed to the head office, Melbourne. In 1885 he was promoted to fill his present position as relieving postmaster.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS JAMES MOUNTJOY.

THEOPHILUS HENRY PARKER, the proprietor of the well-known stock and station firm of T. H. Parker and Company, Bourke Street, Melbourne, is one of the oldest-established men in the business in Victoria. Born in London in 1835, he is the fourth son of the late Edward Stone Parker, who came to Victoria in 1838, having been appointed Protector of Aborigines by Lord Glenelg, then Secretary of State for the Colonies. After visiting various parts of Victoria—where Mr. Parker, sen., fulfilled everywhere his protective duties with such a uniform adherence to the law of kindness as secured him the gratitude and affection of the aborigines, and was the best safeguard of the lives of his family and himself—the family finally settled down at Mount Franklin, near Daylesford, where the subject of this notice was brought up to station and farming life. He followed some of the most important gold rushes during the fifties, and started in business as an auctioneer and stock and station agent when a young man. After some time at Franklinford, he established himself most successfully

throughout the Ballarat, Castlemaine, and Daylesford districts. He was thoroughly conversant with the native language, and held the position of aboriginal interpreter for many



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDWARD STONE PARKER.

years. He came to Melbourne and entered the office of the late John George Dougherty, and became a partner in the concern. Shortly after he started on his own account, under the style of T. H. Parker and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THEOPHILUS HENRY PARKER.

Co., in the premises in Bourke Street, and has been actively and successfully engaged in his business ever since. Mr. Parker does not confine his operations to Newmarket and the country districts of Victoria, as he does a very large turnover in New South Wales and Riverina. He is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society and numerous country societies, where his services are constantly in demand at judging, and also throughout the various States of the Commonwealth. He was the founder of the now famous country sales conducted at Wodonga, and is one of the early members of the Commercial Travellers' Association. Mr. Parker married, in 1873, Miss Wildman, daughter of a well-known officer in the Customs Department of Victoria, and has a family of four daughters.



Talma *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM HUDSON.

Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, Stock and Station Agent, 421 Bourke Street, Melbourne, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1830, and comes from an old yeomanry family in that county. Educated locally, he afterwards came out to Victoria, landing in Melbourne in 1852. He was for some time engaged in an office in Melbourne, and then went to the Western District, and was afterwards engaged on the station of the late Mr. Lyell at Western Port. Mr. Hudson next transferred his services to the firm of Dalmahoy, Campbell, and Co., the well-known stock and station agents of Melbourne, in 1858, with whom he remained for three years in the capacity of sheep salesman. The business was then taken over by Messrs. R. Gibson and Co., and with this firm Mr. Hudson remained eight years, occupying the same position. He then joined Messrs. Peck and Raynor in business, under the style of Peck, Hudson, and Raynor, the firm, which had an interest in a large squatting and cattle station in Queensland, carrying on business for eighteen years, when it was dissolved. In 1890 Mr. Hudson established his present business, under the style of Wm. Hudson and Co., and conducts weekly sales at Newmarket, and many throughout Victoria. Lately he took into partnership Mr. John Powell Ballantine, who had been associated with the business for some years. Mr. Hudson is one of the oldest stock and station agents in Victoria, and is still actively identified in the carrying on of the business. He is a member of the Royal Agricultural Society, and was associated with the V.R.C. as a member for upwards of thirty years.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN POWELL BALLANTINE.

Mr. JOHN POWELL BALLANTINE, of the firm of Hudson and Ballantine, Bourke Street, was born in Ballarat, Victoria, and is a son of the late Mr. John Brown Ballantine, a well-known figure in Ballarat mining circles. Educated at Bain's High School, Ballarat, he afterwards entered the well-known firm of Hepburn and Rowe, stock and

station agents, where he remained for a period of seven years, and then left Ballarat to accept a position with Messrs. Ettershank, Eaglestone, and Mann, of Melbourne, with whom he remained for twelve years as sales clerk. Mr. Ballantine's next appointment was in the house of W. Hudson and Co., stock and station agents, of which he became a partner in 1899, the firm having since carried on under the style of Hudson and Ballantine. He acts as auctioneer to the firm, and also as traveller and general manager of stock sales.

Mr. HERBERT LEA KETTLE, Stock and Station Agent, 416 Collins Street, Melbourne. Telephone No. 2,517. Banker: Colonial Bank. Mr. Kettle was born in Essendon, near Melbourne, in 1872, and is the son of the late Mr. Edwin George Kettle, who arrived in Victoria



Stewart and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDWIN GEORGE KETTLE.

during the fifties with the Messrs. Chirnside, and was for many years identified with the pastoral industry, afterwards acting as auctioneer for the firm of Richard Gibson and Co., and with that of Raleigh, Aitken, and Co. The subject of this memoir was educated locally, and afterwards entered The Agency Land and Finance Company of Australia, which took over the business of Raleigh, Aitken, and Co., Mr. Kettle having charge of the wool department at the company's inception, and afterwards the stock department. He then joined one of the leading stock and station agents at Hay, N.S.W., and on returning to Victoria in 1901 he commenced operations on his own account. Mr. Kettle enjoys a large connection, and makes a speciality of property sales. During the drought season Mr. Kettle conducted



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HERBERT LEA KETTLE.

transactions on a considerable scale in the letting of country throughout Victoria for starving stock for leading Riverina station owners.

P. J. O'CONNOR, FENNELL, and CO., Auctioneers and Property Agents, Accountants and Auditors, Citizens' Buildings, 285 Collins Street, Melbourne. This business was established in 1901, and the firm have since then conducted numerous sales of land and property throughout the Melbourne district. They also carry on business as valuators, insurance agents, and act as trustees and arbitrators in connection with leasehold and freehold properties. Mr. PATRICK JOSEPH O'CONNOR was born in Hawthorn, Victoria, in 1862, and was educated at the Christian Brothers' School. He was a member of the Richmond City Council from 1892 till 1901, retiring on his election to Parliament as a representative of Fitzroy. Was Mayor of Richmond during the years 1896 and 1897, and a member of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from 1893 until 1901. Mr. O'Connor lost his seat for Parliament in 1902 on the reform question, having given his



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. PATRICK JOSEPH O'CONNOR.

support to the Irvine Government in its efforts to grapple with the deplorable financial condition of the State. He is at present a trustee of the Melbourne General Cemetery,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM GARDE FENNELL.

representing the Roman Catholic denomination. Mr. WILLIAM GARDE FENNELL, of the firm of P. J. O'Connor, Fennell, and Co., 285 Collins Street, was born in Yackan-

dandah, Victoria, in 1863, and is a son of one of the earliest pioneers of the colony. His education was acquired in Ireland, and on his return to Victoria in 1881 he filled the position of accountant and secretary to a leading building society in this city for upwards of twenty years. In 1901 he entered into partnership with Mr. O'Connor, under the style of P. J. O'Connor, Fennell, and Co., auctioneers and property agents, accountants and auditors, Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. Fennell is an incorporated accountant, and a licensed auditor under the Companies Act.

Messrs. McFARLANE and NICOL, Land, Estate, and Insurance Agents, 318 Clarendon Street, South Melbourne. This prosperous business was established in the early seventies by the late Mr. James McFarlane, and carried on by him until 1882. It was then continued by his brother, Mr. Snodgrass McFarlane, Mr. George Hy. Paulin, and Mr. Andrew Nicol, under the style of Snodgrass McFarlane and Co., and was carried



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ANDREW NICOL.

on until 1894. In that year Mr. S. McFarlane died, and since then operations have been carried on under the present style of McFarlane and Nicol by Mrs. E. McFarlane and Mr. Andrew Nicol. Mr. ANDREW NICOL, managing partner, is a native of Heidelberg, Victoria, and was born in 1853. He is a son of the late Mr. Peter Nicol, who came out to Victoria in 1852, and was for many years in the service of the Railway Department. Educated in Heidelberg, Mr. Nicol afterwards was engaged in the ironmongery trade, and in 1882 joined the present firm, being admitted into partnership during the following year. On the death of Mr. S. McFarlane in 1894 he took over the sole management of the business, which he has since carried on. Mr. Nicol is an active member of the A.N.A. and Oddfellows' Lodges, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

BEDLINGTON BODYCOMB, Patent and Trade Marks Agent and Consulting Engineer, St. James' Buildings, William and Bourke Streets, Melbourne, was born in the city in which he now practises his profession. After completing his education at St. Mary's Grammar School, North Melbourne, he entered the engineering works at the Langlands Foundry Company in order to be trained as an engineer and draughtsman. During the currency of his apprenticeship he took advantage of the opportunity offered by the Technological and Industrial Instruction Commission which existed in those days to attend the evening classes and courses of lectures in mathematics and other technical subjects conducted at the Melbourne Public Library, under the auspices of that commission, by the late Professor Pirani. He likewise attended the drawing and design classes, in which, during his term of study, he succeeded in carrying off the prizes for mechanical and architectural drawing. Having attained to, and held for some years, the important position of chief draughtsman at the Langlands Foundry, which was then the largest engineering works in the Australian colonies, and there acquired a large experience in mining, marine, railway, and general engineering, Mr. Bodycomb, through failing health, attributable to overwork, resigned his position under medical advice, and determined to spend a year or two in the country, in order, whilst regaining health and strength, to study and gain experience in pastoral and agricultural machinery and pursuits, and the knowledge and insight thus obtained have since proved very valuable to him in his patents business. Upon returning to Melbourne he accepted a position as expert engineer and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. BEDLINGTON BODYCOMB.

draughtsman in a patents agency office, and received his appointment as a patents agent from the Attorney-General in the year 1888. He then established himself in business as a patents and trade marks agent and consulting engineer, and from that time to the present he has had a most successful career in his business, having established reputable associate agents in all the chief centres in Australia and New Zealand, and in London, New York, Ontario, Paris, Berlin, Stockholm, and in other Continental cities, as well as in the capitals of various British and foreign countries. In the year 1893 Mr. Bodycomb was instrumental in obtaining the establishment of a patent law in British New Guinea, and had the pleasure of obtaining patent No. 1 for the Buchanan-Gordon diving dress, a photograph of which patent he exhibits in his office. Mr. Bodycomb naturally leads a very busy life, his business being of an extremely varied character. Its area of operations embraces inventions of all kinds, and their scope extends to every State within the Australian Common-

wealth, as well as to far distant countries, he being the patents agent for most of the leading engineering, agricultural, electrical, and mining firms in this State. He has also been associated as a patents agent with many of the most successful inventions which have originated here. As illustrating the extent of Mr. Bodycomb's business, at the time of writing he has in hand numerous patent applications in all of the Australian States, New Zealand, Great Britain, the United States, Canada, France, and Germany, as well as patent applications for various inventions in India, the Transvaal, the Argentine Republic, Belgium, Austria, Sweden, Ecuador, and New Guinea. Mr. Bodycomb also does considerable business in connection with the registration of trade marks for clients resident in these States, as well as for those residing abroad. In fact, he acts as local agent for some of the largest companies and firms and trusts in England and the United States. The advent of a Commonwealth Patents and Trade Marks Act is hailed with pleasure by Mr. Bodycomb, inasmuch as he has been a strong advocate for many years past of such a measure. He has naturally been much impressed by the palpable absurdity of seven patents having to be obtained at a considerable cost to cover the Australian colonies, and he trusts that the Act, when passed by the Legislature, will provide for the payment of moderate fees, coupled with such an examination as will prevent, as far as possible, the granting of patents for inventions which are practically identical with others previously granted. He likewise desires the extension of the term of patent from fourteen years, as at present, to eighteen years, as in Canada, with a proviso for the payment by patentees of nominal taxes at say the end of the sixth and twelfth years. He likewise recognises the duty of the Commonwealth to appoint a capable commission, whose duty it will be to administer the Act in such a spirit as will encourage and not thwart inventors, for by so doing it would certainly tend to increase industrial and other enterprises in Australia, and would encourage and not discourage the exercise of that ingenuity and inventiveness which have contributed so largely to build up the material greatness and prosperity of the United States. Further, Mr. Bodycomb is a commissioner for taking declarations and affidavits within Victoria, and one of the founders and a member of the council of the Australasian Institute of Patent Agents.

Mr. J. A. SINANIAN, the managing director of the J. A. Sinanian Proprietary Limited, proprietors of the Moreland Smelting Works, was born in 1866 in the city of Manchester, where his father



Talma *Melb.*

MR J. A. SINANIAN.

carried on a large business as the proprietor of the Ararat Packing Warehouse, in Queen Street, with a branch house in Constantinople. He received a good public school education at St. Bede's College, Manchester, and being of an adventurous disposition spent five years after leaving college in a roving tour round the world. Many countries were visited, and two years were spent in Chili and Peru. On attaining his majority, however, he found himself, owing to unforeseen reverses, compelled to face the world. His education, though good of a sort, had only fitted him for a life of leisured ease. He had neither trade nor profession, and he found by stern experience that a limited knowledge of Latin, French, and Spanish made a poor equipment for the fray. He was, however, blessed with something better — a nature undismayed and undaunted by reverses, and a keen if untrained intelligence. For some time his fortitude was severely tried, and he fell upon evil days. Many means of earning a livelihood were essayed, amongst others as a general agent and commission broker, and the breaking up of old derelict vessels, etc. He also dealt in stocks and land, and, after a severe and unequal struggle, it at last became apparent to Mr. Sinanian that the only road to success for a man with limited means and no trade or profession was to break entirely new ground. Having some knowledge of metals, acquired during his stay in South America, he decided, after full consideration, to establish a smelting business. The Moreland Smelting Works, for the treatment of old metals — now probably the largest concern of the sort in Victoria, if not Australia — began operations in a humble way in 1889, and from small beginnings, by careful and intelligent management, the output was gradually increased, and Mr. G. Leishman, of Mirboo North, Gippsland, was taken into partnership. By the time the collapse of the boom came the business was firmly established, and by judicious nursing weathered the storm easily, although Mr. Leishman retired, and again went in for farming pursuits. Mr. Sinanian, having a keen eye for investment, was singularly fortunate in several outside ventures. These, however, were never allowed to interfere with the smelting business, which throve so that he soon found himself with many competitors, and the natural outcome of the severe competition engendered has been to compel business to be worked on an extremely low percentage basis, to the manifest advantage of both buying and selling customers. The business grew to such proportions that Mr. Sinanian had to build for himself a new factory at Dudley Street, West Melbourne, which, together with a dwelling alongside, covers nearly half an acre of ground, the architectural work in connection with the factory being carried out by Mr. Sinanian. Here metals of every description and

their by-products are bought, and some idea of the magnitude of the transactions in old metals may be gathered from the fact that in practically one deal old brass tubes, brass borings, etc., to the value of some £2,400 were purchased from the New South Wales Government, besides large quantities from the Victorian railways and others. In this department the mixed lots are sorted and cleansed by expert workmen for treatment by the various smelting



Premises of the J. A. Sinanian Propy. Ltd., Dudley St., West Melbourne.

plants. It may be mentioned that Mr. Sinanian makes a specialty of treating scrap zinc and zinc by-products from the galvanising pots, and has a separate plant for treating these latter staples alone, erected at a cost of some £900, in addition to the cost of his ordinary plant. At the rear of the premises are situated the many furnaces and other appliances for treating the various metals, which emerge thence in the form of pig lead, ingot zinc, ingot gun metal, etc. All of these, bearing the brand of the works, have been well and favourably received by the English and Continental as well as by the local markets. In fact, Mr. Sinanian's business is chiefly an export one, and, as prices are governed by the home quotations, dealers and others can always rely on getting maximum values for their parcels. This business two years ago was converted into a proprietary company limited, Mr. Sinanian retaining the bulk of the shares. An inspection of the premises of the company, with the furnaces in full blast, will prove a revelation to many, who have little idea of the magnitude of the business done. Built up by one without previous experience, and during a time of severe commercial depression, this flourishing and steadily increasing business speaks volumes for the innate shrewdness and business instinct, combined with courtesy, patience, and determination of the proprietor. These qualities are patent to all who are brought into contact with him in a business or social way, and he well deserves the prosperity that has resulted from the possession and use of them. The sales of zinc material exceed £12,000 per annum alone. The firm's pig lead is shipped to China, Ceylon, the various States, etc. Tons of solder are produced yearly, and the printers' metal department, devoted to type metal, stereo., linotype, monoline metal, etc., is now of such magnitude that the Government Printing Office recently purchased twenty tons in one order. The company now make a specialty of treating all linotype metal skimmings, which, together with solder, lead, and other metal residues, and the rejuvenating of old linotype metal so that it can be used again, forms a very important feature of the business. Mr. Sinanian married the daughter of the late Mr. T. Butler, of North Brighton, and is at the time of writing thirty-seven years of age, and divides his time between his country place at Ferntree Gully and his town residence. Being possessed of independent means, the business is now more a hobby than anything else with him. Accompanied by his wife and two children, he has recently returned from a trip to the old country, breaking the voyage at Ceylon, Cairo, and Paris, where they stayed for some time. Since his return Mr. Sinanian has made a trip to Fiji, accompanied by Mr. Leishman, who is now once more in the firm. Mr. Crawford is the energetic manager, and Mr. D. Bannerman the secretary.

Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS LLOYD, the well-known Next-of-Kin Agent and Genealogical Expert, of Swanston Street, Melbourne, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1847, and came to Victoria as a child with his parents, who settled in Melbourne,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS LLOYD.

his father, the late Mr. T. W. Lloyd, having been for many years connected with the Government service. The subject of this memoir was educated at St. Mark's Grammar School, Fitzroy, and St. Paul's Grammar School, Melbourne, and afterwards entered the Government service as a

junior in the City Police Court. He gained his experience in legal matters with Mr. Frank Stephens, a well-known solicitor in the early days of Melbourne, with whom he was engaged for some years. In 1870 he established his present business in premises in Little Collins Street, near the Police Court, and his energy, strict integrity, and promptness soon won for him the confidence of the leading solicitors, bankers, and newspaper proprietors of Victoria. Mr. Lloyd also enjoys an extensive connection throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, the amount of moneys received through Reuter's and the Bank of Australasia on behalf of his clients for the year 1902 alone amounting to over £40,000. Mr. Lloyd is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married in 1874. Of late years Mr. J. T. S. Lloyd, a son of Mr. T. W. Lloyd, has been connected as a partner in the business.

CHARLES F. SUMMERS, Sculptor, 9 Collins Street, Melbourne, and 55a Via Margutta, Rome, was born in Richmond, Victoria, in the year 1857, and is the only son of the late



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES F. SUMMERS.

Mr. Charles Summers, a well-known sculptor and exhibitioner at the Royal Academy, London, where, as has been elsewhere stated, he obtained the gold and silver medals and other honors. Mr. Charles F. Summers received his early education in Melbourne, and he began to model at a correspondingly early period of his life. At the age of eleven he joined his father in Rome, in which city they took up their abode, and pursued the art to which both had dedicated their lives, in the midst of congenial surroundings, and deriving continual inspiration from daily familiarity with the great masterpieces of the plastic art which there abound. Here Mr. C. F. Summers resided for upwards of thirty years, first studying under his father and Professors Seitz and Chelli for drawing and modelling. The subject of our sketch has executed many beautiful examples of statuary for patrons in Russia, Finland, and almost every country in Europe, as well as in the United States of America; and the fine works in marble in the pavilion at Ballarat are from his chisel. He was also honored with some flattering commissions from the King of Siam, and among the latest works executed for that potentate were portrait busts of their Majesties the King and Queen. Mr. Summers has recently designed a plan for the Queen Victoria Memorial, and for a "monumental zone," between the Treasury, the Parliament Houses, and the Exhibition Building, which has attracted general admiration on account of its boldness, beauty, and practical character. He is a warm advocate for the establishment of a technical school for the popularisation of the study of the fine arts by our artisans, so that each may be enabled to become an art craftsman. He was represented by three fine studies at the Bendigo Exhibition, and, in addition to the ordinary productions of a sculptor, he devotes special attention to portrait busts, and to the execution of works in which the imagination has full play. A special interest attaches to the artistic career of Mr. Summers, inasmuch as he is the first sculptor of note born in Australia.

Herr FELIX V. STEINMETZ, 271 Collins Street, was born at Sagan, in the Prussian province of Silesia, on the 29th of August, 1849. With his two elder brothers, he was destined for a military career, and entered the army during the progress of the Austrian War, in 1866. Beginning in the ranks, as is the custom in the Prussian Army, Herr Steinmetz gained his commission as



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

HERR FELIX V. STEINMETZ.

second lieutenant in 1868. In that capacity he went through the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71, his corps, the 6th, taking part in the memorable siege of Paris, and in the battles following the surrender of that city, in the guerilla warfare carried on by the natives in the south of France, Lieutenant Steinmetz receiving a bayonet wound in the leg in an encounter before Avallon. The war being over, and the return to tedious garrison duties proving unattractive, he quitted the service, with the intention of proceeding to the newly-discovered diamond fields in South Africa. There he was at first very successful, but subsequently lost everything in disastrous claim speculations. Leaving the diamond fields in 1876, he proceeded to the Lydenburg goldfields, in the Transvaal, which had been newly discovered, and where the conditions for working were favourable, thanks to a good water supply, a glorious climate, and cheap Kaffir labour. Success, however, did not last long, owing to an outbreak on the part of the neighbouring Kaffir chief, Secocoeni,

against the Boers, whose inability to suppress the outbreak led to the annexation of the Transvaal by England. Captain Carrington, with a few mounted men, arrived at Pilgrims' Rest, and hoisted the British flag, being accommodated during his stay at the residence of Herr Steinmetz. The task of subduing the Kaffirs now fell to the British, and for this purpose volunteers were called for from the goldfields to form an irregular corps (the Transvaal Rangers), in which Herr Steinmetz obtained a commission, and went through a very trying experience in Kaffir warfare. At the expiration of his term of service, and on the arrival of regular troops, Herr Steinmetz, whose health had broken down, decided to leave South Africa, and commenced his journey through the Free State and Natal, travelling in a post-cart, a most uncomfortable vehicle in which to travel over rough country. This was at the time of the Isandlwhana disaster, and the death of Prince Napoleon, when, as the residents were hourly expecting an inrush on the part of the Zulus, all the villages and towns were barricaded. Herr Steinmetz arrived in Durban just in time to board the sailing vessel "Glasslyn," bound for the Mauritius, from whence he took the French boat to Naples; then through Italy, over the St. Gothard Pass in sleighs (the tunnel being at that time unfinished), to his native town and family. Having, during his adventurous South African career, strained the muscles of his heart, thereby rendering him unfit for further physical exertion, Herr Steinmetz set to work to cultivate the musical gifts which he had inherited from his mother, these having been carefully trained and developed in his youth. In 1880 he left his native country for Melbourne, where, upon arrival, he adopted music as his profession, and since then, with the exception of two visits to Europe, he has been actively engaged in teaching. Appointed in 1896 to the conductorship of St. Patrick's Cathedral choir, he found a congenial field for his hobby (church music), and, imbued with the idea that the character of the music should express what the words imply, he has discontinued the use of the former favourite masses of Mozart, Haydn, Weber, etc., and substituted those of Palestrina, Allegri, etc., as well as those of the modern devotional school, in which Gounod is facile princeps. In oratorio, Herr Steinmetz has also had the opportunity of performing, for the first time in Australia, an oratorio by Perosi, with full orchestral accompaniment, and also Verdi's Stabat Mater. Of Herr Steinmetz' brothers who remained in the army, one died in 1900, and the other is now lieutenant-general and chief of a department on the great general staff at Berlin.

The ROYAL HOTEL, 334 Collins Street. (Proprietor, Edgar J. Moore.) Telephone No. 2,473. This hotel occupies a prominent place in the history of Melbourne. It was the original Gunsler's Cafe, and was afterwards known as Wolstenholme's Cafe up till 1903, when the lease was purchased by Mr. Moore, who has had the whole of the interior pulled down and refitted. The bars, lounge, etc., are fitted up most luxuriously in the most up-to-date and approved style, and the Royal now forms one of the most popular and fashionable places of rendezvous in the city. Mr. EDGAR J. MOORE is a native of Ballarat, Victoria, and a son of the Hon. George Moore, Commissioner of Lands for Fiji, where the subject of this memoir spent some seventeen years, having been resident there



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDGAR J. MOORE.

before the British flag had been hoisted, and cannibalism was rife in the islands. Mr. Moore's reminiscences of those days are unique. He has seen Fijians—thirty and forty at a time—killed and afterwards roasted



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

Lounge and Portion of the Bar, Royal Hotel, Collins St. Melbourne.

underground on hot stones. These were then served up as a meal for the chiefs and notables; and on one occasion he and his father were compelled to partake of a native who had been specially killed for that purpose by the chief of the tribe, to whom Mr. Moore, sen., had made a present of a clay pipe and a plug of tobacco. This particular dainty was eaten under penalty of being themselves served likewise, as white flesh is considered much superior to black. Mr. Moore paid a return visit to Fiji in 1903, and was impressed with the civilised attitude of the natives, especially in the interior. He has seen, in the early years of his residence in the islands, plots of land some fifty and sixty thousand acres in extent sold to the whites for a clay pipe, a plug of tobacco, a few beads, or a few balls of washing blue, money being an unknown quantity among the natives at that time. In one instance quoted by Mr. Moore, the late King of Fiji (Cakabau), having been given four cigar boxes full of sovereigns in payment for 20,000 acres of land, threw them from the deck of the cutter on which he was at the time standing into the water, remarking that he wanted "bluestone" (i.e., washing blue), not money. In addition to his exciting adventures among the Fijians, Mr. Moore has been an extensive traveller, having been round the world no less than three times. He received his early education in Ballarat, and afterwards entered the service of the Victorian Water Supply Department, from whence he was transferred to the Melbourne Water Supply, this being a considerable promotion, and on the inauguration of the Metropolitan Board of Works was transferred with the remainder of the staff to that body, his position being again improved. Being largely interested in landed property, etc., throughout the State, Mr. Moore found that the duties in connection with these absorbed so much of his time that he decided to resign his position in the Metropolitan Board of Works. This he accordingly did, and has lately embarked in hotel-keeping, not from a business point of view, but as a hobby. Mr. Moore is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Balaclava, V.C., and is likewise a member of the Licensed Victuallers' Association and of the leading sporting clubs.

GEORGE McKENZIE, late Manager of the Terang Butter and Cheese Factory, which was established in 1896, and of which he was manager and secretary until 1901. The factory has steadily increased, the average output of butter



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. GEORGE MCKENZIE.

being from four to eight tons per week. There are seventy suppliers of milk to the factory, and as much as 7,000 gallons are received daily. Mr. McKenzie prefers the Danish system of pasteurisation for the cream to any other, and there are six separators kept constantly in use, capable of treating 400 gallons of milk per hour. Mr. McKenzie was born in Ballarat, and after completing his scholastic career was apprenticed to a mechanical engineer. He was subsequently manager of the Traralgon factory, Gippsland, for a period of three years. He occupies the position of president of the Factory Managers' Association, and in 1901 left Terang to visit Europe for the purpose of further prosecuting his study in the butter and cheese making industry in Denmark and other countries conspicuous for the magnitude and excellence of their dairy produce.

The ST. KILDA GENERAL CEMETERY. — This cemetery, of which Mr. Charles Truelove is the secretary and manager, was opened for the burial of the dead in 1855, and closed to all but the holders of titles with the end of the century. There are now upwards of 30,000 bodies buried in the cemetery. It is governed by a body of trustees, eleven in number, of whom seven represent the principal denominations, and four are sent from the cities of Prahran and St. Kilda. The following are the trustees :—Henry G. Turner, J.P., chairman, gazetted 12th December, 1866, representing other denominations; Thos. Alston, J.P., vice-chairman, gazetted 7th January, 1882, representing Presbyterian; F. Wimpole, J.P., gazetted 7th April, 1887, representing Roman Catholic; F. R. Godfrey, J.P., gazetted 1st May, 1884, representing Church of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. CHARLES TRUELOVE.

England; T. Gardiner, gazetted 31st January, 1862, representing Wesleyan; T. Matthews, gazetted 7th December, 1877, representing Baptist; F. Michaelis, gazetted 9th February, 1903, taking his late father's seat; E. O'Donnell, J.P., gazetted 6th February, 1894; Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, gazetted 6th December, 1899, representing the city of St. Kilda; J. H. Maddock, J.P., gazetted 2nd March, 1892; J. Turner, J.P., gazetted 9th February, 1903, representing the city of Prahran. The present secretary has

held his position for over twenty years, having been appointed in March, 1883. He came out to this colony in 1880, attracted hither by the famous Exhibition of that year. Having been a Church of England chorister in the old country, in addition to his duties in connection with the cemetery Mr. Truelove has been able to assist in forming choirs of boys in Victoria, in which laudable work he was greatly encouraged by the late Rev. J. H. Gregory during that gentleman's incumbency of All Saints' Church, of which Mr. Truelove was choirmaster for upwards of eighteen years.

The ADAMANT GRAVE MOULDING AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY PROPRIETARY LIMITED, Dandenong Road, St. Kilda. Treasurer: Mrs. C. Truelove. Resident Secretary: T. A. Broadbent. This company was formed in 1896 for the manufacture of cement work kerbing and enclosures for placing around graves, at that time a much-needed and long-felt want. Meeting with much success in this line, the company added another branch, in the shape of monumental work, and this became so much in demand, owing to the excellence of the work turned out, that it soon assumed the leading position. Although the company manufactures so largely in this line, the cement work is still carried on as in the past. The company's works in Dandenong Road cover an acre of ground, upon which is erected a substantial building, comprising a show-room, board-room, and dwelling. In the show-room are to be seen numerous designs and photographs of work previously carried out by the company. A large nursery is also to be found on the premises, in which flowers of every variety are kept for decorative purposes and the furnishing of conservatories. Palms, heaths, roses, shrubs, etc., of every description are stocked, also all plants appertaining to a first-class nursery. The company's special line is that of vault-building, and in this they excel, and have successfully carried out the construction of a number of family and other vaults, including those of the late Mr. J. Wagner, Mrs. Christian, Mr. Stedeford, and others. The monumental work turned out by this firm is of the best quality, and in this branch they stand unrivalled. Among the many works in this class erected by the company may be mentioned the monuments erected to the memory of the late Mr. Michaelis, the late Mr. W. R. Wilson, for E. L. Yencken, a very handsome tomb for the son of J. Sawers, the monument erected as a public testimonial to the late Constable Johnston, and innumerable others. The company erected the first monument in the new Cemetery, Springvale, and were presented with a testimonial to that effect by the trustees. In normal times the hands constantly employed number fifteen, but this total is frequently doubled. General contracting is also carried out, such as the building of glass houses, etc., and a competent staff is always ready to meet requirements. At the present time large additions are being made to the premises, in the form of a handsome three-storied brick building, which, when complete, will be converted into a show-room and dwelling. The management are always pleased to supply designs and estimates, and a telephone message will



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MRS. C. TRUELOVE.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. T. A. BROADBENT.



The Adamant Company's Works, Dandenong Road, St. Kilda.

receive immediate attention. Mr. T. A. BROADBENT was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, and received his education locally and in Glasgow, Scotland. He was afterwards apprenticed to the softgoods trade with a leading firm, with whom he remained for seven years. He then came to Victoria, landing in 1879, and followed his trade until 1896, when he was offered and accepted his present position as secretary and manager of the company. Mr. Broadbent is a staunch Rechabite, and has passed through all the chairs in that order. He takes a lively and active interest in all local movements appertaining to the advance of the district.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HUBERT TOPE.

Messrs. H. TOPE and CO., Monumental Masons, Designers, and Grave Decorators, Dandenong Road and Hotham Street, St. Kilda. This well-known business was established in 1876, and since then has rapidly worked its way into a foremost position. The firm have designed and carried out most of the principal monuments and decorations in the St. Kilda Cemetery, which adjoins the works in Dandenong Road, including those erected in memory of the late Alderman Moubray, Sir Archibald Michie, Edward Farmer, John Finlay, George Brunning, etc., all of these being remarkable for the taste displayed in design, and for the delicacy of finish. The stone-yards, adjoining the works, are well stocked with granites and marbles from all parts of the world, and none but the most skilled workmen are employed in carrying out the orders entrusted to the firm. Mr. HUBERT TOPE, the proprietor, was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1838, and served his apprenticeship to the trade in Boston, U.S.A., arriving in Victoria by the ship "Oxenbridge" in January, 1859. His first engagement in the State was with his brother, who was at that time engaged in business as a contractor in Williamstown, and afterwards he was in the employ of Messrs. Huxley and Parker for some time until he started for himself as a monumental mason in Sandridge (now City) Road, South Melbourne, carrying on there until 1876, when he established the present business, as before mentioned. Mr. Tope married, in 1898, a daughter of the late Mr. Chas. Pinckney, an old and esteemed identity of South Melbourne.

RICHARD VALLANCEY DANNE, of Collins Street, Melbourne, is a son of the late Dr. William Danne, of Dublin, Ireland, and was born in that city on 1st July, 1846. His education commenced at the Dublin National School; thence he went to the Medical School, Dublin, for two years, but, his health breaking down, he left for Melbourne. On arrival he proceeded to Sydney, and entered the Sydney University to prepare for the ministry. He became a Congregational minister, and ministered as such in the St. Kilda Congregational Church for fourteen years, succeeding the Rev. Professor Gosman. Having always had the desire to become a medical missionary, and having formerly pursued medical studies, he continued his course of study in that science at the Melbourne University Medical School and the Melbourne Hospital, where he prosecuted his studies for two years, with the intention of going to the fields as a missionary. The church members, however, thought it wiser that, instead of finishing here, he should go to the United States of America, and accordingly they presented him with 500 guineas, and granted him one year's leave of absence, which was equal to 400 guineas more. He then proceeded to America, and qualified at the Philadelphia Medico-Chirurgical College, taking the highest honors for the year 1885. On his return to Melbourne he applied to the Medical Board of Victoria for registration, having been already registered in the United States, but was refused. He then commenced practice, with the consent of his church, as a doctor of medicine not registered in Victoria, and as such has practised since 1886. He was engaged in medical mission work with the late Dr. Singleton at Collingwood for eleven years.

Herr GRUNDT, Masseur and Medical Electrician, Austral Buildings, 117 Collins Street, Melbourne. Herr Grundt, the proprietor of the above popular and fashionable establishment, was born in Hammerfest, Norway, in the year 1860, and educated in his native town. On leaving school he applied himself to the study of his profession in Christiana, qualifying himself in anatomy, physiology, electricity, and making a special study of Professor Ling's system of medical gymnastics. Coming out to Melbourne in 1899, he took rooms in Collins Street, at the corner of Collins and Russell Streets, carrying on there until his rapidly increasing connection made it necessary to look out for larger and more commodious premises. Securing these in the Austral Buildings, a few doors higher up the same street, Herr Grundt proceeded to fit them up with all the appliances necessary for the carrying out of his treatment. The baths include electric, Russian, or Turkish; hot air, or steam baths, with various plunges and showers. Rooms are conveniently fitted up for massage and electric treatment, and the Tallerman superheated air treatment for rheumatism, gout, chronic joint diseases, etc. Lady patients are attended to by Mrs. Grundt, who is herself a skilled masseuse. Herr Grundt was the first in Melbourne to introduce the Russian or Turkish system of bathing with massage treatment, and at his establishment there is in

use baths specially fitted up in which the patient may be treated to a vapour, sulphur, or any medicated bath prescribed by the doctors. Herr Grundt's patients are recommended by the leading medical men in Melbourne, who speak in high terms of his treatment. The gym-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

HERR GRUNDT.

nasium is patronised by the leading professional men in Melbourne, including doctors, barristers, judges, etc. The apartment set aside for this purpose is 70 feet long by 30 feet broad, and is equipped with every appliance necessary, and adjoining it is a spacious dressingroom, fitted up with lockers for the use of the members, and hot and cold shower baths. Classes are held daily for the exercises of the Ling and Norwegian systems, and these are also given privately.

"MYRNONG" PRIVATE HOSPITAL, Redan Street, St. Kilda.—This favourite establishment, which is under the able management of Mrs. King, was founded by that lady in 1901. Born in Papanui, New Zealand, Mrs. King was educated at her mother's private school in Auckland, and afterwards joined the nursing staff of the Christchurch Hospital. She arrived in Victoria in 1896, and was for some nine months on the staff of the Melbourne Hospital, from whence she was appointed matron of the Victorian Infant Asylum. In 1902 Mrs. King took over the management of the present hospital, in conjunction with her sister, Nurse E. Pope, who holds a certificate from the Christchurch Hospital, and is a life member of the Royal British Nurses' Association, England. "Myrnong" has accommodation for about twenty-two patients, and is fitted throughout on the latest hygienic lines, and makes a specialty of the Dowsing light and heat bath.

Mr. THOMAS CHARLES JACKSON, Manufacturer of Trunks, Travelling Bags, and every description of leather goods, carrying on business at 581-583 Bourke Street and at 436 Collins Street (next Scott's Hotel), Melbourne, is a native of Mount Barker, South Australia, and was born in 1858. He served his apprenticeship to the trunk and travelling bag manufacturing trade with Mr. James Leighton, of Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. At the early age of twenty-one Mr. Jackson commenced business on his own account in Flinders Street, Melbourne, in 1879, and in the same year was awarded first prize at the International Exhibition, held in Sydney, for a new improved copper-rivetted portmanteau. During the next two years Mr. Jackson's business prospered wonderfully, and on the 16th of August, 1881, he married Miss Martha Cheetham, only daughter of Mr. Joseph Cheetham, produce merchant, of Spencer Street. After his marriage he removed his business to more commodious premises in Bourke Street West, where he employed upwards of thirty-two hands in the manufacture of trunks and bags. At the great Melbourne Exhibition Mr. Jackson was awarded first and second prizes for trunks and travelling bags, etc., in which he did the largest business in the colony. Just at this time he had the great misfortune to have his premises destroyed by fire, and thereby lost the whole of his stock. Being greatly disheartened by this loss, he accepted a position with Messrs. G. and R. Wills and Co., of Adelaide, and remained in their employ for several years. Being of a roving disposition, Mr. Jackson visited Sydney and New Zealand, and worked at his trade in both places, and gained great experience. Having returned to Melbourne, he opened his present retail business at 581-583 Bourke Street in 1898. In 1902 he opened a branch shop at 436 Collins Street (next Scott's Hotel), and is now carrying on the largest retail manufacturing business in the State. At the factory, which is situated behind the Bourke Street premises, fifteen hands are constantly employed in the manufacture of trunks of every description, and also of travelling bags, presentation bags, dressing cases, commercial travellers' sample cases, writing folios, wallets, purses, and all kinds of leather goods in great variety. Mr. Jackson has a very large connection throughout Victoria, and enjoys the patronage of the Federal and State Parliaments and of the Metropolitan Board of Works, etc. Customers have a large and varied stock to choose from, and can also have their own designs carried out by the firm, who also do a large trade in the repairing depart-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. THOMAS CHARLES JACKSON.

ment, where none but the best workmen are engaged. It may be mentioned that at the Federal International Exhibition, held in Melbourne in 1902-1903, Mr. Jackson was awarded first order of merit and won a gold medal for his exhibit of trunks and travelling bags.

JOHN PHILIP THOMAS CAULFIELD, than whom there is no better known person throughout the Commonwealth of Australia, has been prominently before the public since he was a mere lad. When only about fourteen years of age he stepped out into the political arena, and attracted much attention by the eloquent speeches he delivered, and the letters he wrote to the public Press on burning political topics. It was at this time that he earned the sobriquet of the "Boy Politician." His precociousness was most marked. At the age of fifteen young Caulfield was the manager of a small country post and telegraph office, and at the age of sixteen was carrying on a commission agency business in Bourke Street, Melbourne. At the age of eighteen he was making something like £1,500 a year as a hotel and general business agent. About this time the gambling mania seized hold of him, and soon brought him to grief. But he faced his difficulties, discharged his liabilities, and flourished again in the same line of business. At the age of twenty-one he married a wealthy young heiress, Miss Minnie O'Gorman, and a year later migrated to New South Wales, where he bought the "Lithgow Mercury," a leading provincial journal. In 1889 he contested the Parliamentary seat for Hartley, and was narrowly defeated by the popular Mr. John Hurley (still M.L.A.). After eighteen months of active journalistic life in the country, Mr. Caulfield commenced business in Sydney—again as a hotel broker—and was soon making from £3,000 to £4,000 yearly. But about this time he began to speculate in mines, and became financially embarrassed. To assuage the mental anguish brought on by the reverses he met with, Mr. Caulfield did what so many highly-strung, nervous, sensitive men do under trying circumstances—sought solace in the ever-alluring and always handy whisky bottle. To use his own words, "he soon got the liquor habit, and the liquor habit soon got him." In 1892 he sailed from Sydney for West Australia, in the hope of retrieving his lost fortunes, and on New Year's Day, 1893, he became the licensee of the Grand Hotel, in Perth. Hotel-keeping did not prove a congenial occupation to a man of Mr. Caulfield's intellect and energy, because the habit of tippling had by this time become a disease with him, and he returned to Melbourne, "a melancholy physical and financial alcoholic wreck." However, he discovered a cure for his malady, and, to the astonishment and delight of his family and friends, he was restored to sobriety, manhood, and good health. The first impulse of his generous nature was to try and save other unfortunates who had been afflicted for years with the dread disease with which he had himself been cursed. Accordingly he opened inebriate institutes in Sydney, Brisbane, and Melbourne, and for some



Talma *Melb.*

MR. JOHN PHILIP THOMAS CAULFIELD.

six years has been engaged in the work of curing alcoholics. When he first announced that he had a cure for alcoholism—a malady which has baffled scientists, physicians, and reformers throughout the ages—he was ridiculed and sneered at, more particularly by members of the medical profession, who regarded him as an impudent charlatan. But Mr. Caulfield possessing an indomitable spirit, masterful energy, and dogged determination, as well as an intense belief in the efficacy of his specific, and of his own powers as a psychological therapeutist, could not be extinguished by any kind of ridicule or opposition, and to-day no persons can be found possessing a personal knowledge of him and his curative methods who do not applaud and support him. Disregarding the old proverb about a prophet having no honor in his own country, Mr. Caulfield, who was born at Tylden, near Kyneton, Victoria, on 10th April, 1863, landed back again in Melbourne in the beginning of 1900 with only a £5 note in his pocket, but also with an indomitable spirit, and a fixed determination to achieve fame and fortune with his remedy for inebriety. After carrying on the work for several months he managed to convince the most powerful man in Victoria—David Syme—of the genuineness of the drink cure, which was soon after boomed by that influential newspaper, the "Age." From that time forward Mr. Caulfield forged ahead, and his name as a therapeutist has become a household word, and many rightly regard him as a public benefactor. One of the most notable men who owe their redemption to his methods is the Hon. John Murray, who has represented Warrnambool in the Legislative Assembly for nearly twenty years, and is now Chief Secretary of Victoria. Mr. J. P. T. Caulfield is a remarkable man in many respects. He has a history, and a "past." His career has indeed been a chequered one. He left school at the age of twelve, not having received the benefits of a good scholastic training, yet he is a cultured and well-read man. He never had a commercial education, yet he is a clever business man. He has basked in the sunshine of opulence, and has had the bailiffs in his house seven times. Before he attained his majority (twenty-one) he filed his schedule in the Insolvency Court, and afterwards paid his creditors 20s. in the £. He has, as he admits in his public lectures, driven through the streets of the city in his carriage and pair, and a month afterwards has been shivering and perishing for the price of a drink. But he has so much natural ability and restless industry, such an exuberance of vitality, combined with a sanguine temperament, inextinguishable spirit, combined with a genial disposition, tremendous force of character, and marvellous self-confidence that he must always be engaging public attention. Mr. Caulfield, in fact, would have made his mark in any part of the world.

Mr. J. S. EVE, of 114 Bourke Street, was born and brought up in the city of London, and on the completion of his school days joined his father, who carried on business as a ladies' hairdresser and wig manufacturer in Lambs Conduit Street. He was then sent to Paris in order to



Webb Bros. *Melb.*

MR. J. S. EVE.

obtain the finishing touches in the art, and for this purpose entered a leading firm in that city. He was in Paris during the revolution of 1848, when King Louis Philippe was deposed, and saw the carriage containing the members of the Royal family drawn through the streets at a gallop, the inmates flying for their lives, pursued by the shrieking and howling denizens of La Vende. Shortly afterwards Mr. Eve arranged with his employers to return to England, and was engaged in business with his father in London until 1852. At that time rumors concerning the great discoveries of gold in Victoria had reached England, and, like many other young and adventurous men of his time, he decided to emigrate thither. Accordingly he took his passage on the good ship "Progress," and landed in Melbourne on the 9th of November, 1852. Mr. Eve lost no time in proceeding to the Forest Creek diggings, but instead of finding any of the precious metal, was unfortunate enough to lose a considerable part of what he had brought with him, and so returned to Melbourne. He commenced business in Collins Street, on the north side, where the Equitable Insurance Company now have their location, shortly afterwards removing to more suitable premises in Swanston Street, two doors from the famous old hostelry, the "Old Rainbow," at that time kept by a Mr. Jordan, who was a prominent citizen and a member of the Council. This site is now covered by the palatial buildings of an insurance company, at the corner of Little Collins and Swanston Streets. The premises occupied by Mr. Eve at that period comprised five rooms, without drainage or sanitary conveniences, the sloping formation of the ground causing the water to flow under the house towards the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. A. J. EVE.

street, and as a consequence the floors were always damp, thereby damaging the carpets, etc. The footpath presented a permanent surface of mud, and at length Mr. Jordan, at his own and the Council's expense, laid down the first asphalt path in the city. For this residence a rental of £12 per week was paid. The cost of food and other essentials was correspondingly high. Water from the Yarra fetched 5s. per barrel, kerosene 12s. 6d. per gallon, candles 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb., sardines 5s. per tin, and so on. Mr. Ward, cutler, who was Mr. Eve's neighbour in those days, still occupies his old site. Here Mr. Eve resided for five years, and then removed to his premises in Bourke Street, opposite the Eastern Market, where he resided until he transferred his business to his son, by whom it is still carried on. Mr. Eve, who resides in Albert Park, is highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He married, in 1853, a daughter of Mr. Alexander Wilson, of Edinburgh, and in 1903 celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding. Mr. A. J. EVE, the present proprietor, is a well-known and highly respected business man. He is one of the assessors to the Melbourne City Council, and takes a great interest in the development of the natural resources of the State. His father little thought, when occupying the premises in Collins Street, that his son would forty-five years afterwards be a contracting party for the supply of the immense granite blocks used in the erection of the Equitable building, which covers the same spot, he being part proprietor of the Harcourt Granite Quarries. The beautiful stone is to be used in the building of the new central railway station, Flinders Street.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. PIERRE CHAMBOISSIER.

PIERRE CHAMBOISSIER, 176 Collins Street, Melbourne, Hairdresser and Hair Specialist, coming to Victoria equipped with special training received under the leading exponents of the art of hair working and treatment in Paris and other Continental centres, has from the

outset of his business career in this State, taken a leading position. He holds letters of appointment from most of the Governors of Victoria, and his list of patrons includes all the leading lights of Victorian fashionable circles. Mr. Chamboissier



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. CHAMBOISSIER.

has obtained widespread recognition of the merits of the "Philatrix" hair preservative, of which he is the discoverer and sole manufacturer. This unique preparation has proved quite a boon to the public, with whom it grows continually in favour, as it is only natural that those under whose notice it has been brought, and who have enjoyed the great benefits derived from its use, hasten to mention it to their friends, and thus it becomes more and more a favourite necessary and accessory for the toilet table. Mr. Chamboissier claims to be the only hairdresser in Australia who can wave hair in the manner styled "Ondulation Naturelle," and was the first to introduce the "Transformation" and the "Toupet." In direct communication with the leading fashionable houses in Paris and London, Mr. Chamboissier has always on hand the very latest novelties and accessories for the selection of his numerous patrons.

JOHANN PLISCH, Pastrycook, Confectioner, and Caterer. By special appointment to His Excellency the late Governor-General, Earl of Hopetoun, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.V.R.C.O., P.C. Head office and manufactory: 88 Greville Street, Prahran. City branches: Fink's Buildings, corner Elizabeth and Flinders Streets, and at 288 Bourke Street, near Swanston Street, Melbourne. Mr. Johann Plisch, the enterprising principal of this flourishing business, is a native of Austria, and was born in the year 1864. He served his apprenticeship in Vienna for a period of seven years, and was afterwards engaged in some of the largest Continental and British establishments, where he acquired a thorough experience in all the branches of his profession. To the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHANN PLISCH.

uninitiated a visit to Mr. Plisch's factory in Greville Street proves a pleasure as well as a surprise. The building itself was constructed from that gentleman's special design, and affords every facility for the manufacture of the numerous delicacies for which he is so famous. The factory is fitted up with every possible contrivance, under perfectly hygienic conditions, for the manufacture of the goods with the smallest minimum of handling. The ovens, which are of the latest patented designs, are so ample in size as to allow of the carrying out of the largest order at the shortest possible notice, while all the ingredients used in the manufacture of Mr. Plisch's dainties are of the very best kind. The machinery in the different departments is of the most approved modern kind, and Mr. Plisch is to be complimented upon his success in bringing the art of pastry-cooking up to its present state of perfection. He has lately opened up branch establishments, and enjoys a large connection, including the patronage of the leading institutions of Victoria. He has made every provision for a steadily increasing business, and his efforts have been fully appreciated by the Melbourne public, whose patronage is accorded him in all directions.

Mr. ENOCH BENTON, Baker, Pastrycook, and Confectioner, of 17 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne, as also of Prahran and South Yarra, in each of which places he has branch establishments, is a native of Wyrley, near Birmingham, in Staffordshire, England. Born in the year 1867, he was educated at Walsall, in the same county, where he was likewise apprenticed to the leading bakery for four years, and at the expiration of that term he came out to Queens-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ENOCH BENTON.

land, where he had charge of some important establishments. He returned to England in 1888, where he married Miss Fanny Jane Jones, of Walsall, and in the same year took ship for Melbourne, and entered into partnership with Mr. T. Passfield, the well-known baker in Brunswick; but in 1894 he started in business on his own account, and was successful in

establishing a business which has since then assumed such large proportions that he employs thirty hands. His factory is in the Commercial Road, Prahran, and is replenished with the newest machinery and the latest appliances for the production of fancy goods, birthday cakes, and wedding cakes more particularly, for which a large demand exists in the numerous retail shops which draw their supplies of these articles from Mr. Benton's factory. He was one of the originators, indeed, of some of the classes of goods which are now in much request by the general public. Mr. Benton is a Freemason, his mother lodge being the City of Prahran, and his family consists of two sons and one daughter.

ROBERT OVENS, Baker and Caterer, Mount Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds, was born in Geelong in the year 1856, and educated partly in his native town and partly at Moonee Ponds. He is the representative of the oldest-established baking establishment in Victoria, which was founded by his father about the year 1851. On the death of that gentleman in 1888 Mr. Ovens



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT OVENS.

succeeded to the business, which at that time was on a very much smaller scale than it is at present, employing only four delivery carts. At this time (1901) the establishment enjoys the patronage of Government House, and of about 2,300 other customers in the city and suburbs. The greatest care and cleanliness in the manufacturing of bread, and the carrying out of orders, large or small, in the catering department, prevail in Mr. Ovens' establishment, where between thirty and forty hands are kept busily employed. The plant is of the most modern design, and consists of every requisite in the catering line, from marquees and bunting to the daintiest of table ornaments. Mr. Ovens has carried out many large orders, having catered for the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Brassey, Lady Madden, and others too numerous to mention. In private life he takes great interest in all social matters, and is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, a member of the Oddfellows and Foresters Orders, a member of the A.N.A., and chairman of the Moonee Ponds Board of Advice. Among his early recollections is the encamping for the night at Moonee Ponds of the ill-starred Burke and Wills exploring party.

ALEXANDER C. REITH, Baker, 35 Lygon Street, Brunswick, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in the year 1852, and was educated in his native town. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the bakery business with Messrs. Anderson and Grubb for a term of four years, and acted in the capacity of foreman with another firm until 1882. In the latter part of that year he decided to try his fortune in the colonies, and sailed for Victoria. On arrival in Melbourne he worked for some time as journeyman, in order to gain colonial experience in the trade, and, having gained sufficient capital, started in business for himself in a small way in a cottage on the site of his present premises. Here, by dint of hard work, baking his bread at night and delivering it himself in the morning to his customers, Mr. Reith soon managed to work up a connection, the quality of his bread soon winning him a reputation, and in six months' time the demand was so great that he was compelled to rebuild his premises, and enlarge them in every way. Since then his connection has gone on steadily increasing, and now he has the satisfaction of knowing that he is the largest baker in the family trade in this State. Mr. Reith's establishment at Brunswick is fitted through-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALEXANDER C. REITH.

out with every requisite for the carrying on of such an important business, and he is at present building a large factory for the further accommodation of an ever-increasing trade. In 1901 he paid a visit to Scotland, acquainting himself with all the latest improvements in connection with his business. He is a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, and a prominent member of the Prince's Oval Bowling Club.

PHILIP MAYER, Bread Manufacturer, 107 Victoria Street, Fitzroy, was born in the year 1861, in Weinberg, Germany. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the bakery trade in the town of Heilbrunn, in South Germany, and, on the completion of his indentures, was engaged in working at his trade at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. He served for a term of two years as baker to the German Army, and in that capacity turned out as many as 70,000 loaves daily, being at that time only twenty-one years of age. In 1885 Mr. Mayer arrived in Victoria, and two years later established his present business in Fitzroy, which has since that date

expanded rapidly, and his artistically decorated delivery carts are well known all over Melbourne and the suburbs, his clientele being a very large one. Mr. Mayer follows two rules in the conduct of his business, which can be recommended to all bakers. These are to carry on the manufacture of his bread under the most cleanly and sanitary conditions, and to give correct and legal weight with all his deliveries. He is a member of the Melbourne Turn Verein, and a member of the German Lodge.

MICHAEL O'KEEFE, Baker, 182 Victoria Street, North Melbourne, was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in the year 1859. He arrived in Victoria in 1871, and proceeded to Echuca, where he learned his trade as baker, confectioner, etc. In 1882 he settled in North Melbourne, commencing business in his present premises, Victoria Street, where he still carries on an extensive bakery business. Mr. O'Keefe takes an active interest in all public affairs. In 1899 he was elected to a seat in the North Melbourne Town Council, representing the Middle Ward. Mr. O'Keefe married, in 1883, a daughter of Mr. James O'Brien, of Jarklin, and has a family of five children.

GLADSTONE HOUSE, 82 to 88 Victoria Street, North Melbourne. (Mrs. M. E. Tozer, proprietress.) This well-known house was first opened in 1888, and subsequently purchased by Mrs. Tozer, and soon obtained for itself an excellent reputation as a private boarding establishment and resort for country visitors. The building is of large dimensions, and contains considerably over 100 rooms, all of which are handsomely and effectively furnished. Suites are set apart for families if desired, and a portion of the house is devoted to permanent boarders. This arrangement gives the advantages of a private home to those permanently occupying suites or apartments. The whole building throughout is kept scrupulously clean, and is under the personal supervision of Mrs. Tozer. The house contains billiard and smoking rooms, private and public drawing and reading rooms, and compares favourably with the most up-to-date hostelry. The catering is in the hands of a competent chef, and the menu will at all times satisfy the most fastidious. The public dining-room, of which we produce an illustration, is situate on the ground floor, and is at all times a sufficient inducement to those whose appetites are governed by a tastefully laid out table. Country visitors will find this establishment a most desirable habitat when visiting the metropolis, the General Post Office being within six minutes' walking distance. Although so centrally situated, Gladstone House will be found outside the range of the din and unpleasant noise associated with outside traffic in large cities. Stabling is provided, and visitors can either trust their equine beasts to Mrs. Tozer's capable manager or take matters into their own hands. If they choose the former arrangement a slight charge is made. Mrs. Tozer has at the present time boarders who have been residents of Gladstone House for upwards of nine years, and who to all appearances seem intent upon remaining whilst she continues to hold the reins of command in the estab-



Gladstone House, Victoria Street, North Melbourne.



Dining Room, Gladstone House.

lishment, which caters not only to meet the requirements of the lady clerk but also those of the well-paid manager.

V. STOOKE, Shipping Butcher and Provedore, Beef and Pork Salter and Packer, 560 Flinders Street, Melbourne. Mr. Vernon Stooke, the proprietor of the above extensive butchering and provedoring firm, is a son of Mr. George Stooke, and was born on the old shop premises, about fifty yards from the present site, in the year 1863. Mr. George Stooke, who is a native of Kingskerswell, Devonshire, England, landed in Victoria in 1854, and acted in the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. GEORGE STOOKE.

capacity of clerk to his elder brothers, by whom the business was established some eight years previously. On the retirement of the brothers Edwin and Henry, Mr. George Stooke became proprietor, and continued until 1881, when he sold out, and the shop was carried on by Mr. Walter Elden for eight years. On the death of Mr. Elden in 1889 the present owner, who had previously acted as clerk to his father, and had been in the meantime employed with the firm of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, and Nichol, warehousemen, purchased the goodwill from the executors. Mr. Vernon Stooke was educated at the Model School and South Melbourne Grammar School, and married, in the year 1889, Stella, daughter of the late Mr. Martin R. Evans (an officer of the City Corporation), and sister of Mr. G. De Lacy Evans, a well-known architect, of this city. Mr.



Mendelssohn and Co. *Melb.*

MR. VERNON STOOKE.

Stooke is president of the Master Butchers and Live Stock Buyers' Association of Victoria, and a member of the executive committee of the Victorian Employers' Federation.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM STOOKE.

He is likewise a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Metropolitan, No. 85, V.C. Notwithstanding many temptations to engage in the export meat trade, the firm has always confined its attention to supplying stores for ships, and no effort is spared to make this, the main branch of the work, a success. The operations embrace the supply of meat and fresh provisions to most of the inter-colonial steamship companies, as well as deep sea steamers and sailing vessels. An agency and staff is maintained at Williamstown, where the several boats necessary to the carrying on of the trade are moored. The boat signal is the code flag "J," which suggests to seafaring men a signal for provisions, and, when hoisted by a ship in any part of Hobson's Bay, is immediately answered by the boatman, who is always on the look-out. Mr. Stooke is assisted in the conduct of the business by his brother, Mr. William Stooke, who has had a wide experience on cattle and sheep stations in New South Wales and Queensland, and who acts as stock buyer to the firm.

Messrs. SCHREUDER and SVENSEN (A. T. Schreuder, proprietor), General Importers, Ship Chandlers, and Chartering Agents, 11, 27, and 28 Viaduct Buildings, Flinders Street, This progressive business was established in 1889 by Mr. A. J. Schreuder, in conjunction with Mr. Oscar Svensen, under the style of Schreuder and Svensen, and was carried on by the two gentlemen until 1898, when Mr. Svensen retired by mutual consent to enable him to give his entire attention to trading operations in the Solomon Islands. Since then the firm has been carried on under the old name, but with Mr. Schreuder as sole proprietor. The firm makes a specialty of ships' supplies of all kinds, and may truly be said to supply from a needle to an anchor, and anyone unacquainted with the requirements of a man-of-war, ocean liner, or general deep water trader, can hardly form an idea of the multitudinous nature of the stock of an up-to-date ship provedoring business, varying in nature as it does from rope and tar to the daintiest of Norwegian or French preserves. This firm imports direct, and largely, all classes of British, American, and Continental goods which are generally stocked in a

first-class ship provedoring business. Messrs. Schreuder and Svensen do not confine their operations to Melbourne alone, but do business with almost all the other Australian and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ANDERS TERKELSEN SCHREUDER.

New Zealand ports, and have a representative at Bunbury, W.A. This firm also undertakes contracts for general repairs, under the personal supervision of the proprietor himself, who is possessed of practical experience in everything connected with ships. Although the firm counts among its clients a considerable number of British ship masters, it is amongst owners and masters of foreign vessels trading to Australia that the name of Schreuder and Svensen has become a household word, and whether the captain be Norwegian, French, German, Swedish, Danish, or Russian, and should he be not very well acquainted with the English language, he has just to apply to the proprietor of this firm, and he will have every difficulty explained to him in his own language. Mr. ANDERS TERKELSEN SCHREUDER is a native of Kragero, Norway, and, after completing his education by a stay in England and France, in order to acquire fluency in the respective languages, followed seafaring pursuits, like so many of his countrymen, and was in command as master of deep sea vessels before he finally decided to abandon the sea and settle in Australia.

Messrs. E. ZIEBELL and SON, Ham and Bacon Curers and Small Goods Manufacturers, 69 Chapel Street, Windsor, and Fink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street, Melbourne. Factory: 143-5 Union Street, Windsor. This extensive manufacturing business was established in 1877 by the late Mr. Charles Ziebell, an old and respected identity of Victoria, who arrived here in the fifties, and, after spending some time on the goldfields, settled in Craigieburn, where he was engaged in farming pursuits until his lamented death in 1889. Operations were then removed to Melbourne, and in 1892 the family of the late gentleman opened the factory in Union Street, Windsor,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES ZIEBELL.

where the manufacture of small goods is carried on on a large scale. On the death of Mrs. Ziebell, the business was taken over by Mr. Charles Ziebell, who has conducted it ever since with marked success. The goods from Ziebell and Son's factory are well known, and find favour in the eyes of all good housekeepers, especially the German, Frankfort, and other kinds of sausages, pies, etc. Over 100 carcases of pigs and calves are treated weekly, and a large trade is done with the leading stores, including George and George, the Mutual Store, and others in the city. The factory is fitted up with all the latest steam apparatus and necessary appliances, and forms one of the most up-to-date establishments of the kind in the State. Mr. CHARLES ZIEBELL, the present proprietor, was born on his father's property at Craigieburn. On the completion of his school career he acquired a practical experience in all branches of the trade under the able supervision of his father. Mr. Ziebell married, in 1901, a daughter of the late Mr. James Robertson, of Craigieburn, and has a family of one daughter.

Mr. SAMUEL OCTAVIUS WOOD, of Kirk's Bazaar, Bourke Street, Melbourne, and Caulfield, is the eighth son of the late Mr. Frederick William Wood, late of London, and was born in this city in the year 1875. At the age of seventeen he entered the Melbourne Veterinary College, where he pursued his studies for a period of four years. Having gained his diploma, he commenced in private practice as a veterinary surgeon at his present address, with which is incorporated a hospital for the treatment of all classes of animals. Mr. S. A. Wood is a cousin of Sir George Brown, late professor to the Royal College of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. SAMUEL OCTAVIUS WOOD.

Veterinary Surgeons, London, and late veterinary to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, and nephew of Wilson Barrett, the well-known actor. In the hunting field Mr. Wood is a well-known figure and a keen sportsman

Among the appointments held by him are those of veterinary surgeon to the Governors-General, the Earl of Hopetoun and Lord Tennyson, and to the State Governor, Sir George Sydenham Clarke; to the V.R.C. and V.A.T.C., the Williamstown and Sandown Park Clubs, and to the Melbourne, Oaklands, Yarra Glen, and Lilydale Hunt Clubs.

MELBOURNE VETERINARY COLLEGE, established 1887, in accordance with the Veterinary Surgeons Act of Victoria, Brunswick Street, Fitzroy. Mr. W. T. KENDALL, M.R.C.V.S., principal and founder of the above veterinary establishment, was born in the Lake district, Lancashire, England, in the year 1851, and educated in his native county. At the age of nineteen he entered the Royal Veterinary College, London, and, by downright application to study, coupled with an intense love for his profession, he succeeded in gaining his diploma in 1873, and was awarded the diploma as honorary associate in 1892 for original work. Mr. Kendall arrived in Victoria in 1880, and started practice in Melbourne, where he established the first Veterinary Association in the colony. In 1881 he was appointed co-editor of the "Victorian Veterinary Journal," during his connection with which he published a book on "The Diseases of Australian Horses" in 1884. He was instrumental in procuring the appointment of a Royal Commission to enquire into the prevalence of tuberculosis in cattle. On the completion of the enquiry, Mr. Kendall used his best endeavours to induce the Government to establish a veterinary college on public lines, and also approached the City Council on the same subject, but without success. In 1887 he purchased the present site of the institution in Fitzroy, and erected the building known as the Melbourne Veterinary College. The edifice is built on ground having a frontage of 45 feet to Brunswick Street, with a depth of 300 feet to Young Street. The building is of two stories. One of them, constructed of brick, contains offices, lecture rooms, museum, and library. Here the latest and most up-to-date authorities on all subjects pertaining to horses and cattle are to be found, together with skeletons and the necessary appliances for the use of pupils. Graduates of the college occupy important Government appointments in this and other States, and no less than eleven have been on active service in South Africa. There is hospital accommodation for sixty equine patients, and in this department animals suffering from accident or disease are received and treated with the best possible results at a very moderate charge. The college staff comprises six qualified teachers, and the training course occupies four years. The curriculum embraces all the subjects taught at



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. W. T. KENDALL.

the Royal Veterinary College, London, and there are at present (1901) forty pupils, fifteen of whom are undergoing a special course of study to qualify them as inspectors of meat. Mr. Kendall takes great interest in military matters, and holds the position of veterinary surgeon to the Victorian Cavalry Corps. He married in England, and has a family of five sons and one daughter. Two of the former are qualified veterinary surgeons, and a third is finishing his course of study at the college. The eldest, Captain E. A. Kendall, served in South Africa with the First Contingent, and returned in charge of a shipment of horses for the Fifth Contingent. Three of Mr. Kendall's sons belong to the Victorian Mounted Rifles, and two are members of the Cadet Force. Mr. Kendall is president of the Veterinary Board of Victoria; honorary veterinary surgeon to the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, the Society for the Protection of Animals, the Royal and other Agricultural Societies, and to the Victorian Poultry and Kennel Club, besides holding positions under the Agricultural and Public Health Departments.

CHARLES CUMMINGS CHERRY, Veterinary Surgeon, Kirk's Horse Bazaar, 412 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Telephone Nos. 3,193 and 122, Hawthorn Exchange. Mr. Cherry was born at Kororoit Park, near Williamstown, Victoria, in the year 1876, and educated at the Hofwyl and Camberwell Grammar Schools. At the conclusion of his scholastic career he studied for some time under the private tuition of Mr. A. Rattan, B.A., University tutor, and in 1893 entered at the Melbourne Veterinary College, Fitzroy, to take up a course of training. Mr. Cherry showed great aptitude for the profession he has adopted, and this, coupled with a natural love of animals, brought him successfully through his college course. Taking his diploma as G.M.V.C. in 1898, he entered into the study of bacteriology at the Melbourne University laboratory, and in the same year started the practice of his profession at Kirk's Bazaar, and was appointed veterinary inspector to the city of Hawthorn. In 1900 Mr. Cherry, who had previously refused an offer of an appointment with the A Battery Corps, joined the first N.S.W. Contingent (Bushmen's Corps) as veterinary surgeon, and for fifteen months was on active service in South Africa, principally with Lord Methuen. In this capacity he travelled through Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia, the Transvaal, Orange River, Cape Colony, Griqualand, etc., thus gaining an extensive experience in the study of the diseases of horses and cattle in a part of the world where these are very prevalent. The horses taken to South Africa by the N.S.W. Contingent were very much admired, and their splendid condition on arrival was mainly due to the careful supervision of Mr.

Cherry on the voyage. In 1898 he was appointed Government inspector of imported stock in Victoria. He is also hon. veterinary surgeon to the Aspendale Racing Club. Is retained by the Tasmanian Government, the Willesmere Certified Milk Company, and by several other important com-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES CUMMINGS CHERRY.

panies, and is veterinary surgeon to the Australian Mutual Live Stock Company. Mr. Cherry is a son of the late Mr. William Cherry, grazier, of Kororoit, near Williamstown, and a grandson of the late Mr. Wm. Doherty, a well-known grazier of Tarneit, and at one time president of the Wyndham Shire Council. From childhood upwards he has had a large experience among thoroughbred stock, his name being a familiar one to all large breeders in the State. He lives at Hawthorn, having purchased the residence of the late Dr. William Sparling, where he can be seen professionally. As a dog fancier, Mr. Cherry is well acquainted with the ailments peculiar to well-bred animals, and pets of all kinds may be safely entrusted to his special course of treatment. At the Exhibition Show, held in 1901, Mr. Cherry was the winner of the first prize awarded to greyhounds (bitch class), and Great Danes in the same class.

HECTOR G. J. RUNTING, G.M.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, Victoria Horse Bazaar, Bourke Street, Melbourne, and "Kulki," Moreland Grove, Coburg. Mr. Runting is a native of Victoria, having been born in South Melbourne in the year 1869, and educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School, under Professor Irving. Upon the completion of his studies he was put to office work, but in the year 1887 had the misfortune to be one of the victims of the Windsor railway accident, in which his brother was killed. Through injuries received he was ordered away to the country, and spent the next few months on "Canally" Station, in the Balranald district, New South Wales. From thence he went to the "Paddington" Station, in the Cobar district, and eventually became head



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HECTOR G. J. RUNTING.

overseer on that station, leaving it to join the Melbourne Veterinary College in 1896, where, and by downright application to study, in conjunction with his former extensive knowledge of stock, he was successful in taking his degree with honors in 1899. In 1900 Mr. Runting took over the practice of Mr. Rudduck, on the latter gentleman's departure for South Africa as veterinary captain to the Second Victorian Contingent. Mr. Runting has a good practice, having made a special study of the diseases of cattle, and at the Royal Agricultural Show, held in Melbourne in 1901, he distinguished himself in connection with his successful treatment of a cow suffering from a virulent form of milk fever. His services have been very much in demand in connection with the selection of horses for South Africa.

LAUDER'S RIDING SCHOOL, Bank Street West, South Melbourne. This well-known establishment was founded by the late Mr. George E. Lauder, formerly of the 8th Hussars, by whom it was conducted up till the time of his death. Since then it has been carried on by his daughter, now Mrs. James Watt, the present principal. This lady, needless to remark, is an accomplished and expert horsewoman, well known in the hunting fields, as is also her very youthful daughter, who has already carried off the "brush" and various show ring prizes. Mrs. Watt has had a long and successful experience as a teacher. The building in Bank Street is close to the trams and the South Melbourne station, and is a very large and handsome edifice, specially built for the purpose, and equipped with com-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MRS. WATT.

modious stabling accommodation, gymnasiums, bathrooms, etc., and Mrs. Watt enjoys the patronage of the leading people of Victoria. A splendid stock of horses is always on hand, suitable for all sorts of pupils, from the most nervous beginner to the finished follower of hounds.

The late Professor JOHN FAIRISH NEWMAN, Inventor, Bourke Street, Melbourne, was born in Liverpool, England, in 1833. At an early age he entered upon a seafaring life, which he followed for fourteen years. In 1858 he arrived in Newtown, New South Wales, which was then only a straggling village. He then took to watchmaking, and was for twenty-five years with many of the leading firms of Sydney, including Messrs. Hoffman, for whom he worked during a period of fifteen years, and Messrs. Havals. While he was engaged in the watchmaking trade a passion arose within him for mechanical discoveries, and in his spare moments



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

PROFESSOR JOHN FAIRISH NEWMAN.

he was always working at his beloved inventions. In 1895 Professor Newman constructed Bellamy's Ideal City (from that writer's "Looking Backward"). This work, which is entirely cut out and modelled with a penknife, is one of a marvellous description, and has never been equalled. It is difficult to give an adequate description of the work. The spectator sees before him a city in full life and bustle; people walking about the streets; vehicles driving in all directions; trains rushing in and out of the station; shipping docks in full swing; vessels loading and unloading cargo, etc. The professor was wedded to his art, and derived great delight from the construction of these models. He was also the inventor of the electric clock, the valveless pump, the automatic totalisator (which is used in Brisbane at the present day), the electric sheep-shearing machine, and the bicycle boat, which was on the Sydney Harbour for four years. This boat was capable of holding sixteen people, being propelled by one man with his feet at the rate of six miles an hour. Professor Newman held three special prize medals for mechanical ingenuity, and numerous other medals for exhibits. He was in partnership with his son, Mr. G. Newman, manager of the Palace of Wonders.

JOHN GLENDINNING NEWMAN, Bourke Street, Melbourne, Manager of the Palace of Wonders, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1874, and received his education at the High School, in Fort Street, Sydney. On the completion of his studies Mr. Newman entered the New South Wales Railway Department as mechanical draughtsman, and remained in the service for seven years, at the end of which period he engaged in the watchmaking business, at which he worked for two years. From an early age Mr. Newman was always interested in and had a considerable knowledge of mechanical contrivances, so he determined to turn his knowledge to some account. In 1896, therefore, he went into partnership with his father, the late Professor J. F. Newman, who was before the public for over forty-five years as a mechanical genius, and with whom we have dealt in another article. Mr. J. G. Newman's works are truly works of art, and it is not too much to say that he stands unrivalled as a mechanical genius. To give an idea of the popularity of his establishment, it may be mentioned that during the last two years it has been visited by no less than 500,000 people. The penknife is the principal instrument used in the production of all the models, one of which—the Royal Esplanade—is an ideal watering place. People are seen walking up and down the Esplanade; carriages drive to and fro; a splendid boat race takes place in the water below, which is followed by a steam launch, in which an excited crowd of people can be seen gesticulating and discussing the chances of each boat ahead. Then there is the orthodox merry-go-round and other seaside amusements for youngsters; all the models working in a very realistic manner. The Ocean Palace, also designed and built by Mr. Newman, is a large steamboat in mid-ocean. Beneath the vessel's bows scamper porpoises; the passengers walk the decks; a band plays, to which the young folks waltz; groups are dispersed all around, some playing cards, and others partaking of afternoon tea.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN GLENDINNING NEWMAN.

Indeed, the model is so lifelike that it is difficult to realise that one is not looking at human beings instead of models. Mr. Newman is exhibiting another of his famous models, namely, a modern theatre, with a Royal Comic orchestra of twenty performers, and he is of opinion that it eclipses all his other works.

D. PRYDE, Dairyman, 11 Wilson Street, South Yarra. Mr. David Pryde was born in South Melbourne, Victoria, in September, 1864, and received his education at the South Melbourne Grammar School. At the age of sixteen he entered the employment of Mr. Johnstone, of the Tyne Foundry, in order to learn the

ironfounding business, and remained there for two years. He then engaged in dairying pursuits, and eventually, in 1887, established himself in business on his own account as a dairyman in South Melbourne. In 1890 he removed to South Yarra, and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. D. PRYDE.

five years later erected his present spacious premises in Wilson Street. Mr. Pryde enjoys a large and extensive connection, and the milk supplied from his establishment, which is all produced by his excellent herd of dairy cows at his own farm, is noted for its richness and purity. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as also of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which lodge he joined in 1882.

TEEPOO HALL, Masseur by special appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, late Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia, Victoria Buildings, corner Collins and Swanston Streets, Melbourne. Mr. Hall was born in Mysore, India, in the year 1860, and educated at the Bangalore College. In 1876 he was successful in passing the examination for the subordinate medical service, and was for some years engaged in dispensing and hospital assistant's work, serving in various parts of India. In 1889 he resigned his position in the service, and came out to Melbourne, starting at once in practice as a masseur, which branch of the medical profession he had studied for some time while on active service in India. Commencing with Sir Thomas Fitzgerald, Mr. Hall rapidly acquired a large and fashionable clientele, his patients being recommended by all the leading medical men in the State. He acts as masseur to the Melbourne Hospital, the Austin Hospital, Hibernian A.C.B. Society; Independent Order of Oddfellows, M.U.; Ancient Order of Druids, Tramway Employees' Benefit Society, etc., etc., and holds very flattering testimonials from the leading medical men in Melbourne and other parts of the Commonwealth by whom he has been engaged.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. TEEPOO HALL.

WILLIAM NYSTROM, Practitioner of Massage, Medical Electricity, Gymnastics, and Orthopaedics, 123 Collins Street, Melbourne, is a native of Sweden, and was educated at the Royal University of Upsala, into which he, having passed matriculation in 1875, was admitted the same year. He entered the faculty of medicine in 1876, and, devoting himself during the following years to the study of the many various branches of medical science, with a view to the attainment of the degree of M.D., he went through most of the practical and theoretical tests and examinations for that degree, viz., pharmaceutical and physiological chemistry, pharmacology, medical botany, anatomy and histology, physiology, pathology, etc. But, having in the meantime made himself acquainted with, and being greatly attracted by, the splendid results and achievements of mechano and electro-therapeutics, which curative methods were at this time rapidly coming to the fore, he decided to make this his specialty. Before entering fully upon this study, and with a view to gaining some necessary clinical knowledge and experience, Mr. Nystrom assisted during the whole of one year in the operating theatre, as well as in the surgical and medical wards, of one of the leading provincial hospitals. After another year devoted entirely to his special study at the Royal Gymnastic Orthopaedic Institute and other leading institutes of the kind in Stockholm, Mr. Nystrom resolved to commence the practice of his profession. He arrived in Sydney in 1893, and the following year came to Melbourne, where he has since remained in practice. The establishment at 123 Collins Street is fitted up in a complete and elaborate manner, and the many electrical, gymnastic, and orthopaedic appliances and apparatus are of the very latest scientific designs. Mr. Nystrom is held in high reputation by the medical profession, and his connection in and about Melbourne is a good one.

Miss McAULEY, Masseuse, Collins Street, Melbourne, was born at Whittlesea, Victoria, in 1866, and educated at Grace Park House, Hawthorn. At the age of seventeen, having qualified as a governess, she left school, and for the next six years was engaged in teaching, the latter part of that period as resident governess at Grace Park House. In 1888 she was appointed to a clerkship in the offices of the Melbourne Tramway Company, which position she held for ten years and a half. Owing to the reduction in salaries during the depression which followed the "boom," she was induced to take up the study of massage. During the latter part of her term of service with the Tramway Company she attended the lectures on junior descriptive and surgical anatomy and also dissec-

tions at the Melbourne University, the company giving her every assistance in their power to carry on her studies. Miss McAuley had the honor of being one of the first of the honoraries appointed to the Melbourne Hospital on the 19th of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MISS MCAULEY.

October, 1899. She holds certificate from the Melbourne University for attendance at junior descriptive and surgical anatomy lectures and for dissections. Miss McAuley has a large private practice, and is honorary masseuse to the Melbourne Hospital.

Mr. A. BRONNER, of the Austral Buildings, 117 Collins Street, enjoys an enviable reputation for the remarkable success that has uniformly attended the practice of his profession as a specialist in skin diseases, and in his general treatment of all chronic ailments. His latest triumphs have been in his treatment of the dread "White Plague"—tuberculosis. As a result of specialised researches extending over many years, he has been enabled to discover means whereby many sufferers have been absolutely cured who had been entirely given over by medical practitioners. Mr. Bronner has utilised every opportunity, and devoted a lifetime to the patient and thoroughly scientific study which alone can secure success, and, although he modestly disclaims any pretensions to be a legally qualified medical practitioner, he is certainly a fully qualified specialist, and as such is recognised by physicians of repute, who speak candidly of him as a highly educated and conscientious man, and freely admit that he has cured many cases which had proved beyond the help of the medical profession. Mr. Bronner holds a large number of testimonials from gentlemen and ladies of unquestionable veracity, who are well known in all spheres of ecclesiastical, official, mercantile, and professional life, which demonstrate clearly that his is a unique and beneficent practice. Born in Westphalia, Germany, Mr. Bronner received his education in that country and in other Conti-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. A. BRONNER.

nental centres, and, from sheer love of such a career, and enthusiasm for original investigation in branches of the healing art, turned his energies into the profession in which he is now so honorably engaged. He came to Melbourne in 1891, and since then has been continuously practising as a specialist at his present address. The fact that gentlemen like the Hon. E. H. Cameron, Minister of Mines, etc., Victoria; the Very Rev. Archpriest McKenna, Geelong; H. R. Reid, Esq., chairman of the Melbourne Steamship Company; the Hon. D. V. Hennessy, M.L.A., city councillor of Melbourne, have testified to his knowledge and skill shows best the position Mr. Bronner holds here in the estimation of the public, and we trust that he may be long spared to exercise his beneficial profession as successfully in the future as he has done in the past.

R. STEWART, representing the Alonzo Bliss Co., D.C., U.S.A., Metropolitan Chambers, 261 Collins Street, Melbourne. Sole importer for Victoria of native herbs, oils, and balsams. Mr. R. Stewart, the enterprising and popular manager of the above company's business in Melbourne, was born in London in the year 1839, and educated in his native city. He was afterwards apprenticed to an engineering firm, remaining with it until 1859, when he started for the Cape of Good Hope, and was the first engineer engaged on the railway between Capetown and Wellington, as he was also instrumental in landing the first locomotive in South Africa. In 1861 he went to India, and was subsequently engaged on most of the important railways in Russia, Turkey, and other parts of the globe, with the exception of America. He landed in South Australia in 1864, and took up different agencies. Later on he pro-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. R. STEWART.

ceeded to Broken Hill, where for ten years he was engaged in sharebroking. Falling ill with gout, rheumatism, and congestion of the brain, Mr. Stewart was induced, after trying every other known remedy recommended and prescribed by well-

known medical men, to give our native herbs a trial. This he did, and at the end of a month experienced such wonderful improvement that he continued taking the herbs until he found himself restored to health. He then decided to take over the agency of the above company in the United States, and has represented it in Victoria ever since.

WILLIAM HENRY TERRY, Chemist and Medical Botanist, 117 Collins Street, Melbourne. This prominent representative of the modern spiritualistic movement in Australia was born at Islington, London, in 1836, and came to Victoria in 1853. Two years later, in conjunction with his brother, he entered into business as storekeeper at Flemington, which was then the main highway to the principal gold diggings. Their store and post office was at that time the most prominent building in the township. In 1857, having read a recently-published book by Judge Edmonds on spiritualism, Mr. Terry was sufficiently impressed by its contents to enter into an investigation of the subject, and succeeded, at an early period, in eliciting phenomena which convinced him of the reality of spiritual intercourse. Shortly after this, the opening of the Mount Alexander railway diverting a large portion of the traffic from the road, the firm purchased a business at St. Kilda, which Mr. Terry took charge of, being appointed purveyor to the Governor, Sir Charles Darling. His growing interest in spiritualism, however, and a peculiar faculty which he had developed for diagnosing disease, so encroached upon his time that he determined to relinquish his St. Kilda business, and devote himself entirely to spiritualistic work; and, having secured suitable premises in Russell Street, near Bourke Street, he commenced the importation of spiritualistic literature. His first literary effort was entitled "The Reality of Spiritual Intercourse," being a reply to a lecture given before the Eclectic Society by Mr. Henry Gyles Turner, of which a thousand copies were rapidly sold, and subsequently, in September, 1870, he edited and published the first number of the "Harbinger of Light," a journal devoted to spiritualism and the "Harmonial Philosophy." This monthly serial soon established itself as the representative organ of the spiritualists of Australia, and is largely quoted from by the spiritualistic Press of Europe and America. In 1871 he took a prominent part in the organisation of the first Victorian Association of Spiritualists, of which Dr. W. Lindsay Richardson was president, and himself secretary; and, in the following year, he founded the Melbourne Lyceum, a Sunday school embodying the spiritual and harmonial system of education, both of which institutions are still in successful operation, Mr. Terry being at the present time president of the former and one of the trustees of the latter. He was also elected an honorary member of the British National Association of Spiritualists (now the London Spiritual Alliance), and was the first member of the Theosophical Society in Australia, his diploma bearing date March, 1880. He subsequently accepted the office of councillor for that body, which he held for three years. Mr. Terry is a conscientious and indefatigable worker in the cause of spiritualism. With the exception of a six months' tour in America, he has been constantly in the forefront of the movement for over forty years, working with untiring energy for the advancement of what he believes to be the truth, and, besides being instrumental in introducing to Australia some of the best exponents of psychic religion, science, and philosophy, frequently occupying the platform himself, while his published lectures on the "Evidences" and "The Moral Teaching of Spiritualism" ran through two editions, and are both out of print. He is now engaged in raising a fund of a thousand pounds for the introduction of some of the most prominent exponents of the spiritual philosophy to tour Australia and New Zealand. Though a man of strong convictions and considerable force of character, he is unobtrusive in his methods, and constructive rather than iconoclastic in his work, hence he makes few enemies, and has lived to witness a cause which was ridiculed and despised when he first embraced it espoused and vindicated by some of the leading scientists and men of letters in Europe and America.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY TERRY.

JOHN GEORGE MASTERS, Chiropodist, Manicurist, and Foot Masseur. By appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G., late Governor-General of Australia, "The Block," Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. Masters was born at Stratford-le-Bow, England, in the year 1839, and educated at Kingston-on-Thames Grammar School. At the age of fourteen he came out with his parents to Melbourne, landing in 1853, his father, Mr. John Masters, being the first man to smelt black sand from the Ovens district. At the latter end of 1853 Mr. J. G. Masters went to the Forest Creek diggings, where he and a mate worked for three months with fair success. Returning to Melbourne in 1854, he accompanied his father to Bendigo, where they engaged for some time in alluvial mining. He was subsequently occupied in the hairdressing trade for a period of eighteen months in Bendigo, and for a further period of the same duration in the same trade with his father in Ararat. In 1859 he left his trade to work an abandoned claim at Mount Korong, losing the whole of his savings in the venture, and was forced to relinquish mining. The year following found

him once more in Melbourne, where he was engaged by Messrs. McFadzean and Lambert, hairdressers, Collins Street, and in 1863 started for himself as a hairdresser in Collins Street West, meanwhile pursuing the study of chiropody and manicure. He remained there for seventeen years, and then removed to his present address in "The Block," where he confines his operations to the treatment of the hands and feet. Mr. Masters has succeeded in acquiring a large and fashionable connection, his patrons including Lord Hopetoun, the Duke of Carnarvon, the Duke of Grafton, Lord Dudley, Lord Hervey Phipps, Sir Robert Molesworth, Sir James McBain, and many others. Mr.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN GEORGE MASTERS.

Masters makes a specialty of foot massage, which plays a most important part in the treatment of the feet, and he is very successful in his treatment of corns, ingrowing toenails, bunions, and all deformities of the feet, his patients being usually recommended by leading medical men. Mr. Masters married, in 1866, a daughter of Superintendent Pierse, A division, City of London Police, and Scotland Yard. He has a family of two daughters.

Mrs. WILMER, Face and Hair Specialist, 272 Bourke Street, Melbourne. Mrs. Wilmer is a Londoner both by birth and education. At the early age of seventeen she commenced studying for the medical profession. Her studies, however, owing to delicate health, were interrupted by prolonged travels in Germany, France, Italy, and the United States of America, during which she became proficient in the languages of the three first-named countries. While in America she heard so much about the treatment of the face and hair that her interest was aroused, and the acquisition of the best methods subsequently became the chief object of her time and attention. On her return to London she took the opportunity of investigating the subject further, the result being the phenomenal success that has attended her system of treatment of the face and hair since her arrival in Melbourne. Mrs. Wilmer's treatment differs from all others hitherto known in Australia, and, owing to the favourable reception accorded her in Melbourne, she has added several new departments, including manicuring, etc., to her business, and has likewise opened branches at Ballarat and Bendigo, the management of these being entrusted to ladies who have first completed a course of training under Mrs. Wilmer at Melbourne. At her rooms ladies obtain advice on all matters relating to the toilet free of charge. Mrs. Wilmer has pointed out that the system of steaming or vaporising the skin is quite opposed to the true hygienic and rational mode of treating the complexion, inasmuch as it not only relaxes the skin, but also invariably produces premature wrinkles, for, while such steaming lends a temporary and superficial improvement to the appearance, the subsequent effect is far from pleasing. The new London treatment practised by Mrs. Wilmer first diminishes and then entirely removes skin defects. It is important to understand that her method has nothing in common with the practice of "making up" the face, which ultimately leads to most unsatisfactory and even disastrous results. During her extended experience, Mrs. Wilmer has found that premature greyness results more often than would be supposed from an entirely remediable state of the hair, which can be restored to its natural colour and beauty by her system, without the use of any dye whatever. In her treatment of superfluous hair on the face, she has discovered a simple and effectual means of checking the growth without the aid of any depilatory. The ultimate effect of all depilatories is to strengthen the growth of the hair, and thus to increase the evil they were intended to remove. The new London treatment practised by Mrs. Wilmer obviates this difficulty. If preferred by ladies, she employs electrolysis, which is a quicker process, and one universally recommended by the medical profession. She has also introduced the oxygen process of restoring hair to a healthy growth. This treatment, discovered by a London doctor, has been found to succeed where all other methods have failed. The skin treatment recommended by Mrs. Wilmer removes pimples, blackheads, freckles, sunburn, wrinkles, tan and other facial blemishes, besides refreshing the skin, and imparting the glow and clearness of a healthy complexion. Her rooms in Bourke Street, next Miller's feather shop, at the corner of Swanston Street, are large and commodious, being so arranged that ladies enter at one door and leave by another, thus ensuring absolute privacy. The lift also runs on Saturday afternoons.

Messrs. and Miss ROBERTS, Professors of Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenics, 195 Collins Street, Melbourne. Mr. William Henry Roberts was born in Bathurst, New South Wales, and educated in Sydney. He is a son of the late Mr. Henry Roberts, professor of dancing, well known in New South Wales, Tasmania, and Victoria as a teacher for a period of forty-five years, and on the completion of his school days assisted that gentleman with his classes. In 1873 he established himself at his present address in Collins Street, where he, in conjunction with his sister, Miss Roberts, a renowned and most successful teacher, has carried on tuition ever since. Messrs. and Miss Roberts, in addition to the classes held in the hall adjoining their residence in Collins Street (a special feature is made of private lessons, morning, afternoon, and evening) and numerous lessons

by arrangement at private houses, attend most of the large educational establishments in and around Melbourne, from the principals of which they are the recipients of many flattering testimonials for the admirable manner in which they carry out their duties, and for their efficiency as teachers. Mr. W. H. Roberts is the oldest-established teacher of dancing in the State. For fifteen years he has been instructor to the Melbourne



Grouzelle *Melb.*

MR. W. H. ROBERTS.

Caledonian Society, and for many years has been conductor of the most important balls held in the Town Hall, Melbourne, and was the first to introduce the modern waltz to Australasia. Mr. Roberts also teaches by correspondence, and is the authority on dancing for numerous newspapers in the State. He is a member of the Combermere Lodge of Freemasons.

THOMAS W. BULL, successor to G. Spriggs, Medical Clairvoyant, Brunswick House, 8 Brunswick Street South, East Melbourne, was born in Deptford, England, in the year 1854, and came to Victoria with his parents when quite an infant. He was educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School, near Melbourne, and, after leaving that institution, entered the furniture business, in which he was engaged for several years. In 1880 Mr. Bull was one of the victims of a severe railway accident, a circumstance which had a great bearing on his after career. He was very seriously injured, and paralysis of the spinal cord intervened, so that he was given up as hopelessly incurable by three of the best doctors in Melbourne. As a last resource, Mr. Bull visited a Mrs. Armstrong, at that time practising as a medical clairvoyante in Powlett Street, East Melbourne. This lady not only cured him of the paralysis, but also gave him the first hint that he possessed psychic power in a very marked degree. From this Mr. Bull began to study the science of psychology, and eventually found that he possessed the qualities essential to a good medical clairvoyant. He practised the exercise of this faculty at Waverley, Sydney, for eighteen months among the poorer classes, whom he treated free of charge, and, after returning to Melbourne, having lost a competency he had acquired in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS W. BULL.

land speculation, he took up the work of a medical clairvoyant and healer in real earnest. He practised for fifteen years, having Melbourne as his headquarters, and travelling over the Western and other districts of Victoria. In 1899 Mr. G. Spriggs, who had been in practice in Melbourne for many years as a medical healer, and who had gained an ample competency, was desirous of visiting England. He requested Mr. Bull, whom he described as the only man in Melbourne capable of such an undertaking, to take over his large and lucrative practice. This he did, and, in addition to retaining Mr. Spriggs' patients, has succeeded in building up a large connection on his own account. Patients are visited by Mr. Bull in town and suburbs, and all communications by letter requiring diagnoses of cases are promptly attended to. Mr. Bull is married, and has a family of four children, some of whom have the psychic power in more or less degree. He is a total abstainer of life-long standing, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Patients either visit him, at his town address, or they communicate with him by letter from all parts of the world.

A. A. SLEIGHT, Undertaker, 182 Collins Street, Melbourne, with branches at Glen Huntly Road, Elsternwick; Burnley Street, Richmond; Punt Road, St. Kilda. This well-known and extensive undertaking business was established in the year 1839 by Mr. Samuel Crooke, who opened a small building at the corner of William and Flinders Streets. Later on, Mr. John Sleight, who had been in his employ for some time, was admitted into partnership, and in 1841 the firm opened an establishment in Collins Street, on a part of the site where the present Town Hall now stands. For nearly sixty years Collins Street has been the centre of this great and fashionable firm of Sleight; and looking over the records of the business, which have been carefully preserved, they reveal a remarkable history of the departure of the great and illustrious men who have passed over the stage of this State. Representatives of every branch of political, judicial, military, and social life are included in this record. Two Governors—Sir Charles Hotham, Governor of Victoria, and Sir Peter Scratchley, Governor of New Guinea—are the only two representatives of Royalty on the list. Both these funerals were carried out with full military honors, and with most satisfactory and successful results, as the papers of those days testify. These two funerals were perhaps the largest ever known in the colony. The records comprise a

complete list of all funerals carried out by the firm for nearly sixty years, and include nearly all the most important of the kind held in Victoria. Funerals are conducted in



MR. A. A. SLEIGHT.

all parts of the State, every vehicle required and the staff of men conveyed by train when necessary. Although the firm make every provision to carry out the very highest standard of work, every assistance



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. J. W. BLANCH.

is at all times given to those in poorer circumstances. Among a large number of military and other important funerals conducted by the firm may be mentioned those of Captain Geo. Burton, R.N., 1854; Major-General Sir Robert Nickle, Commander of the Forces, 40th Regiment, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, 1856; Robert Hoddle, Surveyor-General, 1881; the Very Rev. Dean Macartney, 1894; Sir James B. Thurston, Fiji, etc., etc. Most of the present staff have grown up in the service of the firm, some of them having had over twenty years' experience in that respect, and are capable of carrying out the heaviest work without the least difficulty or inconvenience. The factory in Richmond turns out all the important work of the best polished and mounted coffins, for which the firm have been noted for years past. Some sixteen or eighteen splendid horses are always ready, and the plant is equal to any emergency. The business is still carried on by Mr. Sleight's widow, under the old style of A. A. Sleight, and is under the management of Mr. J. W. BLANCH, a colonist whose arrival in Victoria dates back as far as the year 1843. He was well known to the members of the original firm of Crooke and Sleight, undertakers. An innovation lately introduced by the firm consists in the supplying of landaus at funerals instead of the more sombre-looking mourning coaches, to which many object, and these are always available when preferred by patrons. Monumental works in connection with the firm are executed under the style of Sleight and Hughes, Bourke Street West, where patrons can select from monuments, headstones, etc., of every description and design. All communications are answered by return of post, so that clients can depend upon the best material and workmanship being employed in the carrying out of their orders.

HENRY J. R. LEWIS, Furnishing Undertaker and Certificated Embalmer (established 1843), Johnston Street, Fitzroy, and High Street, Northcote. This well-known undertaking business dates back as far as the year 1843, and is the only firm that has not changed its name during a period of nearly sixty years. It was established by the late Mr. Richard Lewis, who arrived in Melbourne in the year 1840, and three years later started in a small way the business, which, through the agency of his son, the present proprietor, still retains its reputation as one of the leading undertaking firms in the State. Mr. Henry J. R. Lewis was born in Fitzroy in 1854, and on the completion of his education went through a course of practical experience in all the branches of the business with his father; his name having become thoroughly identified with it before he took over the management, on the death of that gentleman, in 1875. The location of the old business was in Young Street, and for years there was no building between



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. HENRY J. R. LEWIS.

it and Brunswick Street, the main thoroughfare leading to the country districts, so residents within a radius of thirty miles were well acquainted with the huge signboard bearing the name of R. Lewis, undertaker. In 1882 a rapidly-increasing connection compelled the proprietor to move to larger premises in Johnston Street, but he still retains the land in Young Street, upon which he has had erected a new workshop, coach-houses, stables, etc., and there may be seen a thoroughly good working plant in hearses, coaches, and horses, all in perfect condition; and, with a staff of well-trained assistants, Mr. Lewis is always prepared to carry out orders, large and small, at the

shortest possible notice. He has a very large country clientele, and has conducted some of the most important funerals in the State. He is well known in his capacity as secretary to the Melbourne Undertakers' Association, a position he has worthily filled since 1892. He is a member, trustee, and Past Master of the Britannia Lodge of the Grand United Order of Oddfellows, and treasurer of the Council Masters' Chapter since 1881. Mr. Lewis married, in 1881, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Torode, of Kew, an old and esteemed Victorian colonist.

JOSEPH ALLISON, Hotham Funeral Establishment. Head office: Errol Street, North Melbourne. Branch office: Mount Alexander Road, Moonee Ponds. This well-known business was established in 1886 by the late Mr. Joseph Allison, a very old and esteemed colonist, who had learned his trade in the business of his father, the late Mr. Thomas Allison, Camberwell, London. On coming out to Victoria he managed the business of his late brother, Mr. Henry Allison, Victoria Street, West Melbourne, and, on establishing himself on his own account in 1886,



MR. JOSEPH ALLISON.

carried on successfully until the time of his death. The business, which is carried on under the old name by his widow, under the management of her sons, who are Australian natives, enjoys a large and extensive connection throughout the city and suburbs. The premises are furnished with every description of mourning requisites. The vehicles are of the most up-to-date style, and a well-trained staff of assistants is always at hand to carry out the orders of clients.



Joseph Allison's Head Office, Errol Street, North Melbourne.

T. H. ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer. Head office: 181 Elgin Street, Carlton. Branches: 307 Victoria Street (near Errol Street), West Melbourne, and 11 Derby Street, Collingwood. Mr. Allison, the proprietor of the above well-known business, was born in West Melbourne in the year 1867, and educated in the district, finishing at the Carlton College. He then entered the business house of his father, the late Mr. Henry Allison, who in 1854 established the undertaking business in Victoria. There he went through every department of the business, acquiring a large experience, and qualifying himself to take over the management, in 1888, of the Carlton branch. Mr. Allison then entered into the study of embalming, as set forth in various American magazines, but his first practical lesson in the art was acquired under Professor Rivers, of the U.S., America, who lectured and demonstrated on the subject, holding classes for the purpose in Melbourne. The custom of embalming dead bodies, which may be traced back to the early days of the Egyptians, is a very necessary one as applied to modern Australia, where the climate necessitates the burial of persons within so short a time after death, and Professor Rivers' system was so complete that by the inducement of Mr. Allison, who was his first pupil in Victoria, several other undertakers also took up the study of the subject. In cases where it is necessary to remove the body from one State to another, or to send it to a foreign country for burial, the system is invaluable, not only from a hygienic point of view, inasmuch as the process of embalming prevents any possible chance of infection, but when the coffin of an embalmed body is opened weeks, or even months, after death the friends and relatives are privileged to behold the

face of their dear one as it was in life, and thus all painful and repulsive ideas associated with death and corruption are removed. The custom is a usual one in America, the bodies of nearly every person who dies being embalmed, and in Australia, thanks to the enterprise and active exertions of Mr. Allison, it is gradually winning its way, so much so that it is rather the exception nowadays to find an undertaking firm of any repute without its embalmer. Mr. Allison resides on the premises in Elgin Street, so that clients may be



Johnstone. O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. T. H. ALLISON.

assured of having their wishes carried out under his personal supervision. He acts himself as conductor on all occasions, and, with his well-trained staff of assistants, in conjunction with hearses and carriages of the most modern and up-to-date style, he is prepared to carry into immediate effect arrangements for all funerals entrusted to him, both large and small. He is the possessor of numerous testimonials from clients for the very able manner in which he has conducted a large number of both private and public interments. Mr. Allison is a member of the Victorian Master Undertakers' Association, past president of the Victorian Embalmers' Association, member of a great number of friendly societies, and a life member of the North Melbourne branch of the Australian Natives' Association.

JOHN ALLISON, Undertaker and Embalmer, 94 Simpson's Road, Richmond; 225 Sydney Road, Brunswick; and 67 Cardigan Place, South Melbourne. This well-known business was established in 1865 by Mr. John Allison, who was born in London in the year 1844, and educated at the British School, Camberwell, England. He is a son of Mr. Thos. Allison, who was for forty years in business as an undertaker in Camberwell, and was brought up to the trade in his father's establishment. At the age of eighteen, having gained a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, he considered that it might be applied to better advantage in the colonies, and accordingly, in 1862, came out to Victoria. After three years' colonial experience in West Melbourne with his brothers, Mr. Allison started on his own account as an undertaker in South Melbourne. This was in 1865, and he carried on this business and worked up an extensive connection until 1881, when he opened at and made Simpson's Road his headquarters, with an extra branch in Sydney Road. Mr. Allison has built all his own hearses and coaches, a branch of the business which he combined with the supplying to country undertakers of all the necessary adjuncts of the trade, such as coaches, hearses, coffins, coffin furnishings, etc. Latterly he has given up the coach-building branch of his business, at the instigation of the Coach-building Association, but still supplies country customers with furnishings, etc. Mr. Allison is well known as a funeral director, and from the number of testimonials in his possession it is evident that he has carried out all arrangements to the entire satisfaction of his clients. His plant is an extensive one, and, with a well-trained staff of employees, Mr. Allison is prepared to execute any order in town or country in first-class style at the shortest notice. Mr. Allison is a member of all the benefit associations, and takes an active part in all movements connected with several of the most im-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN ALLISON.

portant. He is also greatly interested in sport of every description, and is an enthusiast in shooting, this being his favourite pastime, and when time admits may be found taking a few days' holiday in the country. He married a daughter of Captain John McMillan, master mariner, a very old colonist, and has a family of four sons and one daughter. Three of his sons assist him in his business, and his daughter Amy, now married, is highly accomplished in elocution, painting, and music.

Ballarat and Vicinity.

History of Ballarat.

Ballarat has been fortunate in having the most romantic period of its history written by a gentleman well qualified for the task, namely, Mr. William Bramwell Withers, a journalist of more than local repute, at a time (1870) when the pioneers of pastoral settlement in the district, and the founders of its mining, manufacturing, and agricultural industries were still living, and the recollection of the stirring events associated with the rise and growth of what Mr. Froude called "the prettiest city in Australia," was still fresh in the minds of those who were the leading actors in them.

Obviously, therefore, his carefully compiled information and animated narrative must be followed by anyone who proposes to go over the same ground as he has covered up to the date at which his guidance is available; and with this general acknowledgment of our indebtedness to that gentleman as a "pathfinder" through a thicket of documents, and of data collected from personal sources, we will commence our own "abstract and brief chronicle of the times" that have passed.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In August, 1837, a party of six explorers, consisting of Messrs. T. L. Learmonth, D'Arcy (a surveyor), Fisher, and Anderson, Captain Hutton, and Dr. Thompson, afterwards a prominent public character in Geelong, started from the Corio Bay in search of eligible country in a north-westerly direction. They reached Mount Buninyong, and, having ascended that eminence, they separated for the purpose of pursuing their researches, but, owing to some failure in the arrangements for supplying them with food, they were obliged to retrace their steps to their original starting point.

A second expedition was more fortunate. It followed a different track, namely, by way of Mount Alexander and the valley of the Loddon, discovered Lake Burrumbeet, and a peak upon which Mr. Learmonth bestowed the name of Ercildoune, in honor of his ancestor, Thomas the Rhymer, and in memory of the days when

> "The feast was spread in Ercildoune,
> In Learmont's high and ancient hall;
> And there were knights of great renown,
> And ladies laced in pall."

Messrs. T. L. and S. L. Learmonth, with four others, settled down in the district of which Ballarat is now the centre, and one of the number (Mr. Yuille) occupied the site of Ballarat East and West and Sebastopol. Where these boroughs are throbbing at the present moment with municipal life and industrial activity in all its diversified forms, there reigned at that time the unbroken peace of a partly pastoral, partly sylvan solitude, with only a handful of settlers, whose greatest pride, like that of Corin in "As You Like It," was "to see their ewes graze and their lambs suck." "Aborigines," writes Mr. Withers, "built their mia-mias about Wendouree; the kangaroo leaped unharmed down the ranges, and fed upon the green slopes and flats where the Yarrowee rolled its clear water along its winding course down the valley. Bullock teams now and then plodded their dull, slow way across flat and range, and marked out unwittingly the sites and curves of future streets. Settlers would lighten their quasi-solitude with occasional chases of a kangaroo where now the homes of a busy population have made a city. It was a favourite resort of the kangaroo . . . while the emu, the wombat, and the dingo were also plentiful. The edge of the eastern escarpment of the plateau, where Ballarat West now is, was then green and golden in the spring time with the indigenous grass and trees. Where Sturt Street descends to the flat was a little gully, and its upper edges, where are now the London Chartered Bank, the Post Office, and generally the eastern side of Lydiard Street, from Sturt Street to the gaol site, were prettily ornamented with wattles. The ground now occupied by Craig's Hotel on one side of the gully that ran down by the 'Corner,' and by the Camp buildings on the other side, were favourite camping places in the pastoral days. Safe from floods, and near to water and grass, the spot invited herdsman and shepherd, bullock-driver and traveller, to halt and repose."

PHASES OF PROGRESS.

In tracing the transformation of such an Arcadian scene as this into a congeries of towns we are struck by this remarkable characteristic—that, within the lifetime of a single generation, or less, society passed through all the phases of development which constitute the history of civilisation in older countries, but have occupied, in all of them, centuries in their slow and deliberate transaction. In 1837 Mr. Learmonth and his brother explorers found the aborigines subsisting, like most savages, by hunting and fishing. Then came the epoch of flocks and herds, recalling the days of Abraham and Lot. This was followed by the introduction of mining; and as gold is believed to have been known to primitive man before he began to fabricate implements of bronze, and to have been extracted from the Ural Mountains, and from the rivers of Switzerland, Gaul, and Germany, so gold mining followed the pastoral age in Victoria. The use of metals per-

mitted of the effective cultivation of the soil, and so agriculture began to flourish. Then came a commercial era. Subsequently manufactures arose, and were facilitated and stimulated by those mechanical inventions which seem to owe their origin, in part at least, to the quickening of the powers of the human mind by contact and conflict with other minds in populous communities.

Such has been the record of the progress of Ballarat, which has thus recapitulated, within the lifetime of its earliest inhabitants, the history of European civilisation. In 1835 it was one of the hunting grounds of the aborigines. In 1855 the Phoenix Foundry was established, which has since then supplied the Government with locomotives and other railway rolling stock of the value of more than a million sterling; while the woollen mill at Sunnyside is represented as rivalling in magnitude some of the large establishments at Bradford and Leeds, in Yorkshire.



And, appropriately enough, a love of art manifested itself in connection with the later stages of development. A public Art Gallery was instituted in 1887, and contains the nucleus of a good collection of pictures; Sturt Street, probably the handsomest thoroughfare in Australasia, has been adorned with statues of Her Majesty the Queen, Robert Burns, Thomas Moore, and a local celebrity (Mr. Peter Lalor); and the beautiful Botanical Gardens, on the borders of Lake Wendouree, have been rendered additionally attractive by several examples of modern Italian sculpture, so that Ballarat has acquired for itself the title of the "City of Statues," its claim to which is likely to be strengthened in years to come by the liberality and public spirit of its citizens, who are justly proud of the place which owes its existence and prosperity to their energy, enterprise, and liberality.

Let us follow, however, the growth of what has become one of the most important mining centres in Australia in detail, as we would do the biography of some

> "Divinely gifted man,
> Whose life in low estate began;"

but who lived to

> "Make by force his merit known; . . .
> And moving up from high to higher
> Became on Fortune's crowning slope
> The pillar of a people's hope,
> The centre of the world's desire."

THE NAME OF THE PLACE.

And first the question naturally arises—From whence did a place which has become famous all the world over by reason of its golden treasure derive the name it bears? Mr. Withers deduces it from the word "balla," signifying in the district dialect of the blacks an elbow, or reclining upon it, so that the phrase came to signify, metaphorically, a resting place, just as the word "bunning," meaning knee, conjoined with "yowang," a hill, was applied to Mount Buninyong, the outline of which was supposed to resemble the human leg when bent back, and with the knee upraised. In fact, most of the native names of localities were picturesquely descriptive of their natural features, and as such have been judiciously preserved in almost every instance where they have been found to possess the quality of euphony in addition.

It is difficult to determine for how long or short a period the pastoral tenants of those large areas, which

were afterwards discovered to be teeming with mineral treasure, remained in ignorance of the fact that their cattle were grazing and their sheep were browsing upon turf, the roots of which were embedded in soil largely impregnated with gold. Mr. Withers has a passage on this point which almost rises into poetry while dealing with the prosaic facts of history, and deserves quotation on that account. "While the shepherds fed their flocks by night and by day," he observes, "other voices than those of angels in the air were heard in some places. In some of the more picturesque nooks of the district traversed by the Pyrenees and their offshoots the solitary shepherd or squatter on one or two occasions, or oftener still, saw sudden visions of easily won and boundless immediate wealth. Where the broad belts of purple forest spread out, and fair green glades and glens and ravines stretched over the swelling ranges of the district, the bushmen wandered from silence to silence that only the elements, or the birds of the native woods, ever disturbed. Then it was that the first whisperings were heard of the rich secrets of the unmeasured geological ages, and the first gleams were caught of the visions that had in them, however dim and formless then, the promise of a more brilliant epoch."

There was no seer or poet to weave those visions into a definite and luminous prophecy, but such an one, gifted with imagination and foresight, could have presented so splendid a picture of the future as would have been discredited as something too wonderful, too dazzling, and too improbable for belief, and yet it would have been transcended by the sober reality, in the contemplation of which those who have lived through the marvellous changes Ballarat has undergone since it was an Arcadian solitude, "green and golden in the spring-time," are sometimes tempted to mistrust the genuineness of their own personal observations and experiences.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

The distinction of having been the first discoverers of gold in Ballarat seems to belong to a party of six men named Richard Turner, James Merrick, Thomas Dunn, George Wilson, Charles Gerrard, and James Batty, who had set out from Geelong in the month of August, 1851, and, acting upon some instructions they had received from certain returned diggers from California, they prospected what was and is still known as Winter's Flat, and succeeded in obtaining gold on the little quartz hill which afterwards acquired the name of Golden Point. One other party, headed by a person named Connor, claims to have been on the spot earlier than Turner and his associates, and close upon their heels came Mr. James Oddie, Mr. Thomas Bath (both of whom became prominently identified with Ballarat in later years), Mr. Francis Herring, and Mr. George Howe. These reached Golden Point on the 1st of September, 1851. Other gold-seekers streamed in from other localities in which gold had been previously unearthed, and among these were Messrs. Esmond and Cavenagh, from Clunes. The first of these was fortunate enough to find fifty pounds weight in two days, and, transmitting it to England, he received at the rate of £4 per ounce for his acquisition. Nearly three weeks later some troopers were sent up from Melbourne, and the first license was issued, at the rate of thirty shillings per month. This proceeding was very unpopular from the first, and the tax was paid under protest as it were. By the end of the first week a hundred diggers had congregated on the spot, and in a very short time an immense encampment had sprang up on the banks of the Yarrowee.

In the Art Gallery at Ballarat there is a picture, presented to that institution by Mr. James Oddie, which may be said to be the most interesting and valuable historical painting in Victoria. It is a panoramic view of Ballarat in 1852, and was executed on the spot at that time by Herr Eugene von Guerard, a landscape artist of some repute in both Rome and Vienna, whose rigorous conscientiousness as a painter is thoroughly well illustrated in this work. It embraces the whole of what is now the populous town of Ballarat East, looking westward towards the well wooded plateau at present occupied by the city of Ballarat, while the various hills which have been since ransacked of their mineral wealth are seen to be plumed with foliage. The stream meandering down the valley still retains some of its pristine beauty; a bullock-track indicates the course of the future high-road to Melbourne; and all the larger tents of the encampment, together with their respective distinguishing flags, are carefully depicted and accurately posited. To study this painstaking and graphic representation of the embryo goldfield in the second year of its existence, and then to go out into the well-ordered city of Ballarat in an early year of the twentieth century, with its numerous and handsome public edifices, cathedrals, churches, schools, its theatre, its assembly halls, squares, gardens, and statuary; its manufactories, commodious hostels, clubs, private residences, and pleasure grounds, is like suddenly stepping out of Paris as it was in the days of the Gauls to the Paris of President Loubet, and we are forcibly reminded how immensely accelerated has become the progress of events, under the impulse which they receive

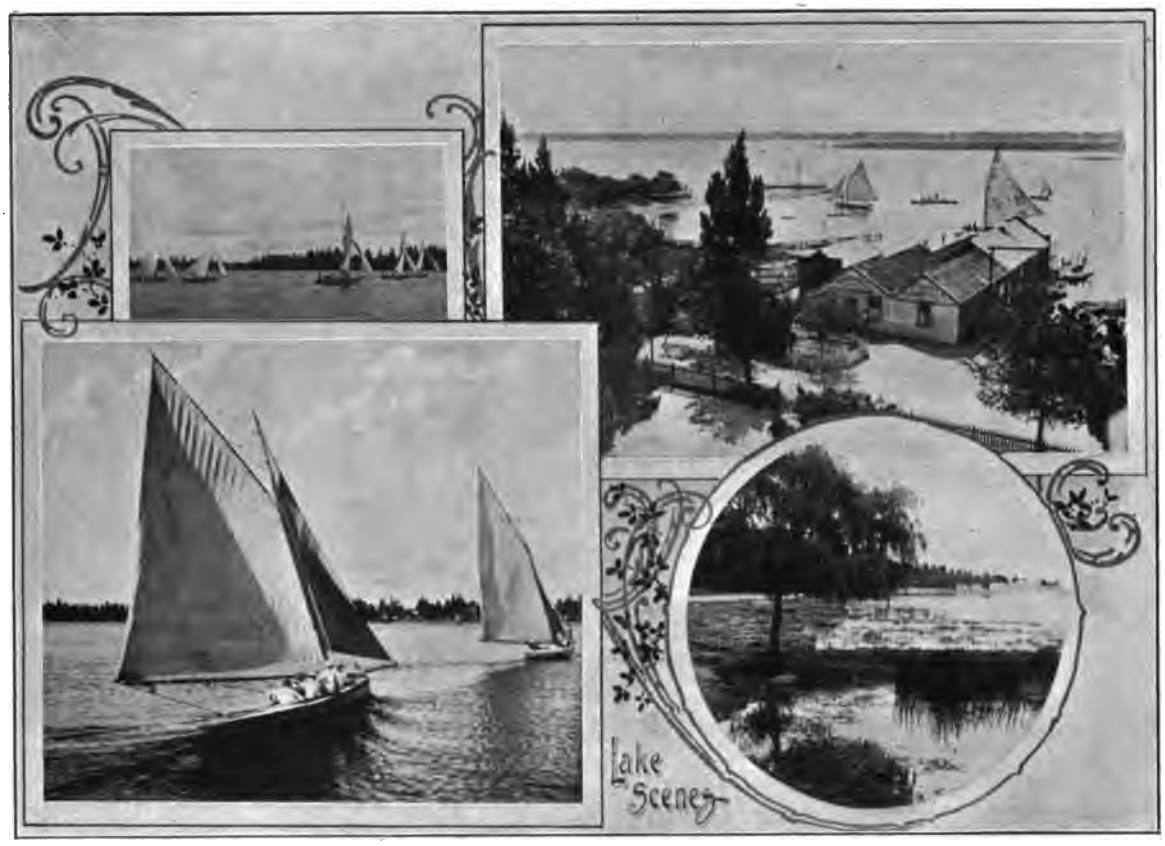
> "In this march of mind,
> In the steamship, in the railway, in the thoughts that shake mankind."

MINING DEVELOPMENTS.

Elsewhere, in the only two centres of population worth speaking of at that time—Melbourne and Geelong (neither of them as yet possessing much importance, it is true)—society seemed to be in process of dissolution, for they were being deserted by their male inhabitants. All public works were suspended, shopkeepers put up their shutters and disappeared; mechanics laid aside their tools, bought a pick and shovel, and "humped their swag," in the expressive slang of the day; schools were closed, and all classes were seized with the universal gold fever. It is mentioned that one of the first diggers at Golden Point was Mr. (afterwards Sir) James Palmer, who had been educated as a physician, and subsequently rose to be President of the Legislative Council, both before and after the institution of responsible government. The Governor of the colony paid an early visit to Ballarat, and in a despatch to the Secretary of State for

the Colonies described what he saw. There were already 2,500 persons on the ground, and others were continuing to arrive at the rate of 500 per day. He himself saw eight pounds of gold washed from two dishes of dirt, heard of a party who had raised no less than sixteen pounds of the precious metal in the forenoon of a single day, and before nightfall had brought up their gains to thirty-one pounds weight of gold, while many parties, he was enabled to report, were obtaining forty pounds of gold per head per day! A stroke of the pick would often reveal what appeared to be actual affluence to a man whose utmost earnings previously had never exceeded six or seven shillings a day! Where would it end? Could it be possible that Nature had sown the soil of this remote region of the globe so thickly with gold that an hour or two's labour would suffice to provide the means of a year's prodigal indulgence? A certain number of the more fortunate of the diggers arrived at that conclusion, and suffered afterwards for their improvidence; but a few of the more prudent and successful returned to their native towns and villages in the mother country to excite the wonder and envy of their less adventurous neighbours and kinsfolk. The tangible proofs thus afforded of the ease with which gold could be obtained by only digging for it, "out there in Australia," helped to quicken the flow of emigration thitherward, and Ballarat received its full share of the influx. It so chanced, moreover, that many of the men who, having prospered, elected to remain there were conspicuous for the possession of those qualities which help to impress a character of stability and progressiveness upon a young community. And this was done so effectively and durably that the place has ever since maintained the stamp they left upon it.

Steps were taken by the Government to form a township here in 1852, when the first land sale was held, and the late Mr. Thomas Bath, who presently erected the first hotel in Ballarat, purchased the first of the allotments offered. Never was there more urgent need for some respectable house of the kind, for the clandestine sale of liquor, not unfrequently of a most deleterious character, was being pursued with equal vigour and audacity. And when the traffic was regulated and licensed it became more lucrative than gold mining. In proof of the magnitude of the business done, Mr. Withers mentions that "one publican in 1853, when cartage from Geelong was £80 per ton, paid £1,500 a week for cartage for seven months running. This man had at one time no fewer than 122 public-houses or shanties either mortgaged to him or in his own actual possession." Having regard to the excessive profits exacted in those days, and the reckless indifference to money exhibited by the diggers as a class, it may be doubted whether there was not in the business of a licensed victualler as great "a potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice" as that which excited Dr. Johnson's amazement in the brewery bequeathed to his friend Mrs. Thrale.



SOCIAL ASPECTS.

At first this great encampment of gold-seekers and store-keepers was composed of men exclusively, and the diggers were their own cooks, laundresses, and repairers

of dilapidated wearing apparel of every description. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that instead of patching or mending any article of the kind they would throw it away and replace it by a new one. The sight of a female face would have been a startling phenomenon to all and sundry, and we might quote a couplet from Campbell with a slight variation to show the state of things which prevailed until a bullock-driver brought his wife upon the scene :—

"The world was sad—the goldfield was a wild;
And man, the digger, sighed—till woman smiled."

Nor was it till two years after the first discovery of gold, and when the population of Ballarat had become somewhat settled, that women ventured to become permanent residents upon the "tented field."

Meanwhile the Wesleyans erected the first church in the township, and by the end of the year 1854 nearly 25,000 people had congregated on the spot, and early in the same year a newspaper, entitled the "Ballarat Times and Southern Cross," made its appearance, and was the precursor of the daily and evening papers which now flourish in the city of Ballarat.

The first theatre appears to date from 1853, and was followed by four others, all of them composed of fragile and combustible materials, so that three of them afterwards went the way of all play-houses. The same year was rendered memorable by the discovery, in Canadian Gully, of a nugget weighing 1,620 ounces. It was found within 200 yards of a gutter so teeming with the precious metal as to receive the appropriate epithet of the Jewellers' Shops from those who rifled it of its splendid deposits.

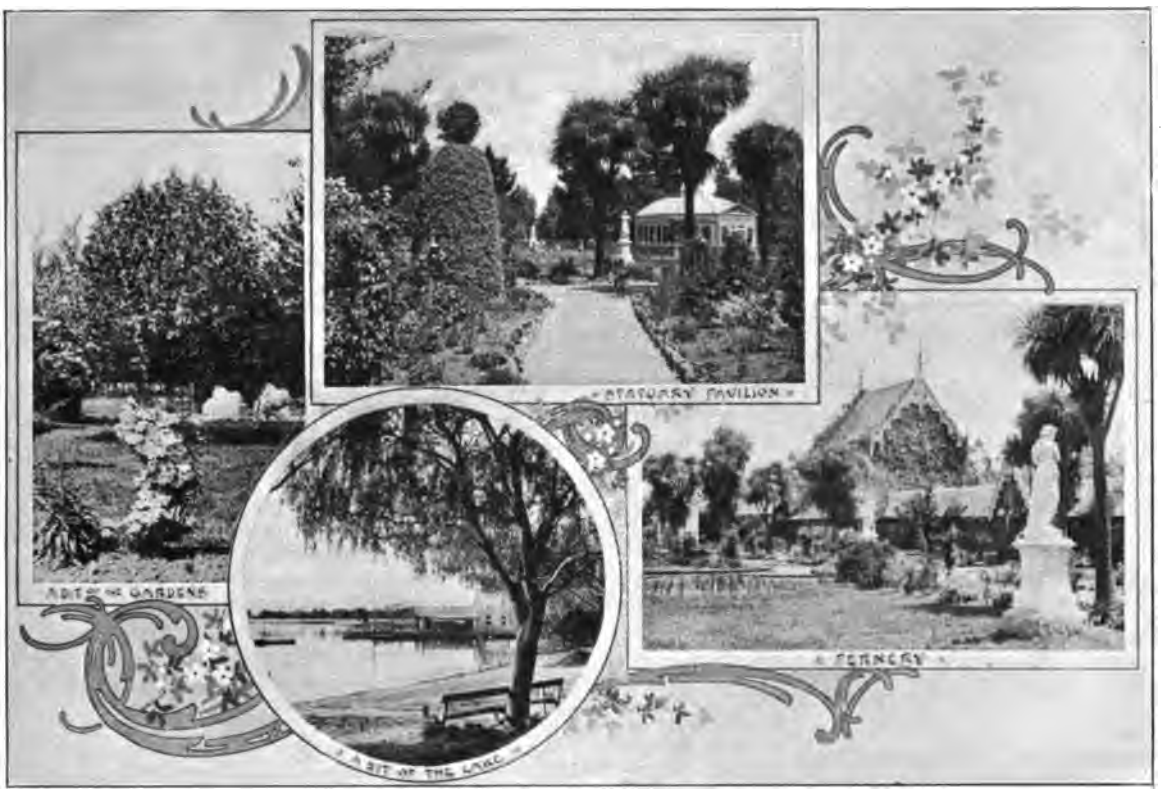
The year 1853 was in every respect a remarkable one, on account of the almost simultaneous development of some of the richest of the shallow "placers," and of the tributary leads flowing into the valley from the surrounding eminences and plateaux, certain of which are by no means exhausted at the present time. A population numbering between 30,000 and 40,000 were now thriving, and scarcely a week elapsed without some fresh discovery being reported, denoting both the wide extent and the permanence of a goldfield the fame of which had already reached every part of the world in which the English language is spoken.

THE RIOTS.

It is unnecessary to repeat in this place the history of the riots which created such a painful excitement, not only at Ballarat, but throughout the whole of Victoria, in the year 1854, for the event has been narrated with sufficient fulness in the general history of the colony, to which indeed it belongs. It originated in an exasperating display of official insolence and petty tyranny on the part of certain officials charged with the administration of laws and regulations, framed with a maximum of unwisdom and a minimum of sagacity, by men who were unqualified to deal, in a broad and statesmanlike spirit, with the sudden uprise of a great industry, and with the circumstances attending an economic revolution of a singularly momentous character, and as unexpected as it was extraordinary. These officials, whose duty it was to levy an exorbitant and inequitable tax of thirty shillings per month upon every person engaged in digging for gold, rendered that impost additionally obnoxious by their harsh and arbitrary methods of ascertaining if its incidence was evaded. Not only so, but they entirely misunderstood the nature of the men who were occupied in the search for gold. Among these were men of education and refinement, socially and intellectually the superiors of the mounted police who rode about from claim to claim peremptorily demanding the production of the miner's license, and treating him with that superciliousness which a man "dress'd in a little brief authority," and wearing a smart uniform, is often tempted to display towards people clothed in moleskin and "jumpers," with unkempt hair, hands soiled with clay, and a beard which remained untrimmed from week to week. And among the concourse of people drawn to this particular goldfield from all parts of Europe were not a few turbulent spirits who were especially impatient of the abuse of authority by those who exercised it there and then. These were men who had been implicated in the revolutionary or insurrectionary movements of 1848 in France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Ireland. They had shaken the dust of Europe off their feet, and, having become voluntary exiles, had migrated to Victoria, bringing with them a strong feeling of revolt and resentment against their own rulers, and a special aptitude for giving voice to the grievances of the community among whom they had cast their lot. Where they found discontent prevailing they stimulated it, and, under the influence of old habits, they counselled armed resistance to the license tax and the method of collecting it, where the less excitable Anglo-Saxon would have favoured more pacific modes of procedure. But looking back upon the events of 1854 forty-nine years after they occurred, a resort to physical force, notwithstanding the loss of life it occasioned, can neither be wholly wondered at nor entirely condemned. It convinced the men in power of the gravity of the situation, and it impelled them to remedy the evils which were rebelled against more promptly and effectively than would have been the case, in all probability, if the diggers had not taken up arms for the purpose of emphasising their protest against administrative misrule.

The Ballarat rebellion, as it was called, opened the eyes of the politicians in Melbourne to the fact that the chief elements of the population in Victoria had undergone a complete transformation in the short space of three years, and that the legislation of the colony and the conduct of public affairs must henceforth be modified in conformity with, and carefully adapted to, the altered circumstances of the country and the requirements of the newcomers. The centre of political gravity had been shifted from the seat of government to the principal goldfields. They contained the bulk of the population, and that population constituted the chief wealth-producers and the largest contributors to the public revenue. But up to the year 1854 they had been permitted no voice whatever either in the levy of taxation or in its expenditure. In some respects they were the helots of the State. This palpable injustice was presently removed, to some extent at least, and it was more effectually so when constitutional government in Victoria was estab-

lished in 1856. It is amusing, at this distance of time, to recall the feelings of alarm, almost of panic, which were excited in Melbourne by the insurrectionary outbreak in Ballarat, and by the despatch thither of a military force to quell "the rebellion," and to remember the gloomy forebodings of timid people, who imagined that the affair of the Eureka Stockade might prove to be a second Battle of Bunker's Hill. How unwarrantable all such apprehensions and misgivings were is forcibly brought home to everyone who is familiar with the fact that the fine statue of the late Queen, executed by Mr. Bertram Mackennal, which now graces the centre of the space in front of the Town Hall, Ballarat West, aptly typifies the sentiments of loyalty which the people of that city cherish towards the throne of Great Britain, and that nowhere is the Imperial feeling stronger than in this



great centre of the gold mining industry, where the memory of those who fell in the Eureka Stockade is perpetuated by a suitable monument, and a statue has been erected in honor of Peter Lalor, who, after having a price of £400 placed upon his head, rose to be Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria.

AFTER THE RIOTS.

At the first Parliamentary election for the two districts which included Ballarat East and West, the constituencies ratified the amnesty which had previously been issued in favour of the insurgents, after their acquittal by a Melbourne jury, by electing Peter Lalor and J. B. Humffray, both of them ci-devant rebels, as their representatives; and while, as we have said, the first of these two gentlemen—who was the son of a former member of the House of Commons, and had been educated in Trinity College, Dublin—became Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and held that office for seven years, the second was appointed Minister for Mines in the Heales Government of 1860.

One of the reforms traceable to the insurrection of 1854 was the creation of district local courts, as a concession to the principle of local self-government. Ballarat elected its first board of this kind in July, 1855, and one of its members was Carboni Raffaello, who had taken a conspicuous part in the "rebellion" of the year before, He was an impetuous and impulsive Roman, a member of the Carbonari in Italy, and the friend and ally of Ciceroacchio, who took a prominent part in the revolutionary events of 1848. These new tribunals, presided over by the warden of the goldfield as the representative of the Crown, were entrusted with considerable judicial as well as legislative and administrative powers; and, as these functions were not always exercised judiciously, it was found necessary, after they had been two years in existence, to abolish them, and to institute in their place Mining Boards, with more restricted powers, but with wider areas of jurisdiction.

As temporary expedients, both the Local Courts and the Mining Boards are to be credited with having transacted a considerable amount of useful work. The persons of whom they were composed were conversant with the matters which came within their purview; they were intelligent and fair-minded according to their lights; they were animated by an honest desire to promote the staple industry of the district; and they were anxious to frame

such regulations for the exercise of that industry as were in their opinion just and equitable. All popular tribunals at that time were of a rough and ready character, and if they made occasional mistakes—as they did—and were not always wise and judicious in the decisions they arrived at, their errors of judgment may be condoned in consideration of the practical good which they succeeded in accomplishing.

Among the questions which agitated the minds of the diggers in the early days was that of frontage versus block claims. The original area of the latter was only eight feet by eight, although this was subsequently enlarged; but, even then, it was found to be altogether inadequate where the miner had to sink through a stratum of rock in order to reach the auriferous gutter. On the other hand, the men who were successful in striking a body of rich washdirt at no great depth beneath the surface were quite satisfied with the regulations as they stood. Hence the mining community was divided into two parties—one which advocated a let-alone policy, while the other demanded the adoption of the frontage or parallel areas system, so as to ensure a more extended length of gutter to the holder of each claim. As the then Court of Mines was divided upon the question in controversy, it was resolved to remit it to the great body of the miners, and ask for what is now the fashion to call a "mandate" on the subject. Accordingly it resigned, and a new election took place under circumstances of much popular excitement. Bands of music and processions paraded the goldfield, speeches were delivered, newspapers took sides on the question, and party spirit ran just as high as if it were a Parliamentary election. Hustings were erected, there was a heavy poll of the miners, and the frontage men carried the day by a large majority. Perhaps the victors were a little too exuberant in their exultations over their success, and the minority somewhat exasperated by their unexpected defeat, for some angry encounters occurred. Blows were exchanged, and at one time there was every appearance of a serious riot taking place, but the prompt appearance of a squad of mounted troopers on the scene had the effect of allaying the rising storm, and the Montagues and Capulets retired to their respective homes without even biting their thumbs at one another.

At the same time, the Local Court evinced a strong disinclination to grant extended areas for mining on, but in 1856—the year of the abortive riot above referred to—an application was made to it for a lease of five acres on the White Flat. This was looked upon at first as an exorbitant demand, and Labour—with a big L—had some very hard things to say about the insidious designs of Capital—with a big C, of course. Eventually, however, the application was acceded to, and a fresh impetus was given to mining by the combination of capital with labour in developing the resources of the district by organised enterprise in a way which would have been impossible for Labour to have effected single-handed. In fact, the issue of this lease marked the commencement of a new epoch in the history of gold mining in Ballarat, which thenceforth assumed a character of stability and permanence altogether unattainable under the old system of surface digging by individuals upon extremely restricted areas. It was the faith reposed in the depth and magnitude of the auriferous deposits by men of judgment and reflection, enlightened by experience, and fortified by the opinions of competent geologists, which led to the undertaking of those large works by capitalists that have been attended with such important results to the district, and have furnished steady and remunerative employment to so many hundreds of wage-earners, while providing dividends for those who risked their capital in the erection of machinery and in the execution of a great amount of dead work long before any returns could be obtained. In some instances, however, the yield of gold has proved insufficient to furnish any dividend, and in all such cases, of course, the wage-earners have benefited exclusively by the operations carried on. As examples of this we quote the following figures from the report of the Secretary of Mines for the quarter ending June, 1903 :—

Company or Mine.	Ore Treated.	Yield.	Per Ton.
	Tons.	Oz. Dwt.	Dwt.
Star of the East, Ballarat... ...	10,181	1,774 0	3.5
Last Chance United, Ballarat ..	4,768	696 11	2.9
Llanberris No. 1, Ballarat ..	3,900	1,418 19	7.3
North Woah Hawp, Ballarat ..	2,750	1,648 9	12.0
Sebastopol Plateau No. 1, Ballarat	4,555	2,214 12	9.7
Victoria United, Ballarat... ...	5,817	1,573 4	5.4

Plainly, therefore, "all is not gold that glitters," and there is a precarious element in mining for the precious metal on a large scale which should be taken into account when Capital and Labour are arranging their differences.

In recent years regulations have come into force, and are still in operation, which limit the width of a registered quartz claim in the Ballarat Mining District to 750 feet, while the length along the course or supposed course of the reef or lode must not exceed 100 feet per man; that is to say, a quartz claim for one person, being the holder of a miner's right shall not exceed 100 feet in length by 750 feet in breadth, and so on in the proportion of 100 feet or less in length along the course or supposed course of any quartz reef or lode for each and every of the persons who shall conjointly take possession thereof, by a width of 750 feet or less.

The size of a registered alluvial claim varies according to the depth of the lead within such claim, and the number of persons holding miner's rights by or for whom such claims shall have been taken possession of. Where the depth of the sinking does not exceed 50 feet the area must not exceed half an acre for each person engaged conjointly with others in the exploitation of such area, and where the depth of sinking exceeds 50 feet, and does not exceed 100, an acre is allowed to each individual; while, as regards unregistered alluvial claims, the maximum extent of ground which may be taken possession of and held by one person is limited to 10,000 superficial feet, and the same for each additional person holding it conjointly with the first claimant.

TRANSFORMATIONS.

By the year 1857 mining operations in Ballarat had undergone a complete transformation. Instead of the primitive appliances which sufficed for the isolated digger or the little copartnery of "mates" in the early days,

when gold could be found almost anywhere a very few feet below the surface, machinery driven by steam had to be brought into use, although not without opposition from the more unenlightened of the diggers, animated by the same sentiments as those which had actuated the Lancashire operatives in 1825, when they destroyed the machinery in the cotton mills; and the peasants in some of the rural counties of England, who broke up the farmers' threshing machines, as inimical to the interests of labour. So, too, when an engine was erected for the purpose of working a shaft on the Gravel Pits Flat, in Ballarat, "a body of men," we are told, "proceeded to the claim in order to smash the engine, but were prevented from



doing so by Mr. Talbot, one of the owners, who had provided himself with firearms, and threatened to shoot the first man who approached." This exhibition of courageous firmness had the desired effect, and the opposition to machinery died out, especially when it was perceived how large an amount of labour was called for and provided with regular employment at liberal wages by companies of enterprising capitalists, who frequently expended tens of thousands of pounds in the search for gold before receiving a single shilling in return by way of dividend, and often, indeed, without any return whatever. Shafts had to be sunk to a very great depth, tunnels had to be excavated, tramways laid down, batteries erected, large quantities of fuel purchased, and a costly staff of officers maintained in the conduct of a venture which might after all result in failure, or merely yield gold enough to cover working expenses; but as the demand for the best kinds of machinery procurable extended, local effort and ingenuity were applied to meet the demand, so that new channels of employment were opened up, greatly to the advantage of the skilled artisans, many of whom had been attracted to this goldfield in earlier years from the foundries and workshops of Great Britain, and were not reluctant, now that mining had ceased to be a captivating lottery, and had subsided into a settled industry, to resume their former occupations.

With the introduction of capital and machinery, mining operations began to be carried out on a scale of magnitude previously impracticable, and the expenditure of money, thus necessitated, imparted a great impetus to other industries than those which were merely local. "Whole forests," writes Mr. Withers, "have been felled to supply firewood to our steam engines, and timber for the mines below. Our companies call for tons of candles at a time, and in some instances have gas to light up the dark recesses of their mines. To draw the trucks of ore along the extensive iron roads in their mines they have studs of horses snugly housed in the warm bowels of the earth. Engineers, engine-drivers, clerical man-

agers, clerks, mine managers, captains of shifts, troops of miners, boards of directors, all belong to the working staff of our mines of to-day. The surface works at a single shaft involve an outlay of thousands of pounds in some instances, where there are engines, boilers, tramways on the ground, tramways in the air, lofty poppet-heads, with braces supported by ponderous beams and uprights, and housing to shelter all the costly portions of the plant. In the sinking of a single shaft many thousands of pounds are sometimes expended."

No better idea could be formed, perhaps, of the magnitude of the mining industry of Ballarat, and of the contiguous localities, in which the principal companies are managed and controlled by residents in that city, than may be gathered from the following statement, which shows the amounts of the calls and dividends for the decennial period ending the 31st of December, 1900 :—

Years.	Calls.	Dividends.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1891	260,918 18 5	231,355 0 0
1892	214,191 14 4	222,348 10 0
1893	188,078 10 9	222,925 10 6
1894	199,368 8 4	165,065 11 10
1895	170,737 12 1	152 661 0 0
1896	213,902 10 0	87,500 0 0
1897	193,565 2 4	93,134 0 0
1898	190,667 3 7	104,289 3 4
1899	196,284 11 8	137,937 10 0
1900	186,210 17 2	115,597 11 0
Total	£2,013,925 8 8	£1,582,813 6 8

A RETROSPECT.

Tennyson has said with the utmost truth that in the minds of most of us

> "The past will always win
> A glory from its being far,
> And orb into the perfect star
> We saw not when we moved therein."

And those who lived in Ballarat in the fifties will certainly look back upon those days with an irrepressible feeling of regret that they should have "vanished, tone and tint," and will be disposed to exaggerate, perhaps, the fascination which the rough and ready life of the period, and the magnificence of the prizes which Fortune cast into the hands of numbers who were as poor as Job one day and in affluent circumstances a week or a fortnight afterwards, exercised over men's minds at that time. When working miners were able to reckon up their gains at from £80 to £100 per head per day for four or five consecutive months—and there were many well-authenticated instances of this—they were naturally buoyant of spirits and glad of heart. "The world went very well then." The very atmosphere seemed surcharged with the elements of health, hope, and cheerfulness. Money came easily and went lightly with all classes of the community. Generosity ceased to be a virtue, because it had become a common practice. A niggard would have been ashamed to exhibit, much more to avow, his penuriousness in a community where an open-handed liberality and an ungrudging hospitality were exhibited by every man who stood in the sunshine of success. If the fare offered to you in the tent of your entertainer was not of the choicest, it was abundant, and was pressed upon you with a kindness which made up in heartiness for what it wanted in ceremoniousness. Social distinctions disappeared in a state of society where the man who had won college honors at Oxford or Cambridge was "chumming" as mate with an able-bodied seaman from before the mast or with a "navvy" who had acquired those cast-iron muscles of his in the service of Thomas Brassey, the famous captain of industry, while making a railway through the apple orchards of Normandy. And somehow few of the great prizes fell to the gentlemen diggers. The blind goddess evinced a decided preference for men whose hands had been hardened by toil, and whose previous path through life had been a rugged one. On the whole, sailors, perhaps, were her greatest favourites, and many a runaway mariner has forfeited the wages which were due to him on his vessel anchoring in Hobson's Bay, and has afterwards returned home a saloon passenger, with a belt crammed full of gold.

But those days came to an end almost abruptly. Great prizes ceased to be the reward of a chance-directed stroke of the pick ; the rich deposits which lay so near the surface of the earth seemed to be suddenly exhausted ; and the mining industry underwent a complete metamorphosis. So did the aspect of Ballarat. So did the mechanism of society. And the Director who supervised every transformation scene appeared to hurry on these changes, like one impatient of delay, as who should say : "In the second half of this nineteenth century of yours, events must move with the rapidity of an express train. In the leisurely days of old it was permissible for your slow-going forefathers to occupy centuries in the conversion of an irregular encampment into a populous and well-built city, replete with all the comforts and conveniences of a complex civilisation. But I cannot allow you more than twenty or thirty years in which to effect this transformation. Therefore, hasten, hasten, hasten !" And the people of Ballarat hastened accordingly. But not precipitately. It was not "the raw haste, half sister to delay," which the late laureate deprecated, but a continuous progress, effected in obedience to a steady and irresistible momentum. It was the progress of a community actuated by a common pride in the growth and expansion of the place with which the interests of all and the earliest recollections of the majority were bound up, and who were animated by a common determination to make it in every way worthy of the affectionate regard in which they held it.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

Those who first saw Ballarat in 1855, as the present writer did, and who are familiar with it to-day, cannot repress a feeling of wonder at the marvellous transmutation it has undergone in the interval. It has been gradual, of course, but it is not the less astonishing, and perhaps it is the best practical demonstration that could be offered of the genius of the British race for colonisation. The ancient Greeks were no doubt wiser in their generation, when planting their settlements at various points along the shores of the Mediterranean, for such communities were organised and co-ordinated from the outset. But the "fortuitous concourse of (human)

atoms" which gradually coalesced into the solid and compact molecule known as Ballarat had to begin to build up their social organism from the very foundations, and how admirably they have done their work is palpable to everyone who knows the city and the town as they were in the past and as they are in the present.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Of course, the municipal institutions of the city and town of Ballarat have been important factors of their progress, for the corporate life of any place is no less contributory to its advancement than the political life of a free people is favourable to the development of its national existence. For out of that corporate life arises a corporate feeling, under the influence of which, individualism is merged to a very great extent in the collectivism of the incorporated community, and the sacrifices imposed by local taxation are cheerfully submitted to for the sake of the general good. Nowhere, perhaps, in Victoria is the feeling of pride in the place they inhabit stronger than it is among the citizens of Ballarat. There is little of this sentiment in the metropolis, and its absence is to be accounted for by the fact that the population of the city proper is, to a considerable extent at least, non-residential. It is a place for the transaction of business in, and when this is over for the day, merchants, bankers, lawyers, warehousemen, and a whole army of clerks turn their backs upon the city and betake themselves to their suburban residences. Hence the apathetic reception accorded to Mr. Summers' artistic and masterly scheme for the beautification of the city by the erection of a monumental zone covering the space between the Carlton Gardens and the Burke and Wills statue, whereas any proposition of a kindred nature for the improvement of Ballarat would have been taken up with enthusiasm by its leading citizens.



Let us now proceed to speak, however, of the municipal institutions of the town and city, which have already done so much for both, and are still steadily working in the same beneficial direction.

THE CITY.

Ballarat West, as it was then called, was constituted a municipality in the month of December, 1855, and it was proclaimed a city in September, 1870. It covers an area of 4,090 acres, and contains a population of 22,442. Its civic revenue amounts to £31,000, derivable from a rate of two shillings in the pound, levied on property of

the annual value of £158,388. Situated in the province of Wellington, and forming an electoral district in itself, it returns two members to the Legislative Assembly. Its elevation, 1,437 feet above the level of the sea, enables it to enjoy all the advantages of a fine climate, the mean temperature, calculated over a period of twenty-six years, ranging from a minimum of 43.1 in the month of July to a maximum of 65.3 in the month of January, while the average rainfall during the same period was 26.66 inches. Mr. Charles Collett Shoppee is Mayor of the city of Ballarat, and Mr. Robert Ernest Williams its town clerk and treasurer.

Situated at a distance of seventy-four miles from Melbourne, the city of Ballarat is connected with the metropolis by two lines of railway, while branch lines bring it into connection with Ararat, Horsham, and Adelaide; with Hamilton, Port Fairy, and Warrnambool; with Maryborough, Castlemaine, St. Arnaud, Scarsdale, Bendigo, and Deniliquin; so that it may be called the railway ganglion of that part of Victoria. It contains something like forty churches, including a Protestant and a Roman Catholic Cathedral, ten State Schools, besides two colleges, four grammar and three denominational schools, a handsome Town Hall, a Fine Art Gallery, a theatre, a Free Public Library of 5,000 volumes; Hospital, Benevolent Asylum, Law Courts, a School of Mines, Museum, and Mechanics' Institute (with a library of 24,000 volumes); an abbey, monastery, convent, and House of Nazareth; a lying-in hospital, a refuge, public baths, and the usual public offices. It likewise contains eight iron foundries, thirteen breweries and distilleries, gas works, two flour mills, two woollen mills, some boot and other factories, and three daily and one weekly newspapers.

Some idea may be formed of the size of Ballarat East and West and of the borough of Sebastopol, which are as closely allied as London, Westminster, and Southwark are, from an ingenious calculation made by Mr. Withers, whose excellent "History of Ballarat" has been already referred to. He remarks that "From the northern boundary of Ballarat West to the southern boundary of Sebastopol borough the distance is five miles and a quarter, and from the western boundary of Ballarat West to the eastern boundary of Ballarat East the distance is four miles." The latter, as he proceeds to point out, "is as great as, if not greater than, that from Hyde Park Corner to the Bank in London, or from Westminster Bridge by water to the Tower, or from the Elephant and Castle south of the Thames to Highbury Park in the north." Then again, starting from the northern to the southern boundary of Ballarat city, "this long stretch of street is represented in London by the distance from Hyde Park Corner past the Bank and Whitechapel to the Mile End Road, or from the Elephant and Castle to the New River reservoirs (in Islington), or from Westminster Bridge by water to Limehouse Reach."

The system of water supply is an admirable one, combining, as it does, purity and amplitude. Originally the place was dependent for this element upon what was then a mere swamp, and is now known as Lake Wendouree. This soon proved to be inadequate, and it was ultimately resolved to construct a reservoir on the Gong Gong Creek capable of storing 420,000,000 gallons, the first sod of which was turned on the 12th of May, 1874, the plans having been prepared by Mr. Bagge, C.E. The works cost £362,000, and were paid for by a Government advance, bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. In 1880 a commission was appointed by the Government, of which the late Mr. John Noble Wilson was nominated the first chairman by the Governor-in-Council, and he held that office by quadrennial reappointment up to the time of his death in 1903. Owing to his representations the Government was induced to remit the sum of £43,405, which had fallen into arrears, and now the interest, amounting to £12,664 15s. 2d., is paid annually. The present chairman is Mr. Joseph William Kirton.

Lake Wendouree, which was formerly a swamp at one period of the year and an arid dust-hole at another, is now transformed into a permanent lake of 600 acres, with six steamers and a small fleet of yachts and rowing boats imparting plenty of animation to its waters. Regattas are held, and the beautiful situation of this tree-girdled lake and its picturesque surroundings render it a really delightful place for aquatic sports and pleasure excursions.

THE TOWN.

The town of Ballarat East was constituted a municipality in April, 1857, and proclaimed a town in August, 1872. It is situated in the province of Wellington, and comprises an electoral district of its own, returning one member of the Assembly, while it likewise comprehends part of that of Warrenheip. It embraces an area of 4,331 acres, and a population of 17,280. Its municipal revenue is £12,660, and the annual value of the ratable property within its limits is £82,300. The postal villages of Brown Hill and Canadian are both comprised within the jurisdiction of its Town Council. Ballarat East contains twelve churches and several good private schools irrespective of those maintained by the State, which it is unnecessary to enumerate in any case, because they are everywhere the invariable adjunct of a settled population. A large woollen mill, some iron foundries, and various factories denote the manufacturing activity of the town; and its places of public recreation include the Town Hall gardens already referred to, Dunn's Gardens, and the reserves known as the Eureka Stockade (the scene of the famous riots), Russell Square, and the Eastern Oval (which comprises a bowling green and cricket ground). The municipal council has established some public baths, and exercises a vigilant supervision over the efficient sanitary arrangements of the town. Mr. John Mathias Kline is the Mayor, and Mr. A. Fraser town clerk and treasurer.

SEBASTOPOL.

The Borough of Sebastopol, only three miles from Ballarat, owes its foundation to the gold mining industry prosecuted there. The alluvial deposits were soon worked out, but the quartz reefs gave a new direction and greater permanence to this form of industry here as elsewhere, and Sebastopol has besides a good backing of

fertile agricultural country. In the township are seven places of worship, as many hotels, a Post Office, Savings Bank, and Telegraph station, as also a Mechanics' Institute with a library of about 2,000 volumes. A tramway connects the place with Ballarat, of which it is almost a suburb, but with municipal institutions of its own.

Ballarat as Seen by Others.

ANTOINE FAUCHERY.

At this distance of time, and when the people and the events of fifty years ago seem to be separated from us by a still wider and deeper chasm than they really are, by the mere fact that we have entered upon another century, so that to speak of occurrences which happened in the middle of the last one begins to sound like ancient history, a special interest attaches to a description of Ballarat as it presented itself to the eyes of a French gentleman in the year 1853, who recorded his impressions of it in a book entitled "Letters of a Miner in Australia: By Antoine Fauchery," published in Paris in 1857.



The Statuary Pavilion, Botanical Gardens, Ballarat.

M. Fauchery, whose personal acquaintance was made in Melbourne by the present writer, was a brilliant man of letters, a novelist, a journalist, and something of an artist. Ardent by temperament, overflowing with vigour of mind and body, and adventurous by nature, the goldfields allured him to Victoria, and he and his devoted wife exchanged the comforts and elegance of a Parisian home for a digger's tent in Ballarat with a cheerfulness and good humour which were delightful to witness. In the letters which he wrote home week by week to the "Moniteur," we have a lively record of his own experiences, and an animated picture of the goldfield when it was only two years old. Joining two mates, the three spent £8 in the purchase of tools and "tucker" from a storekeeper who was at once a dealer in flour, groceries, drapery, hardware, ironmongery, boots and shoes, and crockery, and who invited his customers to the back part of his store, where, with all due precautions as to secrecy, he invited them to partake of some brandy of such a fiery quality as almost to choke the Frenchman.

Those were the days in which the measures taken for the repression of sly-grog selling are characterised by M. Fauchery as "brutal," and when at the same time drunkenness was extremely prevalent. "Upon the goldfields," he writes, "brandy is all-powerful. It is the true, the unique occult divinity that reigns and is gene-

rally revered. For it and by it is the fever kindled which burns before and burns after, and the blue flames of which devour those particles of gold which have been so painfully extorted from the earth." At that period it was the universal beverage, and continued so for several years, until it was superseded by whisky.

On each side of the Yarrowee he found numbers of diggers at work in their claims, and the labour they were carrying on was being executed with such majestic seriousness, and with so much unity of effort and simultaneousness of purpose, that it appeared to him as if they were all working with a method and rhythmic harmony such as would result from the direction of a single master mind. "It resembled the performance of a beautiful overture, in which each executant was intent only upon the conscientious rendering of his own part." Here and there a blacksmith had established himself in the open air, and found ample employment in sharpening the points of blunted picks.

On the western plateau was the official camp, where the commissioner had pitched his tent, and the Post Office had been established. Each was surrounded by a crowd of people awaiting their turn to procure licenses or to obtain expected letters. "Every minute Englishmen would recognise in the concourse people they had not seen for ten years—fellow-townsmen or kinsfolk, who would meet and greet each other as if they had dined together on the previous evening."

Speaking of the escorts, M. Fauchery says:—"A fortnight ago 20,000 ounces were carried down to Melbourne from Ballarat alone. Last week 26,000 ounces were taken, and this week they speak of 40,000 ounces!" Enlightened by nearly two years of genuinely hard work as a digger, M. Fauchery arrived at the prevalent conclusion that gold mining is only another name for a lottery. He observed that the greatest prizes usually fell to the stupidest people, but of all successful gold-seekers sailors, as a class, were the most fortunate. They would strike a rich vein, would divide some hundreds of pounds among the party, and then start off for Melbourne, indulge in a wild debauch, which generally lasted for a fortnight, at the expiration of which time they would return to Ballarat, and turn to with the pick and shovel again. M. Fauchery knew a compatriot, with the same Christian name as his own, who, having become a naturalised Englishman, had served before the mast, but deserted his vessel and repaired to the diggings. On Bendigo he had cleared £2,000, and dissipated every shilling of it. At Ballarat he took up a claim on the Eureka lead, from which he extracted in less than three weeks 126 pounds weight of gold. This found its way into the tills of publicans in Melbourne and the pockets of female harpies in the same city. Six months later Antoine was met by his namesake at a new rush. He was, as usual, three parts drunk. He had taken thirty pounds weight of gold from the first hole he had sunk, and had "melted" it all with the exception of a few ounces. The last time M. Fauchery saw him was on Ballarat at the bottom of a deep hole. He was under the influence of liquor, but his good luck had not forsaken him, for he assured his fellow-countryman that he was "dead on the line." From first to last this man squandered away £6,000. It came lightly and it went lightly.

The story of the finding of the greatest of the six nuggets that were unearthed in Canadian Gully is dramatically related by M. Fauchery, who was on the spot an hour afterwards. Two of the passengers and three of the crew of the "Great Britain" marked out a claim and sunk a hole in the Gully, and the man at the bottom went so deep that his mates bantered him by enquiring "Are you trying to get home by the shortest way, old man?" But he only laughed, and plied his pick more vigorously than ever. At last it struck upon a hard substance, with a gleam of yellow shining through the soil with which it was encrusted. He worked away all round it, and it proved to be as large and as heavy as a moderate-sized paving stone. It was one solid mass of gold, weighing 132 lbs. (actually 134 lbs. 11 ozs.). "A negro was the discoverer. Scarcely recovered from an emotion legitimate enough in such a case, his countenance still preserved some traces of that livid pallor peculiar to people of colour, while his white lips contrasted strangely with the grey mask of his face. He spoke very low, and like a man who had just committed a crime. His white companions were as much unnerved as himself. They were stupefied by their success, and quite incapable of answering all the questions which poured in upon them from every side. One of them, however, emerging from his torpor, rallied the others, and the monster nugget, deposited in a sack, which was suspended from a pole carried on the shoulders of the fortunate owners, was conveyed to the commissioner's tent, accompanied by a body-guard of 200 miners, who made the welkin ring with the echoes of their frantic cheers. The five diggers worked all night in their claim, from which they took out an additional 150 ounces of gold, and sold the hole next morning to some speculative purchasers for £500." They lost no time in proceeding to Melbourne, and embarked for England in the same steamer which had brought them out, carrying with them £8,000 in gold, the product of two days' labour only. Six of the largest nuggets found in Canadian Gully were discovered in the short space of five weeks. Two of them weighed upwards of 30 lbs. each, and the others exceeded 11 lbs., 84 lbs., 93 lbs., and 134 lbs. respectively.

And with the narrative of this romantic episode in the history of gold mining on Ballarat we take leave of our old friend, Antoine Fauchery, who never met with any good fortune whatsoever as a digger, but was always cheerful, hopeful, courteous, and animated; a pleasant companion and a cultivated gentleman.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Having taken out the first two slides from our magic lantern, let us put in a third, and see how the place looked when it was visited eighteen years later by a famous historian, the late James Anthony Froude, who more than thirty years ago foreshadowed the very federation which has just taken place, and laid his finger with unerring accuracy upon the pulse of the Australian people, of whom he then wrote:—"The people at home and the

people in the colonies are one people. The feeling of identity is perhaps stronger in the colonies than at home. . . There is fresh blood in those young countries. Sentiment remains a force in them, as it is in boys, and has survived the chilly winds which have blown from Downing Street. The sentiment itself is life, and, when the people desire that it shall take organic form, the rest will be easy." But with all his sagacity and foresight Mr. Froude could not imagine that the clash of arms in South Africa would bind the Empire together in the bonds of unity without any formal pact on parchment or in Parliament. His tour through Australia he described as "a delightful experience." He found in these colonies, he tells us, a patriotism that was not a verbal sentiment, but an active passion. "I never met a hungry man or saw a discontented face," he writes. "In the softest and sweetest air," he continues, "the fable of Midas is reversed. . . Food does not turn to gold, but the gold with which the earth is teeming converts itself into farms and vineyards, into flocks and herds, into crops of wild luxuriance, into cities whose recent origin is concealed and compensated by trees and flowers, and children grow who seem once more to understand what was meant by 'Merrie England.' . . It is something to have seen with our own eyes that there are other Englands besides the old one, where the race is thriving with all its ancient characteristics. . . Let Fate do its worst, the family of Oceana is still growing, and will have a sovereign voice in the coming fortunes of mankind."

Mr. Froude's brief visit to Ballarat was sufficiently long to enable him to appreciate the importance and perceive the stability of the place, as well as to impress him with the magnitude of the mining operations which had been carried on since 1851. "There is not a yard of earth where Ballarat now stands," he observed, "which has not within the memory of most of us been dug over and passed through the sieve. It is now the second city in Victoria, a prosperous town with 40,000 inhabitants, created in the wilderness as if by Aladdin's lamp." After describing the railway journey by way of Geelong, he presently proceeds:—"As we approached Ballarat we left the forest and came among plantations. As the town began to rise they planted pinus insignis, eucalyptus, magnolias, Moreton Bay fig trees in all directions and in all convenient places. As the houses grew the trees grew which were to shade them. A few years in Australia will raise a tree to a size which it will hardly attain in ten times as many years in our islands. They were everywhere—in yards and courts, in streets and squares. They out-topped the chimneys, and in spite of the common-place architecture—no better at Ballarat than most other places—they gave it an air of grace and even of beauty as unlooked for as it was agreeable."



View in the Botanical Gardens, Ballarat.

What seems to have struck Mr. Froude most forcibly, after Ercildoune, with which he was especially delighted, was the Botanical Gardens. He had already expressed his admiration of those he had seen elsewhere, but these

"excelled them all. It was," he continues, "as if the Town Council had decided to show what gold and science could do with such a climate. The roses which bloom ill on the hotter lowlands were here, owing to the height above the sea, abundant and beautiful as in Veitch's nurseries at midsummer. Besides roses, every flower was there which was either fair to look upon or precious for its fragrance. There were glass houses to protect the delicate plants in the winter, but oranges and camellias, which we know only in conservatories, grow without fear in the open air, and survive the worst cold which Ballarat experiences. A broad gravel walk led up the middle of the grounds, with lateral paths all daintily kept. Dark shadowy labyrinths conducted us into cool grottoes overhung by tree ferns, where young lovers could whisper undisturbed, and those who were not lovers could read novels. Such variety, such splendour of colour, such sweetness, such grace in the distribution of the treasures collected there I had never found combined before, and never shall find again."

ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

The next visitor to publish his impressions of Ballarat, inter alia, was Mr. Anthony Trollope, the popular novelist; a keen observer and an able writer, who was at that time in the heyday of his reputation, and expressed his opinions of people and places somewhat impulsively and with very little reserve. After a short sketch of the history of the place, and of the stirring events it had witnessed in 1854, he passed on to remark that "it might be difficult to find a more quiet town than Ballarat, as it certainly would be to find one of the same age better built and more lavishly provided with all those appurtenances which municipalities require." Then, after quoting an interesting passage from Mr. Withers' well-known book, Mr. Trollope proceeds to say:—"Ballarat is certainly a most remarkable town. It struck me with more surprise than any other city in Australia. It is not only its youth, for Melbourne also is very young, nor is it the population of Ballarat which amazes, for it does not exceed a quarter of that of Melbourne; but that a town so well-built, so well-ordered, endowed with present advantages so great in the way of schools, hospitals, libraries, hotels, public gardens, and the like should have sprung up so quickly with no internal advantages of its own other than that of gold. The town is very pleasant to the sight, which is, perhaps, more than can be said of any other prominent 'provincial' town in the Australian colonies. . . As far as the eye went I saw nothing but prosperity. . . Whatever may or may not be defective in the municipal administration of Australian towns," observes Mr. Trollope, "as a rule the things which a city requires are there. At Ballarat this is conspicuously the case. The hospital has more wards than it uses, and more funds than it needs. As regards internal cleanliness and sweetness, and external prettiness, it is perfect. The Benevolent Asylum—which does the work that a poorhouse does with us—gives either out-door relief or in-door shelter and sustenance to all who cannot support themselves. Such sustenance in Ballarat—as indeed at all such institutions in Victoria—includes a thoroughly good dinner of meat and vegetables every day, with tea for breakfast, and tea for 'tea.' It includes a bed perfectly clean, sitting-room, books, newspapers, comfortable clothes, and a garden to walk in infinitely superior to that enjoyed by many comfortable folk at home. Ballarat has a public library, free to all the city, and a Mechanics' Institute, with newspapers and privileges, at a pound a head. It has, indeed, every municipal luxury that can be named, including a public garden full of shrubs and flowers, and a lake of its own —Lake Wendouree—with a steamer and row-boats and regattas. It has a cricket ground and athletic games; and it has omnibuses and cabs which, by their cleanliness and general excellence, make a Londoner blush."

Such, in a condensed form, is the description which the late Mr. Anthony Trollope gave of Ballarat as he made a flying study of the place in the year 1871-2. The stage of progress then reached has been long left behind, but accounts of the development of the city at definite epochs from the pens of trained observers and gifted men of letters like Antoine Fauchery, Anthony Trollope, and James Anthony Froude (a curious collocation of Christian names!) serve as milestones upon the road to mark the advancement of the place.

General Impressions.

The first impression produced upon the mind of a stranger visiting Ballarat is one of spaciousness and freedom. You feel that there is air to breathe, and a pleasure in the breathing of it; and are conscious of there being something exhilarating in the sense of expansiveness which you experience. You miss in its broad thoroughfares, with an agreeable feeling of loss, the oppressive feeling which arises from the narrow streets, insanitary conditions, and congested population which are incidental to most large cities. The place is pervaded, moreover, by an air of comfort, animation, and prosperity. The thoroughfares are planted with avenues of trees, rendering it a real "rus in urbe." The domestic architecture wears an aspect of solidity and durability, and the public buildings are well designed and well proportioned. This is especially the case with the municipal and the charitable structures, the latter resembling rather the substantial mansions of wealthy burghers than the last resort of those who have been worsted in the battle of life, or the refuge of the sick and the afflicted. The whole city bears eloquent testimony to the public spirit of its inhabitants, the strength of their local attachments, and their firm belief in its future growth and present stability.

Sturt Street, which may be called the spinal cord of the city, is three chains wide, and is ornamented with statues, which include those of the late Queen, of the poets Burns and Moore, and of the late Peter Lalor,

together with a memorial to Burke, Wills, Becker, and Grey, the ill-fated explorers, and another in honor of Mr. James Galloway, the originator of the Eight Hours movement in the Commonwealth. Owing to its length and breadth it must become in time one of the handsomest thoroughfares in Australia. Lydiard Street, which runs north and south, intersects Sturt Street at the corner of the Post Office. Bridge Street issues from the eastern end of Sturt Street, and, following the somewhat devious course of the old Melbourne road, passes through one of the busiest quarters of Ballarat East. From the Post Office just referred to a double tramway line runs westward to Lake Wendouree and the Botanical Gardens. In the city of Ballarat the streets have been laid out at right angles, and tree-planting has been so vigorously prosecuted in every direction as to justify the epithet of "the Garden City" which has been bestowed upon the place.

Thanks to the liberality of the various religious denominations, the ecclesiastical structures are numerous. The Anglican communion numbers six, and the plans have been prepared for a cathedral which, when erected, will constitute one of the handsomest architectural ornaments of the city. Besides the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Patrick, that body has built the spacious church of St. Alipius, in Ballarat East. The Presbyterians have instituted three places of worship, the Wesleyans eleven, the Bible Christians four, and the Primitive Methodists the same number. Nine other Protestant denominations assemble each in its respective church, and there is likewise a Hebrew Synagogue situated in Ballarat East.

Educational Institutions.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

The School of Mines, the chief centre of technical education in the district, is affiliated with the Melbourne University. Founded in 1870, its first home was the old Court-house in Lydiard Street, where it was opened by an inaugural address from the late Mr. Justice (afterwards Sir Redmond) Barry. When the new Court-house was erected, the Government transferred the old edifice to this institution, and it was gradually enlarged to meet growing requirements, and the Wesley Church, close by, was presently purchased as a museum. The school is maintained by a grant and subsidy of £2,942 from the Government, which is supplemented by voluntary subscriptions and by students' fees. The course of instruction comprehends mining, mechanics, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, chemistry, and all branches of knowledge essential to qualify mining engineers and managers, assayers, prospectors, and others to pursue a branch of industry which in the early days of this and other gold-fields was followed in a very haphazard manner, but is now undertaken in a more scientific spirit. Under the skilful direction of Professor Mica Smith, assisted by an able staff of nineteen officers, the system of instruction pursued is attended with such efficient and excellent results that students who have acquired the requisite



School of Mines, Ballarat.

degree of proficiency are in demand in all the chief mining districts in the Commonwealth.

Connected with the School of Mines is an Observatory, erected upon a spur of the White Horse Ranges, where three acres have been reserved for the purposes of the institution. Mr. James Oddie, one of Ballarat's most public-spirited citizens, generously furnished the funds for its equipment, and a 12½-inch Newtonian reflector having been placed in position, the Observatory was opened on the 11th of May, 1886, and appropriately received the name of its liberal benefactor.

In 1893 a large engineering laboratory was fitted up, with all the necessary machinery and apparatus, by means of a bequest from the late Mr. Bath. Another legacy from the late Mr. W. E. Ballhausen enabled a Maddern furnace for roasting ores to be erected, being the first of the kind ever built.

BALLARAT COLLEGE.

Founded in 1864 by the late Rev. W. Henderson, this college, situated in Sturt Street, is managed by a committee of four gentlemen, with Mr. John Garbutt, M.A., as principal, assisted by a staff of ten qualified teachers. It is held in high estimation in the district, as proved by the significant fact that fifteen of the boys now being educated in it are sons of parents who were formerly pupils in the college. The course of instruction in the senior school embraces algebra, arithmetic, Bible, book-keeping, English, French, geography, geometry, Greek and Latin, history, mensuration, physics, and trigonometry, with music, drawing, and dancing as extra subjects. It is interesting to mention that twenty-five old college boys volunteered for military service in South Africa, of whom fifteen received commissions, and that four fell on the field of battle.

GRENVILLE COLLEGE.

This institution, founded in 1860, and situated in Mair Street, near the railway station, is open to pupils of both sexes, who average upwards of 100 in number. Its principal is Mr. A. A. Buley, M.A., assisted by six colleagues, selected for their special qualifications in their respective departments. The curriculum comprehends English, French, German, Greek and Latin, geography, commercial studies, ancient and modern history, mathematics, Scripture, science, music, elocution, and gymnastics, together with sewing and fancy work for girls. Particular attention is paid to the preparation of boys for the School of Mines, in which several old pupils of the college have passed through a successful course, while another old student in the institution has succeeded in gaining an original research scholarship of £150 per annum, tenable for three years, in the University of Cambridge, where he is now pursuing his investigations in the Cavendish Laboratory.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

This, which is a Grammar School for girls, has been in existence for upwards of twenty years. Placed under the supervision of the Bishop of the Diocese and his council, and conducted by the Misses E. Larritt and Hayhoe, it has made very gratifying progress, and the benefits offered by the system of instruction pursued, and the thoroughly religious training imparted, are largely taken advantage of by young ladies belonging to the Anglican communion; while its success as an educational institution is shown by its obtaining 100 per cent. of passes at the matriculation examinations. Five of its pupils have taken the M.A. degree at the Melbourne, and one the B.A. degree at the Adelaide University. The college is pleasantly situated in one of the best positions in Ballarat, and its internal arrangements and external surroundings have been so planned as to give a pleasant home feeling to its inmates.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE.

Situated in Sturt Street, this institution is under the charge of the Christian Brothers, and was erected at a cost of £12,000, including the purchase of the grounds, and was the munificent gift of the Roman Catholic Bishop for the superior education of the youth of the diocese. The standard of education is a high one, as denoted by the considerable number of students who have succeeded in passing the University examinations. The position of the college, which is a handsome structure of the domestic Gothic style of architecture, with a high tower surmounted by a mansard roof, is a very desirable one, and contains a large gymnasium, so as to combine the physical with the moral, spiritual, and intellectual training of the students.

LORETTO ABBEY AND CONVENT.

Founded in 1875, the first of these institutions, situated on the borders of Lake Wendouree, undertakes the higher education of girls. Latin, English, French, German, and Italian, music, painting, and elocution are taught by methods which avoid cramming, and are designed to educe the innate faculties of the students, and to elevate, refine, and sanctify the intellectual and spiritual life of each. A lofty class-room, opening out into a conservatory, forms an ideal place of study, and the chapel, library, painting and music rooms help to render the pursuit of knowledge a pleasure. The convent, in Dawson Street, which is also largely educational in character, is, like the abbey, under the management of a sisterhood trained for the purposes it fulfils in the mother house of the Irish branch of the Institute at Rathfarnham, near Dublin, and many of the young ladies who have received their instruction in the convent have taken high honors at the University.

Public Buildings.

THE CITY HALL.

This handsome structure, Italian in style, with a frontage of 120 feet to Sturt Street, and a central tower containing a fine peal of eight bells, rising to an elevation of 100 feet, is worthy of the noble site it occupies, and of the city whose municipal life and civic government centres



The City Hall, Ballarat.

within its walls. The gardens laid out in front of it augment the beauty of its position, as does Mr. Mackennal's statue of the late Queen, erected in the centre of them. Solid and stable, in the midst of the life that pulses around it, with the Stock Exchange, the principal public buildings, the banks, the two clubs, the leading hotels, the chief marts of commerce in close contiguity to it, the City Hall stands there a not unfitting emblem of the prosperity of Ballarat, and an evidence of the importance of one of the two great centres of the gold mining industry of the State of Victoria. The memorial stone of the building was laid on the 14th of January, 1870, by Mr. Thomas Cowan, the then Mayor; and it only occupies a portion of the area which is available for its extension whenever circumstances may demand, and the expansion of the civic revenue may justify its enlargement. Erected from the designs of Mr. C. D. Cuthbert, and opened in 1871, its construction has already cost £27,000; and, besides a spacious hall, available for public meetings and festivities, it contains a handsome Council chamber and the necessary offices required for the administration of municipal affairs, the government of the city being conducted by the Mayor and nine councillors, who have a competent staff of officers under their control. Besides the Lake and Gardens previously spoken of, the city reserves comprehend upwards of 600 acres, 325 of which constitute the Victoria Park, and within a fraction of 100 acres forming the site of a sanatorium at Mount Clear.

THE ART GALLERY.

Ballarat may be regarded as the metropolitan city of the rich agricultural and mining district of which it is the centre; and, while its inhabitants have shown themselves eager and enterprising in everything that relates to all kinds of industry, they have also, like the burghers of the Netherlands, and the merchant princes of Florence in the Middle Ages, not been inattentive to the duty and privilege of fostering the fine arts. Thus in addition to the statuary which adorns Sturt Street, and the works of sculpture which heighten the beauty of the Botanical Gardens, pictorial art has at the same time found "a local habitation" in the commodious galleries which have been erected in Lydiard Street, and placed under the skilful curatorship of Mr. Powell. The collection was the first of the kind founded outside of a capital city in Australia, dating back, as it does, to the year 1884. It owes its origin to the public spirit of Mr. James Oddie and half a dozen of his fellow-citizens. He still presides



Shoppee Square, Ballarat.

over its governing body, and has been a liberal benefactor to the institution, of which a memorial stone was laid on Jubilee Day, 1887. One of the most interesting pictures in the Gallery is a minutely accurate representation of Ballarat when it was a huge encampment, in 1853, painted on the spot by the late Eugene von Guerard. The best of the canvases in the collection are the work of modern British artists, and include the fine "Ajax and Cassandra" of S. J. Solomon, A.R.A.; "Day's Lock on the Thames," by Vicat Cole, R.A.; "Departing Day," by Peter Graham, R.A.; and "The Village Inn," by W. B. Leader, A.R.A. The three last-named pictures were a donation from the late Mr. Martin Loughlin, who, having realised a fortune in mining pursuits upon this goldfield, liberally devoted a portion of it to the excellent purpose of providing a lasting gratification for the people of Ballarat.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

As early as the year 1859, when society on the recently-discovered goldfield was still in a fluid condition, a Mechanics' Institute was established in Ballarat East, but was removed in the year following to more capacious premises in Sturt Street. Since then it has grown with the growth of the city, and now comprises a large hall for lectures; reading, smoking, card, and billiard rooms; together with a judiciously selected library of 24,000 volumes, the issues of which average about 40,000 a year. It is chiefly supported by public subscriptions and rents received, and the last balance-sheet shows an income and expenditure in round numbers of £1,700. Its efficient secretary (Mr. W. H. Batten) has been connected with the institution for a period of something like forty years.



The Mechanics' Institute, Ballarat.

The City Free Library, at the corner of Camp and Sturt Streets, founded in 1878, should also be mentioned as a kindred institution in this connection.

The Botanical Gardens.

Beautifully situated upon the wooded margin of Lake Wendouree—an expanse of water covering nearly 600 acres, well stocked with fish, and nearly four miles in circumference—these gardens, with their noble fernery, their avenues of exotic trees, the superb mosaics of colour presented by the flower beds, the willow grove near the lake's edge, and the glass conservatory which enshrines a fine collection of statuary, cover an area of ninety-eight acres, and possess a specific charm at every season of the year, and are most glorious in the spring and autumn, when the foliage is characterised by its exquisite freshness in the first instance, and by the variety of its gorgeous tints in the second. The fernery, which is 160 feet in length and 63 feet in width, is filled with innumerable varieties of this form of vegetation; and the palm walk, and the mile long acacia grove are not the least attractive of its inviting avenues. The statuary just referred to, and those examples of plastic art which are placed in picturesque positions at different points in the gardens, comprise representations of the Four Seasons, Flora, Pomona, Hebe, Leda, Mercury, Hercules, a Bacchante and Farnese, in Carrara marble, the splendid gift of Mr. Stoddart, a wealthy citizen of Ballarat; a striking group, in the same material, vividly portraying the flight of a family of three from Pompeii, the work of Benzoni, purchased by the munificent bequest of Mr. James Russell Thompson,



View in the Botanical Gardens, Ballarat.

who was also the donor of the figures of Ruth, Rebecca, and Modesty. Besides these, there is a statue of William Wallace, executed by the late Percival Ball. Near the curator's house stands an interesting relic of the past, an aged eucalyptus, under which the late Mr. Longley pitched his tent something like half a century ago. If, like the "Talking Oak" of Tennyson, this survivor of "the forest primeval" could speak, what a romantic narrative of vicissitude it might relate! Lake Wendouree, it may be added, is a scene of great animation during the yachting and boating season, when its surface is bright with the white wings of the various vessels which take part in the annual regattas held there.

Charitable Institutions.

THE DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Among the public institutions of Ballarat a foremost place must be assigned to the District Hospital, situated in Drummond Street, at its intersection with Sturt Street. The necessity of founding such an institution forced itself upon the inhabitants of this goldfield at the time of the untoward affair at the Eureka Stockade, when no suitable shelter could be found for those who were wounded on that occasion. Steps were promptly taken to remedy this want, and in little more than a year, namely, on Christmas Day, 1855, the foundation stone of the first portion of the hospital was laid upon its present site by Mr. James Daly, police magistrate and warden. That of the remainder of the south wing was laid on the 1st of January, 1866, by Mr. (now Sir) Henry Cuthbert; of the centre, or Alfred Memorial, on the 24th of May, 1869, by Mr. Robert Lewis; and the structure was enlarged by the erection of the Queen Victoria Women's Ward, in celebration of Her late Majesty's Jubilee. This wing owes its foundation to the ladies of Ballarat and the surrounding district, and was completed in the last year of the century. During the year ending the 30th of June, 1903, the hospital afforded relief to 1,301 in-patients, 1,854 out-patients, and 878 casualties, involving an expenditure of rather more than £7,000 per annum.



The District Hospital, Ballarat.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

This excellent institution, which is situated in Victoria Street, was founded in 1865, largely owing to the liberality and benevolence of the licensed victuallers of the district. Standing in grounds which are eighty acres in extent, the salubrity of its situation is only equalled by its pleasantness. Its inmates average between 160 and 170, and these assist in the cultivation of the farm, and do the domestic work of the asylum. The annual expenditure approximates to £2,500; and the cost per head for each inmate is only 5s. 6d. per week, for economy goes hand in hand with efficiency in the management of the institution.

THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

A reserve of five acres, fronting Ascot Street, was set apart nearly fifty years ago as the site of a Benevolent Asylum, and the pile of buildings erected upon it, at a cost of upwards of £20,000, bears a general resemblance to a fine old Tudor mansion in the midst of verdant pleasure grounds. The number of inmates at the close of the financial year 1903 was 241 males and 74 females, entailing an outlay of £7,694, of which about £1,600 are



The Benevolent Asylum, Ballarat.

disbursed in out-of-door relief, chiefly in articles of food. For the distribution of this relief, Ballarat is divided into twelve districts, with a local visitor or visitors to each. Connected with the asylum is a lying-in hospital, which receives about fifty patients per annum, who remain in the institution for an average period of about one month.

THE OLD COLONISTS' ASSOCIATION.

This was founded about twenty years ago, for the purpose of relieving and of providing the shelter of a home for old and indigent pioneers of the goldfield, and of otherwise benefiting them. The roll of subscribing members comprises 777 names, and the last balance-sheet shows that the objects of the association have been carefully and beneficially carried out by its governing body.

THE HOUSE OF NAZARETH.

This institution deserves to be classed among the most important of the charitable agencies in Ballarat. Founded in 1888 by Bishop Moore as a home for orphans and the aged poor, under the affectionate supervision of some of the Sisters of Nazareth, it has grown from small beginnings to its present large dimensions by an expenditure of £18,000, and it now shelters upwards of 300 inmates. The substantial and extensive building, situated in Mill Street, appears to be admirably managed and no less admirably arranged. The orphans are educated, religiously and morally as well as intellectually, and the old folks express their gratitude for the treatment they receive in terms which leave no doubt of its sincerity.

THE FEMALE HOME.

Much good is being done in a quiet, unostentatious way by a number of ladies, who disprove the words of the poet, that

> "Every woe a tear can claim
> Except an erring sister's shame;"

for in this home "erring sisters" are received, sheltered, and protected; are assisted to retrieve the mistakes of the past, and are restored, wherever practicable, to a life of morality and honest industry. This admirable work is accomplished by an expenditure of about £700 per annum, of which more than one-third is derived from the proceeds of the work of the inmates.

Water Supply.

This was originally derived from the swamp which has since been transformed into Lake Wendouree, but is now drawn from five reservoirs, the largest of which has been constructed at Gong Gong, with a storage capacity of 420 million gallons. The four others—Kirk's, Pincott's, Beale's, and Wilson's—recede in point of distance, the last-named being situated in the Dividing Range, twenty miles from the city. The aggregate capacity of the whole amounts to 850 millions of gallons, gathered in from a catchment of 14,561 acres, where the annual rainfall averages thirty-seven inches. The cost of the whole system has amounted to £362,000, advanced by the Government in the way of loan. Abundant as the supply might appear to be, it proved inadequate to meet the protracted drought of the last few years, and there was a time in the earlier months of 1903 when Ballarat was within a measurable distance of a water famine, and the utmost anxiety and uneasiness were experienced in consequence. Happily this severe privation was averted, and a recurrence of the danger will be avoided by the formation of an additional reserve, with about half the catchment area of the present reservoirs, at Moorabool, some sixteen miles from Ballarat. All the reserves have been carefully planted with pine trees. The maintenance and management of these works are in the hands of a commission, to whose obliging engineer we are indebted for these particulars. That commission consists of seven members, three of whom, including the chairman, are nominated by the Governor-in-Council, and hold office for four years; two are elected by and from the City Council, and two by and from the Town Council, with a two years' tenure of their seats. By the death of the late John Noble Wilson, for so many years chairman of the commission, that body sustained an exceptionally heavy loss. He was succeeded in that position by the Hon. J. W. Kirton.

The Ballarat Goldfield.

This, as defined by Mr. R. A. F. Murray, comprises portions of the Moorabool, Yarrowee, and Burrumbeet watersheds to the south, and part of the Creswick Creek watershed to the north, of the main Dividing Range, including the goldfield of Ballarat proper, Sebastopol, and other workings. Its geological formation, when traced vertically, is found to consist of a stratum of loam, clay, or gravel in flats and recently eroded gullies; immediately beneath this are less recent deposits of clay sand, and gravel; then four distinct lava flows, with deposits similar to the foregoing interposed; and below the fourth rock is the gutter drift of the deep leads. To this succeeds, as we still travel downward, an intermixture of gravel and cement. All these belong to the tertiary period, and below them we come upon the lower silurian formation, consisting of shale, slates, and sandstone, forming the true bedrock, beneath which lies the solid granite, composed of quartz, felspar, and mica.

For administrative purposes, however, the Ballarat mining district has been constituted so as to embrace a topographical area which does not coincide with its geological limitations, and it consists of nine divisions, namely, Ballarat proper, Buninyong, Pitfield and Berringa, Smythesdale, Clunes, Creswick, Gordon, Steiglitz, and Blackwood.

Now, in order to exhibit the magnitude of the operations which have been or are still being carried on in the great majority of these localities, we subjoin the yields of gold in, and the total amount of dividends received from, some of the principal mines to the end of June, 1903, our figures being derived from an official return furnished by Mr. W. R. Anderson, the Secretary for Mines, to the Ministerial head of his department :—

Division.	Name of Mine.	Yield of Gold. Ozs.	Dividends to Date. £
Ballarat	Last Chance United ..	—	36,000
Ballarat	Llanberris	41,012	27,350
Ballarat	Star of the East	244,670	284,400
Pitfield and Berringa	Birthday	59,019	115,200
Pitfield and Berringa	Glenfine South	47,432	62,125
Clunes	Berry Consols Extended ..	66,831	51,000
Clunes	Madame Berry West ..	117,739	66,287
Gordon	Black Horse United.. ..	—	183,500

Manufactures.

As a manufacturing city, Ballarat ranks second only in importance to the metropolis. The magnitude of its mining industry led to the establishment of some iron foundries, and in 1856 the now celebrated Phoenix Works were originated by a local company, and produced in 1873 the first locomotive engine manufactured in Victoria, the precursor of some hundreds which it has since built for the Government. It now employs a small army of workmen, and there are nearly a dozen other foundries, some of which manufacture mining engines and machinery, while others devote themselves principally to the fabrication of agricultural implements and machinery, the exportation of which to the neighbouring States and to distant countries bears impressive testimony to the energy and enterprise of the mechanists of Ballarat.

Two woollen factories, the same number of steam flour mills, a distillery at Warrenheip, the Gasworks, several breweries, boot factories, tanneries, and fellmongeries, cordial and aerated water factories, coachbuilding works, and bacon factories, contribute to swell the very large amount which is distributed every week in the shape of wages among the working population, and to augment the prosperity of both the town and city of Ballarat.

The Hon. Sir HENRY CUTHBERT, K.C.M.G., K.C., M.L.C., is one of the long list of prominent Australian politicians whose birthplace is to be found in Ireland. In every Parliament in the States there are some leading public men who hail from the Emerald Isle. Sir Henry was born in county Roscommon in 1829. His education was begun at the Drogheda Grammar School, founded by the celebrated Erasmus Smith, and at the age of fourteen he gained the junior classical medal in connection with that institution. In 1852 he was admitted an attorney of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, and a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery in Ireland. A year was spent in practice in the city of Kilkenny, when the fame of the great gold discoveries in Australia reached his ears, and he determined to try his fortune in the new colony. Accordingly, in May, 1854, he sailed for Melbourne, and, after a pleasant but eventful voyage of three months, the ship safely anchored at Sandridge (now Port Melbourne). The rules of court in those days provided that a solicitor from Great Britain should not be allowed to practise until he had resided in the colony for the space of three months. At the end of that period Sir Henry was admitted in the Supreme Court of Victoria as a solicitor, conveyancer, and proctor. In 1855, after having followed his profession for some six months in Melbourne, he paid a visit to Ballarat, the already famous goldfield. After sojourning there a week, he decided to make Ballarat his home, and immediately started in practice. There were at that time some prominent members of the legal profession in the district, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Joseph Henry Dunne, subsequently raised to the County Court Bench; Mr. Robert Walsh, lately K.C. and Crown Prosecutor; Mr. Osier; and Mr. Cope, afterwards a judge of the County Court, Melbourne; while among the leading solicitors were Mr. Thos. Randall, Mr. John H. Harris, Mr. Adam Loftus Lynn, Mr. Ed. Jno. Lewis, and Mr. Richard Ocock. All these gentlemen were widely recognised for their ability, and it was not long before Sir Henry gained a prominent position among them, and secured an extensive practice. Shortly after his arrival in Ballarat a local court was established specially for the settlement of disputes among miners, which at its inception was presided over by Mr. James Daly, a warden of the goldfields, and, in addition, consisted of representatives chosen by the miners working in the district. At first it was the intention of this court to deny the right of audience to either counsel or attorney, but Sir Henry, notwithstanding the settled opposition of the court, insisted on his right of audience on behalf of a client, and had the satisfaction of winning his case and securing a verdict for £800. This was his first mining case in Ballarat, and the auspicious outcome but heralded a bright and successful future. Sir Henry has been engaged in some of the largest and most celebrated

mining cases which have occupied the attention of the courts in Victoria. Among these was the famous triangular suit between the Band of Hope, the Kohinoor, and the Great Extended Gold Mining Companies, in which he was retained for the last-named, and conducted its defence. In the no less celebrated case of Learmonth against Bailey and others he acted as solicitor for the defendants, in whose favour a verdict was obtained. About eighteen years ago he acted as solicitor for the Ballarat Water Commissioners in the important case brought against them by Young and McGuigan, contractors for the construction of the Gong Gong reservoir, in which they claimed a large amount from the commissioners for work performed under their contract, and for loss sustained by delay caused by the defendants. The leading counsel of Melbourne were engaged on both sides, and the case occupied forty days in hearing, resulting in a verdict against the commissioners for £32,000, which subsequently, on appeal to the Supreme Court, was reduced by one-half. In consequence of this adverse verdict the commissioners did not know where to turn to obtain the money requisite for satisfying the judgment, and the notion was seriously entertained of handing over all the works connected with the water supply of Ballarat and Ballarat East to the Government. Sir Henry strongly objected to this course being adopted, as he knew that the people of Ballarat would be indignant if works upon which so much of their own money had been spent, and of which they were so justly proud, were removed from their control and management. He recommended that application be made to the Government for assistance, and his advice having been accepted he accompanied the deputation which waited on Mr. Service, the then Premier, and supported their views. The outcome was that the necessary funds were advanced by the Government to the commissioners to relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassment, so that the extensive waterworks still remain the property of the people of Ballarat. And it is gratifying to know that every part of the engagement entered into with the Government at that time as to repayment of the money borrowed and interest thereon has been faithfully and punctually carried out. Sir Henry took part in the formation of the municipality of the city of Ballarat, when Mr. James Oddie was appointed the first chairman, and also in the public meetings which led to the constitution of Ballarat East into a municipality. He has been solicitor to the latter since its formation, and to the former for the last twenty years. In the early days mining on private property was not carried on to any large extent. Nor is this to be wondered at, seeing that the law relating to mining on land alienated from the Crown was



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

HON. SIR HENRY CUTHBERT.

then in an unsettled state. Many owners of land purchased from the Crown then maintained that the royal minerals, gold and silver, not having been expressly reserved in the Crown grants, passed as all other minerals to them, while others, with some fair show of reason, contended that if the gold and silver in their land did not pass to them they had at least the right to prevent anyone from mining on their property without permission. Under these circumstances the owners of private property were disinclined to permit miners to enter on their land in search of gold unless the rent and royalty were assured by a substantial company or private individual in whom they could repose confidence. The Port Phillip Company at Clunes was the first company to carry on mining operations on private property on an extensive scale. Next in order came the company known as the Buninyong G.M. Company. In 1857 Sir Henry took a lease from Messrs. Learmonth, of Ercildoune, of 150 acres of their freehold at Buninyong, guaranteeing them for three years a rental of £1 per acre for the surface, and a royalty of 5 per cent. of all gold obtained. A company was formed by him, known as the Buninyong Gold Mining Company, to work the lead of alluvial gold through this property, and after six months' operations the gutter called "Scotchman's lead" was struck, and gold in rare abundance was obtained, one of the small puddling machines then in use often yielding 120 ounces daily. During the three years' tenancy operations were vigorously and prosperously carried on by the company, and at the end of that period they were in a position to purchase the whole of Messrs. Learmonth's estate at Buninyong, consisting of 1,110 acres, for £20,000. This was worked for fourteen or fifteen years with most successful results, benefiting the district by the large outlay for plant and machinery, and by giving constant employment to a large number of miners. In 1857 Sir Henry was largely instrumental in forming the local Gas Company, in conjunction with Colonel Smith, and he succeeded in getting the first private Bill through Parliament dealing with the lighting of towns with gas outside Melbourne and Geelong. In September, 1874, Sir Henry obtained a seat in Parliament. He had long determined to enter the political arena, and in that year stood for the South-Eastern Province in the Legislative Council. This province extended then from Queenscliff to Learmonth, and included three large towns—Geelong, Ballarat, and Ballarat East. Until that period, with the exception of the Hon. Mr. Jenner, the people of Ballarat knew but little of their representatives in the Council. In 1874 Dr. Hope, Chairman of Committees, had to face the electors, his seat having become vacant through effluxion of time. Requisi-

tions, numerously signed by the electors of Ballarat, Ballarat East, Queenscliff, Meredith, and Colac were presented to Sir Henry, requesting him to allow himself to be nominated. Dr. Hope, perceiving that his chance of re-election was slight, retired from the contest, and Sir Henry was returned unopposed. For the ensuing twenty-nine years he has continued to sit in the Council, part of the time for the South-Western Province, and when the boundaries of the province were altered, and new electorates were created, for the Wellington Province, which embraces the most important goldfields in Victoria, including those of Ballarat, Creswick, Kingston, Clunes, Talbot, Majorca, Timor, and Maryborough. Only three years after entering Parliament—in 1877—he was appointed Postmaster-General in the well-known Berry Administration, in which he held office with great success for eighteen months, when he resigned of his own accord, because he could not support the Government in the measure they had introduced into the Assembly which altered the constitution of the Council. He regarded the Bill not as a reform of the constitution of the Legislative Council, but as a measure fraught with danger to the independence and existence of the co-ordinate branch of the Legislature to which he belonged, and he preferred to resign his position as a Minister of the Crown rather than give the Bill his support. Mr. (now Sir) Graham Berry requested Sir Henry to conduct the business of the Government until his successor was appointed, and in order to relieve the Government from any embarrassment which might arise by his retirement he consented to perform this duty, and filled the position for a further period of eighteen months without a seat in the Cabinet or any remuneration. During his term of office as Postmaster-General party feeling ran high, and on the Council declining to remunerate members for their services in Parliament, and the Assembly placing an amount of money in the Appropriation Bill for this special purpose, a conflict took place between the two Chambers which proved most injurious to the country, and caused the dismissal of a large number of officers in nearly every department of the public service. When called upon to reduce his staff Sir Henry refused to remove any officer in the Post Office, as he was aware that the department was not overmanned, and when the differences between the Houses had been happily adjusted he had the pleasing satisfaction of knowing that not a man in his department had suffered during this memorable crisis. It was also under his regime that the employees in the Post Office were granted the Saturday half-holiday—a boon which, among other kindly actions on Sir Henry's part, helped to make him so highly esteemed and popular. In the Service Administration of 1880-1 he held the position of Minister of Customs, and it was a peculiar coincidence that this Government was also displaced on their measure designed to reform the Council. In the famous Gillies-Deakin Administration Sir Henry held the portfolio of Minister of Justice, and during the lengthened illness of the Hon. Mr. Walker also discharged the duties appertaining to the Customs Department. This Government remained in office for five years. Afterwards he held office in Sir George Turner's Administration for five years as Solicitor-General. During his Parliamentary career, whether as a private member or as Minister with portfolio, Sir Henry has done much valuable work for the State. He has introduced several important measures, and had them placed on the statute book of Victoria. Indeed his services cannot be over-estimated, and his straight-going principles and ability have been appreciated, as has been evidenced by his lengthened Ministerial career. Not only the electors, but the Council as well, recognise his worth, the latter body having amply testified it by unanimously selecting him as one of their two representatives to attend the historical Federation Convention convened by the late Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, held in Sydney in 1891. His colleague on that occasion was the Hon. Nicholas Fitzgerald. Throughout his active political career Sir Henry has worked assiduously in Ballarat. He took a large part in the founding of the Ballarat Hospital, and more recently laid the foundation stone of the new southern wing of that institution, facing Sturt Street. He is one of the oldest Freemasons in Ballarat, and is a Past Master of the Yarrowee Lodge, and laid the foundation stone of the Masonic Hall, Camp Street. He also laid the foundation stone of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he is a life governor. Sir Henry evinces great interest in the Ballarat School of Mines, to which he is at present honorary solicitor. Since its inauguration he has been president of the Ballarat Liedertafel, and has also occupied the position of chancellor of the Ballarat diocese of the Church of England. He is a member of all local clubs, and a liberal contributor to all local charitable institutions. Sir Henry married, in 1864, the second daughter of the late Mr. Kirby, of Melbourne, the ceremony having been performed by the Rev. Jno. Potter at the Cathedral Church, Lydiard Street. There were three children of the union, of whom his son, Mr. John H. Cuthbert, alone survives. Sir Henry's name is linked inseparably with the past of Ballarat, and his work will long be remembered for its disinterestedness and sincerity.

Councillor CHARLES COLLETT SHOPPEE, Justice of the Peace, member of the Legislative Assembly for Ballarat, was born in Brunswick Square, London, in 1833. He commenced his education at a local school in Judd Street, and then went to Manor House, Holloway, under a Mr. Softly, afterwards completing his education under his uncle in the island of Jersey. He then served a six years' apprenticeship to the building trade with Mr. W. Norcott, of Highgate Hill, London, and on completing his term remained in charge of the business for a period of six months. He left London on 18th December, 1854, in company with an old friend, Mr. John Hill, of Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, in the ship "Kafferland," and landed in Sydney in June, 1855, after a trip of 154 days' duration. He then followed his occupation as a builder, accepting a position at 25s. per day, which wage he considered phenomenally good. After a short time he was induced to leave Sydney

for Ballarat by strong representations of his brother, who was then in business in the latter town. He arrived in Ballarat on the 14th July, 1855, the anniversary of his birthday, and continued to follow his occupation as a builder, taking contracts, etc. After a while he turned his attention to mining, and worked in the Gravel Pits, the Golden Point, and Eureka leads. He was one of the original shareholders in the Band of Hope, and assisted to put down the bore on the site of the first shaft sunk. He worked on the Nightingale Lead, Association Lead, and various others. He was in the Magpie flood, and was compelled to climb a tree to save his life. He then went to Ararat, but returned within a few days, owing to the death of his brother's wife, which occurred in 1857. His brother was the principal partner in the firm of Biggs and Shoppee, trading as the Free Trade and Sailor's Right Stores, Main Road (now Bridge Street). On the occurrence of the calamity just mentioned, Mr. C. C. Shoppee purchased his brother's interest in the firm, which continued to carry on under the old name, and transacted an immense business in Ballarat as china and glass merchants, and a branch was opened in Geelong, the business of Mr. J. Brown, in Moorabool Street, having been bought out. This proved to be very profitable, as the times were then very prosperous. They next secured the business of Mr. Christopher Bailey (of Clegg and Bailey), at Ballarat, the premises being situated on the site of the present City Hall. Here they remained until the civic authorities required the site for building purposes, and their operations were then transferred to premises in Sturt Street, next Lester's Hotel. Here he remained as tenant for thirty-five years, and retired in June, 1903, having disposed of his business. Mr. Shoppee has identified himself with every public movement in Ballarat, and is connected with nearly all the public institutions and sporting clubs in the district. He has been a member of the Benevolent Asylum Committee for upwards of thirty years; past president, and is now treasurer. He has been a member of committee of the District Hospital; member of the committee of the Orphan Asylum. About 1875 Mr. Shoppee contested a seat in the City Council against the late Mr. F. M. Claxton, and was defeated by fifty-four votes only, unconscious at the time that he was opposing such an excellent man as Mr. Claxton afterwards proved to be. On the death of Mr. Robert Lewis in 1881, Mr. Shoppee again offered himself, and was returned unopposed as a representative for the Central Ward, a position he has occupied ever since, having been returned each year without opposition. He has occupied the mayoral



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. CHARLES COLLETT SHOPPEE.

chair on four different occasions, the years being 1890-1, 1891-2, 1897-8, 1902-3, and on his retirement it was proposed by a committee of gentlemen, at the instance of Mr. J. J. Brokenshire, to arrange for a portrait of Mr. Shoppee to be executed in oils, and hung in the City Hall in recognition of his past invaluable services, which is being carried into effect. During the time he has lived in Ballarat he has occupied many public offices, and in 1877 was made a J.P. He was the official visitor to the Lunatic Asylum, trustee of the Ballarat Exhibition, on committee of the Fine Arts Gallery, trustee Mechanics' Institute, president Ballarat Building Society and of the Ballarat Yacht Club; was a member of the North Star Oddfellows' Lodge, Soldiers' Hill, of the Old Colonists' Association, and director of the Electric Light Company. He is a member of the Board of Health; was three times a member of the Ballarat Water Commission, and a member of the Ballarat East Fire Brigade in its early days; is chairman of the local committee of the Country Fire Brigades' Board, and strenuously endeavoured to get the brigades back under municipal control, but was unsuccessful in so doing. He is Past Master of the Victoria Masonic Lodge, No. 956; member of the committee Federal League, promoter of State and municipal fire insurance; was instrumental in converting the centre of Sturt Street into gardens, his efforts in this direction having been recognised by the Council naming the first of these Shoppee Square. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1898-9, a staunch promoter of the Mildura railway; aided in raising a patriotic fund for soldiers going to fight in South Africa; took a prominent part in connection with the first Easter encampment held in 1898, also in organising the University Extension lectures, which were started in 1891, and have been continued ever since. He suggested that the King and Prince of Wales should be invited to become patrons of the South Street Debating Society, and at this moment a petition is on the water in charge of Sir G. Sydenham Clarke to that effect. He has been a candidate for Parliamentary honors on four occasions. He first contested the seat for Ballarat West in 1891, against seven others, but was defeated, and nearly lost his deposit. He next contested the seat for Windermere against Mr. Spiers, but was defeated by eight votes only. He renewed the contest for this seat later on against the same gentleman, but was again unsuccessful. In October, 1902, he stood for Ballarat West, and succeeded in securing his present seat, being at the head of the poll. Mr. Shoppee has been twice married, and has a family of six sons and five daughters, his present wife being the daughter of Mr. James Pope, of the island of Jersey.

Councillor JOHN PAUL MURRAY, representing the Central Ward in the Ballarat City Council, was born in the Orkney Islands, North of Scotland, in the year 1833. He arrived in Victoria with his parents in January, 1849, and subsequently



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN PAUL MURRAY.

entered into station life with Messrs. McMillan and Wilson, the owners of Commeralghip Station, with whom he remained for two years. The young man then proceeded to Geelong, and from thence to Bendigo and Ballarat during the period of the great gold rushes to those districts. He was engaged in gold mining pursuits until 1854, and then joined his parents in farming at Barrabool Hills. Mr. Murray subsequently purchased some land at Learmonth, about fourteen miles from Ballarat, where he entered into mining and farming pursuits, and resided there for fourteen years. During that period he was for five years a member of the Shire Council, and occupied the presidential chair for one term. From there he went to the Murray district, where he was engaged successfully in squatting pursuits until 1876, when he returned to Ballarat, and settled down in private life. Mr. Murray was elected to his present seat in the City Council in 1900. He has always taken a keen interest in local affairs, especially in connection with church matters, and is at present on the committee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He is likewise president of the Old Colonists' Association of Ballarat. Mr. Murray resides at "Tresness House," Dana Street, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Councillor RICHARD GREENWOOD MIDDLETON, Ballarat, was born in Adelaide, South Australia, and is a son of the late Mr. Greenwood Middleton, of Acklam, Yorkshire, who came out from the old country to Adelaide in 1848, subsequently removing to Melbourne upon the discovery of gold in Victoria in 1851. Educated at the Church of England Denominational School, St.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. RICHARD GREENWOOD MIDDLETON.

Kilda, under the late Mr. John Hadfield, he entered the office of a then leading drapery firm in Collins Street, Melbourne (Messrs. Appleton and Littlewood), with whom he remained for three years, during which time he rose from office boy to head clerk. In 1868 he removed to Ballarat to fill a like engagement with the Phoenix Foundry Company, in whose service he still remains, filling the important position of managing director, which he has held since 1896. Mr. Middleton has always taken great interest in all local affairs of a public and philanthropic character, and in 1900 was elected to a seat in the City Council as a representative of the South Ward. He is chairman of directors of the Ballarat Banking Company Limited, with which he has been associated for many years; a director of the Ballarat Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company Limited; vice-president of the Ballarat Alliance Building Society, hon. treasurer of the Ballarat School of Mines, vice-president of the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, vice-president of the Ballarat Liedertafel, member of committee of the Ballarat District Hospital, and is also an elder of St. Andrew's Kirk.

JOHN MATHIAS KLINE, Mayor of Ballarat East, was born at Smythe's Creek (now Smythesdale) in the year 1856, and is the eldest son of Mr. John Kline, one of the early goldfield pioneers of Victoria, now in his eightieth year, and held in high esteem throughout the district with which he has been so long and honorably connected. Brought up and educated in Ballarat, the subject of this biography at an early age entered into the battle of life as an assistant in a blacksmithing and



Frasor *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN MATHIAS KLINE.

shoeing forge in his native town, and, after a singularly diversified career, he served his apprenticeship to the bakery trade, in which he has been so successful. In 1884 Mr. Kline established his present business

in a small way in Victoria Street, but trade increased to such an extent that it was very soon necessary for him to extend his premises. This was effected by the erection of the handsome two-story brick buildings, having a frontage of 77 feet with a depth of 100 feet, which are fitted up with all the latest appliances for the manufacture of bread in all its branches, including that of malt bread, the sole right to which having been purchased by Mr. Kline from the inventor, Mr. Montgomery, of Scotland. In 1889 Mr. Kline established magnificent luncheon and refreshment rooms in Sturt Street, which are by far the best of their kind in the city, and are largely patronised by the public. The success which has attended Mr. Kline commercially has also accompanied him in his public career. In 1895 he was elected to a seat in the Town Council, to which he was returned unopposed. In 1902 he was chosen Mayor of Ballarat East, an office he has filled with becoming dignity and satisfaction. Mr. Kline takes an active interest in all local movements appertaining to the welfare of the district. He is, and has been for some years, a member of the committee of the Ballarat Orphan Asylum, and in 1900 filled the office of president to that institution. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Ballarat, V.C. In private life Mr. Kline enjoys the regard and esteem of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Councillor JOHN RITCHIE, of Barkly Street, Ballarat East, was born at Nairn, in Scotland, in the year 1840, and received his education in the national schools in that place. His parents came out to Victoria in the year 1853, and settled in Ballarat, which had then become the talk of the whole civilised world, owing to the wonderful richness of its gold deposits, and there Mr. Ritchie, sen., resided until the close of his life in 1886. Accustomed from an early age to be associated with those who were actively engaged in mining pursuits, Mr. John Ritchie was naturally drawn towards them, and for a quarter of a century he was prominently and honorably identified with gold diggings in all parts of the States and New Zealand, and to enumerate the various companies of which he was the successful manager would occupy more space than we can spare for the purpose. About fifteen years ago he turned his energies in a new direction, and established a grocery business at Mount Pleasant, which he has successfully conducted up to the present time. He was



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN RITCHIE.

elected to the Town Council of Ballarat East in August, 1900, is an active member of the G.U.O.O.F., and has been a member of that Order for no less a period than twenty-four years, and now holds the position of treasurer of his branch, and likewise the district.

Mr. THOMAS STODDART, J.P., is a native of Roxburghshire, a Scottish county hallowed by its associations with the great genius who may be said to have revealed the grandeur and beauty of his native country to the civilised world. Born in the year 1828, and educated in the manufacturing town of Hawick, Mr. Stoddart was apprenticed to a joiner at sixteen, obtained an appointment in the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich four years later, and came out to Victoria in 1853. Finding lucrative employment in Melbourne, he remained there for a twelvemonth, and then proceeded to Ballarat, gained considerable experience in gold mining, turned it to useful account as a speculator, and finally settled down as a sharebroker, being at this time one of the oldest members of the Ballarat Stock Exchange, of which he laid the foundation stone. Intimately identified with the great staple industry of the district, he has floated more mining companies than any other man on this goldfield, and has, therefore, earned the gratitude of the whole community by developing the mineral resources which have proved to be so abundant in this famed locality. Mr. Stoddart has likewise taken an active part in directing the affairs of many of the companies he has floated, and his name has always carried the weight which justly attaches to the character and influence of a man of proved ability and integrity and of great practical experience. He is also a director of the Ballarat Trustees Company, one of the most



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. THOMAS STODDART.

successful institutions of the kind in Australia. It is gratifying to add that Mr. Stoddart's well-conceived efforts and enterprises have met with a suitable reward. It is still more gratifying to have to record the excellent use he has made of his money in the adornment of the city with which he has been connected for nearly half a century. In Athens, during the golden age of Pericles, it was the pride and delight of its wealthy citizens to spend large sums of money by giving commis-

sions to sculptors of eminence for the execution of statuary, not for their own homes and their own selfish enjoyment, but to be set up in the chief thoroughfare, and in the open places and public squares of the capital. They loved the city they inhabited, and were proud to augment its beauty, and to increase its attractiveness in the eyes both of its citizens and of strangers visiting it. Mr. Stoddart has been animated by a similar impulse towards a similar object. During a tour in Italy he saw, in the studio of a local sculptor, some examples of his art which greatly captivated his fancy, and he resolved upon acquiring them and presenting them to the city of Ballarat. Twelve statues and pedestals, including the four seasons, were thus purchased, and were deposited in suitable positions in the Botanical Gardens. Mr. Russell Thompson, a personal friend of Mr. Stoddart's, said when making his will that he would like to follow the example set by Mr. Stoddart, and present statuary to the Gardens; and at his death a munificent bequest was made, and was expended under the part direction of Mr. Stoddart upon the acquisition of six other pieces of marble statuary, including the popular "Flight from Pompeii," now housed in an elegant pavilion. Mr. Stoddart has been a generous contributor to the funds for raising statues to Burns, Moore, and Shakespeare (the former he unveiled), besides being a liberal supporter of many local institutions, and his bust, as that of a public benefactor, justly occupies a prominent place in the City Hall. He is a vice-president of the Art Gallery Committee, a member of the Old Colonists' Association, and of the Commercial Club. Widely respected, his personal and social qualities are greatly esteemed by all who have the privilege of his acquaintance.

Mr. WILLIAM LITTLE, J.P.—"More life and fuller, that I want," are the words which Tennyson puts into the mouth of a character in one of his poems, and this seems to have been both the aspiration and the achievement of Mr. William Little, who has crowded an immense amount of activity and variety into an existence of little more than threescore years. His has been "a life of civic action," and the versatile powers of his mind have been exercised in many different directions, and the diversity of his faculties has enabled him to be successful in all. An honorable and prosperous man of business, a winner of the highest municipal distinction which his fellow-citizens could bestow upon him, a lover of the fine arts, and a picture collector, the head of a family upon whom he has succeeded in impressing his own cultivated taste in music, a writer of prose and verse, an ardent promoter of every movement which is capable of promoting the spiritual, moral,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM LITTLE.

intellectual, industrial, and aesthetic advancement of the community with which he has been so long prominently identified, Mr. Little belongs to that remarkable band of men whose energy, courageous enterprise, and fine business qualities have contributed to build up the fame and fortunes of Ballarat, and to confer upon it a celebrity which extends far beyond the limits of the Australian continent. Born in the Lake district of the county of Cumberland, which, like Westmoreland, has produced a noble race of men, Mr. Little came out here in the year 1851, when he was only twelve years of age, and the whole country was ringing with the fame of the wonderful gold discoveries. He continued his education at the National School, Geelong, and subsequently became an undergraduate of the Melbourne University. He obtained an appointment in the Geelong Customs House in the early fifties, but afterwards found a wider sphere of effort in various mercantile houses. Invited to Ballarat by Mr. James Oddie, the then leading estate agent, to be the successor to Mr. J. Noble Wilson, Mr. Little remained with the former for twenty-one years. In 1880 he entered into business upon his own account as an auctioneer, estate, finance, and shipping agent and sharebroker, and the magnitude of his transactions may be inferred from the fact that the rents alone collected by his firm are equivalent to 5 per cent. of the entire ratable property in the city, without reckoning those in Ballarat East and the surrounding district. This is the most impressive tribute that could be paid to his high reputation for integrity and business tact and experience. In 1883 Mr. Little was elected to a seat in the Ballarat City Council, and filled the mayoral chair in 1889-90 with distinction to himself and signal advantage to the community. During his mayoralty he had 1,250 trees planted on Arbor Day in Victoria Park by leading citizens and institutions, including two on behalf of our late Queen, by request of His Excellency Lord Hopetoun; and instead of giving the customary civic ball he engaged the Victorian Orchestra from Melbourne to give a high-class concert in the Alfred Hall, which proved to be a delightful innovation, and he and the Mayoress became the recipients of two costly testimonials. By the voice of twenty-two councils he was elected the first representative for the western division of Victoria on the Central Board of Health; was appointed a justice of the peace by the Minister of Justice, at the instance of the legal profession; interested himself in the welfare of the Methodist Church, of which he is a zealous member; was for sixteen years hon. secretary and treasurer of the Town Mission; has been greatly honored in Masonic circles, and is a life governor of the Old Colonists' Association. His Ode of Welcome to T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales found a place among the regal presents

exhibited in the old country. The verses were sung at the front of the City Hall on the 13th May, 1901, in the Royal presence, by 1,100 of the senior State School scholars, under Mr. Little's baton. He married, in 1862, Miss Cazaly, a lady of high musical attainments, and pupil of Griesbach, and it may be interesting to mention that the family play half a score of instruments between them, and that Mr. Little's two sons (both of whom are partners with him in his business) and one daughter, like their mother, have achieved considerable distinction in college exams. as instrumentalists in connection with the most fascinating of all the arts, and have ever been ready to place their accomplishments at the service of the sacred cause of charity, than which there can be no nobler or more beneficent dedication of beautiful gifts to lofty purposes.

Mr. JOHN ROBSON, J.P., is a native of the city of Newcastle, in Northumberland, England, a county which has sent forth the most sturdy and successful of those who have assisted in the great work of empire-building, which seems to be one of the missions and prerogatives of our race. Born in the year 1838, and the scion of a good stock, he received a good education in the academy of Professor Ross, and, after being articled to an architect, he was brought out to Australia by his father, with the rest of his family, and a portable house to shelter them, in the year 1854. The new arrivals lost no time in proceeding to Ballarat, and, after engaging in a variety of employments, school-teaching among the number, the subject of this memoir entered the National Bank at Ballarat as an exchange clerk. His valuable qualities were promptly recognised, and twelve years afterwards he was appointed manager of the Ballarat branch. Subsequently he established, in conjunction with his brother, the Gunbower Steam Saw-mills, on the river Murray. Then he received and accepted an offer of the management of the Australian and European Bank, which he held until it was absorbed by the Commercial Bank. Presently Mr. Robson opened a branch of the Mercantile Bank of Australia, which he developed with remarkable success, retaining the management for six years. When it was closed in the disastrous financial crisis of 1892 he practically retired from financial and mercantile pursuits a ruined man, but with characteristic courage and energy he determined to follow up professionally a branch of art to which, as a distinguished amateur and patron, he was warmly attached. We speak of the divine art of music. A skilful performer upon many instruments, he has rendered very important services to the community by accepting, in the year 1864, the conductorship of the old Harmonic Society in Ballarat, and subsequently by occupying the same position in the local Liedertafel, which he has materially helped to raise to such a high state of proficiency that it is regarded as second only to its Melbourne namesake. Nor were his successful efforts to elevate the standard of musical excellence in Ballarat confined to the concert room only, for in bygone years Mr. Robson organised an operatic company, comprised of resident vocalists and instrumentalists exclusively, and those who know the difficulties attending the formation of a professional troupe of singers and musicians for the production of grand opera will be able to appreciate the magnitude of Mr. Robson's efforts in mounting such lyric dramas as "Ernani," "Lucretia Borgia," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Sonnambula," and other masterpieces of the same kind. Then, again, as president of the Ballarat Shakespearian Dramatic Club, he has not only promoted and directed the representation of some of the greatest of the poet's works, but has sustained the leading characters in them, enacting, for example, those of Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, and Shylock, and bringing to bear upon them the resources of an accomplished elocutionist. As a zealous Churchman, Mr. Robson is a member of the Bishop's Council, a lay canon of the Cathedral, and official principal of the diocese, also honorary master of elocution to the divinity students at the Diocesan College of St. Aidan. He is a Past Grand Junior Warden of the Grand Lodge of the Freemasons of Victoria, a prominent member of the Old Colonists' Association, and ex-vice-president of the Art Gallery Committee; a warm friend of the Mechanics' Institute, of which he was created an honorary life member for valuable services rendered; an ex-member of the committee of the School of Mines, and for many years past a justice of the peace. Finally, it may be said of Mr. Robson with the most perfect truth that every movement and institution which have for their object the promotion of the intellectual advancement of the city with which he has so long and honorably identified himself commands his immediate approval, his earnest sympathy, and his strenuous support.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN ROBSON.

HUGH VICTOR McKAY, Manufacturer of the "Sunshine" harvester, Yuille Street, Ballarat, deserves to have his name enrolled among those who are justly entitled to take rank among the greatest benefactors of civilised mankind, for no rational being can deny that enviable title to those inventors to whom the greatest of all industries—that of agriculture—owes the discovery of methods and the construction of machinery by the employment of which human toil is superseded, the cost of cultivating the soil or of gathering its products is immensely reduced, and the farmer is rendered comparatively independent of the unreasonable demands and the

equally unreasonable capriciousness of labour. These have been the results of the remarkable invention which it has been the great work and glory of Mr. McKay's life to have designed and perfected, in the face of difficulties which taxed all his ingenuity to combat, and all his moral courage, patience, and pertinacity of purpose. Indeed the story of how he achieved his arduous undertaking while a young lad working on his his father's farm at Bendigo, out of the most unpromising materials, is a little romance in itself, and deserves a separate chapter in after editions of Dr. Smiles' "Men of Invention and Industry." The germinal idea of the "Sunshine" harvester may have been,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. HUGH VICTOR MCKAY.

and most likely was, a happy inspiration, but its development and eventual embodiment in concrete form as its inventor laboured in the primitive smithy day after day and week after week, undismayed by the compassionate comments of some and the ridicule of others, until complete success crowned his efforts, and "those who came to scoff remained to praise," proved him to possess those fine qualities, and that "splendour of good sense," as Plato called it, as well as the self-helpfulness, which are the characteristics of all great inventors. Their best biography is to be found in the works they have accomplished, for they have put their heads and minds into them, and to such men the words of Macaulay will very well apply—"Events are their tutors; great actions their eloquence." They certainly were so in the case of Mr. McKay, for the crude and costly methods of harvesting which were in vogue upon his father's farm, as well as everywhere else in Australia, were his tutors as to the necessity of a radical change in this respect, and his "great action" in devising his remarkable remedy for the evil is the most eloquent testimony that could be offered to the power of his intellect, the practical character of his mind, and the incalculable value of his life's work. To say that his harvester has reduced the cost of stripping and winnowing from 4s. to 1s. per acre is to furnish any man of average intelligence with the means of calculating the millions of money which the many thousands of these machines now in use in all parts of the world must save to grain growers. And although it contains within itself all the mechanism necessary for effectually cleaning, dressing, and bagging the grain, it is actually of lighter draught than the ordinary stripper. The steel employed in the construction of the "Sunshine" harvester is produced by a new process, invented by Mr. Henry Johnson, of Melbourne, and carried out in a steel foundry especially erected for the purpose by Mr. McKay at his works. It is a remarkable improvement on the Bessemer and the Siemens-Martin processes; and, inasmuch as it can be carried out with one-third of the fuel and one-third of the manual labour hitherto required for the conversion of iron into steel, it promises to exercise a highly important influence upon the future development of the iron ore deposits in this part of the world.

"THE COURIER" is the principal and most widely circulated newspaper in Ballarat and district, and is the largest daily paper published in Australia outside the capital cities. Established in 1867, the "Courier" became the exponent of progress and development, and the rallying standard for uniting the Liberal party in its strength, which it has maintained up to the present time. Early in its career this journal came into prominence by its vigorous denunciation of the Legislative Council for refusing to pass a protectionist tariff in the first place, and also for rejecting the grant to Lady Darling as some compensation for the treatment her husband had been subjected to. For over twelve months public feeling ran very high, but the "Courier" tenaciously supported the popular party, and had at length the satisfaction of seeing the vote passed. The next political movement was in connection with the Education Act Bill of 1872, which was passed against strong opposition, and was followed by the Payment of Members Bill. A strong supporter of protec-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

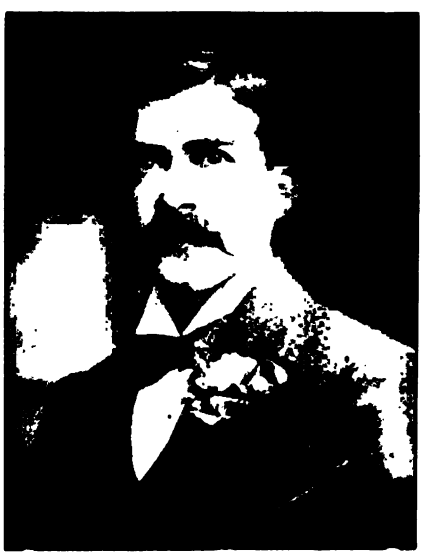
MR. N. CLARK.

tion of native industry, the "Courier" has resisted every attempt of the free trade party to interfere with the principle, and has guarded that interest most consistently and closely, while it has favoured a fair incidence of taxation. No journal has done more to develop the resources of the Ballarat district than the "Courier." Being founded in the midst of great excitement, when the alluvial mines were in their zenith, the journal took every means to forward the industry, and was the means of promoting the present Ballarat Miners' Association. The "Courier" was also the initiator of the movement to abolish the sweating of seamstresses, etc. In connection with this, the seamstresses of Ballarat were so grateful for the

support they obtained that they presented an elaborate testimonial to the editor, the late Mr. E. J. Bateman. The journal has always afforded hearty and able assistance in forwarding the moral and social welfare of the people, and has effectively urged the claims of the district, political and other. It has strongly opposed all faction, in the interests of the common weal, and continues to vindicate what it believes to be truth and justice, in spite of all opposition. The "Ballarat Courier" is known through the length and breadth of the Commonwealth, and especially in Victoria, as a fair, honest, consistent, and ably-conducted Liberal organ. In February, 1889, Mr. Bateman's interest in the paper was bought by his partner, Mr. Robert Clark, who remained the sole proprietor up till the time of his lamented death. Mr. N. Clark is the general manager. The "Courier" office is situated on the north side of Sturt Street, and has a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 120 feet, the premises, which are two-storied, and built of brick, presenting a very handsome appearance.

"THE BALLARAT STAR."—"The Ballarat Star," now approaching the fiftieth year of its existence, is with one exception the oldest goldfields journal in Victoria. It has ever been a liberal paper in the truest and best sense of that much misused term, and a consistent advocate and supporter of such policies of State as are calculated to advance the interests of Victoria as a whole, and to avoid "the falsehood of extremes." In a tribute paid to "The Star" by the "Illustrated Australian News" of 1st August, 1893, and reproduced in the Melbourne "Age" of 5th August of the same year, it is justly remarked that " 'The Ballarat Star,' the oldest-established journal in the Golden City, and which was first issued in 1855, in the stirring times of the gold fever, when the diggers on our premier goldfield were beginning to make history, has always held a high position amongst the leading provincial journals, and is undeniably one of the best and most ably conducted daily newspapers in the colony. In the Ballarat district pioneers of the fifties and sixties feel justifiably proud of the fact that 'The Star,' which was the pride of their younger days, is kept so well up to date in all the latest improvements of modern journalism." As has been the common experiences of the earlier goldfields journals, "The Star" has had its changes of ownership from time to time, and several men of note in Ballarat, including the Hon. T. D. Wanliss, afterwards a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria, and Mr. John Noble Wilson, since deceased, were associated with its earlier history. Its present proprietors are Messrs. R. W. Baxter and Co., who have exhibited spirited enterprise in conducting the journal, and rendered it more worthy than ever of occupying the position of the leading commercial, agricultural, and mining newspaper of Ballarat. At great expense they have equipped its office with the latest improvements in type-setting and printing machinery, and have had the satisfaction of seeing the position of "The Star" greatly strengthened, its circulation immensely increased, and its influence enhanced. From a four-page paper it has developed into one of six pages daily and eight on Saturdays. "The Star" first appeared as a tri-weekly paper, and cost the subscriber 6d. per copy. The changes of the times are strikingly illustrated in the contrast between the first small number at six times the present cost and the publication of to-day, with its daily epitomes of the news of the world. Special representatives in Melbourne record the proceedings of the Federal and State Parliaments, and all events of importance occurring from day to day in the metropolis. Special attention is devoted to mining throughout all parts of the important goldfields district around Ballarat. Outside of the city and its immediate surroundings "The Star" commands a large and growing circulation among some scores of centres of population, going as far as the Wimmera and the Mallee, as well as throughout the Western District of Victoria.

"THE EVENING ECHO," Ballarat.—"The Evening Echo," although in point of years young among Victorian journalistic ventures, is notable from being the first of the provincial dailies to set up a rotary press, with an equipment such as is usually regarded as exclusively metropolitan. The print is the lineal descendant of "The Evening Post," published for nearly half a century in the "Golden City." The founder, Mr. A. H. Powell (with whom is now associated Mr. R. J. Powell, formerly attached to the literary staff of "The Evening Standard," and more recently "The Argus"), served his apprenticeship on the "Post," and, although at the time its fortunes were at low ebb, he was always firmly convinced that vigorous management was all that was required to make the property a success. When Mr. Powell had com-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. A. H. POWELL.

pleted his indentures, and had worked for some years on the several Melbourne newspapers, he determined to widen his experience by a working tour of the world. He spent some four years in America, diligently adding to an already large stock of ideas. Eventually he returned to Ballarat—which, by the way, is his native city — about the time the "Post" ceased publication. The idea of resuscitating the paper under the title of the "Echo" returned to him with increased force, and, although but slenderly equipped financially, and unable to induce anyone to share with him the risks of the venture, he at last resolved to undertake it on his own responsibility. The first

issue of the new paper was on 12th February, 1895, and the circumstances in which it made its debut were so generally disadvantageous that an ephemeral career was openly prognosticated on all sides. However, Mr. Powell struggled on with manful fortitude, unaffected alike by covert sneers or by patronising expressions



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. R. J. POWELL.

of pity, introducing novelty after novelty, and meanwhile bringing the news service well up to date, until to-day the paper is not only able to boast a large circulation in Ballarat, but has numerous readers in fifty-two other towns and townships of the Western District of Victoria. It is characteristic of the enterprise shown by its proprietor that when the railway enginemen went on strike, and the trains suddenly ceased running, the "Echo" was delivered as usual by relay services of vehicles and bicycles and by motor car. It is the only Australian daily newspaper published and delivered to regular subscribers at the rate of a halfpenny per copy, the only stipulation being payment in advance. The originality of method to which Mr. Powell may fairly lay claim is evinced in the issue of special editions in coloured halftones. An illustrated page in line work, and done in first-class style, is a regular feature of the Saturday issue. The rapidity with which news, home and foreign, is published is indicated by the well-attested fact that on Cup Day, 1902, the "Echo" containing the result of the great race was selling on the streets of Ballarat nine minutes after the horses had been started on their two-mile journey. The proprietor claims that this is an Australian record. Mr. A. H. Powell is thirty-five years of age, while his brother is two years older. Mr. T. E. Holtham is editor of the paper, and the literary staff includes men who have done the public journalistic service in many lands. Early in June, 1903, the property was floated into a company of 160 shares, of which the Messrs. Powell hold a half interest. "Powell and Co. Limited" is one of the most influential companies outside Melbourne. Mr. A. H. Powell is managing director, and Mr. R. J. Powell directs the literary department.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. EDWARD SHEW.

Mr. EDWARD SHEW, Manager of the Bank of Australasia, Ballarat, is a native of Doncaster, Yorkshire, England, where he was born on the 3rd of June, 1849, and came out to Victoria with his parents a few years later. He was educated at the Rev. W. Baxter's school, in East Melbourne, and at the Scotch College, and at the age of fifteen entered the service of the Bank of Australasia. He was for some eighteen months in the head office, Melbourne, and was then transferred to the Superintendent's Department, where he remained for eight years. Returning to the head office, he was engaged there for a further period of three years, and afterwards filled positions at the Sydney branch for one year, Maitland branch for one year, Collingwood branch (as manager) for five years, during the latter portion of which period Mr. Shew was also sub-inspector. In 1886 he was appointed accountant of the Melbourne branch, and in 1888 sub-manager, a post which he filled until 1896, when he was transferred to Ballarat as manager, a position which he still occupies. Mr. Shew is an enthusiast in the cause of physical culture, and is prominently identified with all local social institutions. He is president of the Ballarat Club (1902 and 1903), the Ballarat Athletic Club, the Ballarat Swimming Club, the Wendouree Lawn Tennis Club, and the Ballarat City Rowing Club, besides being vice-commodore of the Ballarat Yacht Club and vice-president of various other associations. He married, in 1875, a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Dougall, of Melbourne, pastoralist and property-owner, and has a family of two sons, both of whom are in banking service.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. CHARLES JOHNSTONE REID.

The BANK OF VICTORIA, Lydiard Street, Ballarat, was established in 1853. Mr. CHARLES JOHNSTONE REID, the present manager, was born in Norwood, near London, in the year 1846, and edu-

cated at Christ's Hospital, in his native city. Coming out to Victoria in 1868, he joined the service of the Bank of Victoria at the beginning of the following year, in the head office, Melbourne. His first appointment as manager was at Murchison, in 1872, and he was afterwards successively manager of the Avoca and St. Arnaud branches, remaining in charge of the latter for a period of sixteen years. In 1902 Mr. Reid was appointed manager of the Ballarat branch of the bank, which position he still retains. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, which he joined in 1872, his present lodge being the Stewart Lodge, No. 61, V.C., of which he is a Past Master. He was made a justice of the peace in 1873.

The COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA LIMITED, City Hall Buildings, corner of Sturt and Armstrong Streets, Ballarat. Mr. FREDERICK GEORGE HAYMES, the manager, was born in Tasmania in the year 1849, and educated at the Rev. Henry Plow Cane's school at



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. FREDERICK GEORGE HAYMES.

Launceston. On the completion of his school career he entered the service of Messrs. Dalgety and Co. Ltd., where he remained for some time, and then removed to Fiji, where he was engaged for a few years in sugar planting, etc. On his return to Victoria he entered the service of the Oriental Bank in Melbourne, and on resigning his position in that establishment joined the Commercial Bank of Australia, with which he has been associated ever since. Mr. Haymes was appointed to his present position in 1889. He married, in 1882, Maggie Browne, second daughter of the late Mr. James Rutherford, of Ulupna Station, on the Murray River. His wife died in 1898. Mr. Haymes is a member of the Ballarat Club, and is likewise a Freemason. He is prominently associated with all movements, social and otherwise, appertaining to the welfare and advancement of the city, and is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

DR. JAMES THOMAS MITCHELL.

JAMES THOMAS MITCHELL, M.D. et Ch.M., Aberdeen; M.R.C.S., Eng.; practising in Ballarat, was born in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1856, and is the eldest son of Mr. Thomas J. Mitchell, a well-known banker of that city. He was educated at the Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, going thence to London, where he entered upon the study of his profession at University College, taking his degree M.R.C.S., Eng. In 1879 Dr. Mitchell qualified as doctor of medicine and master of surgery at the Aberdeen University, Scotland. He was then appointed resident surgeon in the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, a position he filled for one year, and then returned to South Australia, practising in Port Adelaide from 1880 till 1890, where for eight years he held the position of medical officer of health under the Municipal Council. In the latter year he removed to Victoria, and took up the practice of his profession in Ballarat, with which city he has been identified ever since. Dr. Mitchell was on the honorary staff of the Ballarat Benevolent Asylum for ten years, and is one of the honorary surgeons to the Ballarat Hospital. He is a Past Master of the Yarrowee Masonic Lodge, and ex-president of the Ballarat Central Bowling Club, and takes an active part in all social movements. Dr. Mitchell married, in 1884, the eldest daughter of the late Hon. John Dunn, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

ROBERT SCOTT, M.D., Ch.M., Ballarat, is a son of Mr. Robert Scott, one of the pioneers of Victoria, who arrived in the year 1839, and purchased the Mount Buninyong Station, afterwards becoming the owner of a large tract of country which has since become known as the Warracknabeal Station. Dr. Robert Scott was born at the Buninyong Station in the year 1860, and was educated first under private tuition, and afterwards at the Scotch College, Melbourne. In 1875 he accompanied his family on a two years' visit to England, and on returning in 1877 resumed his studies at the Scotch College, matriculating at the Melbourne University. In 1879 he left to study at the Glasgow University, where in 1884 he took the M.B. et C.M. degrees, passing with commendation. He then spent four months as house surgeon at the Rotunda Hospital, Dublin, and, returning to Glasgow, attended for some time at the Royal Infirmary. He spent eight months of the year following in Vienna, visiting the famous hospitals of that city, and studying surgery and special branches of his profession. In 1886 Dr. Scott returned to Victoria, and in the same year was appointed resident surgeon to the Ballarat Hospital, which position he held until 1891, when he

resigned, and entered into private practice in Camp Street. In 1894 he was elected honorary surgeon to the Ballarat Hospital, and still (1901) holds the position. In 1899 he passed his M.D. degree with commendation, and was admitted M.D., Melbourne, ad eundem, in the same year. Dr. Scott is a past president of, and was at one time secretary of, the Ballarat Medical Association. He is a Freemason, a member of the Old Colonists' Association, and the Mechanics' Institute; on the council of the Art Gallery, president of the Ballarat Horticultural Society, and is a past president and trustee of the Ballarat Club. He takes an active interest in all amateur athletic sports; is a past president of the Ballarat City Rowing Club, and a member of the Ballarat Turf Club. Dr. Scott married, in 1893, a daughter of Mr. Ochiltree, of "Park Hill," Joyce's Creek, and has a family of two children — one son and one daughter.

Dr. FRANK REGINALD LONGDEN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., of Buninyong, is a native of Geelong, where he was born in the year 1862. He was educated in the first instance at the Geelong College, which has contributed a large number of able men to the learned professions and the pursuits of commerce in this State. From thence he proceeded to the Melbourne University, and dedicated three years to study in that institution, with a view to qualifying himself for the career of a medical practitioner, and, in order to perfect his training in this respect,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

DR. FRANK REGINALD LONGDEN.

he proceeded to Edinburgh, and, having taken the two degrees mentioned above, Dr. Longden returned to Victoria as ship's surgeon. In the year 1888 he established himself at Buninyong, where he purchased the practice which had been carried on there during the five previous years by Dr. Hardy. This he succeeded in extending, and his ability and skill have met with a gratifying reception throughout the district. In the year 1890 Dr. Longden married a daughter of Mr. W. Robertson, manager of the Bank of Victoria at Ballarat. He was received into the Masonic craft in the city of Edinburgh, where he joined St. Stephen's Lodge, No. 145. He was appointed a justice of the peace in the year 1898, and is a member of the British Medical Association.



Graphite Co. **Dr. F. R. Longden's Residence, Buninyong.** *Ballarat*

The late ROBERT DENHAM PINNOCK, M.B., C.M., M.D., Sturt Street, Ballarat, was born at Hawthorn, Victoria, in the year 1849. His father, the late Hon. James Denham Pinnock, a well-known public man both in Victoria and New South Wales, was in 1838 appointed by the British Government the first immigration agent in New South Wales, and in 1841 was made the first registrar of the Supreme Court of Victoria. At a later period he was appointed agent for assisted immigration in the colony of Victoria Subsequently he was elected to a seat in the Legislative Council of Victoria. His maternal grandfather was the late Hon. William Hull, a member for many years of the Legislative Council of Victoria, who arrived in the colony in 1839. This gentleman was prominent amongst those who interested themselves in gaining constitutional privileges for his adopted country. Dr. Pinnock's education began at the Rev. Mr. Baxter's school in East Melbourne, where he remained for eighteen months. In 1858 he sailed for England, and until 1864 attended a large private school near Southampton, in Hampshire. On his return to Victoria in the middle of that year he spent twelve months at the Scotch College, Melbourne, and in 1865 won the position of dux in mathematics, matriculated at the Melbourne University, and passed the Civil Service examination. In 1869 Dr. Pinnock began the study of medicine at the Melbourne University, where he spent three years, successfully passing each annual examination, and in 1872 sailed a second time for Great Britain. He entered

at the Glasgow University, where, in 1873, he took his degree as Bachelor of Medicine and Master of Surgery, and was immediately afterwards appointed resident physician under Dr. McLaren, and subsequently resident surgeon under Dr. Hector Cameron, at the Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He then spent some time in visiting the principal hospitals of Great Britain and France, gaining valuable experience in his observations, and in 1876 returned to Victoria. After a year's professional experience in Beaufort, near Ballarat, Dr. Pinnock settled down in practice in Sturt Street, Ballarat. In 1888 he received the degree of M.D. of the University of Glasgow for a thesis on the "History and Progress of Ovariotomy in the Australian Colonies." He was an occasional contributor to the "Lancet" and "The British Medical Journal," and a frequent contributor to the "Victorian Medical Journal," and to "The Australasian Medical Gazette." He was an officer on the active list of the medical department of the Defence Forces from 1879 until 1901, when he entered the reserve, having during the whole of this time been attached to the Ballarat Battalion. He held the rank of major since the 1st of January, 1889. He was a member of the honorary staff of the Ballarat Hospital since 1878, and since November, 1896, senior honorary surgeon and chairman of the honorary staff. He was a member of the executive committee of the Australian Medical Congress, held in Victoria in 1889, elected from the general body of the profession all over the colony; and at the meeting of the Congress, held in Sydney in 1892, he was vice-president of the midwifery and diseases of women and children section, and was a frequent contributor to the transactions of the various Congresses. He was hon. surgeon to the Ballarat City Fire Brigade since 1880, and for many years hon. consulting physician to the Ballarat Diocese of the Church of England. He was senior vice-president of the School of Mines; was for many years a vice-president of the Fine Arts Gallery; was a trustee of the Ballarat Club, of which he was on two separate occasions elected president; member of the British Medical Association for many years; member of the Ballarat branch of the British Medical Association, and an ex-president of the same; president of the Ballarat Athletic Association; president of the Wendouree Rowing Club. For years Dr. Pinnock took a great interest in the Federal movement, and was the first to join the Ballarat branch of the Federation League of Victoria, in March, 1894, the member's ticket in his possession being No. 1. Dr. Pinnock married, in 1882, Kate Ethel, daughter of Mr. E. J. Webb, manager of the London Bank, Ballarat, and had a family of two children. He died in 1902.

THOMAS ALEXANDER WILSON, M.B. et Ch.B., Melbourne, practising in Creswick, was born at Lancefield, Victoria, in 1868, and is



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

DR. THOMAS ALEXANDER WILSON.

a son of Mr. Joseph Wilson, of "Roseneath," Lancefield. On the completion of his studies at the Scotch College, Melbourne, he entered the Melbourne University in 1888, and graduated M.B. and Ch.B. in 1892. Dr. Wilson afterwards had considerable experience in locum tenens work, and filled the position of resident medical officer at the Children's and Women's Hospitals for a period of twelve months. He was then appointed to a similar position at the Creswick Hospital, which he filled for five years, and in 1898 commenced the private practice of his profession in Creswick, where he has resided ever since. Dr. Wilson is an active member of the local Tennis and Bowling Clubs, a committeeman of the Free Library and Mechanics' Institute, a member of the Borough Council, and a member of the Creswick Masonic Lodge, No. 26, V.C. He married, in 1898, Jessie Ellen, daughter of Mr. Wm. Graham, the well-known mining speculator, of Ballarat and Creswick.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. SYDNEY BAILEY FISHER.

SYDNEY BAILEY FISHER, L.D.S., R.C.S., England, Surgeon Dentist, Kingsland House, Sturt Street, Ballarat, was born at Birmingham, in Warwickshire, England, in the year 1872, and was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, in his native town. He studied dentistry in Mason College, now the Birmingham University, where he was so successful as to take the prize medal for both dental surgery and dental anatomy. His high professional qualifications led to his subsequent appointment as the first assistant house surgeon in the Dental Hospital, Birmingham. Proceeding from thence to London, he passed his examination in dentistry at the Royal College of Surgeons in 1896, and, coming out to Victoria in the same year, he commenced the practice of his profession in the city

of Ballarat. Mr. Fisher is a member of the vestry of St. Peter's Anglican Church.

Mr. DAVID BARTHOLOMEW, Dentist, of No. 26 Sturt Street, Ballarat, is a native of Scotland, and came to Victoria in his early youth with his father, the late Mr.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. DAVID BARTHOLOMEW.

Bartholomew, an early and much-respected settler, who established himself in Ballarat. Mr. David Bartholomew, after receiving a good solid education in a local school, began the study of dentistry under the late Mr. James Wilson, in the same city, with whom he acquired such proficiency in the art and science that he remained with him, first as student, and then as assistant, for a period of twenty years. In 1886 Mr. Bartholomew began to practise dentistry on his own account, and he succeeded in gaining the confidence and support of a large circle of patients in Ballarat and the surrounding districts.

Mr. T. R. TRELOAR, Chemist and Scientist, Ballarat, whose name has been brought so prominently before the public throughout the length and breadth of Australasia in connection with his successful treatment of rodent cancer, lupus, and various skin diseases by the X rays and other electrical means, is a native of Coburg, Victoria. Born in 1852, on the completion of his education he was apprenticed to a leading chemist of Melbourne. After qualifying he proceeded to Bendigo, and was employed as assistant in one of the principal chemist shops there. Eventually he was engaged by the late Dr. McGillivray. While under this engagement Mr. Treloar embraced the opportunity to study biology and practical pathology as applied to microscopy. In 1883 Mr. Treloar purchased his present business ; and the tact, business capacity, and all-round knowledge of his profession enabled him to gain the confidence of the public and the medical profession. In 1894 he included bacteriology amongst his pet subjects ;



MR. T. R. TRELOAR.

and later on, when Rontgen made the startling discovery that the X rays would penetrate substances, and the bones of the body could be shown on a photographic plate, Mr. Treloar set to work and made the necessary apparatus for the production of the rays, and in less than three months after Professor Rontgen's discovery Mr. Treloar gave his first demonstration of the X rays before the members of the medical profession, which proved to be an unqualified success. He was unanimously elected an honorary member of the Ballarat branch of the British Medical Association as a mark of their appreciation of his services in scientific work. He was also appointed hon. bacteriologist and X ray operator to the Ballarat District Hospital. For the last three years Mr. Treloar has made a special study of X ray therapy, the Finsen light, and the high frequency currents. He has a most complete electrical plant, which comprises a six-horse power engine, dynamo, Finsen lamp, the high frequency apparatus, and three large induction coils. During the last two years he has had the satisfaction of successfully treating forty-five cases of rodent cancer and sixty-two cases of various forms of lupus and other diseases. Mr. Treloar at the present time is devoting the whole of his attention to this particular work.

Mr. W. CORNELL, proprietor of the largest manufacturing drug and chemical house in Ballarat, and one of the largest pharmacies in Australia, was born in Rochester, Kent, England, where his early education and apprenticeship was completed. Arriving in Victoria in 1860, he secured a position in the then well-known firm of Wayne and Brind, wholesale and retail druggists, of Ballarat, and ultimately became proprietor of the business. About



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. CORNELL.

seventeen years ago he removed to his present commodious premises at the corner of Sturt and Doveton Streets, where he launched out largely as a manufacturer. The building is a fine two-storied one of brick, having a magnificent expanse of plate glass show windows, which add greatly to its appearance. It is as a manufacturer that Mr. Cornell has established himself so promi-

nently, and among the numerous proprietary articles manufactured may be mentioned the British Baking Powder, Hosking's Eye Ointment, Cornell's Ginger Beer Powder, vinegar, cordials, and perfumery. Not the least among Mr. Cornell's inventions is "Lavarine," an article for facilitating the process of washing clothes, which has earned for him the lasting gratitude of the ladies, and has been aptly styled by a clergyman "a Monday blessing." As a private citizen Mr. Cornell is much esteemed, and he is equally prized as a business man, friend, or social acquaintance. From an educational point of view this pharmacy reflects great credit on the proprietor and on the young men who have from time to time studied their profession therein. Two of Mr. Cornell's former apprentices are now practising as medical men, and another was the winner of a gold medal, the highest honor which the Board can bestow.

Lieutenant-Colonel ALEXANDER MACKAY GREENFIELD, Ballarat, was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in the year 1839, commencing his education in his native county, and continuing it in Edinburgh, where he began the study of the law, but did not complete it, as he came out to Victoria at the age of eighteen. He went to the goldfields in the first instance, but only remained there for about nine months, betaking himself to station life in preference. In 1859 he entered the service of the London Chartered Bank in Melbourne, where he rose in a short time to the position of accountant, and was stationed in the branch at Ballarat. There he continued until the year 1866, when he embarked in the business of auctioneer, land and estate agent, which he still conducts under the style of A. M. Greenfield and Co., its transactions being very extensive, not only in Australasia, but in South Africa and elsewhere. In 1861 he joined the Ballarat Rangers as a private. Two years afterwards he was promoted to a sergeantcy. In the year following he was appointed adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, and in 1876 he went to England with the first Australian rifle team which had been sent home, and took part in various rifle matches at Creedmoor, in America, and elsewhere. Returning at the end of the year 1876, he resigned his connection with the volunteer force in 1877. Seven years later the present Militia Act came into force, and he was offered and accepted the position of major in the 3rd Battalion, being second in command; and in 1889, on the retirement of Colonel Sleep, he took entire



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALEXANDER MACKAY GREENFIELD.

command of the Battalion, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. This position he filled until 1895, when he joined the reserve force, but did not finally retire until 1902. Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield has occupied many prominent positions, and, among others, those of president of two important associations intimately identified with the well-being of the district, namely, the Ballarat Turf Club and the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society.

Captain ANDREW EDWARD CALLOW, G.M.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, of 23 Doveton Street, Ballarat, was born in the Isle of Man in 1867, and was, consequently, only three years old when he accompanied his father, the late Mr. Thomas Callow, to Victoria in 1870. The family took up its abode in East Brighton, where Mr. Callow, sen., died in 1899. His son, the subject of the present memoir, was educated in that place, and, in order to qualify himself for the profession he proposed to adopt, he commenced a course of instruction in Mr. W. T. Kendall's Veterinary College, to which he assiduously devoted himself for a period of four years; and it is interesting to mention that he was one of the first graduates to pass in veterinary surgery, and to receive the diploma which attested his skill and competency in this branch of science. This was in the year 1892. He commenced practice in Brighton, where he remained for two years, and, after spending another two years in Auburn, he established himself in Ballarat, having purchased, in 1896, the old-established practice of Dr. Robert Weir. Mr. Callow is a member of the Victorian Mounted



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

CAPTAIN ANDREW EDWARD CALLOW.

Rifles, being the veterinary surgeon to that body, with the rank of captain. He fulfils the same functions in connection with the Ballarat Agricultural and Pastoral Society, besides acting as veterinary surgeon to a number of the leading racing clubs. He is a well-known breeder of thoroughbred and other horses, for which purpose he occupies a large farm at Scotsburn, besides the small home farm, which serves all the uses of a hospital for invalided horses and other animals. As an exhibitor, he

has had the gratification of taking prizes at the Ballarat and other Agricultural and Pastoral Societies' shows.

S. G. VALENTINE, a colonist of nearly fifty years, was born on a farm in the Midlands in 1832. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, who was a practical farmer, and an excellent judge of horses, cattle, and sheep. His father dying



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. S. G. VALENTINE.

in 1853, Mr. Valentine decided to try his luck on the goldfields of Ballarat, and, after spending some years on the diggings of Ballarat and Back Creek (now Talbot), he returned to Ballarat, and shortly after was appointed superintendent of the new Corporation Stock Saleyards. This position he relinquished after about five years to become sheep salesman for Powers, Rutherford, and Co., who were then doing an extensive business in Ballarat. This position he occupied for about six years, and then joined Fisken and Gibson, and the firm became known as Fisken, Gibson, and Co. After a number of years, the late C. W. Gibson left the firm in 1886, and the business was carried on in Melbourne and Ballarat by Mr. Archd. Fisken and Mr. Valentine for a number of years as Fisken, Valentine, and Co. When it was decided to erect the present sheep and cattle yards at Flemington, the Melbourne City Corporation called for designs for the new yards. Mr. Valentine, with Mr. Brazenor, architect, sent in a design for the yards, and this was awarded the first prize of £100. Mr. Valentine having noticed in connection with his business the great loss in the carriage of stock through the unsuitable floors in the trucks then in use, in connection with Mr. Brazenor they invented and patented a new truck, the "Eureka," with grated floors, and the late Mr. Speight, the then Commissioner of Victorian railways, had a truck built on this pattern. It proved a great success, and some time after it was adopted, the Government giving Messrs. Valentine and Brazenor £500 for the right to use their patent floors, and the whole of the sheep trucks running on the Victorian lines are supplied with these floors.

Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, Grazier, "Yunlong," Buninyong, was born on the estate in the year 1858, and educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne. He is a son of the late Mr.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ANDREW SCOTT.

Andrew Scott, who came to the colony in 1838, and took up the present property. The late Mr. Andrew Scott was one of the first settlers in the Wimmera, and owned the Warracknabeal Station, on the Yarrambuck Creek, where the township of the same name is now situated. He resided in the Wimmera for many years. For the past thirteen years Mr. Scott has been settled at "Yunlong," Scotsburn (near Buninyong), where he has been engaged in grazing and farming, and is well known as a breeder of pure shorthorn cattle.

W. T. ROWE, Glenfine, Holly Bush, was born on the estate, and educated at the Caulfield Grammar School, and afterwards at the Ormond College, one of the affiliated colleges at the Melbourne University. His father, the late Mr. W. T. Rowe, took no prominent part in public matters, but was for several years a member of the Grenville Shire Council. Glenfine comprises 52,000 acres, including the Naringal Estate of 14,000 acres, carrying sheep, cattle, and horses, and the land is well watered by four creeks. The property consists almost entirely of undulating plains, about 2,000 acres of which were originally covered with indigenous timber, but are now planted with pines and blue gums. Gold was discovered on the Glenfine Estate in 1894, and there are now nine large mines in full working order, one of them being the famous South Glenfine Company. The homestead was built by the late Mr. W. T. Rowe, who died in 1893, and who inherited the estate from his father, Mr. Wm. Rowe. The estate was originally taken up by Thos. Downie, who sold it to Mr. John Chirnside, from whom it was purchased by the grandfather of the present owner.

THOMAS ROBERTSON and JOHN GORDON ROBERTSON, Graziers, Mount Mitchell, Ballarat, are sons of the late Mr. James Robertson, who arrived in Victoria from Glen Muick, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1840. There are four brothers in the firm of Thos. Robertson and Bros., the other two being James Gordon Robertson and Francis Robert Gordon Robertson. They own three stations in Victoria — Mount Mitchell, Congbool, and Mortat. Mount Mitchell has been in the family since 1843, when it was purchased from Messrs. Learmonth, of Ercildoune, by the late Mr. Thomas Robertson (grandfather of

the present owners) and Mr. Wm. Skene, his son-in-law. Mount Mitchell comprises about 16,500 acres of good grazing land. It consists for the most part of volcanic, basalt, undulating plains, well watered by permanent springs and dams. Both crossbred and merino sheep are kept on the place, and from 300 to 400 cattle. Mr. James Robertson, father of the present owners, was a member of the Lexton Road Board, and afterwards of the Shire Council for many years. Since his death the seat has been occupied by three of his sons for different periods. Mr. John G. Robertson at present holds the seat. The Messrs. Robertson were educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, and passed matriculation, and then settled on their properties.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb

MR. JOHN GORDON ROBERTSON.

Two of them are married—James and Francis. James has one son, and Francis has four sons. They have three sisters—Mrs. R. H. M. Morrison, Annie Robertson, and Margaret Gordon Robertson—who own the Killingworth Estate, of about 13,000 acres, on the Goulburn River, near Yea.

JOSEPH WALSHE, Ercildoune, Burrumbeet, was born in Geelong, Victoria, and spent the greater part of his youth in Riverina, New South Wales, gaining station experience. He took over the management of Ercildoune in 1894. The estate comprises 26,000 acres of prime grazing land, and the annual shearing averages 45,000 sheep, principally of the merino breed. The clip is a most valuable one, and has been awarded many prizes at the London and Paris Exhibitions, the wool, hot water washed, bringing as much as 5s. per lb. A herd of pure Jersey and Hereford cattle is also carried, and some fine horses. Mr. Walshe has bred some clever racehorses, including Wait-a-bit and Tremarden, winner of the Caulfield Guineas in 1899, who was killed on the Flemington course. The land is three-quarters volcanic, and was originally taken up by the Learmonth family, and purchased by Sir Samuel Wilson in 1873. The present homestead was built by Mr. Learmonth, sen., in 1854.

The TRAWALLA ESTATE is situated about twenty miles from Ballarat, and contains about 50,000 acres, and is stocked with merino sheep of a high class, being descended from the Ercildoune and Currie breeds. Some high-priced Tasmanian rams were purchased by Admiral Bridges, the owner of this estate, in 1888, and several others have been added since. This clip is one of the most noted in the London market, and the stock are very successful prize-takers at the Melbourne and Ballarat Shows. The shearing is done by twenty-four Wolseley machines, about 55,000 sheep being shorn. Admiral Bridges purchased this estate in 1887, and built the present mansion, and laid out the extensive grounds surrounding. The estate is highly improved, being well watered by creeks and the Emu River, as well as numerous dams and tanks. The extensive plantations are a pleasing feature of the place. Mr. Turner, who has been managing the estate since 1893, is a native of Scotland.

THOMAS ALFRED ODDIE, Manager of the Pretty Toun Estate, twenty miles south of Beaufort, was born at Chepstowe, Victoria, in the year 1860. He took over the management of the estate for his father in 1891. The property, which comprises about 3,300 acres, was originally part of the St. Enoch Estate, which was held by Mr. Brown under license from the Crown before the Duffy Act came into force. The land consists of stony rises and plains,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. THOMAS ALFRED ODDIE.

and is splendidly watered by permanent springs, dams, and tanks. The number of sheep shorn annually averages about 4,000 high-class merinos, and, in addition, the property carries 30 head of cattle and horses. The wool clip for 1899 made an average of 14½d. per lb., sold in the grease, in Geelong.

Mr. WILLIAM MORRIN ACHESON, Legal Manager, Accountant, Auditor, etc., of 32 Lydiard Street, Ballarat, is a native of the "faithful city" of Londonderry, in the North of Ireland. He came out to Victoria in the year 1855, and engaged in quartz mining for a few months at Mount Egerton, but gravitated to Ballarat. He was at that time only seventeen years of age, and, perceiving that individual enterprise might be advantageously directed to the furnishing of supplies of the diversified requirements of the mining population of that busy hive of industry, his energies were thus employed for a time. His business-like qualities and high personal character were not slow in finding recognition, and in 1858 he was offered and accepted the position of manager of the Canadian Gold Mining Com-

pany on that important field. After filling this post for a period of three years, he took charge of the Bonshaw Alluvial Mine, which he managed during the succeeding five years. By this time he had become so well and favourably known as to justify his embarking in business as accountant, auditor, and legal manager at his present office in Lydiard Street. This was in 1868, and the respect in which he is held, and the confidence reposed in his integrity and business qualifications, are sufficiently attested by the fact that he has now been engaged in his present occupation for a term of thirty-five years. Among the numerous gold mining companies of which he is the legal manager may be mentioned the following: — The Band and Loch United, the Central Plateau Quartz, the Prince of Wales, and the Birthday Tunnel. In addition, Mr. Acheson is one of the directors of the Ballarat Gas Company, and is one of the local directors of the Norwich Union Insurance Company.



Chuck *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM MORRIN ACHESON.

Mr. JOSEPH HAMILTON DILL, Legal Manager and Accountant, of Ballarat, was born at Fiery Creek (now Beaufort), and received his education at Stawell. On leaving school in June, 1872, he joined the firm of Messrs. Bennett and Bristow, accountants, legal managers, and insurance agents. Here he obtained a thorough insight into the numerous details of his profession, and discharged his duties with so much ability and efficiency that he rapidly rose from the position of a junior to that of managing clerk. He remained with this firm for a period of eight years, and he then removed from Stawell to Ballarat, where he accepted the appointment of managing clerk to Mr. Alexander Clark, accountant and legal manager. This was in 1880. He remained with that gentleman for seven years, namely, until 1887, when, on the death of his late employer, he took up the connection of his predecessor, who at that time occupied offices in Eldon Chambers. In the year following, when the new Exchange Buildings were opened, he removed thither, and has practised his profession in them ever since. Mr. Dill is secretary to the Ballarat Mining Exchange Company Limited, legal manager of a number of mining companies; is a member of the Ballarat Commercial Club, and a member of No. 4 branch (the premier branch) of the A.N.A., of which he has held the position of auditor for the last seventeen years. He is also treasurer of the Australian Institute of Incorporated Accountants, certificated auditor under the Companies Act 1896, and one of the founders of the Legal Managers and Secretaries of Mining Companies, Victoria branch, and of the Chamber of Mines of Victoria.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOSEPH HAMILTON DILL.

Mr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MASON, Mining Manager of the Band and Loch United Gold Mining Company, Ballarat, was born in that place in the year 1860, and was educated in private schools until he was twelve years of age, when he commenced the battle of life on his own account by engaging himself as handy boy about the surface of the Band and Albion Consols Gold Mining Company. This was followed by employment in connection with the battery, from whence he was sent to be trucker down below. He next became assistant to his father, who was the carpenter in the mine, with whom he remained for sixteen years, and whom he replaced on his retirement from active duties. He then had six men under his control, and the excellent qualities he developed during these preliminary years of strenuous effort led to his appointment as engineer to the company on the death of the former occupant of that position; and again, when Mr. Sargeant retired from the post of mining manager, in 1891, the directors evinced their appreciation of Mr. Mason's sterling qualities by choosing him as that gentleman's successor. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER MASON.

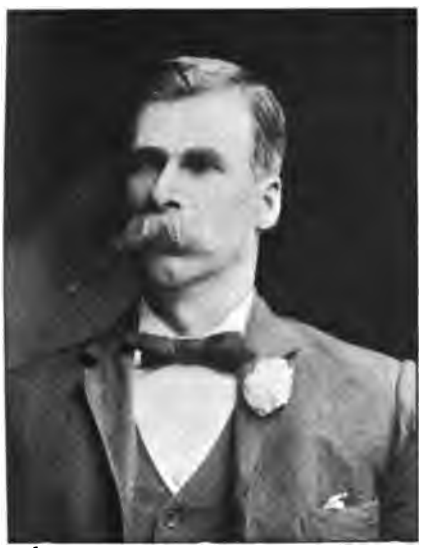
as also of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and was actively connected with the Ballarat City Fire Brigade from the year 1881 up to 1894, when he ceased to be an active member.

Mr. J. HENDERSON, Mining Manager of the Llanberris No. 1 G.M. Company, Ballarat, arrived in Victoria on the 21st of November, 1854, by the barque "Bloomer," and started digging operations at Forest Creek in March of the following year. After following rushes to the gold-fields at Linton, Buninyong, Browns, Back Creek, Maryborough, Lamplough, Inglewood, Redbank, and New Zealand, in which colony he spent two years, he started quartz mining at Staffordshire Reef in 1863. After four or five years there of practical mining and theoretical study, Mr. Henderson followed alluvial mining pursuits in Ballarat for five years. During that period he was captain of a shift in the Great Northern Junction mine for nearly two years. It was during his shift below that the mine was flooded from the surface on the 16th of October, 1869, when he had a narrow escape from death while assisting the mine manager, Mr. A. Robertson, in getting the men to the surface. One man, named Mountjoy, was fatally injured between the cage and cap-piece of the chamber, Mr. Henderson having held him in his arms until the water was over his shoulders, when he managed to drag him up a balance rise. The man, however, died a few hours later. The water rose nearly 200 feet in the shaft, being over the men's heads, and yet eight of them lived in the compressed air of a drive for three days, when they were rescued. In 1873 Mr. Henderson went to Blackwood as captain of a shift in the Sultan mine, where he served for two years. At the beginning of 1875 he was appointed mine manager of the Albion Company, which carried on work for a year, but without success. Shortly afterwards Mr. A. Robertson left the Sultan mine, and Mr. Henderson was appointed in his stead. He continued in that capacity for five years, during which the company was very successful, and paid a large sum in dividends ; but when it failed to do so the mine and plant were sold, and he left it. He afterwards managed the New Crescent Company with great success for twelve months, and then took the management of the Parker's United at Gordons for two years, the first year with good results, but it failed, and Mr. Henderson accepted the managership of the Black Hill Company, where he continued for sixteen years as general manager, embracing both legal and mining. During portion of that period he also had the management of the Sulieman Pasha Company during its most successful period, and of the East Sulieman Company, which was a tribute of it, when over 5,000 ounces of gold were obtained from the block. He was subsequently manager of the New Midas Company for a year, but before the mine was half prospected the company failed. Mr. Henderson then accepted the management of the present mine, which is developing well, and promises to be one of the best in the Ballarat district.



Richards and Co. **Llanberris No. 1 G.M. Company's Mine, Ballarat** *Ballarat*

Mr. ANTHONY JENKIN, Manager of the Prince of Wales and Bonshaw Gold Mine, Ballarat, was born at Sticker, near St. Anstell, Cornwall, and at a very early age commenced his mining career in the tin mines of his native county. After working for five years on the surface, he went below as a regular miner, and at the age of twenty-two left Cornwall for Victoria, landing in Melbourne on the 8th March, 1877. His first venture in a new land was made at the Black Horse mine, in the Egerton district, under Mr. R. F. Bryant, the then manager of the mine. Mr. Jenkin then worked in the Allendale district, going thence to Charters Towers, Queensland; then back to Ballarat, where he worked in some of the leading mines. After that he joined the present company, with whom he has remained ever since, and during that period has worked his way upwards through all the grades of promotion until he received his present appointment as manager in 1887. Mr. Jenkin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his lodge being the Orion (Ballarat), V.C., which he joined in 1892. He takes an active interest in the mining industry of Victoria, and is highly respected throughout the district.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ANTHONY JENKIN.

Mr. JAMES CAREY, Mine Manager of the Plateau No. 1 G.M. Company, Ballarat, was born at Black Lead, near Ballarat, in 1865, and educated locally. At the age of fourteen years he started work as battery boy in a mine at Blackwood, going thence to the Gordon district, where he was engaged in mining pursuits. In 1890 he was appointed shift boss in the Eastern Star Freehold Company's mine at Ballarat for two years, and has since filled a similar position for a period of two and a half years in the Plateau No. 1 Company's mine, previous to going to West Australia. While in that colony Mr. Carey was appointed underground boss in the White Heather Main Reef Company's mine at Kanowna. On his return to Victoria he was reappointed shift boss on the present mine at Ballarat, and two months later was promoted to the position of mine manager. Mr. Carey is a member of the Masonic and M.U.I.O.O.F. Lodges, and also a member of the Mine Managers' Association.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JAMES CAREY.

Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK EMERY, Mining Manager of the South Star Company and Central Plateau Company, Sebastopol, is a native of Ballarat, having been born there in the year 1860. After receiving a good practical education at private schools he commenced the career with which he has since been honorably identified in connection with the Old Paradise Gold Mining Company, and was subsequently appointed mining manager and engineer of the North Band and Loch G.M. Company, in which capacity he continued for a period of sixteen years. He then proceeded to the Gippsland district, and accepted the appointment of mining manager and engineer to the Lone Hand Extended G.M. Company at Bright, a post which he filled for four years. He afterwards engaged himself to the Old Rufus Company at Bairnsdale, with which he was associated for six months, and was then offered the position of mining manager and engineer to the mine with which he is now connected, and which has enjoyed the benefit of his energetic services for the last four years, the last balance-sheet showing that during the half-year ending the 31st July, 1902, 68,820 ounces of gold, of the total value of nearly a quarter of a million sterling, were taken out of the mine, and £26,400 paid in dividends. Mr. Emery is a member of the Masonic craft.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK EMERY.

Mr. PERCY KENT, Mining Manager of the Turntide G.M. Company, Scotchmans, south of Ballarat, was born in Bendigo in 1877, and educated in Maryborough. At the age of seventeen he entered the service of the Grand Duke Gold Mining Company, Maryborough, of which his father was then the manager, as a

clerk, and took up the study of surveying under that gentleman, becoming so proficient in that particular line that the entire underground survey of the mine was given into his charge. In 1896 Mr. Kent, sen., was appointed manager of the Great Buninyong G.M. Company, in which an elder son met with a terrible death, having been crushed in the fly-wheel of the engine. Mr. Percy Kent, who was an eye-witness of the accident, was so affected thereby that he left the service of the company, and joined the Ballarat Stock Ex-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. PERCY KENT.

change. In 1899, at the age of twenty-two, he was appointed manager of the present mine. He is a member of the Buninyong Masonic Lodge, No. 23, which he joined in 1895.

Mr. JOHN COUTTIE, Mining Manager, of 58 Eureka Street, Ballarat East, was born in Smeaton, Victoria, in 1863, and was educated locally. At a very early age he went to work in the Lewis mine at Spring Hill as whim-driver, and after remaining there for a period of eighteen months was employed on various claims in a similar capacity until 1872. In that year he joined the Dyke's Freehold mine, in the Creswick district, as a trucker, and at the age of sixteen was in receipt of a full wage as a faceman. On leaving the Dyke's Freehold he went to the Ristori mine, at Allendale, where he was engaged as faceman for twelve months. He then worked for a short period on the following claims, viz., Australasian Extended, Lone Hand (Allendale), and Kohinoor (Ballarat), and in 1887 accepted a position in the Phoenix Foundry, Ballarat, where he remained for ten months. His next venture was made at the North Woah Hawp mine, Ballarat East, and after six years' service there went timbering in the Dalzell and Buchanan mine, and afterwards in the New Normanby and British Queen mines, working the Imperial Queen in conjunction with the last mentioned. He then returned to the New Normanby mine, where he remained for a shorter period, relinquishing that position to take over the management of the South Woah Hawp mine, where he is still engaged. Mr. Couttie is well known in mining affairs, and also as an athlete, being a prominent player for a number of years in the Ballarat Football Club when that noted combination was at the zenith of its fame. He is held in high respect by a numerous coterie of friends and acquaintances. He married, in 1888, Annie, daughter of Mr. Lewis Reiffel, of Ballarat, and has a family of three daughters and one son living.

Mr. HENRY BATH, of 140 Drummond Street, Ballarat, manager of the Glenfine No. 1 G.M. Company, Ballarat, was born in Liskeard, in the county of Cornwall, in the year 1835, and was educated at private schools in his native town. At the age of sixteen he commenced his mining career in the South and West Caradon copper mines, and two years later left the old country for South Australia. After having been employed in the Burra Burra mines in South Australia he came to Victoria, and immediately made his way to the Ballarat goldfields, going thence, in 1860, to Linton, where he was engaged in prospecting with a party of others for a term of three years. After a diversified career on other goldfields in Victoria and New Zealand, Mr. Bath returned to Ballarat, obtaining employment at the old Albion mine, and was subsequently employed on the following mines :— Winter's Freehold, United Albion, Winter's No. 1, afterwards removing to Buninyong, where he sank the Independent Company's shaft on the Union Jack Lead, and also the shaft for the Defiance Company. He left there for Stawell, under engagement



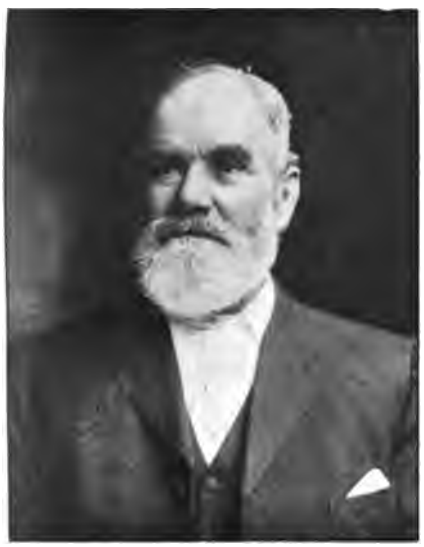
Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. HENRY BATH.

to the Prince Patrick Company as shaftman and engine-driver, subsequently filling a similar position in the Lord Harry mine. Mr. Bath's next appointment was to the managership of the Northern Star mine, from whence he was offered and accepted his present position, which he has filled since 12th September, 1899.

Mr. J. ROWE, of 142 Lydiard Street, Ballarat, may fairly claim to have had as long and as diversified a mining career as any other man in Australia. Born in the town of St. Just, in Cornwall, he left his native place on the 14th of February, 1853, and sailed from Liverpool on the 1st of March in the same year in the ship "Jenny Wren," bound for San Francisco. After an adventurous voyage, occupying no less a period than six months and twenty-one days, they were caught in a gale off Cape Horn in a latitude of 63 deg. 40 min. On arrival in America, Mr. Rowe worked for some time in the mines at a place called Hang Town, in the Placeville county. He left California on the 1st of

March, 1855, in an old barque called the "St. Mary," having paid 100 dollars for a passage to Melbourne. On reaching Samoa, however, the "St. Mary" was condemned by the American consul, and the unfortunate passengers had to remain in that place for over six weeks. Mr. Rowe then was compelled to pay a further sum of 100 dollars for a



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. ROWE.

berth on a smack of about 75 tons burden bound for Sydney. He left Sydney for Melbourne in July, 1855, and from there made his way to Ballarat, where he was for some time working in the Gravel Pits and Eureka leads, and in Sebastopol during the latter part of 1855 and the years 1856 and 1857. He then joined in the rush to the Port Curtis goldfields, in Queensland, but, meeting with no success there, returned to Victoria, and was afterwards engaged in the Inkerman Lead, Specimen Hill, and Black Hill mines until 1862. Mr. Rowe worked in the Britannia Quartz Mine for a period of nineteen and a half years, during fourteen of which he filled the position of mining and general manager. In 1880 he went to Tasmania, and was for some time manager of the Royal Tasman G.M. Company, Launceston. Among other responsible managerships held by Mr. Rowe since then may be mentioned those of the Long Gully United G.M. Company, 1882; South Imperial G.M. Company, Hiscocks; Stilling Nickel, Chrome, Cobalt, and General Mining Company, New Caledonia; Oriental Sheba Reef Syndicate, Barberton, S.A.R.; Oriental and Sheba Valley United G.M. Company; Mount Orient G.M. Company, Bright; Sultan G.M. Company, Blackwood; and the South Star Extended Company. In 1886 Mr. Rowe, while in the Transvaal, was offered and accepted the charge of the practical mining class at the School of Mines, Ballarat, a position which he filled for three years. He is a certificated assayer and metallurgist of the School of Mines, and is regarded as an authority on mining matters generally.

Mr. WILLIAM SANSOM, Mining Manager, Birthday Tunnel G.M. Company, Berringa, was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1852, and at an



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM SANSOM.

early age removed with his parents to Ballarat, in which city he was educated. At the age of twelve he entered into mining pursuits as a bucket-filler at the Monte Christo mine, in the Little Bendigo district, and was so engaged for a period of five years. He then removed to Ballarat, where for the next four years he was engaged in alluvial mining. His next engagement was as shift boss in the Band and Barton mine, and, after working in the Kohinoor, he was offered and accepted the managership of the Sailor's Reef, at Steiglitz. Mr. Sansom subsequently acted as manager to the Old Parkin's G.M. Company at Gordons, going thence to the Bucklands River, where he remained for twelve months. In 1899 he was appointed manager of the North Birthday mine at Berringa, and then was transferred to the Birthday Tunnel, which is still under his able control. Mr. Sansom is well known in athletic circles, and is a member of the Ballarat Fire Brigade.

Mr. FRANCIS JAMES COOTE, Lessee of the Birthday G.M. Company's cyanide plant, Berringa, was born in New Zealand in the year 1866, and educated at the Boys' High School in Dunedin. He afterwards served an apprenticeship to the carpentering trade, and then entered the office of Messrs. Oakden and Begg, architects and surveyors, Dunedin, with whom he remained for four years, during the last three years of which he spent all his leisure time at the Otago University, following a course of engineering and surveying. Mr. Coote then passed his examinations as a surveyor in New Zealand. In 1887 he arrived in Victoria, and was



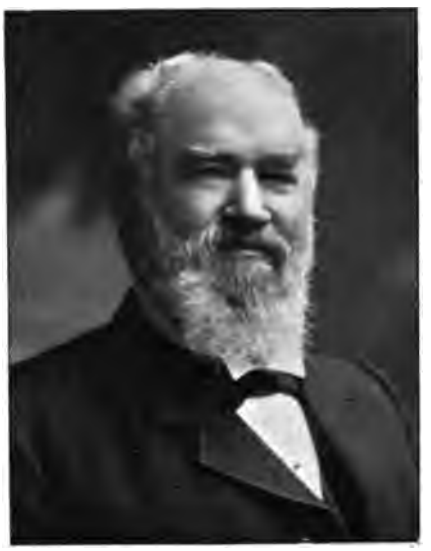
Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. FRANCIS JAMES COOTE.

engaged as draughtsman with Mr. John Beswicke and Mr. James Wood, of Melbourne, at the conclusion of which he passed examinations in surveying again, and obtained a license for Victoria. Mr. Coote afterwards joined in partnership Mr.

John Beswicke, under the style of Beswicke and Coote, the firm carrying on for about three years, and was then dissolved. After practising for twelve months he joined the firm of Messrs. Duncan and Co., the well-known cyanide experts, continuing there for five years, during which his promotion was rapidly achieved. On relinquishing his connection with this firm Mr. Coote entered into partnership with Mr. W. E. L. Wears, of William Street, Melbourne, and the firm carried out contracts for the erection of cyanide plants throughout Australia. In 1890 he accepted the position of manager of the Birthday Company's cyanide plant at Berringa, and is at present the lessee of the plant from the company. Mr. Coote is ex-president of the local branch of the A.N.A., also N.G. of the I.O.O.F. Lodge, No. 148, and conductor of the Berringa Brass Band.

Mr. JOHN McKENNA, Mine Manager and Engineer for the South Birthday Company, Berringa, was born in Mullaugh, county Cavan, Ireland, where his father, Mr. Nicholas McKenna, was a landowner, and carried an business in a large way. Mr. John McKenna was educated in Dublin, where he studied for the civil engineering profession. He came out to Victoria at the age of twenty-one, and, after spending a few months in Melbourne looking for a billet, joined the rush of diggers to the diggings at Gaffney's Creek and Wood's Point. After spending three years in the pursuit of gold on those fields he went to Walhalla (then called Stringer's Creek), where he worked in the mines for three years more, and then left, intending to go to New Zealand. Instead, however, of following out that intention, Mr. McKenna proceeded to Ballarat, and, after working for a while in various mines on contract, he was appointed captain of shift in one of the Band and Albion mines. This position he held for four years, during three of which he put in his spare time at the Ballarat School of Mines, where he studied metallurgy and other subjects, and was subsequently awarded a first-class mine manager's certificate from the school. He next went to the Northern Territory — Port Darwin—where he managed a mine for a South Australian company. After putting in thirteen months in the North, amongst the mosquitoes and flies and other drawbacks incidental to that part of the continent, he returned once more to his home in Ballarat and his wife and child. He next went to Clunes, where he remained for a period of six years, the last part of which he spent as underground manager for



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN MCKENNA.

the Lothian G.M. Company. From Clunes he went to Rocky Lead as manager and engineer to the Phoenix G.M. Company, and then to the Home Paddock G.M. Company at Smeaton, where he was mine manager and engineer for nine years. He was also mine manager and engineer for other companies in Smeaton, including the Lady Hepburn G.M. and the Kaboonga Company Limited. From Smeaton he went to Central Queensland, as general manager for a Sydney proprietary company, "Taranganba," where he put up large dry-crushing, ore-roasting, and chlorinating works. After fulfilling his engagement to the satisfaction of the company he returned again to Ballarat. His next move was to Rutherglen, as mining manager and engineer for the Great Southern G.M. Company, and subsequently for the Wahgunyah Company. From there he went to New South Wales, as manager of the McInerney G.M. Company, Gundagai, subsequently returning again to Ballarat, which place he thinks for practical mining is the centre of intelligence and skill in the State, if not in the continent. Mr. McKenna was also manager of the Lallah Rookh, Pitfield, and other mines. He has had some experience as manager in Berringa, having been there for over three years, first in the Williams' Fancy G.M. Company and Kangaroo G.M. Company. He says that the South Birthday is a good mine, Berringa a rapidly growing place, and, from a mining investor's point of view, the most promising field in the State.

Mr. ROBERT WILFRED DITCHBURN, Manager of the Williams' Fancy G.M. Company's mine at Berringa, was born in Ballarat in 1865, and educated locally. He was afterwards apprenticed to the plumbing trade with Mr. Andrew Cant, of Ballarat, with whom he re-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ROBERT WILFRED DITCHBURN.

mained for ten years, during which term he studied at the Ballarat School of Mines in order to qualify for his present position. Mr. Ditchburn's next move was to Foster, where he was engaged in alluvial mining for about nine months, and went thence to Blackwood, where he was appointed manager of the Mattei's Freehold G.M. Company, a position he filled for two and a half years. He then went to New South

Wales, where for the following three years he acted as manager of the Crown Point G. Mines Ltd. Company, and on returning to Victoria filled a similar position at Spottiswoode. Mr. Ditchburn erected the arsenic condensing plant at Bethanga for the late Mr. J. A. Wallace, and on returning to Ballarat pursued his studies at the School of Mines for a further period of twelve months, and obtained his certificate for scientific engineering, mechanics, survey, etc. He was also manager of the North Birthday and Staffordshire Reef Companies, Berringa. He received his present appointment in 1901. Mr. Ditchburn is a member of the Prince of Wales Lodge of Freemasons, No. 40, as likewise of the Berringa Progress Committee, of which he has filled the office of president for over two years.

Mr. THOS. MITCHELL, Manager of the Glenfine North Gold Mining Company, Pitfield Plains, was born in Scarsdale, Victoria, in 1864, and educated at the local State School.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. THOS. MITCHELL.

At the age of fourteen years he commenced his mining career in the Racecourse claim at Haddon, and remained there for a period of seven years, during which he had risen to the position of faceman. His next venture was in the Australasian Consols G.M. Company's mine at Allendale, where he was engaged till the mine ceased operations. After this was engaged sinking the No. 1 shaft for the Berry Consols G.M. Company and other operations for five years. After filling various positions in other mines, including Rokewood and Pitfield, Mr. Mitchell was appointed mining manager of the Rokewood Central mine. Going thence to Woady Yalloak, he there received his present appointment in April, 1898. Mr. Mitchell is a Freemason, his lodge being the Smythesdale, V.C.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. JOHN DANIEL.

Mr. W. JOHN DANIEL, Mining Manager of the Woady Yalloak G.M. Company, Pitfield, was born in Happy Valley, in the Linton district, in the year 1860, and educated at the local State School. At the early age of fourteen and a half years he commenced mining pursuits with his father and a co-operative party of seven in working the British and Robin Hood mines, an undertaking which proved very successful. He then went to the Morey's Freehold mine as trucker to a tributing party; from there to the Black Hill United for nine months, and next removed to New South Wales, where he remained for six months. On his return to Victoria Mr. Daniel worked for some time in the Royal Saxon Company's mine, and on leaving there was part owner in a tributing concern which lasted for nine months. His next venture was made in Gippsland, where he was engaged in prospecting for three months, at the end of which period he worked for some time in the Waterloo mine. He then went to Walhalla, where he accepted the position of faceman in the Long Tunnel, but with twenty others was thrown out of employment by the company reducing the number of its hands. After a diversified career in various other mines, Mr. Daniel went to North Queensland, where he was engaged in mining pursuits for about two years, afterwards returning to Victoria. He then went to Broken Hill, following the same occupation until ill-health forced him to return to North Queensland, putting in four years at tin mining. On returning again to Victoria, he worked in the Hanlon Company's mine, at Rokewood, and was then appointed shift boss to the Woady Yalloak Company at Pitfield. This position he filled for a term of three and a half years, and was then appointed mine manager.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAMS, Manager for the Jubilee Gold Mining Company, Scarsdale, was born in the town of St. Just, Cornwall, England, in the year 1851. He was educated partly in Cornwall and partly in Victoria, whither he accompanied his mother in 1865, his father, Mr. Edward Williams, having preceded them by some years to the colony. The family settled in Bendigo, where Mr. Williams, sen., was engaged on the various goldfields, and at the age of fifteen commenced his mining career in the Johnston's Reef mine. After being thus occupied for five years he left in order to fill a position in the Victoria G.M. Company's mine, and at the end of two years entered the service of the Energetic and Hercules G.M. Company, where he remained for nine years. His next move was to the North Johnston mine, in which he filled the position of shift boss for three years. His next appointment was as manager of the Golconda mine at Franklinford, which he filled for three years, and then went to the Brunnies Hill mine at Gundagai. After filling several other appoint-

ments of a similar nature, Mr. Williams went to Western Australia to take charge of the Mount Charlotte G.M. Company's mine, returning to Bendigo a year later. He was afterwards successively undermanager of the New Chum Railway, general manager of the Thomas' United, Kangaroo Hydraulic, and the Great Southern Extended G.M. Companies, and in 1901 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Williams, who is highly respected throughout the district with which he has been



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS.

so long associated, is a member of the Zenith Lodge of Freemasons, member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and likewise a member of the Mining Managers' Association of Victoria.

Mr. WILLIAM TRELOAR, Mining Manager of the New Imperial G.M. Company, Buninyong, was born in Cornwall, England, on the 20th of November, 1850, and at the early age of twelve years began his mining career in the Wendron tin mines in his native county, where he remained for six years. During that period he had risen to the position of assistant faceman, and at the age of eighteen came out to Australia with his mother — Mr. Treloar, sen., having preceded them by some fifteen years. Landing in Hobson's Bay in 1868, they proceeded direct to the Hiscocks gold diggings, where Mr. William Treloar commenced work at the Bonshaw Company's mine, afterwards transferring his services to the Defiance Company at Buninyong. He then entered the service of the Imperial Company, Hiscocks, where he held the position of manager for



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM TRELOAR.

twelve years in a successful tribute company. In 1899 he was appointed to the managership of the North Imperial G.M. Company, and twelve months later accepted his present position. Mr. Treloar is a member of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and is highly respected throughout the district.

Mr. R. B. SQUIRE, Manager for the West Berry Consols Gold Mining Company, Creswick, was born in Richmond, Victoria, on the 7th of March, 1855, and in the year following accompanied his parents to Creswick. The family moved to Ballarat some ten years later, and there he completed his education. He began his mining career at the age of sixteen in the Golden Stream mine at Smythe's Creek, where he was engaged for four years. The next six years were spent in mining pursuits at Ballarat, and he received his first appointment as a mine manager in that district. Mr. Squire has had, as will be seen by the list of mines of which he has been manager, a long and practical experience in mining. He was for two years in Ararat, and was afterwards successively manager of the Trunk Lead, Loddon Lead, Madame Bent, Eastern Plateau, and Madame Berry Gold Mines, and in 1900 was appointed to his present position. Mr. Squire has the reputation of being an expert on the subject of ventilation, and his mine at Creswick is well known as being the best ventilated mining property in the State. He is the author of a pamphlet on "Ventilation of Mines," which he read before the Mines Ventilation Board at a meeting held in Ballarat in 1901. He is a Freemason, and a member of the Mining Managers' Association.

Mr. JONAH WARD, Mining Manager, Kingston, near Creswick, was born in Northumberland, England, in 1845, and educated privately. At a very early age he went to work in



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JONAH WARD.

the Bomart lead mine, in his native county. He arrived in Victoria in 1865, and, making his way to the gold diggings, was engaged for a period of five years in mining pursuits in the Durham, then known as the Cambrian Hill mine. After a period spent in search of the precious metal at Stawell, Mr. Ward removed to Creswick, and for some time was engaged in the Richard's Luck mine, from whence he was appointed manager of the Nelson mine at Glenfield. After filling an engagement as shift boss at Creswick for some months, he

was offered and accepted the position of manager of the Australasian mine, which he filled until the mine closed down. Since then Mr. Ward has filled several responsible engagements in connection with well-known mining companies, and in 1901 was appointed to his present position.

Mr. ROBERT MILLER SMYTH, retired Mining Manager, Allendale, was born in Elmore, Durham, England, on the 4th of October, 1832, and received his early education in that town. At the age of ten years he commenced work in the local mines in order to assist his parents,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ROBERT MILLER SMYTH.

and was for some months employed as trap-door keeper at a wage of five shillings per week, working twelve-hour shifts, during which time the nature of his occupation kept him confined to the workings underground. He was next promoted to the position of section keeper, with an advance in salary of twopence per day, which was subsequently further raised to sixpence. After having been engaged in contracting and trucking in the same mine, at which he made from one and ninepence to two shillings and sixpence per day, the subject of this article then went to work with the stonemen, who were engaged in repairing operations. At that time he was sixteen years of age, and was drawing wages at the rate of two shillings per day, which continued for about two years. His next venture was made as one of a contracting party of six, their average earnings amounting to twenty-five shillings weekly. Mr. Smyth, who was then in his twenty-third year, shortly afterwards sailed for Victoria, and landed in Ballarat on the 16th of July, 1856. He was there engaged on various goldfields for a period of three years, during which time he acted successfully as manager of the Defiance G.M. Company, Sebastopol Hill, and was a shareholder in the Alston mine, which he subsequently managed. Removing to Daylesford, Mr. Smyth there filled the position of manager of the Wombat G.M. Company's mine for about two years, and then took up a similar appointment at the New Buninyong mine for three years. After filling several other responsible positions in various mines throughout Victoria, and completing a long and honorable career in mining, Mr. Smyth retired into private life.

Mr. WILLIAM BELL, Manager for the Duke of Wellington G.M. Company, Meredith, was born in Creswick, Victoria, in 1866. Educated locally, he afterwards, at the age of sixteen, went to work in the Bell's Freehold mine, of which his father was the proprietor, remaining there for a period of seven years. His next venture was made in the Australasian G.M. Company's mine at Eaglehawk as blacksmith, a position he filled for two years, and then filled in three years' study at the Ballarat School of Mines, where he obtained a first-class certificate of competency as a mining engineer. After acting as manager of the Red Streak mine at Long Point, Mr. Bell proceeded to Tasmania, where he had charge of the Golden Spur mine for twelve months, and of the Golden Gate battery for six months. Returning to Ballarat, he managed the Fraser's Paddock mine for two years, and after filling the position of manager to various other mining companies at Rokewood, Stanbrook, and Pound Hill, in 1899 Mr. Bell was appointed to the position of manager of the Glenfine Consols G.M. Company, Pitfield Plains, where he remained three and a half years. He then accepted his present position as manager of the Duke of Wellington mine. Mr. Bell is well known in cricketing circles, and has been the winner of numerous trophies on the field.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM BELL.

Mr. THOMAS COUPER, Mining Manager, Black Horse United Company, Mount Egerton, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in the year



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. THOMAS COUPER.

1863, and educated at a Ballarat State School. He afterwards entered the Ballarat School of Mines, where he was engaged in the study of assaying and metallurgy

(the certificate in connection with which subjects he now holds) and engineering. He then qualified as a mining engineer at the Phoenix Foundry, where he served seven years as an apprentice, and a similar term as journeyman. In 1892 he was appointed resident engineer and metallurgist to the abovenamed company, and, on the amalgamation of the Black Horse and Egerton properties, was appointed general manager. Mr. Couper is a member of several Masonic lodges, and was well known in his younger days as a member of the Ballarat Rowing and Rifle Clubs, in which capacity he won many prizes.

Mr. W. JOSEPH, Mining Manager Reef Hill G.M. Company, Wombat, was born in South Wales in the year 1850, and educated in his native county. At the early age of twelve years he went to work in the local coal mines, and assisted his father until he was a competent miner, when he started mining on his own account, and was so engaged for a period of seven years. In 1869 he left his native land for



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. JOSEPH.

Victoria, and on arrival went to the gold diggings, where he joined a party of tributors in the Winter's Freehold No. 2 shaft in Ballarat. He then worked at the No. 3 shaft of the old Prince of Wales Company, Sebastopol, and afterwards for several years at the No. 2 shaft of the Band and Albion Consols Company, Ballarat. Mr. Joseph next proceeded to Mount Egerton, and for some time acted as shift boss, finally being promoted manager of the Black Horse United mine, a position he filled for nine years. This appointment he was compelled to relinquish on account of ill-health, and on the 18th of February, 1903, accepted his present position. Mr. Joseph is a member of the Mining Managers' Association.

Mr. WILLIAM WYNNE WALLACE, Manager of the Old Columbian Cyanide Works, Inglewood (private address, Grove Lodge, Ballarat), is the second son of



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM WYNNE WALLACE.

Mr. J. Wallace, of Ballarat, who came out to Victoria from Scotland in the early fifties. Born in 1875, he was educated in the Ballarat School of Mines, and afterwards served for a time under his brother in the Black Horse Company's works at Mount Egerton. Later on he proceeded to the Amalgamated Scotchman's Company's works at Stawell, and when the present works at Inglewood, formerly known as the Salisbury Works, were purchased by Mr. Hans Irvine, the management was entrusted to Mr. Wallace, under whom operations are carried on with great success. Mr. Wallace is an enthusiastic tennis and football player, a member of the Inglewood Fire Brigade, and takes an active interest in all movements of a social character.

Messrs. HEPBURN, DOWLING, and CRAWFORD, Stock and Station Agents, Ballarat; also at Clunes and Coleraine. If not the oldest, this is one of the earliest firms of the kind



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. BENJAMIN DOWLING.

established in Victoria since the gold mining era, it having been founded as far back as the year 1856 by Mr. Benjamin Hepburn (at what were known as the old Turf Yards, on the Creswick Road), who was subsequently joined by Mr. Van Heinert, and in 1860, on the latter's retirement, by Mr. William Leonard, and some years later by Mr. H. E. Rowe. After undergoing a few changes, the firm dissolved in 1885, and was reorganised upon its present basis by Messrs. Benjamin Dowling and Robert Crawford, who have greatly extended its reputation and augmented its business, for it has become thoroughly well known throughout the length and breadth of Victoria, and its business transactions may be said to be commensurate with the area of the State. Sales of cattle, sheep, and lambs are held by the firm every Tuesday in the Corporation Yards at Ballarat, and at Clunes every Wednesday, besides special horse and cattle sales every Saturday at Tattersall's Sal yards, Ballarat (the property of

the late Mr. Ben. Hepburn); and the connection of the firm in the Western, Wimmera, and other districts is so extensive that its engagements to conduct sales in various parts of Victoria are so numerous and frequent as to betoken the high satisfaction in which it is held by farmers, graziers, and others, while for the transaction of so vast an amount of business the services of three auctioneers are constantly called into requisition, these being Mr. Benjamin Dowling, his son (Mr. Barclay Dowling), and Mr. Henry Charles



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ROBERT CRAWFORD.

Herbert, who was associated as salesman with the late Mr. Benjamin Hepburn for many years, and whose connection with the firm extends over a period of forty years. His son, Mr. Charles Edward Herbert, is the accountant of the present firm, while Mr. Graeme Dowling, another son of Mr. Benjamin Dowling, is also actively engaged in the business. Mr. BENJAMIN DOWLING, the senior member of the firm, is a son of the Hon. Thomas Dowling, M.L.C., and is a native of Darlington, in the Western District of Victoria. He was educated at the South Yarra College, and afterwards studied engineering and architecture at Warrnambool, but, not liking the profession for which he was being prepared, he relinquished its pursuit, and undertook, in the year 1872, the management of the Koort-koort-nong Station at Camperdown, in charge of which he remained for a period of twelve years, at the expiration of which time he entered the present firm, and gave his undivided attention to the business which has since attained such great proportions and so satisfactory a reputation on account of the probity, promptitude, and energy which characterise all its transactions. Mr. ROBERT CRAWFORD, the other partner, is a native of Castlemaine, and was educated at Ballarat College, where he was so successful in his studies that he was dux in 1881. After completing his education he gained some valuable experience of station life in Victoria and the western districts of New South Wales, which has necessarily proved of considerable utility to him in his present business. On returning to Victoria in 1886, he entered the firm as a partner, and, being a thoroughly well qualified accountant, he takes charge of the financial administration of its affairs, which, under the joint management of Mr. Benjamin Dowling and himself, have assumed a magnitude proportionate to their efforts, and highly gratifying to themselves.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD AIKINS.

Messrs. MACLEOD and BOOTH, Stock and Station Agents, Ballarat. This business, established by Mr. Norman Roderick Macleod in 1857, was carried on for many years under the style of Norman R. Macleod and Co. In 1871 Mr. Alexander Kelly was taken into partnership, and the style of the firm altered to Macleod and Kelly, and under this name the business was carried on until the 4th of April, 1882, when Mr. Kelly died. Mr. William Henry Booth was then admitted as a partner, and the firm styled Macleod and Booth commenced on 1st May, 1882. Mr. Macleod died on the 14th of May, 1882, and operations were carried on by Mr. Booth, on behalf of himself and Mrs. Macleod, until his death, which took place on the 27th of December, 1897. Mr. Alexander MacDonald Aikins, whose connection with the firm dates from the 22nd of March, 1869, now acts as manager on behalf of Mrs. Macleod and Mrs. Booth.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. C. DENNISTON.

The DOVETON WOOLLEN MILL CO. PROPRIETARY LIMITED, Ballarat North.—The business of these extensive works was originally a private enterprise, and was formed into a proprietary company in 1879. Since that date the original plant has been extensively enlarged, and the company have now a large and extensive connection throughout Australia. The mills are principally engaged in the manufacture of tweeds, for which there is a large demand. The manager is Mr. C. Denniston, and the chairman of directors the Hon Agar Wynne, M.L.C.

Mr. W. F. COLTMAN, of the Federal Timber Yards, Doveton Street, Ballarat, is one of those many-sided men whose business energies branch out in a multitude of directions without exhausting themselves in any one, and whose enterprise is as successful as it is untiring. It used to be the boast of the great outfitters of the great seaport towns that they could supply a man-of-war with anything from an anchor to a needle. Mr. Coltman's transactions in connection with the building trade are equally comprehensive. He can furnish you not only with every material for the construction of a dwellinghouse of great, medium, or modest dimensions, but he can fit it up with all the requisites which the most exigent of architects may conceive to be essential to comfort, elegance, and convenience, and that without going outside the immense stock which his own capital, forethought, integrity, and practical knowledge have induced him to accumulate upon his own extensive premises. Plainly a man of method, their multifarious contents are so systematically arranged as to show that he is a thorough believer in the invaluable old maxim, "A place for everything, and everything in its place." In trade, as in war, the soundest policy is to be "Ready, aye ready," and the promptitude and alacrity with which a customer finds the whole of his wants supplied, and at the same time a very wide range of choice allowed to him, has, of course, contributed in no unimportant degree to the popularity of Mr. Coltman's establishment and to the rapid expansion of his business, the ramifications of which cover an area of country with a radius of not less than one hundred miles, while his local trade is commensurate in its dimensions, so that while he does business on a scale of considerable magnitude with the mining companies of Ballarat East and West, Pitfield, Berringa, Scarsdale, Linton, Allendale, Egerton, Beaufort, and other goldfields, orders flow in upon him for building materials of every description from places as distant as Hamilton, Penshurst, Colac, Ararat, and Warrnambool. Combining in his own person the functions of a timber merchant and ironmonger with those of a provider of every article needful for the completion of a residence in all its complex and multifarious details, Mr. Coltman, with his mystic sign of "W. to W.," is a sort of universal friend to the building trade, and a special providence to young couples who are making a home for themselves. He knows every requirement of any kind of structure, and can respond to it at a few moments' notice. With such resources at his command, and with his remarkable business qualifications and long experience in the building trade, it is not surprising that an enterprise which was commenced in a small way so recently as 1892 should have rapidly outgrown the original premises, and rendered a removal to much larger ones necessary in 1902, these occupying the site of Lang's old mill. Mr. Coltman was born and educated in Ballarat, and was for eight years with Mr. Buley, a contractor, on quitting whom he founded his present business, in which constant employment is furnished to twenty hands. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has filled the chair, after having passed through the three degrees.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. F. COLTMAN.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

W. F. Coltman's Premises, Doveton Street, Ballarat.

The GEORGE HOTEL, Lydiard Street, Ballarat.—This hostelry will be remembered by the early residents of Ballarat, when it was the scene of the stirring events of the diggings. The George has, so to speak, seen the various stages of the rise and progress of the city of Ballarat from its canvas and slab period to the more substantial wooden two-storied edifices of what might be called the middle ages, and to the present period, when the hotel itself is one of the most complete of city hostelries. In the early fifties the building was one of the finest architectural designs in Ballarat's financial centre, and was the rendezvous of the civil and military authorities when the diggers, led by Peter Lalor, were agitating for redress of the grievances they were so sorely labouring

under. It was from the shadow of the old George, on Camp Hill, that the troops moved off on that memorable Sunday morning to forcibly reply to the arguments of Lalor and his supporters. In those days unlicensed diggers were stockaded in the "camp reserve" in front of the George, and, though the old building has disappeared, recollections of the



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. C. E. HOUSE.

past will remain green in the memories of old colonists, for the architectural beauty of fifty years ago is more than modernised in the new building. This is of three stories, and has a frontage of 82 feet to Lydiard Street by a depth of 230 feet—fully two-thirds of a block depth—and it contains seventy-five rooms, of which thirty are bedrooms. Commencing with the cellars, of which there are two, it may be stated that they are completely equipped and fitted with apparatus in which the water is first boiled and then filtered for domestic purposes. On the ground floor the hotel is seen at its best. Entering one of the most artistic vestibules in the city, one comes into a spacious hall, on the left of which is the main staircase — a unique structure, by the way, in that it is composed entirely of walnut. It is claimed that there is not such another in the Commonwealth. To the right of the hall are the bars, four in number, fitted up in the most artistic and elaborate manner. The display of liquors, liqueurs, wines, etc., is a lavish one, and the bars are all roomy and comfortable. Stretching away back from the vestibule is a passage opening into the reading-room, the dining-room, and commercial and sitting rooms. The reading-room is a magnificent apartment, furnished with saddlebag suites, and containing a splendid model de luxe Lindahl piano, supplied by Sutton's. This room is a model of what such an apartment should be, and it has the additional advantage of opening into the dining-room by means of folding doors. Thus two rooms — one 75 by 25, the other 35 by 25 — are thrown into one, making a hall in which 250 people can dine comfortably. The kitchens are situated immediately at the rear of the dining-room, and are complete in every detail, while, in keeping with every other part of the house, they are scrupulously clean. There is an immense range by Trahar Bros., capable of cooking dinner for more than 250 persons. The hot water service originates here. It may be mentioned that the dining-room proper can seat seventy people at one time. The kitchens are in charge of an experienced French chef, and the whole of the poultry, milk, and dairy produce generally are supplied from Mr. House's own farm, about two miles from the city, which is in itself sufficient guarantee of their freshness and quality. On the other side of the passage are four private sitting-rooms, and also the commercial rooms. For the convenience of travellers a typewriter has been installed in one of the latter apartments. All these rooms are artistically furnished, and, indeed, the furnishing of the whole establishment is on a most sumptuous scale. This can be readily understood when it is stated that Messrs. Robertson and Moffatt's contract price for this work was £2,300. The whole of the upholstering bears the monogram "G.H." neatly interwoven on the surface. Further along the passage comes the billiard-room—a spacious and lofty apartment, containing two of Alcock's tables, specially made to order, and fitted with every modern appliance. This room is perfect as to lighting, as indeed is the whole of the establishment, no expense nor trouble having been spared in bringing it thoroughly up to date in regard to this particular. Welsbach burners of the latest style have been installed, and the strength of the light is modulated by exquisite globes in art shades, which, combined with the elaborate fittings, give to each room an appearance of finish and comfort that is pleasant to experience. The three huge arc lights in front of the building are unique in themselves,



The George Hotel, Lydiard Street, Ballarat.

and serve to make the George a landmark that comes into prominence immediately one enters Lydiard Street. The bedrooms, which are upstairs, are all lofty, well ventilated, furnished artistically, provided with the best English beds, and replete with every comfort. Half a dozen elaborately fitted bathrooms, provided with both hot and cold plunge and shower baths, a convenient sanitary service, fire escapes, and a complete fire hose system, all add to the comfort and safety of the visitor. The two balconies command a fine view of the street, and are commodious enough to accommodate thirty sets in a quadrille. The lighting of these is perfect, and they form a comfortable lounging place for visitors during the summer season. Mention must be made of the tastefully furnished drawing-rooms, cosy and comfortable, in which Lindahl pianos have been installed, and of the equally cosy sitting and family bedrooms on the second and third floors. Ladies' bathrooms and lavatories are provided, and are fitted with marble and hot and cold water services, while all are conveniently reached from the bedrooms. The stabling at the rear of the hotel is in keeping with the importance of the house. There are thirteen stalls and twelve loose boxes, with provision for the housing of vehicles, and all arrangements are right up to date in every particular. On one side of the yard entrance a suite of offices, styled the George Chambers, has been erected, and at the rear of these a spacious sample-room, easy of access from the street, is established for the convenience of commercial travellers. A striking feature of the George Hotel is the completeness of every portion of the management, nothing being lacking, either for the requirements of the casual visitor or of the permanent visitor, that could possibly make his comfort more appreciable. The licensee of the hotel is Mr. C. E. HOUSE, whose name is well known as a successful and genial licensee, and the proprietor of the George Hotel for a number of years. It may be stated that the whole of the building has been thoroughly examined and passed by the Board of Health, a guarantee in itself of attention to sanitation, ventilation, and lighting. The facade below the first balcony presents a very imposing appearance, being lined with St. Ann's Rougi and Sicilian marble, while the main vestibule is also marble lined. The building was designed by Messrs. E. and B. Smith, architects, of Lydiard Street, Ballarat, and the erection was carried out by Mr. J. McGregor, under the supervision of Mr. Burton Smith, with Mr. R. Hucklebridge as clerk of works. The total cost of the building, including furnishing, etc., was £17,000.

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERT BONES, House and Land Agent, corner of Albert and Sturt Streets, Ballarat (private address, 28 Doveton Street), was born in that city on the 24th of May, 1874. On the completion of his school career he entered the office of his father, who was at that time carrying on business as a house and land agent, and remained with that gentleman until his death in 1899. Mr. Bones then took over operations on his own account, and has since carried on successfully. He is well known as a poultry expert, and devotes a considerable portion of his time to the breeding of prize fowls. His poultry farm, situated in Park Street, covers some four acres of ground, and contains over 2,000 valuable prize birds. Mr. Bones has been a large exhibitor at the various shows held in Sydney, Adelaide, and Melbourne, and in 1902 the prizes secured by his exhibits numbered over 1,000. On the farm there are 160 breeding pens in addition to three large incubators, capable of holding 120, 150, and 300 eggs respectively. These are placed in a specially prepared room, measuring 25 feet by 15 feet, the walls being padded with tan, and the temperature sustained at about 104 degrees. Mr. Bones' farm contains the largest variety of poultry in Australia, his flock comprising some sixty different breeds. A large number of these are sent to the other States, and always bring splendid prices, seven guineas for one bird being not unusual. The hatching is principally carried out by incubators, the average of successful hatches being from 60 to 70 per cent. Four hands are kept constantly employed on the farm, which is under the capable management of Mr. H. Trinder, who in addition carries out the work in connection with exhibits at the various shows, which he attends in person. Mr. Bones supervises the work on the farm, which he visits daily. He is the maker of a variety of foods which form the diet of the fowls, and a large stock of medicines is always kept on hand for use in certain ailments peculiar to feathered bipeds. At the Essendon, Northcote, and Victorian Poultry and Kennel Club shows held in 1903 Mr. Bones practically swept the board, securing most of the principal prizes. He is also a large breeder of horses, and at the time of writing has about sixty horses, yearlings, etc., in his paddocks in Cardigan Road. Mr. Bones is the proprietor of the well-known stallion Dandy, the winner of five first prizes and one champion prize at the Royal Agricultural Show, Melbourne, and two firsts and the grand champion at Sydney; and also owns the stallion Pasha, which has secured numerous prizes in Melbourne and throughout the country districts. The stables are situate at the rear of his private residence in Doveton Street, and comprise three loose boxes, two stalls, harness-room, buggy-shed, and feed-room. The chaff, which is stored in the loft, is let down through funnels to the feed-boxes, thus doing away with the necessity for bags. Mr. Bones is well known throughout the Ballarat district, and is associated with every institution for the promotion and welfare of the place. He is a member of the St. John's Lodge of Freemasons, Ballarat; member of the A.O. Druids Lodge, in which he has held the offices of Arch-Druid and District President; a member of the Oddfellows Lodge, and likewise of the A.N.A. He is the holder of many diplomas, and in 1898 the Druids presented him with an illuminated address in recognition of his past valuable services, and he has also been the recipient of many other presentations from the various lodges with which he is associated. Mr. Bones married, in 1900, Mabel, daughter of Mr. Hugh Lewis, of Tonken and Mount Jeffcott.

RICHARDS and CO., Photographers and Artists to His Excellency the Governor, Art Studios, 23 Sturt Street, Ballarat. This firm enjoys the well-deserved reputation of being one of the leading Aus-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. DEARDEN.

tralian firms of the kind. Their studios and appliances are of the most up-to-date description, and photography is carried out in accordance with the most modern and artistic ideas. Richards and Co. make a special study of every sitter, and many of these studies have been reproduced in such leading journals as the London "Sketch" and other leading English and American periodicals, the "Australasian," "Leader," etc., etc., and have been received with universal appreciation.

Mr. J. A. GEAR, Professional and Manufacturing Herbalist, Ballarat East, descendant of four generations of botanic and medical herbalists, at a very early age showed talent for medical botany. When but a boy he took a great delight in gathering and keeping the flowers, seeds, and roots of various herbs, one of the latter being the native yam. At the age of thirteen he purchased, with his pocket money, one of Dr. Robinson's "Family Herbals," and commenced the study of herbs and their medicinal properties, and at different times, as he could afford, he bought various medical works, and gave all his spare moments to the study of anatomy and medical botany. Anatomy he studied for the purpose of getting a complete description and cause of disease. Medical botany was studied in order to discover a herb or combination of herbs as a remedy to remove the cause and cure the disease. During this period of his research his occupation brought him daily in personal contact with people suffering, both in Victoria and South Australia, and the many distressing symptoms witnessed convinced him that the majority of the poor unhappy sufferers were suffering from delayed digestion, weak stomachs, and liver and kidney complaints, and that the climate and the mode of living were responsible for a great deal of the ill-health amongst children as well as adults, and the need of some reliable remedy as a family medicine was evident. This led to the discovery of the great herbal medicine, "Wonderine," samples of which were given away gratis to numbers who were suffering from indigestion, rheumatism, jaundice, liver and kidney troubles, etc. In almost every case relief was obtained in a few days, and in most cases a complete and permanent cure



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. A. GEAR.

was effected after a short course of the medicine, causing a large demand for the medicine on all sides. With this gratifying encouragement Mr. Gear determined to place it upon the market, and in 1896 he opened a herbal depot in Ballarat, with the pleasing result that the demand for his "Wonderine" became so great that agents have been appointed in various towns throughout the State, and thousands of bottles pass annually through the firm's hands. The price places it within the reach of all, and numerous testimonials are continually reaching Mr. Gear from grateful persons who have been restored to health and vigour again. A large stock of English and American herbs are kept in stock, and Mr.



Richards and Co's Studio, Sturt Street Ballarat.

Gear has placed several other patent medicines upon the market, which have already been found to be as efficacious as his famous "Wonderine."

R. M. GOODFELLOW'S AERATED WATER AND CORDIAL FACTORY, Ballarat.—The business of R. M. Goodfellow, Ballarat, is without doubt the largest and most alive of its kind outside the metropolis. Established in 1880 by Mr. R. M. Goodfellow, it was carried on by him until 1896, when the business was purchased by Mr. R. W. Fleming, who is the present proprietor and manager, the firm carrying on under the original name of R. M. Goodfellow. The factory is admirably situated for the trade, being within a few hundred yards from the centre of the city, and alongside the railway station, thus enabling the firm to rapidly despatch country orders. The building is a very imposing one, 200 feet in length by 70 feet in width, with sheds attached right around, giving a large area of floor space. The interior is 50 feet in height, well ventilated and lighted, and lined with pine boards, which are coated with composition, making the



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. R. W. FLEMING.



Richards and Co. **R. M. Goodfellow's Premises, Ballarat.** *Ballarat*

factory very cool in the warmest of weather. The machinery is of the latest type, the power being a 12-h.p. engine, which drives the steam bottle brushes; a Ferguson filler, and a McDonald bottler. Two cork and two turnover racks are also in use. The machines are two of Hayward Tyler's best—one 3-inch pump, with a 30-gallon cylinder; the other, two 2½-inch pumps, with 20-gallon cylinder. The bottle-washing department is fitted up with troughs, rinsers, and brushes. Steam pipes are laid into the troughs, thus ensuring a steady supply of hot water, the washed bottles being sent from the washers to the machines on trollies. For the rapid handling of the drinks, trolly-ways are laid down for the direct conveyance of the bottled goods to the staging outside the factory, from which the carts are laden. The machines are capable of turning out 2,000 dozen per day of eight hours. The syrups are all made and boiled by steam in rooms on the top floor, which are fitted with shelves, etc., for the stocking of different essences and materials, sugar, etc., and are conveyed to the machines by pipes laid down for the purpose. All the water used in the manufacture of the waters, cordials, etc., is obtained from the famous Warrenheip mineral springs, 400 gallons being carted daily to the factory, and stored in tanks capable of holding 20,000 gallons, which are conveniently placed on a high staging in the coolest part of the building. All the water passes through Pasteur filters before being used in the machines. All other departments in R. M. Goodfellow's establishment are equally well planned and fitted up, and the acme of cleanliness is sustained throughout. Since Mr. Fleming purchased the business the firm has made rapid strides, and enjoys an ever-increasing connection in Ballarat and the surrounding districts. About twelve delivery carts are in constant use, and some twenty horses are kept, the commodious stables comprising twenty stalls and five loose boxes, coach-house, etc. The factory finds constant employment for thirty-seven hands, who are under the supervision of Mr. J. Huston, who has had forty years' experience in the business. The office is conveniently situated at the front of the premises, and is well lighted and comfortably furnished, and is in the capable charge of Mr. D. M. Paterson. The travelling and outside hotel business, etc., is done by Mr. F. T. Kierce. The proprietor and management are to be complimented upon the flourishing state of the business, which forms an important acquisition to the Garden City of Victoria.

L. E. CUTTER, Coachbuilder, Armstrong Street South, Ballarat. This important coachbuilding business was established by Messrs. Cutter and Lever in 1853, and was carried on by them until 1879, when Mr. Cutter purchased his partner's interest, and conducted operations under his own name until the time of

his death in 1892. The business was then continued on behalf of Mrs. Cutter by her three sons, Messrs. L. S., A. E., and C. F. Cutter, by



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. L. S. CUTTER.

whom it is still carried on. The factory, which faces Armstrong Street, is a handsome brick structure, and comprises a large, well-lighted show-room, where a magnificent display of vehicles may be seen, including the American Brewster buggy, Abbotts, gigs, expresses, phaetons, road carts, waggons, etc. A dust-proof room has lately been erected inside the show-room, where the trimmings used in connection with the many vehicles manufactured by the firm are made. Several new machines have been added to those already in constant use in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand, including a sewing machine by Singer for the manufacture of splash-boards, dashes, etc., which can be turned out in a minimum of time as compared with



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. A. E. CUTTER.

the old method of sewing them by hand, and with more neatness and style. The firm has also installed one of Henderson's American tyre-setters, which greatly facilitates this portion of the manufacture, which was previously carried out under arduous and trying circumstances. Tyres of any vehicle wheels can be tightened without removing them from the wheels. The machinery plant comprises drilling machines, emery wheels, and other rotary machines, driven by an Otto gas engine of seven-horse power. The premises have lately been further augmented by the erection of a fine brick store-room, some 80 feet by 26 feet, in which is a fine and complete stock of accessories essential to the trade, including hickory, ash, spokes and rims,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. C. F. CUTTER.

shafts and poles, American wheels, steel axles, and ironwork of every description. A special dust-proof room has been partitioned off from the main workshops for varnishing and finishing purposes, the temperature of which is kept at 75 degrees throughout the winter part of the year. This branch is in the hands of skilled workmen, whose products compare favourably with the imported article. Attached to the store-room is the smith's shop, where all the ironwork used in connection with the manufacture of vehicles is carried out. Messrs. Cutter are at present engaged in preparing for the annual shows held in Ballarat and district, and some sixty pairs of wheels are ready to be affixed to the bodies as soon as they are completed. The firm is noted for the magnificent display of vehicles at the



Richards and Co. **L. E. Cutter's Show-room, Ballarat.** *Ballarat*

regular shows, which generally leads to a large number of orders being placed in their hands. The Messrs. Cutter's vehicles are in great demand, orders coming from all parts of Australia ; but their reputation as first-class coachbuilders is not confined to this part of the world, as is shown by the fact that recently a dairy cart was made and despatched to the order of a gentleman in Johannesburg, South Africa, and a furniture van is in course of construction for Tasmania. The firm import all their raw material from England and America, and do all the manufacturing on the premises. Thirty skilled hands are constantly employed, one of whom has been in the firm's employ for a period extending over forty-three years. Only the very finest material is used in the manufacture and repair of vehicles, and the work turned out may be equalled, but certainly is not excelled, by any colonial or imported article. At the various exhibitions throughout the State Messrs. Cutter have been awarded many prizes. At the International Exhibition held in 1866-67 they secured the gold, silver, and bronze medals for various vehicles, and in 1888 received first prize at the Centennial Exhibition for a piano-box buggy. They have also been large prize-takers at intercolonial and international shows, a fact which further proves the excellence of the work turned out by them.

Mr. GEORGE S. ANDERSON, Manager for Messrs. H. Brind and Co., maltsters, of Wendouree Parade, Ballarat, was born in Dunedin, New Zealand, in 1875, and on the completion of his education worked under his father, Mr. Jas. H. Anderson, who at that time filled the position of manager of the Kyneton (Vic.) Brewery and Malting Company (now of Toowoomba, Queensland). It was with this firm, which carried on a large brewing and malting business, that Mr. G. S. Anderson acquired his experience, and in June, 1898, he was offered and accepted his present appointment. The firm of Messrs. Brind and Co. is well known, and transacts a large business with the leading brewing companies throughout Victoria and New South Wales in pale, high dried, amber, and black malts. Mr. Anderson takes an active interest in rowing pursuits, and fills the office of captain of the Wendouree Rowing Club. He has won many prizes at the various regattas held throughout the State, and is a member of the senior eight of his club. He is the holder of a second-class engine-driver's certificate, secured at Castlemaine in 1894. Mr. Anderson married, in 1902, Jessie, daughter of Mr. Joseph Stout, of Ballarat, and has a family of one daughter.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. GEORGE S. ANDERSON.

W. E. LONGHURST and CO., Bread Bakers, Flour Merchants, and Confectioners, Ballarat. This business was established by the late Mr. W. N. Longhurst, who was a native of Kent, England, and arrived in Victoria in 1852. In the following year the gold fever broke out, and he was attracted to Ballarat, where old identities will remember him as the storekeeper, baker, and butcher of "Daisy Hill." Subsequently he removed to Ararat, where he carried on business, and was interested in mining ventures until 1863, when he returned to Ballarat, and was a resident there until the time of his death in 1902. The business was then purchased by his son, the present proprietor, Mr. W. E. Longhurst (who was brought up to the bakery trade with his late father), and is carried on by him in the commodious premises in Mair Street known as the Criterion Bread Factory and Flour Store. The business is one of the largest of its



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. E. LONGHURST.

kind outside Melbourne, and Mr. Longhurst's name is generally favourably known in connection with his trade in Ballarat and all surrounding districts.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER HOWLETT, Storekeeper, Berringa, was born in Dunolly, Victoria, in 1855. On completing his school career he entered into mining pursuits at the age of eighteen, having been engaged as braceman in the Eclipse mine at Scarsdale. This position he filled for eighteen months, when the mine was closed, and Mr. Howlett went to Smythe's Creek, where he remained for some time. He arrived in Berringa at the time of the Kelly gang scare, and was for about two years engaged in alluvial mining on his own account. Leaving there he next went to Tasmania, remaining in that colony for nine and a half years, the greater portion of which period he was engaged in the Beaconsfield mine, under Mr. Joseph Davies. Ill-health, however, compelled him to return to Victoria, and going to Scarsdale, he there established himself in business as a general storekeeper. He subse-

quently purchased the old-established business of Messrs. Went and Williams at Berringa, and, placing a manager in charge, accepted the position of manager of the South Birthday G.M. Company. This appointment he resigned some time afterwards, in order to devote all his time to business affairs. Mr. Howlett's store is the leading one in the district, and a large and valuable stock of general merchandise is carried. He is a member of the Progress League and a Freemason, his lodge being the Beaconsfield, V.C., as also a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. CHRISTOPHER HOWLETT.

Mr. DAVID McGRATH, J.P., Merchant, of Allendale, was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1850. His parents brought him to Victoria at the very early age of nine months. The family settled in Ballarat, where the subject of this sketch followed mining pursuits for some years. At the age of twenty-one he was appointed secretary of a mining company in Scarsdale, a position which he filled for upwards of ten years with credit to all concerned. Mr. McGrath has always taken a deep interest in political economy, of which subject he has made a special study. He was afterwards engaged in storekeeping in the Scarsdale district, and was elected a member of the Borough Council, having been afterwards appointed Mayor of the borough. In 1884 Mr. McGrath removed to the Creswick district, and settled down in Allendale. Twelve months later he was elected a member of the Creswick Shire Council, and retained his seat for fifteen years, having during that term been twice president of the shire. He and his sons carry on business as storekeepers in Allendale, Kingston, Clementston, Lawrence, and Hollybush. Mr. McGrath has held H.M. commission of the peace for a period of twenty years, and is held in high esteem throughout the district with which he has been for so long honorably connected.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. DAVID MCGRATH.

Mr. JAMES H. WISHART, General Storekeeper, Allendale, conducting one of the largest businesses in the Creswick district, was born in March, 1870, and educated in the local schools. At an early age he joined his father, the late Mr. Andrew Wishart, in the present business, which had been established by that gentleman in 1880. On the death of Mr. Wishart, sen., in 1896, he took over the business in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Robert Wishart, who, however, resigned at the end of two years in order to proceed to South Africa, where he fought from start to finish of the Boer War, and had the honor of com-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JAMES H. WISHART.



Vere and Vere **James H. Wishart's Premises, Allendale.** *Daylesford*

manding the Johannesburg Mounted Rifles at the Coronation celebrations. Since then the business has been conducted by Mr. James Wishart. He is a member of the Creswick Shire Council, and an ex-president of the local branch of the A.N.A.; also for a number of years he filled the office of president of the local Free Library and Mechanics' Institute.

Messrs. G. G. NORMAN and CO., Engineers, Machinists, Brassfounders, etc., Wills Street, Ballarat East. This well-established and extensive firm, whose negotiations are well and favourably known throughout the extent of the Australian continent, was established as far back as the year 1850 by the late Mr. G. G. Norman, whose skill as a workman and advice as a mechanic were appreciated by the leading butchers, printers, and cordial manufacturers of those days. On his lamented death in 1880 the business came into the hands of the present proprietor, Mr. F. G. REEVE, who, it may be mentioned, was brought up in the business, and by whom it has been successfully conducted up to the present time under the old style.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. F. G. REEVE.

The firm's specialties comprise butchers' machinery, for which they are to-day pre-eminent throughout the States; confectioners' machinery, such as biscuit-cutters, dough-rollers, etc.; and the machinery used in the manufacture of cordial waters, comprising sodawater pumps, bottle racks, etc., etc. They have also for years past had the repair and erection of gas engines, and printers', fellmongers', and bootmakers' machinery, and have established for themselves a reputation for all classes of general engineering work which is unequalled in any part of the Southern Hemisphere.

The EUREKA IRON WORKS, Rodier Street, Ballarat East. Proprietor, J. E. Cowley. These works, which are situate on a site near the Eureka Stockade, about one mile from the Ballarat East Post Office,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. E. COWLEY.

are connected by a siding with the Ballarat and Buninyong railway line. The workshops are large and very convenient, fitted with a modern and suitable plant. Cowley's high-class steam boilers are well known throughout the States, and continue to give the highest results. The steel plates used are specially rolled, and test guarantee supplied with every plate. Boilers are proved by hydraulic test up to a gauge pressure of 300 lbs. per square inch, and for a small extra charge any boiler can be tested under the supervision of the Government mining machinery inspector, whose certificate would be supplied. The highest testimonials have been received from clients using Cowley's boilers, and the firm holds a gold medal from the Ballarat Exhibition Commissioners. All kinds of constructive engineering orders are also turned out in large quantities, viz., bridges, tanks, roofs, gasholders, vats, furnaces, trucks, etc., while some of the latest contracts



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. COWLEY, JUN.

carried out by Mr. Cowley comprised a very large pump balance bob, manufactured from English rolled steel joists, to the order of the South Star Gold Mining Company, Ballarat; ore reducing furnace for Denver, Colorado; boilers for State Battery, Western Australia; and boilers for New South Wales and Mount Gambier, South Australia; while he has at present in hand the steelwork to be used in the construction of the bridge to cross the Murray River.

The ALBERT FOUNDRY, Ballarat. Proprietor, Mr. John Robert Harrison. This extensive and prosperous business was established in 1884, and since that date has expanded rapidly in every direction. The principal industry carried on is the construction and erection of crushing batteries of every description. Mr. HARRISON, the enterprising proprietor and manager, was born in Derbyshire, England, in the year 1851. He commenced his business career at the early age of twelve years, when he entered the

employment of Messrs. Maud and Co., of Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, to whom he was apprenticed for four years. On completing his indentures he left England for Victoria, and on arrival here was employed by Mr. Martin, of Scarsdale, with whom he remained for five years. In 1875 Mr. Harrison removed to Ballarat, and from that time was in the employ of Mr. Peter Telford as fireman and general manager until 1884, when, in conjunction with Messrs. Hennah and Mould, he established the present business. The latter gentlemen retired at the end of two years, since when the business has been carried on by Mr. Harrison on his



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN ROBERT HARRISON.

own account. Mr. Harrison is at present engaged on an invention in connection with mining machinery which promises to be a great success.

Mr. J. B. CAMERON, one of the principals of the well-known and extensive firm of Cameron and Sutherland, machinery merchants, Lydiard Street, Ballarat, was born in that place in 1863, and educated at the Ballarat Grammar School. He afterwards entered the local branch of the City of Melbourne Bank as a junior at the age of sixteen, and on relinquishing the bank's service established the present business in conjunction with Mr. P. R. Sutherland, under the style of Cameron and Sutherland. The firm have extensive machinery yards at Queen's Bridge Street, Melbourne, in addition to the Ballarat premises, and both are fitted up with all the



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. B. CAMERON.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. P. R. SUTHERLAND.

latest requirements, machinery, etc., necessary for the carrying on of a large and extensive trade.

Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS, Consulting Mechanical and Mining Engineer, Ballarat, was born in Cornwall, England. He arrived in Victoria from Adelaide with his father, who was also a mechanical engineer, in January, 1855, and completed his education in Ballarat, where he took up the study of mechanical engineering under the late W. H. Shaw, Esq., who was at that time managing partner and director in the well-known Phoenix Foundry Company. Mr. Richards subsequently occupied a number of important positions in the above company, extending over a period of seven years. On leaving the company he established himself in business as a consulting mechanical and mining engineer, which he still carries on. Mr. Richards has a large and extensive connection, and acts for some of the largest mining companies in the State. Mr.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. GEORGE RICHARDS.

Richards, whose engineering and mining career has been a long and practical one, is highly esteemed throughout the district. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The BALLARAT BRASS FOUNDRY (proprietor, Mr. M. B. John) is situate in Lydiard Street South, Ballarat, and was established in 1896. Mr. JOHN arrived in Victoria about the year 1870 from Wales, England, and, after working as a journeyman at several local foundries in the district of Ballarat, took the position of brass-moulder at the Phoenix Foundry, remaining there for eighteen years, during which time he turned out the brasswork for more

than three-fourths of the locomotives delivered by that firm to the Victorian railways. In 1896 Mr. John opened his present business on a very small scale in Armstrong Street South, but, after a stay of three months there, found the accommodation inadequate for his trade, and he procured his present site in Lydiard



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. M. B. JOHN.

Street, where he erected commodious and suitable premises. Each department is fitted up with the latest machinery and appliances, and the furnaces, four in number, are capable of smelting in one heat nearly half a ton of brass. Mr. John was successful in obtaining highest award, gold medal, at Ballarat Exhibition for engineers' brasswork. His



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. M. W. B. JOHN, JUN.

exhibit received very favourable notice. The manufactory includes engineers', plumbers', and ornamental brasswork.

Mr. JAMES SMITH, Agricultural Machine Manufacturer, Creswick Road, Ballarat, is a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, who arrived in Victoria in the year 1852, and after spending some time on various gold diggings, where he met with indifferent success, settled in Ballarat. He worked for some time at his trade as journeyman millwright before he established his present business in 1871, and since then has conducted operations satisfactorily to himself and all concerned. His specialty is the manufacture of chaffcutters, also baling presses, by means of which farmers and others are enabled to press their hay into such a reduced bulk as to save freight measurement when shipping to foreign ports.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JAMES SMITH.



Richards and Co. **M. B. John's Ballarat Brass Foundry, Ballarat.** *Ballarat*

W. P. DAVIES, Engineer, Gun, Rifle, and Motor Manufacturer, 67 Armstrong Street, Ballarat. This business, which was formerly carried on under the style of Davies and Franklin, was established about the year 1873 by Mr. W. P. Davies, who commenced operations as a gunsmith and general engineer. At the time when the cycle trade began to boom he was one of the first to make the manufacture of cycles a specialty, and constructed the first pneumatic-tyred machine in Ballarat. Some few years ago he entered into partnership with Mr. Franklin, and the firm became well known as manufacturers of cycles on a large scale, the Davies - Franklin machines being especial favourites with the public. Subsequently the partnership was

dissolved, and Mr. Davies, after rebuilding the premises, recommenced business at his old address, where he has a most complete and up-to-date plant. In addition to a large trade in the manufacture of guns and rifles, Mr. Davies carries on all branches of mechanical engineering, and is also the inventor of several ideas for patents, some of which have been most successful in the English markets. At present he is confining his energies to the motor manufacturing business, and has on hand the contract for a number of oil engines for Mr. McKay, of the well-known agricultural implement firm, which, it is understood, are intended for export to Chili. Mr. Davies' specialties are



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. W. P. DAVIES.

gas engines, oil engines, steam engines, water turbines, pumps, hydraulic lifts, hydraulic pumps and presses, lathes, drilling machines, boot factory machinery, taps and dies, turning and screw-cutting, iron-planing and slotting, moulding cutters, brasswork, while all descriptions of repairs to machinery are also carried on.

Mr. J. T. VERCOE, Engineer, Ballarat, was born in that city in the year 1860. At the age of seventeen he went to work in the Phoenix Foundry, where he served an apprenticeship of seven years, and remained there for a period covering in all about fifteen years, during which time he also studied at the Ballarat School of Mines. He was afterwards appointed manager of the workshops for the well-known house of Miller and Co., machinery merchants, with whom he remained for some time,



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. T. VERCOE.

and then resigned in order to establish himself in business on his own account. The premises, known as the Federal Ironworks, conveniently situated on the railway line, have a frontage of 167 feet to the Maryborough and Adelaide lines, by a depth of the same. Mr. Vercoe's specialty is pumping machinery, which has already made a name for itself all over the State, and he also enjoys a large mining connection, his plant being a most extensive one, and capable of fulfilling all contracts required throughout the district. Mr. Vercoe has undertaken and successfully carried through large contracts for Western Australia and other parts of the Commonwealth, and in many cases the design and details connected with same have been left entirely to his judgment, with the most satisfactory results. He personally supervises all work, and is at all times pleased to give his clients the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and OSBOURNE (G. R. Williams and W. F. Osbourne), Engineers and Blacksmiths, Grenville and Wills Streets, Ballarat East. This firm has attained a well-deserved reputation locally for the excellent manner in which all their work is carried out. A large business is done in the supply of contractors' ironwork, and the firm finds constant employment for some half-dozen hands. The machinery plant, which is driven by a six-horse power engine, comprises a lathe, drilling and punching machines, etc., and a large and extensive stock of iron is kept on hand. Mr. GEORGE RICHARDS WILLIAMS, partner in the above firm, was born in Ballarat, and received his education locally. He is a son of Mr. John R. Williams, who arrived in Victoria from Cornwall in 1853, and who fol-



J. T. Vercoe's Federal Ironworks, Ballarat.

lowed the occupation of mining manager until his retirement into private life at his residence in Wills Street, Ballarat. On leaving school Mr. G. R. Williams started in life as a



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. GEORGE RICHARDS WILLIAMS.

blacksmith, which occupation he has since followed. He is a member of the A.N.A., and in 1897 married Emily, daughter of Mr. Thomas



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM FREDERICK OSBOURNE.

Williams, of Newstead. Mr. WILLIAM FREDERICK OSBOURNE, the remaining partner, was born in Ballarat in 1863, and is a son of Mr. W. F. Osbourne, sen., who is now living in retirement at his residence in Sherrard Street, Ballarat. On the completion of his school career he followed various trades until the year 1900, when, in conjunction with Mr. G. R. Williams, he established the present business. Mr. Osbourne is a member of the board of the Co-operative Distribution Society Limited, of which he was one of the promoters in 1896. He is likewise a member of the Ironworkers' Association. In 1889 he married Candace, daughter of Mr. J. R. Williams, of Ballarat, and has a family of two sons. Mr. Osbourne, sen., who came to Victoria from London, England, in 1857, was the proprietor of the first quartz-crushing apparatus erected in Ballarat in the vicinity of Black Hill, the motive power for which was supplied by a windmill.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JAMES KELLY.

Mr. JAMES KELLY, proprietor of the firm of Kelly and Preston, blacksmiths, Ballarat, was born in the Isle of Man in 1834, and educated in his native town. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade for five years with Mr. Thos. Levin, of Kirkmarown, with whom he remained for a year after completing his indentures. He arrived in Victoria in 1859 by the good ship "Herald," after a voyage of four months' duration, and at once proceeded to Ballarat, where he worked as a journeyman until 1864, when he established the present prosperous business. Mr. Kelly's establishment holds the premier position among others of its



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. J. PRESTON.

kind in the city, and the proprietor is held in high esteem throughout the district with which he has been so long and honorably associated.

Mr. ALEXANDER EVAN McDONALD, of the firm of McDonald and Sons, Creswick Road, Ballarat, is a son of the late John Gordon McDonald, J.P., who established the present business in 1862, and since that date it has considerably extended its connection. A large trade is done throughout the north-western and central districts. Orders are carried out in every line of stone, granite, and marble work, from the common parapet for iron railings to the beautifully finished monument. In the extensive yards may be seen a large collection of memorials, pedestals, columns, statuary, and other monumental work; samples of iron railings, tiles, church tablets, vases, crosses, etc., etc. In addition to colonial stone, the firm use particular stone, which they import, notably Italian, Vermont, and Rouge Royal marbles, and granite from Peterhead, Aberdeen, Labrador, and Sweden. Mr. McDonald is held in high esteem throughout the district,

and is a member of committee of the Ballarat District Hospital, also of committee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He is a prominent



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ALEXANDER EVAN MCDONALD.

Freemason, being a P.M. of St. John's Lodge, No. 36, V.C.; P.M. of the Mark Lodge, No. 470, E. and W.; P.J.G.D. of the Victorian Constitution; and P.D.G.M.O. of the District Grand Lodge of M.M.M. of England and Wales.

Mr. HENRY JOHN SYMONS, Butcher, Wendouree, was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1834, and received his education in his native county. He came out to Victoria at the end of 1856, and made his way to Ballarat, where he found employment with Mr. Joshua Ware, who at that time carried on a butchery business on the site of the present premises. In those days a bark hut constituted the establishment, and in two years' time Mr. Symons had become proprietor of the business, which he has carried on ever since. As trade increased rapidly, he was compelled to erect more commodious premises, which were considerably added to in 1883, and since that date he has found it necessary to erect additional outbuildings. Mr. Symons enjoys a large and extensive connection throughout the district of Ballarat. His farm supplies him with splendid pasture for cattle and sheep, which are specially paddocked for killing purposes, and his establishment is worthily famous for the prime quality of all his goods. He has always taken an active interest in the advancement and welfare of the



J. C. Dinham *Torquay*

MR. HENRY JOHN SYMONS.

district with which he has had such a lengthy and honorable association, and is held in much respect, both in a business and private capacity.

Creswick.

Creswick is approached from Clunes through a very fine avenue of eucalypts, with houses on both sides, embowered in foliage, the road dipping until it reaches the bridge which spans the creek. Presently a sharp turn to the right brings you into Albert Street, where the avenue recommences, the ground rises, and most of the public buildings and principal shops come into view. About the centre of the town, at the intersection of four streets, and at the corner of Albert and Raglan Streets, is the Post Office, with its double portico. Adjoining it are the Free Library and Mechanics' Institute, with its library of 4,500 volumes, and the Savings Bank. On the opposite corner is the Town Hall, and higher up is the Masonic Hall. Further on, three handsome churches —the Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and St. Augustine's R.C.—occupy fine positions. Upon another eminence, but outside of and overlooking the town, stands the hospital, in the midst of beautiful grounds, and commanding a noble prospect of the Dividing Range. This institution accommodates forty in-patients. The Botanical Gardens, near the bridge, embrace forty acres, and the irregularity of their surface has been taken advantage of to render them additionally picturesque. Close by is an artificial lake, and from the terraced walks surrounding it a fine view of Creswick is obtained. There is likewise a charming fernery. The banks of the creek, which is now being dredged for gold with satisfactory results, are planted with pines and willows. A second park, the Leopold, is set apart for tennis, football, bowls, and other recreations. There is likewise a Government plantation of 600 acres in connection with a State forest. Both the town and the mines are well supplied from a reservoir only half a mile off, with a storage capacity of 136 million gallons, and from five other sources. A Racing Club holds half-yearly meetings on a fine racecourse. Horticultural shows take place twice a year. For higher education there is a good Grammar School. The local industries include the Gasworks, a steam carriage and coach factory, and a factory for cordials. Two newspapers are published on alternate days throughout the week.

As an alluvial goldfield, Creswick has been astoundingly prolific in the past, and competent judges do not hesitate to deduce from geological and mineralogical data that it will be no less so in the future. At a very moderate estimate, gold of the value of ten millions sterling has been won from alluvial deposits alone, with a total outlay of capital of less than £350,000; and as

the reefs, which have scarcely been attacked yet, are almost innumerable, and appear to have been everywhere the matrices from which the precious metal was originally detached by the operation of natural forces, the exploitation of these, it is confidently anticipated, will furnish abundant employment for capital, labour, and machinery during the greater part of the present century, so soon as the auriferous quality of any one of the lines of reef shall have been satisfactorily demonstrated. Hitherto the most famous group of mines in this district has been that named the Berry, from which Mr. James Stevenson, the mining registrar, estimates that 1,241,951 ounces of gold have been taken, of the value of £5,107,533 sterling. Experts appear to be pretty confident that with heavier machinery, improved appliances, and adequate capital there will be a repetition hereafter of the splendid results of the past.

Fortunately, however, Creswick does not depend for its prosperity and progress upon its gold mines alone, for it is the centre of a rich and extensive agricultural area. Spring Hill, to the north of the town, is cultivated on all sides, and the soil of the country round about Creswick ranks with the most fertile in Victoria, as is proved by the heavy crops of cereals it produces in favourable seasons, the abundance of the yield of potatoes and root crops, and by the high character of its succulent pastures.

Kingston and Allendale.

The first of these, a mining and agricultural township, is charmingly situated in the midst of an environment of mountains, and with two green mamelons rising up at one end of its main street. Upon the Green Hills Estate were some of the most famous mines in Victoria, such as the De Murska, the Lone Hand, Ristori, and Madame Berry, and look in what direction you will you see evidences of cultivation and of great productiveness, for, apart from the natural fertility of the soil, water can always be found at a depth of from thirty to forty feet by sinking for it, and raised to the surface by a windmill pump. From the Lone Hand mine its late owner, Mr. Martin Loughlin, is reported to have taken upwards of half a million's worth of gold. Kingston contains two churches, a Shire Hall, a bank, a Mechanics' Institute (with a library of 800 volumes), and a carriage factory. Some idea of the soil and climate of Kingston may be formed from the fact that during the drought of 1902 pasture land yielded four tons of hay to the acre, at a time when it was fetching £6 per ton.

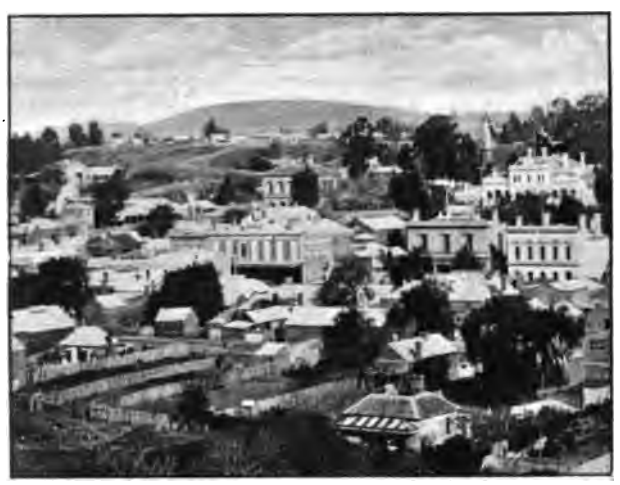
Allendale, midway between Creswick and Kingston, was called into existence by the phenomenal richness of the Berry group of mines, but at present it is entirely dependent upon agriculture, which is being pursued with gratifying success in the surrounding districts, which produce heavy crops of grain, hay, and potatoes. It derives its supply of water from a reservoir with a storage capacity of 6,125,625 gallons, at the foot of Spring Hill, about two miles from the township; and during the drought an abundance of the pure element of an excellent quality was obtained from subterranean sources by pumping. The surroundings of Allendale are not less picturesque than those of Kingston.



Bridge St. (Ballarat East) in Flood, 1870.

Clunes and District.

Originally a sheep station occupied by a Mr. Cameron, and receiving from him the name borne by the home of his family in Scotland, Clunes should be for ever memorable in the history of Victoria as the birth-place of its gold-mining industry. For here the precious metal was first discovered on the 1st of July, 1851, and the site of the earliest quartz reef opened up in this State was the North Clunes Hill. It is from this point of vantage you obtain the best view of one of the prettiest towns in the



Bawden **Bird's-eye View of Clunes.** *Clunes*

county of Talbot. Folded in the embrace of the hills, the valley in which it nestles follows the windings of the Tullaroop Creek, which is fringed with willows and crossed by three bridges. The Post Office, the Town Hall, and St. Leonard's Church are prominent objects in the foreground, and looking to the westward the eye travels over a great expanse of picturesque country, with a greater variety of colour in it than is generally to be met with in an Australian landscape, owing to the outcrop of quartz rock and the vermilion tints of the mounds of red earth at the mouths of mining tunnels, offering a brilliant contrast to the dark green of the foliage and the brighter verdure of the vegetation. There is an absence of any definite plan in the direction of the streets of Clunes, and a delightful irregularity in its general appearance, which come as a sort of pleasant surprise to the visitor familiar with the rectangular formality and uniformity of other places. Most of its public buildings are situated in Fraser Street, but the hospital crowns an eminence, and commands a splendid prospect bounded by the massive Dividing Range, with isolated mountains rising out of the intervening stretch of cultivated country. The climate of Clunes, however, is reported to be so healthy that the institution contains fewer inmates than are usually found in hospitals of the same size. The water supply of the borough is obtained from a reservoir 1,740 feet above the sea level. It covers 113 acres, can store up 265 million gallons, derived from an annual rainfall of 37 inches, and cost £82,000. It is one of the best systems of the kind in the State. A butter factory and two iron foundries are among the local industries of Clunes. There are six churches, of which St. Paul's (Episcopalian) is the most conspicuous, architecturally speaking, and occupies a fine position. There are two banks, a free library of 2,500 volumes, and upwards of twenty hotels. Cattle sales are held weekly, and the Clunes Agricultural Society has a yearly exhibition. Queen's Park, about four acres in extent, running along the side of the creek, contains a bowling green and lawn tennis court, a Jubilee fountain, and some fine trees.

As a goldfield, Clunes has produced not far short of five millions' worth of the precious metal from six quartz formations, which occur in an outcrop of silurian slate and sandstone. There is a pause for the present in mining enterprise, owing to the difficulties encountered in



Bawden **View of Clunes.** *Clunes*

dealing with the great bodies of water which are met with below a certain depth, but no doubt appears to be entertained that an abundance of gold will reward a renewal of efforts on a larger scale. At present, we believe, 1,700 feet is the lowest depth to which a shaft has been sunk.

In the meanwhile, Clunes is fortunate in being surrounded by a far-stretching area of agricultural and pastoral country, composed for the most part of rich volcanic soil; and although some years ago, when the

yield of gold underwent a serious decline, there was a considerable emigration of male adults to Western Australia, most of those who quitted the district left their families and their little properties behind them, because they had the utmost confidence in the permanent resources of Clunes, and in the ultimate revival of its prosperity, notwithstanding the serious check which it had temporarily sustained.

Mr. JOHN FRANCIS PHILLIPS, Mayor of Clunes, was born in the year 1848, in the county of Cornwall, to which the mining industry of Victoria has been so largely indebted for some of the most enterprising discoveries and developments of its mineral resources. Leaving school at the early age of twelve, he went to work with a farmer, and was only fourteen and a half when he turned his attention to mining, and was entrusted with the charge of the stamp mills for the treatment of tin ore. The superior energy of his nature asserted itself when he embarked upon a ship bound for Australia upon his seventeenth birthday, landing at Sandridge on the 1st of April following. He proceeded at once to Talbot, where his father, one of the batch of superior miners engaged by the Port Phillip G.M. Company, had preceded him a few years previously. Here the young man was engaged as an engine-driver at the Brandy Point diggings at £3



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. JOHN FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

per week, and considered his fortune to be as good as made. But the mine having been sold off, he returned to Talbot, where he was mining for two years at Mt. Greenock. He then erected a puddling machine for the use of the public, and bought a horse and dray, and continued to be thus occupied for two years, when he began to enter into contracts for the supply of timber of all kinds to the mines in Clunes. These engagements he carried out until railway communication was opened up, when he removed his family to that town, with the welfare and progress of which, and of the surrounding district, he warmly identified himself. He was elected to a seat in the Borough Council fourteen years ago, which he has occupied uninterruptedly ever since, except during the two years of his absence in Western Australia, and he has twice filled the mayoral chair, his second election to which occurred in August, 1902.

Mr. WILLIAM TURNBULL, Borough Councillor and Produce Merchant, of Clunes, was born at Coghill's Creek on Christmas Day, 1861. His education, which was commenced in the local State School, was continued and completed in the Ballarat College, where he studied for three years. When he came of age, in 1882, he joined his father in what had previously been a retail produce business, with a good family connection. Perceiving how advantageously it might be extended, Mr. Turnbull threw into it such an amount of energy as to enable him to transform it into a wholesale and exporting business. This he did with so much sagacity and success that it has now extensive transactions with South Africa, and with the sister States of the Australian Commonwealth. By confining his operations to first-class produce only, he has made a name which gives them a pre-eminence in the outside markets, and has been compelled to build new and very extensive premises in which to carry out what has become one of the leading industries of the district. His interest in this he has shown in a variety of ways. Besides occupying a seat in the Borough Council, he is vice-president of the Clunes Agricultural Society, chairman of the Clunes and District Butter Factory, and for the past six years has been secretary of the Clunes Bowling Club, and also secretary of the Methodist Church.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM TURNBULL.

He is likewise a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the All Nations, No. 36, in which he fills the office of Junior Deacon.

Mr. ALEXANDER COUTTS, of "Glenview," Mount Beckworth, was born near Balmoral, Scotland, in the year 1844, and received his early education in his native village. At the early age of twelve years he accompanied his father to Victoria, and the family settled on the gold diggings near Ballarat. A period of success enabled Mr. Coutts, sen., to purchase the nucleus of the present estate, which was added to from time to time, until it reached its present area of 1,700 acres. The land is chiefly pastoral, only about forty acres being under cultivation, and carries on an average about 1,500 sheep, 180 head of horned stock, including dairy cows, and about 14 horses. Mr. Coutts, sen., was assisted in the management of the property by his son, the present pro-

prietor, until the lamented death of the former in 1888. Mr. Alexander Coutts has been a member of the Talbot Shire Council for over fourteen years, and has twice during that period occupied the presidential chair. He takes a great interest in the affairs of the Clunes and District Agricultural Society, of which he is the president. He married, in 1870, a Scottish lady, whose childhood was spent in the vicinity of Balmoral Castle, in Scotland, and has a family of six children.



Falk Studios *Melb.*

MR. ALEXANDER COUTTS.

Mr. THOMAS AINSLIE NICHOL and Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM NICHOL, of Beckworth Court, Clunes, are the surviving sons of the late Mr. Robert Nichol, J.P., one of the early pioneers of the State, and in his day a prominent and leading man in the Clunes district. The Messrs. Nichol were born respectivcly in 1866 and 1868, and educated at the Ballarat College, from whence they proceeded direct to the assistance of their father and elder brother in the management of the estate. In this they continued until, upon the lamented death of Mr. Nichol, sen., in 1900, they succeeded to the ownership of the property. The elder brother, Captain James Nichol, who was second in command of the Australian contingent sent over to take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations in England in 1897, died in 1902. Beckworth Court is one of the principal pastoral stations in Victoria, and now comprises about 10,000 acres, on which are run about 12,000



Charles Farr *Maryborough*

MR. THOMAS AINSLIE NICHOL.

sheep, 80 head of horned cattle, and 30 horses. The sheep bred on this estate are justly celebrated as being of the pure Tasmanian strain. Mr. T. A. Nichol occupies the honorary position of handicapper to the Clunes



Talma *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT WILLIAM NICHOL.

Rifle Club, and is a member of the Clunes and District Agricultural Society. Mr. R. W. Nichol has been for fifteen years a member of the Victorian Mounted Rifles; a member of the local rifle club, in which he holds the record for shooting; a member of the Clunes Agricultural Society; a councillor of the Lexton and Talbot Shires; and was married in 1897 to a daughter of Mr. Hattam, Mayor of Bendigo. Both brothers are prominent members of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. ALBERT LUDLOW NASE, "Clover Hill Estate," Ullina, near Clunes, is the second son of the late Mr. Gabriel Ludlow Nase, who emigrated from America to this colony in 1852, and was one of the leading residents of the Clunes district up to the time of his lamented death, which occurred in 1902. The subject of this sketch was born at Ullina in 1869, and educated at the Ballarat College.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. ALBERT LUDLOW NASE.

On the completion of his college career he joined his father on the property, and on the death of the latter he became owner of the estate. He was elected a member of the Creswick Shire Council in 1897, and occupied the civic chair in 1900-01. He is a trustee of the local Cemetery, president of the local Mechanics' Institute, and a director of the Berry Consols Extended Gold Mining Company. Mr. Nase married, in 1895, a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Fawcett, of Glengower. "Clover Hill" comprises about 2,200 acres of rich freehold land, in addition to 400 acres held on lease, 100

of which are under cultivation, and carries on an average 2,500 sheep, 100 head of cattle, and a few horses.

Mr. THOMAS FAWCETT, of Glengower, Victoria, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Fawcett, of Duntulm, who arrived in the colony from Westmoreland, England,



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. THOMAS FAWCETT.

in the early fifties. He was born at Smeaton in the year 1863, and received his primary education in his native town, afterwards proceeding to the Ballarat College. On the completion of his college career he joined his father in the management of the family estate, "Glengower." The property comprises about 1,100 acres of freehold land and 4,200 leasehold, carrying on an average between 5,000 and 6,000 sheep, about thirty head of horned stock, and horses, etc. Mr. Fawcett also superintends the management of his late father's estate at Duntulm, which consists of 4,000 acres. In spite of the onerous duties inseparable from the conduct of so extensive an area, Mr. Fawcett finds time to devote to public affairs, having been for several years a member of the Talbot Shire Council, and is at present president.

Mr. GEORGE FRASER, Pastoralist, Clunes Estate, Glengower, is the only son of the late Mr. Peter Fraser, who emigrated from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1852. He was born in Ballarat in 1862, and received his education in the Ballarat College, whither he returned to the family estate, in the management of which he assisted his father until the lamented death of that gentleman. Mr. George Fraser, who succeeded to the property, is a member of the Talbot Shire Council, and occupied the presidential chair in 1901. In that year he married Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Fawcett, of Duntulm, Glengower. The Clunes Estate comprises between 5,000 and 6,000 acres, carrying about one sheep to the acre, besides about twenty head of horned stock, horses, etc.

Mr. JOHN PICKFORD, Sen., late Farmer and Grazier, near Clunes, was a well-known member of the Clunes Borough Council, and one of the earlier settlers of the district, having migrated from the county of Somerset, England, in the year 1853. Like most of the men who helped to make the State, he had had a varied career, but by indomitable perseverance he succeeded in creating the present desirable estate of about 1,900 acres. It carries on an average



Bawden *Clunes*

MR. JOHN PICKFORD.

about 1,800 sheep, and from 25 to 30 head of horned stock, in addition to several horses. On his lamented death in 1897, Mr. Pickford was succeeded by his son John, who was born in 1863, and, from the time of his leaving school, assisted his father in the management of the property. He is at present a member of the Talbot Shire Council.

Maryborough and Vicinity.

Maryborough.

When Mark Twain visited Maryborough he described it as a town behind a railway station, and the description is not inapt, for a stranger entering the place through this imposing approach, which was erected at a cost of £26,000, expects to emerge upon a great square or a broad boulevard, full of the animation and traffic of a city commensurate in magnitude with its spacious and grandiose vestibule. This is not the case, however, and the actual size and importance of Maryborough are apt to suffer because the expectations raised in the mind of a visitor by this expensive entrance gate could only be satisfied by finding that it gave access to a metropolitan centre.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Measured by a more moderate standard, however, the principal buildings in the town are both numerous and creditable from an architectural point of view. The Supreme Court and the Town Hall, standing in a line with each other, form a fine block at the end of Nolan Street. Near them is the Post Office, a large and commodious structure, placed well back from the road, and surmounted by a clock tower eighty feet high, and the whole erected at a cost of £10,000. The Town Hall, built from the designs of the late Mr. R. Johnson, of Melbourne, contains a theatre capable of seating 900 persons, and involved an outlay of £8,800. The Supreme Court cost about £8,000, and is a handsome and well-balanced edifice. The business of the local Government officers is transacted in the Post Office, in front of which is a handsome memorial fountain of bluestone and granite, surmounted by a lamp. Nolan Street is intersected by the Victoria Parade, in which the Maryborough District Hospital has been erected.

THE HOSPITAL.

This institution is composed of a group of buildings which have been erected from time to time in order to meet pressing requirements as they arose, and it therefore presents a somewhat scattered appearance. It stands on a block of land about twenty acres in extent, which includes a large vegetable garden for the use of the inmates. Every portion of the hospital is solidly constructed of brick, and the latest extension of the building, namely, the Queen's Ward, so entitled in honor of our late beloved Sovereign, was finished in 1901 at a cost of £1,300. This has been specially set apart as an infectious diseases ward, and is not at present under the control of the hospital committee, but is managed by the Borough Council of Maryborough. The funds for its erection were raised by public subscription, and it is creditable to the good sense and liberality of the inhabitants of the town that they should have thus shown themselves to be quite alive to the necessity of isolating cases of this kind, with a view to their more judicious and efficient treatment, and also to safeguard the other inmates of the hospital from infection. The institution was first established in 1854, and its nursing staff comprises a matron and eight nurses, one of the latter being duly certificated, and the other seven undergoing a course of training subject to the regulations of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. A well-built and conveniently-arranged building has just been completed for the nursing staff, at some distance from the main edifice, at a cost of £1,000. It contains dormitories, sitting-room, bath-room, and other offices, and is designed to give a kind of home feeling to its inmates during their time of preparation for the serious business of their lives. The instruction which those in training receive is both theoretical and practical, and they are described as evincing great interest in their studies. The patients received into the hospital are brought from far and near, as, for example, from fourteen places in the Shire of Tullaroop, from four in that of Avoca, from seven other scattered districts, as well as from the boroughs of Maryborough, Carisbrook, and Majorca. As many as 420 in-patients were received during the year ending the 30th of June, 1903, of whom 414 were cured or relieved. The number of out-patients relieved during the same year was 778. The revenue of the hospital for 1902-3 was £2,165, and its expenditure £1,995. Its honorary medical staff is composed of Drs. R. T. Featherstonhaugh, P. H. Cunningham, and E. W. Deane, and there is, of course, a resident surgeon.

CHURCHES.

The largest ecclesiastical edifice in Maryborough is the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, erected at a cost of £3,250. The style is twelfth century Gothic, with lancet windows. Connected with it is a fine presbytery, which cost upwards of £1,660. The members of the Church of England assemble for Divine service in a smaller bluestone structure, of which the belfry tower is at present incomplete. The Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Neil Street, is likewise substantially built of bluestone, and opposite to it is a commodious Sunday School belonging to the same denomination. There are three other places of worship in Maryborough, and

there is a convent in course of erection for the Brigidine Sisters, and a barrack rented by the Salvation Army.

SCHOOLS.

The District School of Mines, Industries, and Science was founded in 1888, with the object of fostering and developing proficiency in the various branches of science



Town Hall and Post Office, Maryborough.

connected with mining operations, to promote the study of the sciences generally, and to facilitate the attainment of a knowledge of handicrafts, arts, and industries. It occupies a prominent position near the railway station, contains a fully equipped assaying and metallurgical laboratory, with every appliance necessary for the efficient instruction of those who avail themselves of the advantages it offers. These number at the present time seventy-two, of whom fifty-two are art students; the principles of design and art as applied to industry being the subjects most in favour. Mr. W. F. Fremersdorff is the director of the institution, which ranks second in point of efficiency to the kindred schools in Melbourne and Ballarat. It is maintained by a Government grant of £320, supplemented by students' fees which amounted to £163 in 1902-3, and by local subscriptions which reach a modest total of £36. At present the structure is unfinished, but should the original design ever be carried out it will form one of the handsomest edifices in Maryborough. Queen's College, for boys and girls, carried on by Mr. J. McCay, formerly of the Education Department, has been very successful in preparing pupils for the University and the professions, and shows an unusually good honor list, including two Government exhibitions. Mr. Warren's High School, in Neil Street; the Convent School carried on by the Brigidine Sisters for young people of both sexes; and the kindergarten of Miss F. Goode, which is held in the building formerly occupied by the School of Mines, in Victoria Parade, must likewise be included among the valuable educational institutions of Maryborough. Allied to these, as an agency for the diffusion of useful knowledge, is the Free Library and Literary Institute, at the corner of Tuaggra and High Streets, a commodious brick structure, containing a reading-room and billiard-room, and a library of upwards of 3,800 volumes.

PARKS AND GARDENS.

The largest and most important of the public parks—excluding reserves—covers an area of seventy acres, and is well planted with pines and willow trees. This enclosure, which has received the name of Prince's Park, contains a sheet of water seventeen acres in extent, called the Victoria Lake, the shores of which are beautified with willow trees, while "green grow the rushes" on the margin of the water. In the Park is a handsome and capacious grand-stand, and an excellent cycling track. There are two occasions in every year upon each of which a large concourse of visitors is drawn from the surrounding country. These are the holding of the Agricultural Show, and "the gathering of the clans" to participate in the sports of



Maryborough Water Supply.

the Highland Society of the North-Western Province; both of them scenes of great animation and enjoyment. The Botanical Gardens are situated about midway between the railway station and the Post Office, just off Nolan Street. They are only seven acres in extent, and

the most striking feature about them is an ornamental sheet of water which engrosses a large part of their area, and has a small island in the centre of it.

WATER SUPPLY.

Maryborough derives its supply of water from the Evansford Reservoir, near McCallum's Creek, about eighteen miles from the town, and possessing a storage capacity of 230,000,000 gallons, from whence it is conveyed to Perrie's Reservoir, two miles from Maryborough, and capable of holding three days' supply. Thence a large main and a system of reticulation distribute the water for consumption. The works have cost £77,250, obtained by way of loan from the Government, and are controlled by a local Waterworks Trust. During the recent deplorable drought the reservoirs ran dry, and the water required for consumption was pumped up from the deep shaft of the Adams' Freehold mine, near the town, while that required for the Railway Department was procured by the Trust from the lake in Prince's Park, which was very nearly exhausted before the break up of the drought.

GENERAL NOTES.

Maryborough is well lit with gas of local manufacture. Its principal thoroughfares are Nolan and High Streets. The former commences at the railway station, and pursues a devious course to Clarendon Street and Victoria Parade. High Street, in which are the three banks, and some of the largest shops, crosses it at right angles. The Fire Brigade station is in Neil Street. Some attempt has been made at tree-planting, but has not been sufficiently systematic and persistent to have exercised any marked effect as yet upon the aspect of the streets. The railway workshops and engine sheds, erected at a cost of £20,000, are upon the same grandiose scale as the railway station itself.

MINING.

Maryborough has always occupied a prominent position as a great alluvial field of gold mining. The sinuous course of the deep leads, and the method in which the free gold is deposited in them, after having been washed down from the reefs on a higher level, and the water-worn appearance of the small nuggets, denote that these leads were once river beds, into which smaller streams emptied themselves, the force of the current carrying down large quantities of the precious metal at times, and depositing them wherever there was a sharp bend or elbow of the river, and thus occasioning those "pockets" of gold which have occasionally delighted the eyes and the heart of the fortunate finder. Wherever a river flowed through auriferous reefs, their erosion and disintegration by the action of the water seems to have



Charlie Farr **In the Botanical Reserve, Maryborough.** *Maryborough*

been productive of this kind of deposition, and there, we are told, "every yard of the ground from bank to bank has been worked for gold," and generally with success. So far from this district being worked out, mining experts entertain a confident belief that the richest fruits of wisely-planned and well-directed enterprise have yet to be reaped. This is the opinion held by English investors, presumably acting upon the best scientific advice, and they have acquired a tract of country upwards of nine miles long, upon which they are prosecuting their efforts upon a large and liberal scale.

The nearest mine to Maryborough is the Leviathan, upon which a plant of the value of £6,000 has been erected, and the last quarterly return for September, 1903, shows a return of 1,300 ounces in round numbers. The Victorian Gold Estates, just referred to as an English undertaking, is described by an expert as "containing the outlet for the richest deep alluvial lead ever worked in the world, having yielded in about six miles of its head waters gold of the value of six millions sterling." Besides these, the Newstead-Loddon, the Majorca and Carisbrook, Homebush, Chinaman's Flat, Madame Hopkins, and Maryborough Main Leads are all in this district, while its reef systems comprise the Leviathan and the Western and Eastern Belts.

Carisbrook.

Viewed from the summit of the Bald Hill, in its immediate vicinity, the town of Carisbrook, situated near the junction of two creeks, presents an agreeable appearance, with its rectangular avenues of trees defining the contour of its streets, its town bridge spanning the Tullaroop Creek, and the fringe of willows and gum trees marking the windings of that watercourse. In every direction extensive plains stretch away to the feet of mountain ranges or of isolated hills, and in the spring their verdure is such as to refresh the eye.

One of the oldest boroughs in the county of Talbot, Carisbrook, with a population of about 1,500, contains the public buildings appropriate to a municipality, four churches, as many hotels, a Mechanics' Institute (with a library of 1,300 volumes), and a water supply obtained from a reservoir about four miles distant, constructed at a cost of £8,400, borrowed from the Government. A racecourse 300 acres in extent, and as level as a bowling green, is considered to be the best outside of Melbourne. A small reserve, called Carisbrook Park, with a pond in the centre, serves as a place of public recreation; a single branch bank is opened once a week; and the impression received from a short stay in the town is that its former prosperity has ebbed away from it, and that the prospects of its immediate revival are somewhat discouraging.

Moolort.

This township, on the other hand, is developing into a place of some importance, owing to the great expenditure of capital which is taking place in connection with the mines in the neighbourhood. From five of these an immense pumping apparatus is lifting some millions of gallons of water every twenty-four hours, and it is believed that an underground river of considerable volume has been tapped, so that during the late drought streams of water were flowing, and lakes were formed from these subterranean sources; and the whole country side was verdant, while the surrounding districts were parched and the vegetation withered. Experiments were made to flood some of the agricultural land in the vicinity, but the large proportion of mineral elements which chemical analysis detected in the water—which somewhat resembles that of Hepburn in flavour—discourages the hope of its being useful for the purposes of irrigation. The plant of the Victorian Gold Estates, previously referred to, is of the estimated value of £80,000, and this mine, as well as two others in the same district, are lighted and worked by electricity, supplied by an American company. Moolort is situated in the midst of a gently undulating country, of which the soil is mostly volcanic, and therefore extremely fertile, and while farming is being profitably pursued in the neighbourhood, a quantity of fine stock is being pastured on the Charlotte Plains to the north-west.

Joyce's Creek.

Five miles to the eastward of Moolort, on the railway line from Maryborough to Castlemaine, is the small township thus named, which is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural district, producing excellent crops of wheat, oats, and hay, the flats on each side of the creek being composed of a dark loam, and everywhere abundance seems to follow the plough. Most of the land, which was formerly applied to grazing purposes only, has been subdivided and sold for arable cultivation, and there is every reasonable expectation that, in the time to come, the surrounding country will contribute its liberal quota to the quantity of cereals grown in the county of Talbot. Meanwhile the township, which has borrowed its name from that of the creek running through it, is only in the rudimentary stage of its development.

Havelock.

The postal township which commemorates the name of a brave British officer who distinguished himself in India during the Mutiny, will be indebted for its progress both to mining and to agriculture. The deposits of gold are alluvial, the principal mine being known as the Main Lead North, which yielded 1,245 ounces during the quarter ending the 30th of September last. The non-auriferous land is capable of growing golden crops of grain on the fertile alluvium of the flats, while the vine-growers and orchardists of the district appear to be perfectly well satisfied with its capabilities from a horticultural and viticultural point of view.

GEORGE HECTOR GILLESPIE, Esq., J.P., Maryborough, is the eldest son of Alexander Gillespie, Esq., of Melbourne, who originally came from Edinburgh, N.B. He received his education at the Geelong



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. GEORGE HECTOR GILLESPIE.

Church of England Grammar School, and, on the completion of his studies, spent a term of years on the family station, Bourke, New South Wales, until he came to take charge of his present extensive works, the Maryborough Roller Flour Mills, which probably form as complete a manufacture of its kind as any in the State. Although these works contain all the most recent and up-to-date labour-saving machinery, they afford constant employment to twenty-five men, working in three shifts, from midnight Sunday to the same time on Saturday, in the manufacture of the famous "Silver Leaf" brand of flour. Mr. Gillespie is a justice of the peace, president of the Maryborough Agricultural Society, president of the Maryborough and District Hospital, and a permanent member of the Oaklands Hunt Club, taking the greatest interest in matters appertaining to those institutions. He has won several Hunt races, and is the possessor of many cups and trophies won in steeplechases and on the flat.

Mr. WM. NICHOLAS, General Manager of the Maryborough Leviathan Gold Mines Ltd., Victoria, is, like many others of the esteemed pioneers of the Victorian goldfields, a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born in 1826. At a very early age he started work in the tin mines of his native county, and was engaged in various tin and copper mines for sixteen years. In 1852 he left England for Victoria, and arrived at Sandridge (now Port Melbourne) in November of that year, and proceeded to Fryer's Creek. After four months' successful work he went to the famous Bendigo diggings, and worked six months successfully in Long Gully. He proceeded to Ballarat in September, 1853, where at that time and for many years after the mining wealth was very great, the "Red Hill," "Eureka," "Gravel Pits," and many other rich alluvial leads in which he worked yielding enormous quantities of gold. In the early part of 1861 he was appointed manager of the Poverty Point Quartz Mining Company, but soon after this gold was found in New Zealand, and the exciting news of the new find induced him and many of the shareholders to try their fortunes in the new field. Returning from New Zealand, he was appointed manager of the Grand Junction Company, Springdallah, and during his three years there £38,000 was paid in dividends. He again returned to Ballarat, where he was engaged in the management of many extensive and rich alluvial mines, such as the St. George Company on Sebastopol plateau, the Western Freehold Company, Park Company, Hand and Band Company, and Winter's Freehold Company. About 1876 he removed to the Maryborough district to manage the Duke and Timor Company for the London Chartered Bank, and also managed the New Kong Meng Company at Majorca during the difficult period of opening up the lead. He then took charge of the New Australasian Company at Creswick, and whilst there the unfortunate disaster took place by which twenty-two men lost their lives.



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WM. NICHOLAS.

This mine becoming worked out, Mr. Nicholas returned to Maryborough, and has since successfully managed the Chalk's Freehold Company and the Chalk's No. 3 Consolidated Company. He is now general manager

of the Maryborough Leviathan Gold Mines Limited, a property which he placed on the London market, and which has great promise for the future. Mr. Nicholas during his long and varied career has succeeded in unearthing about twelve tons of gold, and has paid away over £300,000 in dividends. He has been actively engaged in mining for sixty-seven years, of which forty-two years have been spent in the management of some of the most extensive mines in Victoria, and he is the oldest mining manager in the Commonwealth.

CHARLIE FARR, Photographic Artist, Maryborough, Victoria (photographer to the Company). In the medical world, in the animal world, and in the mechanical world, science has effected revolutionary changes undreamt of by our forefathers. Perhaps in photography we have witnessed some of the most marvellous changes, for this art has advanced from the crude ideas of old to



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. CHARLIE FARR.

the highest pitch of perfection to-day. Photography is indeed one of the most wonderful sciences. On a tiny plate or film, commonplace and unattractive looking, the artist is able to take an impression on its surface which develops in his hands into a beautiful picture. Year after year has seen improvements made, and by the aid of subtle chemistry we of to-day are fortunate enough to be in a position to have pictures which faithfully mirror the subject, so high has professional excellence reached in this direction. Maryborough possesses in Mr. Charlie Farr, of High Street, an accomplished artist in photography. He has been in Maryborough many years now, and from the start showed an artistic excellence which soon obtained him favour. His studio is a prettily appointed one, the windows of the shop being all set off with some of his artistic triumphs. There is no doubt that Mr. Farr has the true artistic instinct, all his pictures being splendidly posed, to the eminent advantage of the sitter. Mr. Farr does every class of photographic work, groups, wedding parties, presentation pictures, etc. In addition to producing splendid specimens of portraiture, Mr. Charlie Farr has established a wide reputation for instantaneous photography, which is a special branch, requiring considerable skill and costly appliances. The snapshots of events taken by Mr. Farr are generally to be seen (enlarged) in about one hour afterwards, and never fail to evoke favourable comment from the large crowds who view them. He has all the latest styles, the new Paris and Celoron panels having been a happy innovation on his part. Mr. Farr's charges are very reasonable, and his artistic work is famed throughout the Commonwealth.

ARCHIBALD HENRY DOWIE, J.P., Farmer and Grazier, Junction Lodge, Carisbrook, is the eldest son of Mr. A. F. Dowie, one of the earlier settlers in the Carisbrook district, and was born at Moolort in 1870. After completing his education at the Moolort State school, he entered for a course of training at the Dookie Agricultural College, of which he became subsequently a diploma student. On leaving the college he assisted his father for a time in the management of that gentleman's property in Carisbrook, and then joined his uncle, Mr. Ambrose Chalk, who was then the owner of the Junction Lodge Estate. On the death of this relative, Mr. Dowie became the tenant of the property, which comprises about 4,000 acres of good pastoral land. One hundred and fifty acres are under cultivation, and the remainder utilised for grazing purposes, the stock run on the land averaging 2,700 sheep and 50 head of mixed cattle. The residence, known as Junction Lodge, together with the greater part of the extensive home-



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. ARCHIBALD HENRY DOWIE.

stead, is substantially built of the bluestone obtainable at the local quarries, and the estate is altogether one of the most important in the district. Mr. Dowie is a firm believer in and employs steam power wherever practicable, and is also an advocate for thorough irrigation. He is a councillor of the Borough of Carisbrook, churchwarden of the parish church of St. Paul's, and a justice of the peace for the Midland Bailiwick.

CHARLES BUCKNALL, Hampstead, Carisbrook, of the firm of Bucknall and Williamson, breeders of shorthorn cattle, is the second son of Mr. Edwin Bucknall, who emigrated to Victoria from Gloucestershire, England, in 1857. Charles Bucknall was born near Stroud, Gloucestershire, in 1856, and, when one year old, was brought out to the colony by his parents. He assisted his father in farming and stock pursuits, and before acquiring his present pro-

perty he leased some 4,000 acres of land for twelve years, and was a successful breeder of merino sheep. In 1887 he established, in addition to his other pursuits, a stock and station



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. CHARLES BUCKNALL.

agency business, and in 1900 was joined by Mr. Jno. Williamson, a gentleman hailing from Aberdeenshire, Scotland, who has had a long and practical experience in stock-



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. JNO. WILLIAMSON.

breeding under his father, Mr. A. F. Williamson, of Caskieben, Aberdeen, a breeder of shorthorn cattle and draught horse stock. The foundation of this herd was laid some thirty years ago on a property near Carisbrook by an Aberdeenshire lover of the breed, and for whom Mr. Williamson was manager for some nine years. A strong point has always been made of breeding for milking qualities, and successfully so. The first bull used was the imported Gloster's Satellite, from the famous Cruickshank herd, Sittyton, Aberdeen. Since then direct descendants of imported stock have been used, and the bulls at present in the herd are by Duke of York 2nd (Sir Rupert Clarke's) and Clinker (Mr. John James'). The stock always finds ready sale, and, as an evidence of the popularity enjoyed by the firm, it may be mentioned that in recent years no fewer than eighty prizes, principally "firsts," have been taken at the Maryborough, Maldon, Smeaton, and Talbot shows. Mr. Bucknall is a justice of the peace, a councillor of the Borough of Carisbrook, and president of the Maryborough Agricultural Society.



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. GILBERT JOHN BUTLER.

GILBERT JOHN BUTLER, Farmer, of Veradale, Moolort, is the third surviving son of Mr. John Butler, farmer and grazier, Moolort, one of the earliest pioneers of the colony. Born in 1877, the subject of this sketch received his early education at the local State School, from which he passed to the Castlemaine High School, which was then under the head mastership of Mr. J. E. Waters. On leaving that institution he joined his father in the management of that gentleman's property, where he acquired a thorough knowledge and insight into farming pursuits. In 1898 Mr. Gilbert removed to Moolort, where he purchased his present property, and has been engaged in farming thereon ever since. The estate comprises 500 acres, 150 of which are under cultivation, the remainder being utilised for grazing purposes, the stock averaging 200 sheep, 16 horses, and 15 head of mixed cattle. The ample homestead and extensive farm buildings are substantially built of the local bluestone, and form one of the most compact and attractive holdings in the district.

DODWELL H. BROWNE, M.I.M.E., Manager of the Loddon Valley Goldfields Limited and the Moolort Goldfields Limited, known as the Victorian Gold Estates, comprising an area of about thirty square miles, situated in the Moolort district, and also of the Berry Glengower Goldfields Limited. Mr. Browne was born in Wellington, New Zealand, in the year 1850, and is the second son of the late Mr. John Henry Browne, of the 65th Regiment of Foot, a descendant of a very old Irish family, for many generations settled in County Mayo, the present head of which is Lord Kilmaine, another member being the celebrated Dr. John Collis Browne. At the age of ten the subject of this biography accompanied his father to Victoria, and his education, which had been commenced in New Zealand, was completed at the Church of England school, Ballarat. Leaving school when fifteen years old, very much against his father's wish, he entered the mines, and began his career as a feeder to a battery at the Prince of Wales mine, Sebastopol, and during the succeeding nine years worked at nearly every branch of alluvial mining in the large mines at Ballarat and Creswick. At the age of twenty-four Mr. Browne was appointed manager of the Cunning's Freehold mine, near Creswick, a position he held for six months, and then found that, like the great

statesman, Pitt, he had "suffered all his life from the audacious crime of being a young man," and had to make way for one of an older generation. For the next five years, with the exception of a few months spent in the management of a small mine, he was employed principally in contracting for the sinking of deep alluvial shafts, which paid him handsomely. The last of these contracts was the No. 1 shaft of the famous Madame Berry mine, which bottomed



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. DODWELL H. BROWNE.

on 27 ounces of gold in September, 1880. He filled the position of captain of the shift in this mine until the latter end of 1881, when he was appointed mining manager of the Hepburn Consols, Smeaton, which post he filled for five years. From that time up to the present (1902) Mr. Browne has had the management of the following mining properties :— The Hepburn Estate, West Loughlin mine, Prentice Freehold (at Rutherglen), the Chalk's No. 3 (at Carisbrook), and the Victorian Gold Estates, to which latter he was appointed in 1899, and is assisted in the management of this and the Berry Glengower Goldfields Limited by his son, Mr. G. Collis Browne, who has had considerable mining experience. Mr. Browne's position is a very important one, as the operations of the companies are on a very extensive scale, and give every promise of becoming still more so.

W. CAREY BRYANT, Plaistow, Joyce's Creek, one of the oldest stations on the Great Adelaide Road, is the eldest son of the late Mr. William Bryant, and was born at Plaistow in 1874. His education was commenced at a private preparatory school in Melbourne, and finished at the Toorak College. On leaving school he lived on the estate for some time, and then went on a large station in New South Wales for the purpose of acquiring further experience. He next entered the wool department of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, where he remained during a wool season. The Plaistow Estate, which comprises some 4,300 acres, carrying 4,000 sheep, cattle, and horses, was purchased by the late Messrs. M. and W. Bryant from the original owner, Mr. George Joyce. Mr. Bryant has twice visited the old country, and on one occasion returned to Australia via America and New



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. W. CAREY BRYANT.

Zealand. He married, in 1899, a daughter of the late W. Yuille, jun., Esq., a member of the well-known firm of Wm. C. Yuille and Co., blood stock salesmen, Melbourne.

MATTHEW BALEY BRYANT, Cairn Curran, Baringhup, was born at the family residence, Plaistow, Joyce's Creek, Victoria, in 1876, and is a son of the late Mr. William Bryant. His early education was received at the Toorak Preparatory College, whence he proceeded to the Brighton Grammar School. On the completion of his studies he spent two years in Europe with his family, and on his return to Victoria went to the Willandra Station, Lachlan River, New South Wales, for the purpose of gaining colonial experience. After a stay there of about eighteen months, Mr. Bryant returned to Victoria, and purchased his present estate, "Cairn Curran,"



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. MATTHEW BALEY BRYANT.

which, with other properties, had been in the possession of his paternal grandfather for over fifty years. The estate consists of about 4,000 acres, carrying 3,500 sheep, dairy cattle, and horses. Mr. Bryant married, in 1901, a daughter of Mr. J. L. Ballantyne, branch inspector of the London Bank of Australia, and, accompanied by his wife, paid a second visit to the old country, viewing en route the principal cities of Italy, Switzerland, and France.

GEORGE F. BRYANT, Manager of the Main Leads North mine, Havelock, was born in Maryborough, Victoria, in the year 1858. On the completion of his school career, at the age of thirteen, he went to work in the mines, taking his ten hours shift, at a wage of 15s. per week. Being diligent, painstaking, and trustworthy, his advancement was rapid, and at the age of twenty he found

himself in the position of underground "boss," in authority over men many of whom were years his senior. In 1887 he was appointed manager of the Main Leads North mine, which position he still holds, and he has also the control of the Duke and



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. GEORGE F. BRYANT.

Main Leads Consols. During his career as a mine manager Mr. Bryant has managed two of the largest alluvial mines in the Maryborough district, also the McEvoy mine at Eldorado, one of the most difficult alluvial mines in this State. With the exception of about two years spent in the last mentioned mine, Mr. Bryant has devoted his energies to mining in the Maryborough district. He is a member of the Maryborough Hospital Committee, and was for three years a member of the Carisbrook Council, but, owing to pressure of business, was compelled to relinquish his seat. The Main Leads North mine, over which Mr. Bryant holds sway, is one of the richest in the district, the average yield being 176 ounces of gold per week. The property extends over an area of 1,100 acres. About 150 men are engaged in the mine, and from 450 to 500 tons of alluvial ore are treated daily.

FRANCIS M. RANKIN, Manager of the Main Leads Mining Company, Havelock, is of Scottish descent. His father, hailing from Glasgow, arrived in Victoria in 1850, and his son, the subject of this sketch, was born at Beaufort in 1857. He received the usual elementary education of that period, and at the age of fourteen went to work in the mines, where he passed through the different grades of promotion until he was appointed foreman, and later on, in March, 1901, manager of the Main Leads mine, Havelock. This property consists of about 400 acres, lying between the North and South Main Leads. Deep alluvial mining operations were commenced there in 1872. Then for twenty-seven years the mine remained idle, until about 1898 operations were again started. The pro-



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. FRANCIS M. RANKIN.

perty is hardly yet in full swing, but, fitted up with a powerful steam plant, it is capable of an output of about 11,000 tons of washdirt per month, affording employment for over 130 men.

Talbot.

This borough, nine miles distant from Maryborough, is situated in the parish of Amherst, better known in the early days as Daisy Creek, where local tradition asserts that as many as 60,000 diggers were encamped in the year 1858 upon the Daisy Flat Lead, about seven miles in length, and nearly a mile wide in places. The gold was found in shallow alluvium, and seems to have been derived from the numerous parallel veins of quartz lying to the south-west. Some idea of the magnitude of the mining industry in the neighbourhood of Talbot at that time may be formed from the fact that in the year just mentioned Messrs. Stewart and Fernsworth felt justified in establishing hydraulic works, involving an outlay of £7,000, for the construction of a reservoir which eventually covered forty acres, and of £3,000 in cutting distributing drains. That the enterprise was a remunerative one, for a period at any rate, may be inferred from official returns showing that in 1861 there were sixteen parties of five men each engaged in sluicing the surface of Ballarat Hill, Hard Hills, and the neighbouring gullies. These men worked by shifts, day and night, each party paying £5 for the water used by day and £4 for that consumed in the night; and, in spite of this apparently heavy charge, some of them succeeded in making from £15 to £20 per week per man. The rich deposits of gold in the alluvium were soon exhausted by this process, and in the immediate vicinity of the borough hundreds of abandoned shafts remind the spectator of the scene of activity which must have been once visible there. At present the population of Talbot is between 1,200 and 1,300, and the only large mine now being worked in the district is the Robert Nichol, situated about four miles distant from the place. The geological formation of the district is lower silurian, with outcroppings of basaltic lava, and it was the opinion of Mr. Brough Smyth that underneath this lava will be found deposits of the precious metal which will reward the labours of the miner. In fact, it belongs to an area of country nearly seventy miles long, and averaging not less than eight miles wide, stretching from Mount Kerang in the north to Clunes in the south, which is marked in a map issued from the Lands Office in 1901 as "Proved auriferous." The principal part of the township lies contiguous to the railway station, and consists of a triangular block of buildings, with the Railway Hotel as its apex, standing, as it does, at the junction of two streets forming the sides of the triangle, while a thoroughfare known as the Crescent constitutes its base. This is the business centre of Talbot, and contains several good shops and stores. Most of the public buildings, however, are to be found in Camp Street. The Post and Telegraph Offices and the Savings Bank occupy the same spacious building, next to which are the Court House and Treasury, and a little further on is the Mechanics' Institute, containing a library of 2,500 volumes. The Town Hall stands at the corner of the Crescent, and near Ballarat Street. Talbot likewise possesses a well-appointed hospital, with forty beds; a couple of branch banks, five well-built places of worship, and a show-yard, upwards of ten acres in extent, in which an annual Agricultural and Horticultural Show is held. The place is lit with gas, locally manufactured, and its manufacturing industries comprise a flour mill, soap and candle works, and a butter factory, which was paying handsomely until the great drought compelled a temporary suspension of its operations. Talbot draws its ample supply of water from a reservoir eight miles distant. It supports a newspaper, published thrice a week, and, like many other mining centres which have ceased to rely upon the yield of gold for its prosperity, it finds a partial compensation for what it has lost, in this respect, in the returns furnished by the steadier and more permanent pursuits of husbandry. As the district is of volcanic origin, it is found to be eminently suitable for the cultivation of wheat and oats, fruit trees, and the vine; and it is being turned to excellent account for these purposes by those who have settled upon it. As settlement expands, improved methods of agriculture, horticulture, and viticulture are introduced; as science arms the tiller of the earth with improved machinery and implements, and as chemical discoveries enable the farmer and the fruit-grower to replace by comparatively inexpensive materials the elements of fertility which they yearly draw from the soil by their crops, there is no reason why every centre like Talbot may not look forward with confidence to a stable prosperity in future years.

MATTHEW WILSON, Mayor of Talbot, is the second son of Mr. Moore Wilson, and was born at Curragh, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, in the year 1868. On leaving school he served his time as a grocer and ironmonger in the neighbouring town of Magharafalt, and in 1888 arrived in Victoria for the purpose of assisting his uncle, who was at that time in business at Clunes. At the end of two years he opened on his own account at Talbot, and in the same year (1890) married Miss Ferguson, a native of Ireland. In 1900 Mr. Wilson was elected to the mayoral chair, this being the second occasion upon which he has filled that honorable position. He is a prominent member of the local Presbyterian Church, a member and president of the Talbot Rifle Club, and takes a keen and active interest in mining matters, being a director of two public companies — the Egan's Freehold, Redbank, near Avoca, and the Standard, near Talbot—besides being a member of the Prospecting and Progressive Association, a local combination of gentlemen paying a

small weekly subscription, which is devoted entirely to the cost of prospecting for gold in the neighbourhood of Talbot.



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. MATTHEW WILSON.

JOHN ADAM, Daisy Lea, near Talbot, comes of an old Aberdeen family, his father having been the late Mr. James Adam, of Fraserborough, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.



Tesla *Sydney*

MR. JOHN ADAM.

Born in 1830, on leaving school he spent his early years in learning the trade of ship-building, his family having been all engaged in the seafaring line. In 1852 he came to Victoria, and, like most of the early settlers, engaged in searching for gold, working in the Ballarat, Bendigo, and Ovens districts with varying success. He subsequently turned his attention to contracting for public works, and was one of the firm who laid down the Clunes to Maryborough railway in the early seventies. Some years since Mr. Adam purchased his present estate, known as "Daisy Lea," comprising some 1,120 acres, of which about 50 are under cultivation and the rest grazing. Mr. Adam has not taken part in public affairs, finding his whole time and attention absorbed by his business. He married in 1863, and has a family of three sons and four daughters.



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. WILLIAM BODY.

WILLIAM BODY, Manager of the Loddon Deep Lead Mine, is by birth and education a Cornishman, and probably possesses as diversified a knowledge of his peculiar avocation as any mining manager in the State, for it has certainly been, in the words of Sam Weller, sen., "peculiar and exclusive," extending, as it has done, over four continents. Born in 1862, Mr. Body in his early youth served his apprenticeship in the tin mines of Cornwall. In the early eighties he migrated to America, where he worked in the silver mines of Butte City, Montana, when he went home to England, and, after two years spent in his native town, came out to Victoria. On arrival he worked for twelve months in the North Duke mine, at Timor, and his next experience was gained in the Simmer and Jack Gold Mine, the largest gold mining company in the world situate at Germiston, near Johannesburg, in the Transvaal. After a period of eighteen months on the Rand Victorian Series he returned to Victoria, and contracted for the sinking of the No. 1 shaft of the Loddon Valley Goldfield, at Moolort. He was still working on the Moolort mines when he received his present appointment. The English company who run the Loddon Deep Lead have been fortunate in securing Mr. Body as their manager, who, still in the prime of life, possesses such a comprehensive knowledge of mining matters generally.

Mr. JOSEPH GROSE, Manager of the Robert Nichol mine, near Talbot, was born in 1853 at St. Blaise, in Cornwall, and at the age



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. JOSEPH GROSE.

of twenty emigrated to Queensland. His early mining experience had been acquired in the iron mines at St. Anstell, in Cornwall, and were further enlarged by successive workings at the Peak Town copper mines of Queensland, the diggings on Chinaman's Flat, Maryborough, Homebush, Stawell, etc. He was

appointed to his present position as manager of the Robert Nichol mine, near Talbot, in 1899, in which he is ably assisted by his son, Mr. Joseph Grose, jun.

THOMAS WILLIAM CLARK, Manager of the Sadowa Cyanide Works, Talbot, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 30th of November, 1837, and received his education in Airdrie, near Glasgow, where he was also apprenticed, and served his time to the hat manufacturing and drapery business. He afterwards commenced business for himself in the town of Falkirk, and in



Talma and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM CLARK.

1857 decided to visit Victoria, arriving in September of that year by the ship "Ellen Stuart." He at once secured employment in Melbourne, where he remained for twelve months, and then decided to try his luck on the goldfields. Arriving at the Reedy Creek diggings, before the erection of any buildings there, with forty others, he slept out in the open round a huge camp fire, which had been lighted for the purpose of warmth during the night. The bush at that time abounded with all manner of native animals, also a large tribe of aborigines, who occasionally roamed about in a nude state. Mr. Clark's next venture was made at Ararat, from whence, after a few months' residence, he left for the great rush to Back Creek, Talbot, where about 40,000 people had quickly congregated, and remained in that district for fourteen years, during which time he was engaged extensively in prospecting and mining developments. On the passing of the Protectionist Tariff Bill by the Berry Government, Mr. Clark decided to return to Melbourne for the benefit of his family, who were growing up around him, and on arrival, after working as journeyman for a short time, accepted a position as foreman in a large city establishment, which he filled for two years, and then opened in business on his own account in Carlton. In this he was very successful, and eventually he became the proprietor of a well-known business in Bourke Street, where he carried on as a hat manufacturer and Government contractor. At the termination of the "boom," in 1893, Mr. Clark decided, through failing health, to dispose of his business, and thenceforward has devoted his attention to the recovery of gold by the cyanide process. For this purpose he purchased a lease of land containing the alluvial slimes of the formerly celebrated Sadowa Alluvial Gold Mine, near Talbot, and, after overcoming many difficulties, at the end of two years' experimenting, succeeded in designing and having erected the first successful cyanide plant ever known for the treatment of alluvial slimes. Mr. Clark is greatly indebted to Mr. S. M. Hawkins, C.E. and chemist, for his assistance in the erection of the plant. The accompanying photographs show the extent of the works, with the exception of the necessary buildings. The plant consists of thirteen vats, the four principal being agitating ones, 100 tons each capacity; the solutions are decanted, no filter presses being used; one patent Seitz centrifugal



The Sadowa Cyanide Works, Talbot.



The Sadowa Cyanide Works, Talbot.

pump, which does perfect work; one 6 h.p. oil engine, by Tangye, which works well; and the necessary furnaces, etc. The precipitation is effected by charcoal, the method employed being altogether different from the usual big tub arrangement, and entirely satisfactory, the value of the gold produced being £4 3s. 5d. per oz. Mr. Clark, who married in 1868, has a family of four sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Mr. William Clark, formerly member of the Stock Exchanges of Melbourne and Adelaide, is now resident in London; Mr. A. Z. Clark, mining speculator, Exchange Club, Melbourne; Mr. A. T. Clark, member of the Stock Exchange, Melbourne; and Mr. Percy Clark, student at the Dental College, Melbourne.

Dunolly and Vicinity.

Dunolly is prettily situated between the Avoca and the Loddon Rivers, and gives you the impression of a place that was once of considerable importance, of having suffered a material decline from its former prosperity, which was transient in character, and of its being once more upon the up grade, because it is relying upon industries more permanent in their nature than the extraction of the precious metal from rapidly exhausted surface deposits. The principal thoroughfare of the town is appropriately called the Broadway, and it is likewise as straight as an arrow, running north and south, and admirably planted with pine, pepper, and gum trees. Here are the two banks, certain of the Government buildings, as also some of the best hotels and the leading places of business. All have a substantial appearance. A Post and Telegraph Office, a Public Library, a Mechanics' Institute (with 2,000 volumes in its book room), a Savings Bank, Shire Hall, Court House and police station, are noticeable among the public edifices; and the churches, six in number, are creditable to the liberality of the congregations who assemble within their walls for the purposes of prayer and praise. Life strikes one as flowing placidly on in Dunolly, and the outlook over the surrounding country, which embraces the Black Ranges and Mounts Hooghly, Bealiba, and Moliagul, is calculated to beget a feeling of pleasant contentment in the minds of the inhabitants. The public gardens, ten acres in extent, are in Market Street, and contain a Jubilee fountain. The water supply of the borough is obtained from the Storm Channel Reservoir, five acres in extent, formed near the public (or Gordon) gardens, and having a storage capacity of 17,000,000 gallons. It failed during the recent unprecedented drought, and water was procured by sinking wells in the old mines, and raising it by American pumps, at the expense of the local Council. A soap and candle factory, flour mill, and three other factories, driven by steam power, are in active operation here. There is a Government reserve, established in the interests of viticulture, near the place; and the institution of a Fruit-growers and Vignerons' Association in Dunolly is significant of the importance attached to these branches of industry in the district. This appears, indeed, to be pre-eminently adapted for both of them. The first apples exported from Victoria were grown here, and the fruit trade promises to assume large dimensions. Cereals are principally cultivated on Murphy's Flat and the slopes of the Black Ranges. In the early days, the Dunolly goldfield was marvellously rich in nuggets, and between 1854 and 1856 as many as 30,000 miners were engaged in turning over the alluvial deposits extending from Burnt Creek to Moliagul, where the celebrated "Welcome Stranger" nugget was unearthed by Messrs. Oates and Deason on the 5th of February, 1869, which turned the scale at 2,315 ounces, and was roughly computed to be worth £10,000. An obelisk at the Black Reef Gully marks the spot where this marvellous mass of gold was discovered. Iron, manganese, copper, antimony, slate, and pure kaolin clay of the finest quality are understood to abound in this mining district. Its principal gold mine was opened in 1867, and came to be known in later years as the New Birthday Reef. It was worked very successfully for a considerable period, and a total of £208,000 was paid to the shareholders in dividends. Then an English company appeared upon the scene, and bought the property. Nothing was obtained from it, the lease was forfeited, and a local company again resumed operations, but in the absence of encouraging results they are now suspended. In the neighbourhood of Dunolly the first attempt was made by the Government to establish a scent farm. Financially the experiment proved to be a failure, and the essay was abandoned, although commenced under what appeared to be very favourable circumstances. The plant was afterwards removed to Leongatha, where it is understood to have been since broken up.

Mr. EDWARD MORRIS, J.P., Produce Merchant, Dunolly, is by birth and education a Lancashire man, having been born in Bolton, in that county, in the year 1836. The foundation of the present business was laid by Mr. Morris, in conjunction with his brother, nearly forty years ago, and was carried on for many years under the title of J. and E. Morris. Mr. Morris has extensive business connections throughout Victoria and New South Wales. He has been a councillor of the Dunolly Borough for twenty-five years, and has filled the civic chair on no less than five occasions during that term. He was appointed to hold H.M. commission of the peace in 1891. Mr. Morris takes great interest in the affairs of the local Presbyterian

Church, of which he is a member, He is likewise chairman of the local Fete Committee, which for over thirty years has been instrumental in adding materially to the funds of the Dunolly Hospital.



W. H. Baxter *Dunolly*

MR. EDWARD MORRIS.

Mr. ARTHUR H. BELL, Archdale Station, Bealiba, is the second son of the Hon. James Bell, M.L.C., and



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. ARTHUR H. BELL.

was born at Dunolly, Victoria, in the year 1875. He was educated at the Caulfield Grammar School, near Melbourne, and afterwards spent a considerable period in the Riverina district, gaining station experience, until he took up the management of his father's property. Archdale Station comprises about 8,000 acres of good wool-growing country, intersected by the Avoca River. Mr. Bell is getting together a very select flock of merino sheep. The rams used are selected from the best Tasmanian studs.

Mr. W. J. LAIDLAW, Manager of the Yorkshire Gold Mine, situate near Tarnagulla, is the eldest son of Mr. Walter Laidlaw, engineer, and inventor of the tailings pump so largely used in mining. He was



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. W. J. LAIDLAW.

born at Maldon, Victoria, in 1857, and, on the completion of his school career, went to work in the mines, with which he has been identified all his life. Mr. Laidlaw has acted as mine manager for eight years, six of which have been spent in his present position. He has sole control of the Yorkshire mine, the English syndicate to whom it belongs dispensing entirely with the services of a legal manager, etc., and leaving everything to the able supervision of Mr. Laidlaw, and it is gratifying to all concerned that this arrangement is productive of the very best results. Mr. Laidlaw is interested in all local movements, both of a public and a private character. In 1899 he was elected to a seat in the Tarnagulla Borough Council, which he still occupies.

Mr. FELIX DOWSLEY, in conjunction with Mr. H. W. Lyndow, is the owner of, and forms the company known as, the Tarnagulla Cyanide Works. He was born on the Malakoff diggings, close to Landsborough, in 1860, and on leaving school spent a period of five years with a survey party throughout Victoria. He subsequently spent two years in the service of the Railway Department in Western Australia, and on resigning his position was engaged in prospecting and mining pursuits in the same State for some considerable time. In conjunction with Mr. Lyndow he purchased the land formerly worked by Messrs. Duncan Bros., and supposed by them to be exhausted. The success of the present owners is a proof of what can be accomplished by perseverance backed up by experience, as the Tarnagulla Cyanide Works are not only remunerative to the proprietors, but form one of the leading industries of the district.

Mr. JOHN STEPHEN BAILEY, Mining Manager of the New Birthday G.M. Company, Goldsborough, was born in Ballarat, Victoria, in 1870, his father, Mr. J. W. Bailey, formerly of Cornwall, being a well-known resident of that city, where he has held the responsible position of mining manager for about forty-five years. On leaving school he served his apprenticeship in the foundry of Messrs. Lonie and Dingle, Ballarat, and then went to Western Australia, where he spent ten years in mining pursuits, during which period he erected a large number of mining plants, and gained an extensive and varied experience, which has been invaluable to him in his present important position. Mr. Bailey married a daughter of Mr. Robert Smyth, an old and respected resident of Ballarat.

Avoca.

This singularly picturesque town is situated on the banks of the river bearing the same name, which takes its rise in the beautiful Amphitheatre—rightly so called—about twelve miles to the south-westward. Six miles to the eastward the Pyrenees form an imposing feature of the landscape, and these, visible from High Street, which is three chains wide, are objects of grandeur and beauty at all seasons of the year, but never more so than in the spring, when the sombre foliage of their thickly-wooded spurs contrasts so effectively with the bright green of the rich pasture lands at their base, where paddocks under cultivation for wheat and oats, interspersed with gardens and orchards, and with neat white cottages peeping out from clumps of trees, combine to charm the eye. At the foot of the gentle declivity upon which the town stands the stream is spanned by a high level bridge for road traffic and a foot-bridge for passengers, in addition to a ford, and from every point of view Avoca and its surroundings present much to delight an artistic spectator. The broad central thoroughfare already spoken of has a strip of green turf, planted with trees, running down the middle of it, divided into five plots by intersecting paths, so that it has a decidedly park-like appearance, and from the centre one rises the wooden structure which supports the fire-bell. The town contains four churches, substantial in construction; a Shire Hall, containing a theatre which will seat 300 persons; a bank, two newspaper offices, a ladies' school, and a couple of good hotels. At the present time no mining operations are being carried on in the neighbourhood, although between 1857 and 1870 gold of the value of £2,500,000 was sent down by escort to Melbourne from Avoca; and "this amount, large as it may appear," observes an excellent authority, "represented not more than one-third of the gold won, large quantities having been sold privately." In fact, the population of this field numbered at that time from 25,000 to 35,000 persons. The Deep Lead alone has yielded 400,000 ounces of the precious metal, and the "Australian Mining Standard," speaking of the auriferous character of this district, does not hesitate to say that it may perhaps be termed "one of the most neglected, and at the same time most promising, of fields in Victoria." The most phenomenal find was in what is aptly called the Two Ton, where that weight of pure gold was literally scraped from the rocky bottom of an area not more than four chains long and half a chain wide. Avoca now depends largely upon the cultivation of the soil and upon the supply of timber to the mines at Maryborough for its prosperity. Several saw-mills are actively engaged in the prosecution of the last-named industry. There is a vineyard of fifty acres in full bearing, and the surrounding country is considered to be peculiarly suitable for grape culture, and equally so for that of oranges and lemons, and citrus fruits generally; so that, even if there should be no revival of mining enterprise, for which experts declare there is abundant scope, the extension of husbandry contains within itself the promise of a gradually reviving prosperity for a town and a district which possess such a wonderful record of success during the golden epoch of Victorian history.

Mr. THOMAS IMPEY, President of the Avoca Shire, was born at Amphitheatre in the year 1862, and educated in his native town. At the age of sixteen he entered a butchering business carried on by his father, Mr. Thomas Impey, a very old and esteemed colonist, who landed in Victoria in the late forties. He was next engaged with a survey party in South Gippsland, and assisted to lay out the township of Leongatha. In 1888 Mr. Impey removed to Avoca, and established himself in business as a butcher, which he still carries on successfully. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and in 1900 was elected to a seat in the Avoca Shire Council, being appointed president in September, 1902. Mr. Impey is a prominent member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. Lodge, member of the Maryborough Mining Board, member and chairman of the Board of Advice, member of the Avoca Rifle Club; and has been a member (as private) in the Victorian Mounted Rifles since 1890.



Charlie Farr *Maryborough*

MR. THOMAS IMPEY.

Councillor WILLIAM BOOTH HODGETTS, member of the Avoca Shire Council, is a son of Mr. William Hodgetts, of Kent, England, who came out to Victoria in the ship "Great Britain" in 1852, and was for many years engaged in storekeeping on the gold diggings. Born in Hawthorn, Melbourne, in 1854, the subject of this biography was educated locally, and at the age of sixteen entered his father's store as assistant. On the death of Mr. Hodgetts, sen., in 1889, he commenced business as a miller in conjunction with his brother, the firm

carrying on for seven years under the style of Hodgetts Bros. Mr. Hodgetts then removed to Landsborough, where he still resides, being engaged in storekeeping and grazing pursuits. He was elected to a seat in the Avoca Shire Council in 1882, and during his term of office has thrice filled the presidential chair. He is a justice of the peace, member of the Ararat and Stawell Mining Board, secretary of the local Racing Club, member of the local Board of Advice, and is held in high esteem throughout the district.



W. H. Smith **Harvest Time—View near Kyneton.** *Kyneton*

Bendigo and Vicinity.

The City of Bendigo.

In the year 1851 the site of the present city of Bendigo formed part of an extensive sheep run belonging to Messrs. Gibson and Fenton. A creek ran through it which had acquired the name of Bendigo, in connection with a shepherd whose hut had been erected close by, and upon whom that appellation had been conferred because it was considered that his prowess as a pugilist entitled him to take rank with a noted prize-fighter in England, whose name was likewise bestowed upon a fur cap which this same "bruiser" brought into vogue. The aspect of the valley at the time of its pastoral occupation was thus described by the late Mr. Robert Ross Haverfield, who saw it when it was being grazed over by a flock of sheep, in the care of the solitary occupant of the hut above referred to :—"The flats, carpeted with green grass, were dotted here and there with comely and shady (?) gum trees, while the creek banks, shaded with wattle, sloped down to a chain of waterholes which, in the spring and winter seasons, and, indeed, all the year round before the golden era, contained a good supply of sweet, clear water. Down about the now desolate-looking Epsom the valley wore a really picturesque appearance; the gum trees were very fine, and the wattle flourished luxuriantly."

There is some uncertainty as to the discoverers of gold in this district. In all probability Messrs. Gibson and Fenton are entitled to that distinction, as, according to their own statement, they observed some particles of the precious metal clinging to, and glittering among, the roots of a tussock of grass, from which the waters of the creek, recently in flood, had washed away all the soluble soil. On the other hand, a select committee of the Legislative Assembly, which was appointed in 1890, at a cost to the country of £124, to enquire into and report upon the claims of Henry Frencham, of Richmond, as discoverer of the Bendigo goldfield, awarded priority of discovery, so far as he was concerned, to Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Farrell, whose respective husbands were working on Mr. Gibson's station at Ravenswood. The first place at which it was discovered was at what is now known as Golden Square, the precise locality being about 200 yards to the westward of the junction of Golden Gully with the Bendigo Creek.

One point which was pretty well cleared up was the origin of the name then given to the district, and now borne by the city. It seems to have been known by that appellation as far back as 1840, and, therefore, eleven years before its auriferous character was made known. It was so called, the report states, after a person employed on that portion of the Ravenswood Station which covered the area of the present goldfield.

Upon an interesting sketch map of the district, drawn from memory by William Sandback, one of the witnesses, and afterwards engraved by order of the committee, he defines the exact position of the Bendigo hut and little stockyard, and adds the following explanation :—"Named after a fighting sailor who came out in the same ship as Thomas Myers;" this Myers bestowing Bendigo's name on the hut and its appendages. The question arises—Was this "fighting sailor" identical with the prize-fighter who acquired a certain amount of celebrity in England during the first thirty years of the last century, or were the pugilistic propensities of the Bendigo of Ravenswood a mere coincidence?

But, be the discoverer of gold in that locality whomsoever he may, the incident naturally occasioned some surprise and a good deal of comment, and was gradually noised abroad. A great many persons flocked to the spot, but were disappointed by the results of their search for gold, most of them relinquishing it and returning home. There were a few, however, who were more hopeful and less easily daunted, and these prosecuted their investigations, and were presently gratified by finding a valuable deposit of the precious metal in what afterwards came to be known as Golden Gully, where the first holes were sunk by P. O'Donnell, J. Jones, and S. Cohen about the 23rd of December, 1851.

There seems to have been a remarkable absence of prudence and reticence on the part of the early diggers in Victoria. Overjoyed by their discoveries, they blurted them abroad with the utmost unreserve, and the diffusion of such news brought a host of eager gold-seekers upon their track, generally accompanied by some disreputable camp followers. What was yesterday a solitude became to-day a hive of human beings, and in a very few weeks the face of the country was as completely changed as if it had been devastated by a horde of locusts. The trees disappeared; not a blade of grass was to be seen; the surface of the earth, ground and trampled into a volatile powder, darkened the air by clouds of dust, filling the eyes, the mouths, the nostrils, and even the lungs of those who inhaled it, and exciting, in conjunction with the heat of the summer months, an intolerable thirst which there was no natural means of quenching, for the scanty waters of the creek, muddied as they were by gold-washing, and defiled by various kinds of filth, proved to be quite inadequate in quantity, and too foul in quality, to meet the demands made upon them by a large population, and the inevitable result was that men were compelled to have recourse to fermented liquors of every description, too often falsified and adulterated by unscrupulous "sly-grog" sellers, in order to slake the

cravings of their thirst; much sickness and death being the natural consequence.

A graphic picture of the transformation undergone by the Arcadian valley previously described is presented by Mr. George Mackay, a resident in the city, in his valuable "History of Bendigo," to which we are largely indebted for the information given below. He says:—"Ironbark turned out a vast quantity of gold, and numerous holes in that gully were appropriately called 'jewellers' shops.' All the way out to Eaglehawk, Sailor's Gully, and the neighbouring diggings men were rapidly realising fortunes, which most of them managed as quickly to dissipate. Gold was dug up almost in bucketsful on Bendigo Flat. Two young men one morning sunk a shallow hole at the foot of the first White Hill, and from one 'pocket' in the slate took out 50 lbs. weight of the precious metal. . . Vast areas of ground were turned over to the bedrock, and rifled of their treasures. Whole forests of ironbark trees, with the dense underwood growing among them, quickly disappeared. . . The forest between the first White Hill and our railway station, and, indeed, up to Golden Gully, was so thick and dark that people often lost their way in attempting to get through it from one of the points named to another. The range dividing Sandhurst from Ironbark was so densely timbered that no glimpse of the valley of Bendigo could be obtained from it, and many robberies were committed there. Men who ventured to bring their gold into the township, as Sandhurst was then called, did so at great risk."

At first gold was obtained in great abundance under the alluvial drift, on and in beds of pipeclay and slate, at depths varying from one to twenty feet, the main lead extending for a depth of seven miles, and the washdirt yielding from four to twelve ounces per load. After what may be called the primitive diggers came the "puddlers," whose machines superseded the tin dishes employed by the former for washing purposes; and there were at one time upwards of 3,000 of these machines on the Bendigo goldfield.

On the erection of Victoria into a separate colony, commissioners were appointed by the new Government for the principal goldfields, and the first officer who exercised this authority on that of Bendigo was Mr. R. H. Horne, the poet and dramatist, who, having been educated at Sandhurst, with a view to the acquisition of a military appointment in the East India Company's service, bestowed the name of his old college on the nucleus of the future city. That the author of "The Death of Marlowe," and of the epic poem entitled "Orion," and the friend of Charles Dickens, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, William Howitt, and some of the most famous men and women of his day in literature and art should have been allured to Australia in those early days furnishes a curious illustration of the strength of the spirit of adventure operating on the minds of men to whom separation from the society and culture of a great capital like London involved exile of the most painful description. But Woolner, the poet-sculptor, Henry Kingsley, the novelist, and William and Richard Howitt were also drawn hitherward at the same epoch.

Bendigo escaped the insurrectionary movement which led to bloodshed at Ballarat, but it was not for want of adequate provocation, for the conduct of the officials was just as arbitrary and overbearing, and that of the police just as exasperating upon the one goldfield as on the other; and if the same results did not follow it was attributable, we are told, to "the great tact and moderation" of Mr. Panton, the then assistant commissioner, and the present police magistrate in the City Police Court, Melbourne. "Digger-hunting" was actively pursued in Bendigo, and the inequitable and oppressive incidence of the license tax was aggravated by the inquisitorial and harassing methods employed in its collection. A man who had lost or mislaid the document entitling him to dig for gold was treated as a culprit, and it was complained, and apparently not without reason, that the police were much more intent upon harassing and arresting men in this position and in suppressing sly-grog selling than in the prevention of actual crime and the apprehension of the thieves and desperadoes—ex-convicts for the most part—who infested this goldfield, and rendered life and property so insecure that every digger found it necessary to provide himself with firearms in order to protect his tent from depredation. Instead of being the representatives of law and order, and the guardians of the honest and peaceful majority, the police came to be regarded with animosity and suspicion. They were not to be found where they were most wanted, nor, indeed, anywhere, it is said, "except where it suited their convenience, their avarice, or their vindictiveness."

The unpopularity of the license tax and the general feelings of exasperation occasioned by the mode in which payment was enforced, led to the formation of an Anti-Gold License Association, and a memorial, praying for a reduction of the fee, signed by 31,000 persons, was forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor. He not only refused to accede to the request, but injudiciously and intemperately replied that "he was satisfied the diggers were mere grievance-mongers," "that he knew what was his duty, and would do it at all risks," adding that "if the diggers troubled the Government much more he would let them hear how cannon could roar." One can only hope that Mr. Latrobe's words were misreported.

A mass meeting followed, at which those present adopted a red ribbon as a badge, and matters began to wear an ominous appearance, when the Legislative Council allayed the rising storm by reducing the monthly fee from 30s. to 13s. 4d. But this did not remove the fundamental grievance, which was identical with that of the miners of Johannesburg in more recent times, namely, that they were compelled to submit to taxation without representation; and this was removed in 1855, when the Legislative Council, on the recommendation of the Goldfields Commission, empowered the people of Bendigo to elect one representative in that body, while at the same time making provision for the institution of a local court, which was authorised to frame by-laws and regulations with respect to the mining industry. It was composed of nine members, and the nomination of Mr. Panton as its first chairman was a well-earned compliment to his ability and impartiality as assistant commissioner.

Of Bendigo and its more prominent residents at this particular date (1854) we find some exceedingly interesting details in a modest little volume of 145 pages, entitled "Sandhurst as It Was, and as It Is," by John Neill Macartney, and published by Burrows and Co. in 1882, for a copy of which we are indebted to Mr. Albert Bush.

Mr. Macartney was himself one of the early residents, and has done well to preserve the names of those who may be called the fathers of the city which had the good fortune to attract to it and retain, as did the sister goldfield of Ballarat, a number of men of superior intelligence, force of character, energy of purpose, and "patient continuance in well doing" as regards the active business of daily life. We have elsewhere pointed out why it was that men of this stamp from the old country were the first to exploit our mineral resources, and what a strong and distinctive impress they left upon the chief mining centres. Mr. Robert Burrowes, Mr. Denovan, Mr. R. Strickland, Mr. A. M. Lloyd, Mr. Richard Andrews, Mr. Heffernan, Mr. Alexander Bayne, Mr. (now Sir) John McIntyre, Mr. J. F. Sullivan, Mr. Robert Benson, Mr. Angus Mackay, Mr. George Lansell, Mr. J. J. Casey, Mr. J. H. Abbot, Mr. G. A. Fletcher, Messrs. Harrison and Thomson, and "last though not least," Father Backhaus and the Rev. James Nish are enumerated by Mr. Macartney as the pioneers of the future city of Bendigo, which continued to be a "village of shanties" for several years following the discovery of gold. From time to time a number of small houses were built, but they combined the minimum of accommodation with the maximum of rent. A shop with a frontage of 16 feet in Pall Mall, having only one story, let readily for £12 a week, and £100 per annum was readily obtained for a five-roomed brick cottage. The cost of living was on the same scale. Bread was three shillings the four-pound loaf; meat was more moderate in price, but you were generally limited to the choice of chops or steaks, as carcases of beef and mutton were cut up into large fragments of this kind, without any particular regard to the section of the animal from which they were detached. The method was expeditious, and it was supposed to save trouble to the slaughterman. Eggs were a shilling each, potatoes almost as scarce as fruit; brandy was fifteen shillings, and beer half-a-crown a bottle, and those who invited half a dozen friends to "smile" at the bar of a public-house paid one shilling for each nobbler. There were no oysters, no fish, no fruit, and no vegetables; very little pure drinking water, and none at all, it would often happen, for the purposes of general cleanliness. The dust and flies were a terror in summer, and sandblight was almost as prevalent as it is to-day in Egypt. Dysentery and low fever were responsible for a great deal of the mortality of the period, and if a poor sufferer ventured upon a journey to the seaside in the hope that change of air and diet might conduce to his recovery, it



Bartlett Bros. **Town Hall, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

involved a day's journey over rough roads in a coach built expressly to battle with the ruggedness of the ways, and he was obliged to pay £6 for the privilege of having every bone and muscle in his body shaken to such a degree as to render it necessary for him to remain in bed for twenty-four hours in order to alleviate the soreness of his limbs.

At this time, as Mr. Macartney writes, "the Camp Reserve was like a Sahara, without an oasis within its confines, and Commissioners' Gully was a veritable valley of Hinnom, the receptacle for all the refuse and all the filth of Sandhurst," and it is useful to recall this state of things for the better appreciation of what Bendigo has become to-day.

Bendigo, or Sandhurst as it was then called, was not slow to avail itself of the provisions of Captain Clarke's Municipal Act by forming the township into a municipality; and from that date onwards it made steady progress, gradually developing into a handsome and well-ordered city, built upon gold, and consolidated by the energy and public spirit of its inhabitants, endowed with the rights and responsibilities of self-government. In the year following (1857) the municipality, excluding what may be termed the suburbs of Ironbark and Long Gully, was found to contain 12,159 persons, one-sixth of whom were Chinese, and against these a strong prejudice prevailed in whatever district they happened to settle in large numbers. It soon became evident, moreover, that unless some measures were adopted to check the influx of the yellow race the white population of Victoria might be submerged by a flood of Asiatics. Therefore, as a matter of precaution, the Legislature imposed a capitation tax of £10 upon every Chinaman arriving in Victoria, and a residence tax of £4 per annum. One of the curious consequences of enforcing these enactments was the Chinamen, believing their head men at Castlemaine had been instrumental in getting these burdens laid upon them, publicly notified that a stipulated reward would be paid for the assassination of the supposed culprits, and just at that time a storekeeper at Ironbark Gully was murdered by three Chinamen, who were supposed to have been suborned for the purpose. This intensified the popular aversion to the Mongolians, and it was some time before people were calm enough to recognise the hardship of the residence tax, which was eventually abolished.

On the 21st of February, 1858, the first Mining Board was elected, consisting of Messrs. McIntyre, Mollison, Grove, Carpenter, and Merrington, the first-named gentleman acting as its chairman. Conversant with local wants and circumstances, it formulated a code of by-laws which proved extremely serviceable in promoting the development of the staple industry of the district. In the same year Mr. Crawford Mollison, who was afterwards one of the victims of Black Wednesday, was appointed resident warden; and Mr. Vincent Pyke, who subsequently became a member of the Assembly and a Minister of the Crown, was appointed Chinese protector.

The Municipal Council elected in August, 1860, is credited with having given a remarkably powerful momentum to the work of improvement in Bendigo. Mr. J. J. Casey, subsequently a member of the Legislative Assembly, a Minister of the Crown, and County Court judge, was the chairman, and his colleagues were Messrs. R. Burrowes, R. Strickland, E. O'Keefe, E. Garrard, J. Symonds, and J. N. Macartney. They took in hand the formation of the Botanical Gardens, the plantation of High Street and Bridge Street, the acquisition of the fee simple of the Camp Reserve, and the organisation of the Bendigo Agricultural and Horticultural Society. It was at this period that the transformation of one of the reserves into a public park and gardens was commenced. How the most beautiful portion of it obtained its present appellation may become a subject of antiquarian disquisition two or three centuries hence, perhaps, and therefore we will place the explanation on record in the words of its sponsor, Mr. John Neill Macartney, in the volume we have been quoting from:—"I had the honor of naming it (the Camp Reserve) Rosalind Park, which arose in this way: Mr. McIntyre wished to call it St. James' Park, but as he had already had the privilege of naming View Point, Charing Cross, I thought we had had enough of plagiarism, and objected to St. James, and said, 'Why not call it Rosalind, from "As You Like It," as the park may become in time a miniature Forest of Arden?' The council had not poetic souls to see it, and I was pretty well laughed at, but the Press took the name up, and, although it had only one sponsor, it had become a goodly child, under the fostering care of George Avery Fletcher (the town clerk) at first, and then of Dugald Macdougall, who was the father of Lake Weeroona."

The main trunk line of railway which was being constructed from Melbourne to Echuca was finished as far as Bendigo in June, 1862; and its opening on the 20th of October, 1862, was celebrated with great rejoicings. A banquet, at which 800 guests were present, was held in honor of the event, at which the Governor and the leading members of the Administration were present, and its sequel was too amusing to be passed over. Owing to the defective nature of the railway arrangements a great number of the visitors from Melbourne could not return home that evening, and some of them were obliged to pass the night in the railway carriages, while others were glad to find rest on the cushions of the pews in some of the churches.

Two years later the railway was open from Bendigo to Echuca, thus bringing Melbourne into touch with the river Murray. The year 1864 likewise witnessed the commencement or completion of many local improvements, and the beginning of an agitation in favour of the eight hours movement, which was crowned with success two years later, when diminished yields from some of the principal mines compelled the owners to reduce the current rate of wages from 50s. to 45s. per week. As marking the material progress of Bendigo at this time, it may be mentioned that as much as £90 per foot frontage was paid in January, 1865, for a block of land in Pall Mall.

In the year following a local exhibition was held in Bendigo, at which there was a very fine display of gold and of the other mineral products of the district; and in 1867 the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the then Duke of Edinburgh, visited Bendigo, and held a levee at the Town Hall. He visited two of the mines, was presented with some valuable specimens, and was present at a ball given

in his honor. This was to have taken place in the Prince Alfred Hall, specially erected for that purpose, which was unfortunately burnt down a few hours previously. Nor was this the only disaster that threw a cloud over the festivities, for a model of the "Galatea," manned by four boys, which formed part of a great torchlight procession through the streets of Bendigo, caught fire, and three of the occupants of the vessel sustained fatal injuries from the flames. They were only about eight years of age, and their deaths communicated a painful shock to the community, as well as to the Royal visitor, who contributed £50 to the fund for raising a public monument to their memory.

In April, 1871, was inaugurated the first of the Easter Fairs which have been held annually ever since, and constitute a picturesque feature of that season of rejoicing in Christian communities. The proceeds are wisely devoted to the support of charitable institutions, and on this occasion the surplus available for this purpose amounted to £2,560. In the year following the practice of setting apart one Sunday in the year for a general collection on behalf of the Hospital was instituted, with very great benefit to that excellent institution, owing to the active exertions of the Hon. J. H. Abbott, M.L.C., and has been pursued ever since.

Under the name of Sandhurst, Bendigo was proclaimed to be a city in the year 1871, an unfortunate one in its annals, for a fire broke out in what were known as the Beehive premises, which were largely occupied by the managers of mining companies and by stock and share brokers, resulting in the total destruction of an immense amount of scrip and other documents, representing values which could scarcely be computed, and occasioning an amount of confusion and perplexity in connection with this class of property almost exceeding description.

The next few years were uneventful. The mining industry was steadily prosperous, for the quartz reefs of the district were beginning to reveal their literally incalculable wealth, as also to show that the depths of the deposits far exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine theorists on the subject, and completely contradicted the positive assertions to the contrary of geologists of repute in the old world. In 1871 stone was found in a reef 350 feet deep, yielding as much as six ounces to the ton. Twenty years later there were almost twenty reefs being profitably worked in and around Sandhurst with a minimum depth of 2,000 and a maximum depth of 2,610 feet.



Bartlett Bros. **Law Courts and Post Office, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

The first Juvenile Industrial Exhibition was opened in the Sandhurst Town Hall in the month of March, 1879, and was so successful as to leave a surplus of £1,000, and this amount, augmented by a donation of £500, was expended in the erection of the Alexandra Fountain, which has found so fine a site at Charing Cross.

An incident mentioned by Mr. Mackay as having occurred in September, 1879, was certainly of such an exceptional and romantic character as to deserve being placed on record. An inmate of the Bendigo Hospital,

giving the name of Edward De Lacy Evans, who had previously been a miner, was sent to the Kew Asylum, where the unfortunate patient proved to be a woman. She had been originally married as such in America, and had subsequently contracted matrimony no less than four times as a man in Victoria.

The opening of Lake Weeroona in the month of October in the same year was attended with a fitting ceremonial and with much public rejoicing; and justly so, for it became a picturesque and refreshing feature in the landscape scenery of a city which was notably remarkable in its early days for its extreme aridity, and for the absence of anything like verdure in or around it, but has been since transformed in its general aspect by tree-planting on a large scale and a comprehensive plan, and by the gardens and Rosalind Park, which impart such a special charm to the very heart of modern Bendigo.

The loyalty of its inhabitants was signally exhibited in connection with the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen in 1887, when a procession of 10,000 children filed through the principal streets of the city, accompanied by the municipal and other public bodies, and at nightfall a general illumination took place, which was especially effective in the handsome thoroughfare that may be regarded as constituting the Champs Elysees of Bendigo.

Bendigo, like Ballarat, has had many distinguished visitors, the late Premier of Great Britain having been one of the earliest. He was there in 1852, when the goldfield was in a very rudimentary stage of development. The cottage he occupied is still standing, we believe, at the White Hills, and in it he is understood to have "roughed it" for a short time; to have handled the pick and shovel, in order to understand the employment of a gold-digger; to have worn moleskins; and to have learned the relish with which damper can be eaten when hunger sweetens its flavour. He was then Lord Robert Cecil, the younger son of the old Marquis of Salisbury, with only a modest allowance from his father, and little foreseeing, it may be presumed, the great destiny reserved for him by Fate. But amidst the splendours of Hatfield House the famous Minister is said to have cherished pleasant recollections of this interesting episode in his early career.

Mr. Froude, the historian, and Lord Rosebery, who has made his mark both in literature and statesmanship, and who will probably occupy an illustrious position in British politics, likewise visited Bendigo, as did the two sons of the Prince of Wales, Albert Victor and George, one of whom has since joined

> "The innumerable caravan, which moves
> To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
> His chamber in the silent halls of death."

It is needless to add that the young Princes met with a reception not less cordial than that which was accorded a few years previously to their uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh.

In 1886 some of the public-spirited citizens of Sandhurst resolved upon the institution of a Public Gallery of Fine Arts, and at a large and enthusiastic meeting held in the Town Hall under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. P. Hayes, it was resolved to take the necessary steps for that purpose, Messrs. Jacob Cohn, J. W. Rymer, W. Davis, E. W. Kirby, and W. Rae being among the more prominent of those who identified themselves with this excellent movement. A small collection, consisting of pictures which were either loans or gifts, and not always of such a character as to entitle them to exhibition as genuine works of art, was formed in the first instance, and placed in the large hall of the School of Mines, but afterwards a permanent home was found for it in the present Gallery, towards the erection of which an opportune bequest by the late Mr. Drury was applied, and the name of the benefactor has been appropriately perpetuated in connection with the principal room. Since then several works of acknowledged merit have been acquired by the trustees, either by purchase or as donations, and they afford equal enjoyment and instruction to visitors, who experience in the quietude and seclusion of the Gallery a sense of restfulness which is very acceptable as a relief to the bustle and excitement of a city actively engaged in a form of industry calculated to stimulate rather than allay "the fever of the mind." Among the artists of note whose pictures adorn the collection are Herbert Schmalz ("Too Late"), E. H. Waterlow ("Gathering Fuel"), Franz Hochmann ("The Horse Fair"), James Giles ("The Roe Deer"), P. Borgmann ("The Bawler"), F. Ortlieb ("The Postilion"), G. G. Kilburn ("Forgiven"), David Law ("Ben Venue and Loch Vennachar"), and Charles Frere ("In the Snow").

The year 1887 witnessed the opening of the handsome group of public buildings facing Pall Mall, and containing the Post and Telegraph Offices, erected at a cost of £50,000, and constituting one of the most striking architectural features of the city. Isolated from any other structures, presenting a frontage of 155 feet to a broad thoroughfare, and having a background of foliage, owing to its proximity to the public gardens in the rear, the edifice is one of the most satisfactory to the eye to be met with in the colony. The style is a modification of the Palladian style of civic architecture, and is eminently pleasing owing to the symmetry of its proportions and the harmony of its details. The building has a depth of 100 feet, and is surmounted by a tower which rises to a height of 142 feet.

Occupying the centre of a square, the Town Hall ranks second only to the structure just referred to as one of the architectural ornaments of Bendigo, and it is sufficiently capacious to admit of the Law Courts being comprised within its general plan.

Among the other public institutions which owe their foundation either wholly or in part to the liberality and public spirit of the citizens of Bendigo are the Hospital, erected in 1858-9, and subsequently enlarged, so as to accommodate a greater number of patients and afford more out-door relief than any other in the colony, with the exception of the Melbourne Hospital; the Benevolent Asylum, erected in 1860 at a cost of £20,000; the Mechanics' Institute, founded in 1854; the School of Mines, which includes a School of Design, and dates from the year 1871; and a free public library and reading-room.

The Bendigo of Fiction.

But besides the real Bendigo, which some of its elderly citizens remember in the sixth decade of the bygone century, there was another Bendigo, as depicted in the pages of a French romance, which is worth while recalling, as showing the power of imagination possessed by the writer, and the wonderful unlikeness of the place and people as pourtrayed in the pages of "Les Champs d'Or de Bendigo" to anybody or anything that was ever seen there, or ever will or can be. In all probability the copy of this book, by a certain Henry Perron D'Arc, published in Paris forty years ago, from which we quote is the only one that has survived the corroding tooth of time, but it is such a curiosity that some abstract of its contents may fitly find a place among our records of the city, which is described by M. D'Arc as "the turbulent and joyous centre" of a district almost "lost in a world of forests, which a charming fairy seems to have touched with her wand, so that it was replete with flowers, streams of pure water, and verdure." The principal tavern in Bendigo was known by the sign of "The Crowned Kangaroo," kept by one David Hanigan, an Irish exile, assisted by his partner, Ganymede Bizil, from the fair land of France. All day long the tavern was thronged by crapulous diggers, who amused themselves by flinging bottles through the windows, firing off revolvers in order to attract the attention of the waitresses, and engaging in Indian war dances round the tables. When a poor fellow tumbled into an abandoned claim, half full of water, and cried aloud for help, the people who gathered round the hole, far from making the slightest effort to save him, mocked at his importunities, sarcastically asked him if his mother knew he was out, if he had letters to post, and whether he left any family behind him, as they would not mind taking care of his widow if she happened to be young and good-looking. Then they beheld him sink in the water with a grim smile, and quietly went their way !

At that time the voice of the bu-taa-la, or invisible bird, was frequently heard in Bendigo, and although its sonorous note was audible enough the bird was never seen. The aborigines called it "the bird of the dead," because their relatives were accustomed to speak to them through its mouth. "The young woman who had lost a father, a son, or a husband, was the first to speak and interrogate the bird. The bu-taa-la intoned its reply, and, curious to relate, the bird never interrupted the monotonous wail of the bereaved wife or mother, but always resumed its melancholy lay and its sweet trills, which were so attenuated that no crystal flute could emulate them, as soon as the young woman ceased to speak."

Another peculiarity of the place and of the period was this, that the men who committed most of the robberies and murders in Bendigo were not only bushrangers, but land sharks ! These constituted the chief elements of the criminal classes. They stuck up the gold escorts, and they abstracted the miners' hidden gold from their tents.

As early as 1857 Bendigo had expanded to such an extent that it had become a great centre of commerce, and under the powerful breath of that commerce it had grown like the tall herbage of its solitudes beneath the ardent rays of the sun. Hence "at that time Bendigo had its stone residences, its granite palaces, its Catholic churches and Protestant chapels, its judges and its Governor, its prisons and its theatres, its ball-rooms and its hospitals, its taverns and its gambling houses. And, as a crown of civilisation placed upon its brow, Bendigo likewise possessed a garrison of 500 soldiers of the line."

In our own times Bendigo is wont to assume a picturesque aspect at Eastertide, but the Chinese procession, with all its colour and glitter, must pale its ineffectual fires before the Oriental gleam and glow which its inhabitants were familiar with in 1857. Listen to M. D'Arc's description of the place at that epoch :—

"The Indian flute and Javanese fife no longer, it is true, gave forth their solitary morning serenades, but bands of Mozambiques, with rings of gilded bronze in their ears, complete orchestras of negroes from the Congo, in azure pantaloons and rose-coloured vests, in every street and at the corners of all the squares, would rattle their castanets, cause their karnas (hautbois) to wail, twang their mandolines, and beat upon their Cingalese drums.

"A whole nation of indolent Chinese, clothed in yellow satin, was to be seen seated in the shadow of their porticos, mutually offering each other the betel-nut, and chirping the soft vowels of their Asiatic tongue, while crowds of Europeans, with eager eyes and mighty beards, passed to and fro, feverish and busy, animated by the demon of gain.

"The noise of horses and carriages, the cries of the hawkers, the luxury and diversity of the costumes, the cashmeres, the silk, the gold which shone everywhere, the laughing women, the intrigues which multiplied apace, the immense and multi-coloured posters announcing sales and spectacles which tapestried the walls, would have caused you to take Bendigo for a French or English city many centuries old rather than for a new and antipodal town which has grown up on a desert plain in less than six years."

To be sure the "desert plain" does not fit in very well with the zone of forests, the redundance of flowers, the streams of pure water, and the verdure referred to above, but some defects of memory may be forgiven, perhaps, in an imaginative writer of romance. In the meanwhile the Crowned Kangaroo had grown to be the grandest hotel within a radius of a hundred miles, and was magnificent—a sort of Shamrock Hotel multiplied by twenty, and glorified beyond description. David Hanigan—curiously resembling Heffernan—"had ten racehorses in his stables, which he let out at 50s. a day each to fashionable cavaliers and amazons, who used to lose themselves in the woods. He had four English barouches, with liveried

postilions and lackeys, which he placed at the service of lovers of both sexes at the rate of £2 per hour. He had a concert hall, in which all day long, and a great part of the night, relays of tenors replaced those who were exhausted by singing, and a theatre in which at this moment a theatrical star of the first magnitude, the celebrated Lola Montez, is exciting a furore by executing, with high kicking and impossible capers, her famous spider dance.

"The Crowned Kangaroo contains thirty bedrooms, twelve complete suites of apartments, and four special bridal boudoirs, such as Paris, which imagines itself to be ahead of the rest of the world, and believes itself to be the first city of the earth, can form no idea of. These special boudoirs, adorned with princely elegance, are hung with curtains and portieres of rose-coloured cashmere and liqueurs of every latitude were found in abundance. "Lucullus and Brillat-Savarin would have been overjoyed to unfold their serviettes at many of the restaurants." But one thing was scarce in all. You could obtain bananas from Africa, morilles from Java, yellow water lilies from Malay, aloes and ginger from Tonquin, nasturtiums from Peru, water-cress from Savannah, and sea-kale from Thibet, but none of the materials for a salad ! Even cabbages cost seven and sixpence each, and a bunch of moss roses was worth its weight in gold. Meditating on these facts, Ganymede purchased twelve acres of land at a Government land sale, organised a battalion of aboriginal gardeners at merely nominal wages, feeding them on 'possums and bananas, and stimulating them to exertion by means of a hand organ, he planted a garden and orchard, and



Bartlett Bros. **The Alexandra Fountain, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

golden tassels, and furnished with all kinds of lounging chairs and couches, with lace cushions, such as are in use among the young and beautiful women of the tropics, in which the occupants are served night and day, without seeing anyone, by means of a revolving cupboard let into the wall, the orders being conveyed through a speaking-tube. There are twenty-two waiters in this hotel, and eighteen waiting-maids, all of them charming; three excellent cooks, and an entire army of servants in the kitchen, this department being under the special supervision of M. Ganymede Bizil."

In so magnificent a city as the Bendigo of French romance the inhabitants lived like epicures in the year 1857. Game, fish, poultry, the most exquisite viands, the choicest wines of all nations, and the aromatic would soon have amassed a vast fortune out of their products, but down swooped flocks of cockatoos by day, who devoured all his green stuff, and in poured human marauders at night, who stole what the birds had left. Then he bought two powerful dogs, but they were presently found drowned in a creek, and tied to their tails was a scrap of paper containing the words, "Warning to the Master."

Viewed from any of the neighbouring eminences at this time, Bendigo resembled the nave of an enormous wheel, from which radiated long white and yellow lines of earth which had been dug over, and these stretched in every direction to the blue horizon of the distant forests. One of these radial lines crossed Epsom Flat, which was so rich in precious metal that every day brought to light

a greater abundance of it, and the result was that "disorders, battles, and sanguinary conflicts" took place at one particular spot in the "forest." All the evil passions "raged in that accursed ground; a spirit of vertigo seemed to take possession of all heads at sight of the riches yielded by the soil, and the demon of covetousness reigned there supreme, pouring into every soul savage desires, and the greed of opulence at any cost."

Finally the miners cast a rapacious eye upon Bizil's garden, tore down the palisade which had been erected for its protection, took possession of it, and cut it up into claims of ten acres, each claim being assigned to six of the despoilers, after which the invaders lit their pipes, refreshed themselves from gourds filled with arrack and rum, and discussed the probabilities of the lead of gold running through the land.

Next day, however, the military were called out, and fifty of the cavalry appeared upon the scene. Their captain first of all parleyed with the miners, who had already begun to sink for gold, but they refused to budge an inch, and the order to charge was about to be given when a canny Scot stepped forward and proposed, by way of compromise, that Bizil should receive a royalty on all the gold obtained from his freehold. This was agreed to on both sides, and, as he preferred a cash payment down on the nail to a royalty, he surrendered his garden and orchard for the sum of £3,400, and in this way it happened that no battle was fought upon Epsom Flat in the year 1857.

Such is the Bendigo of romance, as depicted by the pen of the vivacious Henry Perron d'Arc, who seems to have actually visited the district in or about the year just mentioned.

General Aspect of the City.

To appreciate the Bendigo of to-day one must have seen it, as the present writer did for the first time, in the height of the summer upwards of forty years ago. A more unattractive place, from any point of view than the material one, it would be difficult to imagine. A dozen years previously it had presented a pleasant and parklike appearance, for the grassy slopes which bordered a creek fringed with wattles, were studded with live timber, in many instances venerable by age and majestic in appearance, and in places the trees were massed together so as to form a dense forest, especially on the range which separates the present city from Ironbark. The whole of this area formed part of an extensive run known as that of Ravenswood, which had been first explored and taken up for grazing purposes. Its pastoral character and its picturesqueness speedily disappeared after the discovery of gold in July, 1851; the timber was gradually felled for mining and domestic purposes, so that in the early sixties the district was nearly bare; the surface soil had been turned over in all directions; the herbage which had previously clothed it had vanished; and yellow sand and white quartz pebbles reflected the glare of the sun with painful insistency. Whenever a wind arose the atmosphere was filled with a gritty dust, which entered the mouth and nostrils, irritated the eyes, powdered the hair, desiccated the skin, and rendered personal cleanliness impossible. Bendigo—or Sandhurst, as it was then called—was an excellent place for the miner and the trader, but a residence in it involved very serious sacrifices of comfort such as the younger generation of its inhabitants have very little idea of at the commencement of the present century. For its complete transformation into a beautiful city they have to thank the energy, forethought, and public spirit of their fathers, aided by the liberality of successive Administrations. In many respects it is now unique, but chiefly in this—that the very centre of its activity, its leading thoroughfare, Pall Mall, the heart of its civic life, faces throughout its entire length a charming garden; that at the back of this lies a park, traversed by umbrageous avenues; that beyond this is a rising ground, with fine open spaces planted with trees; and that on the other side of this green ridge is an extensive cricket ground and the ample area in which agricultural shows are held. Nearly every public building is so placed as to admit of its being seen to the utmost advantage, and more than one occupies a commanding position. It is this combination of town and country, this juxtaposition of the fever of business, the excitement of speculation, and the manifold variety of industrial and commercial occupations, with the "silent ministries of Nature," with the quiet growth of leaf, and bud, and blossom, with the seclusion of fern grove and the quietude to be obtained "under the shade of melancholy boughs," that constitute the specific characteristic of Bendigo, and differentiate it altogether from any other city in Australia. And so remarkable a transformation has been accomplished within the lifetime of a single generation; and it has been accompanied by the plantation of the principal streets of the city, upwards of a hundred miles in their total length, with trees which, thanks to their rapid growth in such a soil and climate, have already changed the aspect of the place, and earned for it, at this early stage, the appellation of the "Forest City." The leading thoroughfares in the mercantile and manufacturing quarter of Bendigo—that is to say, of that portion of it which lies to the eastward of Pall Mall—are mostly rectangular, broad, well lighted by electricity, and well kept. The shops and stores, hotels, and private buildings are substantially built, and this remark applies with particular force to the ecclesiastical edifices and the public buildings, which will be spoken of hereafter.

Bendigo Water Supply.

Almost from the commencement of mining operations on the Bendigo goldfield that industry was crippled, and the public health injuriously affected during the summer months, by the scarcity of water, which forced itself upon the attention of miners and others as early as the year 1854, and one of the most energetic of the pioneers, Mr. E. M. Emmett, took up the question in a practical spirit, supported by the Chamber of Commerce and by many of the leading inhabitants of the district. His proposition was to organise a company for the construction of a reservoir at Golden Square capable of storing twelve months' supply. Such a company was formed in 1858, but its operations were not altogether successful, and they were eventually suspended; nor was it until June, 1861, that water was brought into Bendigo from a reservoir at Big Hill. But the inadequacy of the supply induced people to receive with considerable favour a scheme for utilising the more distant waters of the Coliban for the service not merely of the inhabitants of this particular district, but of those of an extensive district outside the city.

In the meanwhile the Municipal Council purchased for £40,000 the Bendigo waterworks out of the proceeds of a loan of £100,000 raised for the purpose, and expended a further sum of £20,000 in constructing an additional reservoir at Robinson Crusoe Gully calculated to furnish a daily supply of one million gallons. This undertaking was brought to a successful conclusion in April, 1875. But by this time the Government had committed itself to the great Coliban water scheme, to which the people of Bendigo were naturally opposed, as coming into competition and conflict with the vested interests which they had acquired in their local water supply. But as the larger enterprise—owing to the magnitude of the area which was to benefit by the service—had assumed an almost national importance, the Legislature authorised the Government to purchase the Bendigo waterworks at a valuation, and this fixed the amount to be paid for their acquisition at £106,208. The transaction was accordingly closed on that basis. This was in 1873, but the works in connection with the Malmsbury reservoir, one of the essential features of the Coliban scheme, had been so grossly bungled that it was found necessary to send to India for a first-class hydraulic engineer, who found it necessary to expend a large sum in remedying the blunders made by his incompetent predecessors. This, of course, involved considerable delay in the prosecution of the works, which were not completed until the month of November, 1877.

The magnitude of the undertaking may be best estimated when it is taken into consideration that this reservoir "supplies water for domestic, manufacturing, and mining purposes to Taradale, Fryers, Maldon, Huntly, Sebastian, the boroughs of Chewton, Castlemaine; Eaglehawk, and Raywood, and to the city of Bendigo, as well as water for mining, irrigation, and general purposes to the interjacent districts." To quote the words of Mr. Stuart Murray:—"The scheme includes a main storage reservoir on the Coliban River at Malmsbury, with a capacity of 3,410,000,000 gallons; 213 miles of main and branch channels; 22 subsidiary rivers and tanks, with an aggregate storage capacity of 1,400,000,000 gallons; 260 miles of main and reticulation pipes, together with flumes, bridges, and minor works. The total expenditure debited to capital account is £1,069,254. The annual average cost of maintenance and management may be placed at £8,000. The gross revenue is now £25,500; it is steadily increasing, notwithstanding that substantial reductions are being made in the scale of charges to consumers, and that water for sluice mining is supplied at merely nominal charges, and is sometimes given free."

Of undertakings like Malmsbury reservoir it may be truly said—

"These are imperial works, and worthy kings."

And the name of the late Mr. Angus Mackay, one of the representatives of Bendigo, and an able journalist, who held office from 1872 to 1875 as Minister of Mines and Water Supply, must always be held in honorable remembrance as one who supported the execution of this scheme with untiring energy and consistent determination. In fact, its completion was one of the conditions under which he consented to take office. It was, therefore, both his aspiration and his achievement

"To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read his hist'ry in a nation's eyes."

Ecclesiastical Edifices.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

In the year 1860 there was only one place of worship in Bendigo in which the members of the Church of England could assemble for Divine worship, and the yearly growth of population rendered the erection of a second more and more desirable. At a public meeting held on the 21st of November, 1866, it was resolved to erect a suitable edifice. Practical effect was forthwith given to this decision. The foundations were laid, and the completion of the nave enabled it to be opened and formally dedicated to St. Paul by the Very Rev. Dean Macartney on the 12th of November, 1868, the Rev. Canon Despard being instituted the incumbent. He was succeeded in 1870 by the Rev. J. C. Sabine, who remained in charge of the parish for four months. It was then accepted by the Rev. J. C. MacCullagh, who preached his first sermon in St. Paul's on the 30th of November, 1870, and has laboured there uninterruptedly

for a period of thirty-three years, acquiring, by his character, ability, practical goodness, and religious and social usefulness, the respect and esteem of all classes of the community.

Born near Dublin on the 6th of June, 1832, he came out to Melbourne in 1863, and was ordained deacon at the end of the year following. Was for six years in the Lancefield district, where he was instrumental in establishing ten places of worship and the same number of schools, but resigned the incumbency of Lancefield in consequence of the death of his wife in 1870. In November of the same year, as has been already stated, he was instituted to be minister in St. Paul's Church, Bendigo. In 1874 he was unanimously elected to be canon of the pro-cathedral of St. James in Melbourne, and five years later was appointed canon of St. Paul's Cathedral by Bishop Moorhouse, of which he became the senior canon. In 1883 he accepted the rural deanery of Sandhurst, and before the end of the same year he received the appointment of Archdeacon of Sandhurst, subsequently taking charge of the archdeaconry of Beechworth in deference to the wishes of that eminent prelate. It should be mentioned that on three separate occasions Archdeacon MacCullagh has received offers of preferment, each of which would have been attended by increased emoluments, but in each instance he has declined their acceptance, preferring to minister to the congregation between whom and himself feelings of warm attachment have grown up during their close and lengthened relationship and intercourse.



Bartlett Bros. **St. Paul's Church, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

St. Paul's Church, which is one of the largest in the State outside of Melbourne, has cost, together with the school buildings and parsonage, the sum of £11,590, including a debt of £1,000 now owing upon it. The latter amounted to £5,300 in 1877. The creditors pressed for payment, and an appeal to the parishioners and the general public for help was responded to to the extent of £1,200, and the council of the diocese consented to advance a sufficient sum to clear off the indebtedness to the bank on the incumbent undertaking not to resign his position for five years, a condition with which he complied.

Attached to the church is a Sunday School which is considered to be one of the finest in the colony, in the foundation of which Messrs. Albert Bush and W. H. Carwardine took a prominent part, the latter still acting as treasurer, while the archdeacon prepares all the lessons taught in the school. The other organisations connected with St. Paul's are the ladies' committee, Bible class, three missionary unions, Literary and Debating Society, Harmony Society, and the boys' choir.

THE CATHEDRAL OF THE SACRED HEART.

The Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, the foundation stone of which was laid on the 25th of June, 1897, occupies a remarkably fine site at the intersection of High Street and Wattle Street, and will constitute, when completed, one of the noblest structures of the kind south of the equator. Those who are familiar with that superb specimen of thirteenth century Gothic architecture which lifts itself in stately majesty above the leafy elms and green sward of Salisbury Close will understand what the cathedral in Bendigo will be like when we say that it will resemble, on a reduced scale, its Wiltshire prototype; less lofty in lantern and spire, but akin to it in form and style; that is to say,

it will be cruciform, with the tower rising from the intersection of the nave and the chancel and transepts, with two octagonal flanking towers framing the great gable at the west end, which is pierced with a five-light window 30 feet high, rich in tracery, beneath which are the voussoirs of the main entrance. Architecturally its style, as we have said, will be early English, with lancet windows illuminating the nave, and two light windows, introducing the trefoil and quatrefoil, in the side aisles. The total length of the building will be nearly 270 feet, the width of the nave and aisles 74 feet 6 inches, and the transepts will be 156 feet from end to end. The height of the nave and chancel will be 80 feet, and of the side aisles 32 feet. Four octagonal chapels and two sacristies will give additional variety of line to the exterior of the Cathedral, the central tower of which will be 38 feet square, and the spire will rise to a height of 300 feet, or three-fourths of that of Salisbury. When Pugin first saw the last-named minster he exclaimed, "Well, I have travelled all over Europe in search of architecture, but I have seen nothing like this." Possibly this may be the verdict pronounced upon the Cathedral of the Sacred Heart, which is now being erected in Bendigo, by someone who will make an architectural tour of Australia at the end of the present century. The present edifice will accommodate 900 persons, and when completed will seat 2,000 worshippers. It is roofed with Oregon and kauri pine, and the great west window, presented by Bishop Crane, is filled with stained glass, the figure of Christ occupying the central compartment, the Virgin, St. Joseph, St. Augustine, and St. Patrick filling in the other four. The altar piece is an allegorical representation of the Temptation, by a modern Italian artist. Up to the present time the Cathedral has cost £30,000, bequeathed for the purpose by the late Father Backhaus, the pioneer of his church in Bendigo. A German by birth, his national emblem, the corn flower, has been ingeniously introduced into the tracery of the great west window. Messrs. Reed, Tappin, and Smart were the successful competitors for the design of the Cathedral.

OTHER CHURCHES.

The Congregational Church, at the corner of Forest and Mackenzie Streets, was erected from a skilful design of a Gothic type by Mr. W. C. Vahland, V.I.A., in the year 1890, and has replaced an earlier building of an unpretending character, which was reared in 1858, that is to say, in the infancy of Bendigo, when this religious body first organised itself into a congregation under the ministry of the Rev. Mark Butler. It is now utilised as a schoolroom, but many fond memories gather round it in the minds of those who first assembled for worship within its walls.

On the opposite corner stands another quaint relic of the early days, the small sand tone church of All Saints, belonging to the Anglican communion, and not unlike some of the primitive structures of the same kind to be met with in rural England. Although the foundation stone was laid in 1852, the building was not opened for Divine service until five years later, the first incumbent having been the Rev. J. H. Gregory. The school and parsonage erected in later years are more in harmony with the improved circumstances of the city and of the religious denomination which has reared them.

The Rev. J. Nish, a minister highly esteemed in Bendigo, may be regarded as the founder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, erected in 1854, but the present structure dates from 1859. It provides sitting accommodation for 700 persons, and the manse connected with it is considered to be one of the most commodious in the State.

It was in the former year that the Baptists held their first service at Epsom, under the guidance of the late



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

Congregational Church, Bendigo.

Mr. E. C. Jones. They transferred their meeting-house to Bendigo in 1858, and their present place of worship, in Hargreaves Street, which has been enlarged from time to time to meet the growing requirements of the congregation, had for its first regular minister the Rev. E. Henderson.

The pioneer of Wesleyan Methodism was the late Mr. James Jeffery, who commenced his labours in 1852 in Bendigo. The first stone building erected in the town was the present structure in Forest Street.

The German Church was established in 1856, but had no regular pastor until 1862, when Pastor Munzel accepted a call, and the church was built in 1865, during his term of office.

The Jewish residents of Bendigo assembled for worship as far back as 1854, but the present Synagogue in Dowling Street was not erected until 1872.

The Salvation Army established itself in Bendigo in 1883, and its headquarters are in High Street. It possesses extensive barracks likewise at Eaglehawk.

Public Buildings.

The most imposing pile of public buildings in Bendigo is that which is occupied by the Supreme Court House and the Post Office, while it likewise fills one of the finest positions in the city, facing the broad thoroughfare of Pall Mall, surrounded on three sides by gardens, and with the sylvan background supplied by Rosalind Park. It was designed and carried out, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Major Watson, architect of the Public Works Department, Melbourne, at a cost of something like £96,000. Its interior is even more striking than its exterior, owing to the lavishness of its detail. This is especially observable in the spacious corridor which is approached by a wide and handsome double staircase of white marble from the vestibule, through some ornamental wrought iron gates. The work is finished in Keen's cement, and presents an appearance of marmoreal whiteness. From the corridor access is obtained on the left to the Supreme Court, judge's associate's, and jury's rooms, and library. To the right are the sheriff's room, sheriff's office, and a number of private offices. The Supreme Court presents the most elegant interior of any similar building in Australia, the modelling of the ceiling being very rich, and the furniture and fittings of polished cedar, but the lighting is defective, and the acoustic properties are bad. The windows are of ground embossed glass, and the lower lights have the names of the four most distinguished English jurists, viz., Mansfield, Littleton, Coke, and Blackstone, embossed upon them. On the upper lights are the names of four colonial jurists, viz., Stawell, Molesworth, Barry, and Higinbotham. The court contains a fine overmantel and tiled fireplace, designed by Mr. Walter Withers, of Melbourne. Inscribed on the tiles at the back is the following quotation from "The Merchant of Venice" :—"Earthly power doth then shew likest God's when Mercy seasons Justice." On the floor of the hearth is another quotation, from "Henry the Eighth" :—"Be just, and fear not. Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's, thy God's, and Truth's." The building is an admirable one from an artistic point of view, excepting that construction has been subordinated to decoration, and an essential canon of architecture has been thus overlooked.

The General Post Office and Police Investigation Department buildings are separated from the Crown Law Offices by a small passage, leading to Rosalind Park from Pall Mall. From the clock tower, which is 142 feet high, a panoramic view of Bendigo may be obtained, and any visitor may, by applying to the officer in charge, obtain a permit to ascend it. The style of architecture resembles that of the Crown Law Offices, and was designed by the same architect.

The Australian Natives' Hall occupies a fine site in View Street, and is a very noticeable structure. It is Italian Renaissance in style, and was erected in 1894 at a cost of £4,500, the architect being Mr. William Beebe. The hall was erected with accumulated funds derived from picnics and entertainments, the nucleus of which was formed from the proceeds of a concert in which Miss Amy Sherwin took part. It was the first A.N.A. Hall erected in the State. It contains a spacious theatre, capable of seating 800 persons, with a roomy stage, and the necessary appurtenances.

The Masonic Hall, also in View Street, is a handsome edifice, in the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, and was built in 1874, at a cost of over £12,000. The large hall has seating accommodation for 1,000 people, and a stage which cost, with all its scenery, fittings, and accessories, about £2,000. Two Masonic lodges meet in the hall, the Zenith and Golden and Corinthian. There are several smaller halls contained within the building, which yield a satisfactory revenue to the two Masonic lodges owning the property. The facade embraces a fine portico of six columns, supporting an enriched pediment, the whole designed by Mr. Vahland, architect, of Bendigo.

The City Fire Brigade station, situated just above the Masonic Hall, in View Street, strikes the eye at once. It is of red brick, with buff-coloured dressings. In style it partakes somewhat of the Queen Anne period, and was designed by Mr. William Beebe, architect. It is furnished with a complete equipment of the latest kind, and contains apparatus room, drill and telephone rooms, and connected with it are the necessary stables and quarters. The watch-tower occupies an elevated site near the State School overlooking the Park.

The Royal Princess Theatre is likewise in View Street, and is externally so unobtrusive as to attract no attention from the passer-by, but the interior is commodious and elegant, and is capable of seating 1,800 persons. It is considered by the members of the dramatic profession who have played there to possess the best acoustic properties of any theatre in Australia. It was opened in 1873, and, since that time, some of the most famous vocalists, actors, and actresses who have visited this part of the world have performed there; among others, Mesdames Ristori and De Murska. The building was designed by the late J. G. Johnston, and cost over £14,000.

The Town Hall occupies the site of what was originally a wheat market, in the midst of Market Square—one of the finest sites in Bendigo, for it has four frontages, and can be seen from all sides. It is a handsome edifice, of the Italian Renaissance order, with a tower 120 feet high, and when it is borne in mind that in the course of its architectural evolution six or seven different architects have been employed upon it the unity of design which characterises it is somewhat remarkable. The front facing Hargreaves Street was the latest addition, and was designed by Mr. Vahland, and consists of the large public hall, the interior of which is remarkable for the fine modelling of the ceiling, designed by Mr. Otto Waschatz, of Melbourne.

The banks are nine in number, namely, the Banks of Victoria, New South Wales, and of Australasia; the Union, Commercial, National, London, and Colonial, and likewise the Savings Bank. All of them are handsome and substantial structures, costing from £4,000 to £9,000 each.

Educational Institutions.

St. Mary's College (R.C.) is situated in Barkly Place, adjoining the Sisters of Mercy Convent, under whose auspices the college is conducted. It is for girls, and the edifice, which is a very handsome one, was opened by His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Carr, Archbishop of Melbourne, on the 28th of July, 1897, and was erected at a cost of over £4,000. It has been designed according to the latest approved principle to meet the requirements of a first-class day and boarding school. The front, which faces Barkly Place, is in the style of ornamental Gothic. The foundations are of bluestone, with superstructure of red brick, with white facings. Above the balcony, which is surmounted by a cross, is the name of the school—"St. Mary's College"—in gilt lettering, with the symbol of the Bleeding Heart and Cross on a blue-black ground. The schoolroom is large and well ventilated, and can, when required, be transformed into a theatre, having a large stage with all necessary appliances fitted up at one end. Leading off from the stage are music rooms for the pupils' use, ante-rooms, and cloak rooms, while at the end opposite the stage is an elegant drawingroom. The dormitories are large and well ventilated. This is a splendidly-appointed college, and has a very large number of boarders from all parts of the State, its reputation as an educational institution for girls ranking among the highest in Bendigo.

The Marist Brothers, who came to Bendigo at the invitation of Bishop Crane in 1893, have charge of the general education of the boys of the Roman Catholic denomination in the city. The monastery and schools are situated in Hargreaves Street. This religious brotherhood, whose chief abode is in France, receive special training for scholastic work, to which they are confined exclusively. They are trained in all the knowledge of the various branches of learning that complete a liberal education, and are not permitted to enter upon their duties until they are familiar with school management in all its details. Since the Marist Brothers have taken over the charge of the Catholic schools in Bendigo great results have attended their labours, and many of their pupils have greatly distinguished themselves at the University examinations.

There is also St. Aloysius', a select day school, under the care of the Sisters of Mercy.

St. Kilian's Schools.—The Sisters have charge of the education of the girls, and the boys are taught by the Marist Brothers.

There are also several private Catholic schools in the city.

The Corporate High School was established in the year 1869 by the City Council of Bendigo. It has been conducted for the last fourteen years by Mr. J. Glen Oliphant, M.A. St. Andrew's College was established in the year 1876, and from 1890 to 1895 was conducted by Mr. G. H. Freeman, M.A. During the past four years it has been conducted by Mr. J. H. Freeman, M.A., and Mr. J. A. De Ravin as joint principals. These two schools are now amalgamated under the supervision of these three principals, and the establishment is carried on under the name of St. Andrew's College and the Corporate High School. For this purpose the school is divided into two sections—a kindergarten and preparatory school for children of both sexes, conducted at the Corporate High School, and an upper school for girls and boys, conducted at St. Andrew's College, Myers Street. The High School buildings occupy a central site in Bendigo, and are surrounded on all sides by the Rosalind Park. They comprise boys' school, girls' school, boarders' dormitories, and head master's house. They are well supplied with every convenience, including a stable, where pupils may keep their horses during the day. The play-grounds are ample in extent, and there is a large summer house. St. Andrew's College is situated in Myers Street. The school buildings are commodious and well ventilated, and during the hottest portion of the day are comparatively cool. Both schools are within three minutes' walk of the Eaglehawk tram service. The kindergarten and preparatory school is divided into three classes, suitable for children from five to eleven years of age. Starting with kindergarten work, the pupil is gradually introduced to ordinary studies, and on entering the upper school will take up extra subjects. In the kindergarten and preparatory school every pupil is taught reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons as part of the regular daily work. In the upper school the curriculum is equal to the standard of the best public schools in Melbourne, and a careful gradation of classes is maintained. The higher division—comprising the matriculation and sub-matriculation classes—are taught in every subject by the principals themselves, and in the latter of these grades the pupils are carefully instructed and thoroughly grounded in the usual elementary subjects, with a view of their entering the higher forms. Both boys and girls are received as boarders, and these reside at the Corporate High School, under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Oliphant.

Aachmy's Girls' High School is situated in View Street, and is conducted by Miss Corr, M.A., who has taken honors in mental philosophy, inductive logic, Latin, and French. The course of instruction includes English, French, Latin, history, Scripture, geography, mathematics, physiology, botany, and needlework. The aim of the principal is to instil into the minds of the pupils from the earliest years a love of knowledge, to cultivate a sense of duty, especially as regards the development of talent, and to surround them with moral and religious influences.

Art Gallery.

This institution originated in a Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition which was held in the city of Bendigo nearly twenty years ago. A number of photographic reproductions of the more famous pictures in the Dresden Gallery had been presented to the committee of that Exhibition by the trustees of the National Gallery in Melbourne, and these suggested to some public-spirited citizens the idea of providing a place for their permanent display, and for the reception and safe custody of such pictures and other works of art as might subsequently be obtained by purchase, donation, or bequest. To further this object, a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, which enthusiastically supported the proposition, and a committee was appointed to give practical effect to its wishes. A spacious chamber in the School of Mines was placed at the disposal of the committee by the council of that institution, and there for a time the then scanty collection was placed on view. Meanwhile steps were taken to provided a suitable structure in which to house the collection already gathered together. A Crown grant of an eligible block of land in an elevated position in View Street was obtained from the Government of the day, and the first section of the present Gallery was opened by the Governor (Lord Hopetoun) on the 14th of October, 1890. Its funds were enlarged to the extent of £500 by the liberality of Mayor E. W. Kirby and nineteen other donors of £25 each, and a timely bequest of £1,000 from Mr. George Drury, an "old identity" of Bendigo, enabled the executive committee to add another large room to the building. The first gallery, which is entered from the vestibule, measures 60 feet by 30, is badly lighted, but the second is free from this objection, and contains the best pictures.

During the earlier stages of its growth and development many pictures were unavoidably accepted as donations to the Gallery which could only be called works of art by an extremely elastic interpretation of the term, but these will, no doubt, be weeded out in course of time. Altogether apart from these, however, the collection contains a sufficient number of meritorious paintings by modern artists of good repute to constitute the nucleus of a Gallery of which the inhabitants of Bendigo will have every reason to be justly proud. And it is highly creditable, both to themselves and to the citizens of Ballarat, that, at this early period of their history, they should have copied the comparatively recent examples of some of the many-centuried provincial cities of Great Britain and France, and should have founded Art Galleries calcu-



Bartlett Bros. **Lake Weeroona.** *Bendigo*

lated to fulfil that important branch of public instruction which consists in educating the eyes of the public and in cultivating a sense of the beautiful, the faculty of admiration, and the power of appreciating genuine and sterling works of art.

One of the most striking pictures in the collection is the "Too Late" of Mr. Herbert Schmalz. It shows us the body of a beautiful girl, attired in a bridal costume, strewn with pale irises, laid out upon a bier, in a chamber overlooking a mountainous landscape, above which lingers the after-glow in the western heavens, that touches with a pallid radiance the delicate profile of her face and the curved outlines of her figure. Near her pillow her father is seated on the ground in an attitude of hopeless despondency, and behind him stands a little child, apparently perplexed by the mystery of death. A lamp is burning on the family altar at the head of the bier, and at the other end of the apartment a waiting maid is drawing aside the curtain over the doorway to admit a young soldier, who is eagerly hastening up the steps, in ignorance, perhaps, of the awful calamity which has befallen him.

On either side of this work, which is faultless in technique, if somewhat artificial in composition, hang two remarkable pictures — the "Flight into Egypt," by Gustave Dore, the only example of his pencil in Australia, it is said, and "Christ Preaching on Lake Tiberius," by Louis Roget. While the first is not free from the artist's usually defective drawing, it is conceived and executed in a spirit of devout inspiration, such as characterised some of his more serious efforts. The setting sun is shedding its ruddy light upon the ruined temples of the Delta; Joseph is anxiously scanning the horizon of the desert beyond him, as if in doubt of the course to be pursued upon the morrow; the mother and child are resting upon a fragment of the ruins, and their figures are so arranged as to present a resemblance to the Sphinx, while the finger of the babe points unconsciously to a pool of water, across which is thrown a shadow of the Cross, and upon it the mother's gaze is rivetted as if she felt a premonition of the tragedy to come.

Roget's picture is one which grows upon the mind of the spectator, partly owing to the intensity of the various emotions it depicts, partly to the weirdness of its atmospheric effects, and in a still greater degree to the impressive solemnity and grandeur of the august figure in the boat upon the lake, and to the fact that the throng upon the shore, who are listening in various moods of feeling to His beautiful discourse, seem to typify the manifold miseries, ignorance, infirmities, and wretchedness of the whole human race. It is a sombre poem, written with the pencil instead of the pen, and it requires to be sedulously studied before its full meaning reveals itself.

The home-coming of an erring and penitent daughter is the theme of a cleverly composed and skilfully painted domestic drama, entitled "Forgiven," by G. G. Kilburne, in which the four figures concerned in the tenderly treated story of sorrow, forgiveness, and reconciliation, and all the pretty details of the picture, denote nicety of touch combined with a fine sense of colour.

These are typical canvases of the choicer works in the collection, which include examples by E. H. Waterlow, R.A.; James Webb; F. W. Topham, R.I.; P. Borgmann, Van Goyen, F. Ortlieb, and F. Hochmann; Charles Frere; T. S. Cooper. R.A.; T. Creswick, R.A.; David Law; James Giles, R.S.A.; J. C. Ward, R.A.; and C. Gregory; while Australian art is represented by pictures purchased of G. R. Ashton, T. Clark, J. H. Carse, A. Colquhoun, J. W. Curtis, Jno. Gibb, John Glover, J. F. Paterson, Mrs. Rowan, J. H. Scheltema, W. Short, Brooke Smith, Thomas Wright, and A. T. Woodward. Of sculpture the best specimen is entitled "An Episode of Pompeii," by the late Charles Summers, of Melbourne and Rome, representing a mother and child fleeing in terror from the doomed city. It was a present to the Gallery from the late Hon. W. I. Winter-Irving, M.L.C., who was also the generous donor of three of the paintings in the collection, which, it is to be hoped, will be enriched by other benefactions from residents in the city or district who have been raised to opulence by the gold extracted in such abundance from the teeming earth.

School of Mines and Industries.

The movement for the foundation of a School of Mines and Industries in Bendigo originated with the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, Mr. Charles Ross at that time being the president. On the 9th of January, 1871, a resolution was passed to the effect "that this committee considers it desirable that a School of Mines and Museum be established in connection with the Mechanics' Institute, and that a sum not exceeding £1,000 be expended in the extension of the building for that purpose." On the 31st of that month the committee, in their annual report to the members, announced "that an effort is being made to erect additions to the building, in order to devote a portion of the space gained to museum purposes, and likewise for a School of Mines, the variety of the specimens being lost to the public for want of accommodation;" and it was stated that an application had been made to the Government for a grant of £500 in furtherance of the object. Shortly afterwards a donation of £250 was received from the Borough Council in partial aid of the scheme. In August, 1871, the Mining Department promised that £500 should be placed upon the estimates for the purposes of the proposed School of Mines, and on the 18th December, 1871, the tender of Mr. Geo. Adams was accepted for alterations and additions to the building, including those portions now being used by the school, the amount being £1,275. On the 6th of May, 1872, a scheme of management for the proposed School of Mines, forming the basis of the present constitution, was drawn up, adopted, and on the 3rd June, 1872, was approved of by the Government, and

the grant of £500 was paid over. The school was opened on the 23rd of August, 1873. Since then further additions have been made to the structure, the general design of which is the Italian Renaissance, at a cost of £11,000. The curriculum of the School of Mines is very extensive, and the institution is recognised as a College of Pharmacy, registered under the Medical Act of 1890. It grants diplomas for mining engineering, metallurgy, assaying, architecture, and art, and gives every facility for general technical instruction. Prominent among the benefits conferred upon students striving to qualify themselves for the practical business of life in a great mining centre are the special facilities offered for the acquisition of instruction in this branch of science and industry; and the chemical laboratory is one of the largest and finest in point of equipment to be found in the State. There is also a chemical lecture room, fitted up with all the appliances for the demonstration of chemical experiments, which would do credit to any university. The balance-room contains a number of balances, valued at over £130, placed upon pillars of brick, with foundations in bed-rock at a depth of 14 feet, to ensure perfect steadiness. The metal-working and engineering workshops, laboratory, and chemical lecture rooms are situated in the Hargreaves Street buildings, where a large hall has been fitted up as a class-room for instruction in telegraphy and signalling, and this is taken advantage of by a large number of students. The Macgillivray Museum, named after the founder, is situated on the second floor, and is divided into two parts—(a) Natural history, and (b) mineralogical, technical, and general. In the former is to be found a fine collection of mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, shells, sponges, etc., as well as of fossils typical of the different geological strata. In the latter are exhibited in great variety specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and gems; facsimiles of gold nuggets, models of cages, and of the workings of mines; maps, plans, diagrams, and photographs of mining operations, such as crushing works, mining machinery, etc.; also a collection of native weapons, articles illustrative of different manufactures, and numerous other objects of general interest. The museum is opened daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. On the top floor are the art studios, spacious and well lighted, and fitted up with every convenience for a thorough art training, with plaster casts, models, etc. Instruction is given in modelling in clay, painting in oils and water colours, and ornamental design applied to manufactures, etc. Mr. A. T. Woodward has charge of the art department. Two scholarships, of the value of £25 each, are given by the Bendigo City Council in mining engineering and metallurgy, and five free scholarships are given by the council of the school to bona fide miners of the district who are qualifying themselves to receive a mining manager's certificate. Ladies are admitted to all classes.

Mechanics' Institute and Library.

The Bendigo Mechanics' Institute and Library is in McCrae Street, and was originally a small two-story building, appropriated to these uses as far back as 1856. This was burnt down, and in course of time, by successive enlargements, the present structure took its place. The general design was furnished by Mr. Vahland, architect, of Bendigo, who also supplied that of the School of Mines. The institute is a well-lighted and commodious edifice, with a library of over 14,000 volumes. The main building consists of two stories, octagonal in shape, and lighted from a dome in the centre, the whole supported by sixteen iron tubular columns. There is also a cheerful reading-room for ladies, one for gentlemen subscribers, and a general reading-room, supplied with all the best English magazines, periodicals, and newspapers. The institute formerly received a Government grant of £300 per annum, but this has since been gradually reduced to £20. The institute also receives a grant from the City Council of £30 per annum. The annual subscription for the lending library is ten shillings, and at present there are 350 subscribers. The institute is now the headquarters of the Bendigo Chess Club, every member of which is a subscriber to the Library. An effort has been made to municipalise the Library, but without success. In a matter of such vital importance to the community it is to be regretted that an opportunity to secure so valuable an asset at a nominal cost should have been neglected.

Public Parks and Recreation Grounds.

Thanks, in a great measure, to the forethought and foresight of the earliest authorities in Bendigo, and to the liberal compliance of the Government of those days with their wise and judicious requests, the city is highly favoured in the matter of public parks and recreation grounds. One of the first which was thus acquired was the old Camp Reserve, of which the grant was obtained in the year 1857. It originally consisted of seventy acres, ten of which were set apart as sites upon which to erect some of the public buildings which now grace the city, the remaining sixty constituting the beautiful park upon which has been bestowed the name of the heroine of one of Shakspeare's comedies — "the heavenly Rosalind," as he calls her. Abutting upon the broad and handsome boulevard known as Pall Mall, which; perhaps, is not unlike its London prototype when John

Gay wrote his "Trivia" in the early part of the eighteenth century, and exclaimed—

> "O bear me to the paths of fair Pall Mall!
> Safe are thy pavements, grateful is thy smell; . . .
> Shops breathe perfumes, through sashes ribbons glow,
> The mutual arms of lady and the beau."

Rosalind Park is approached from that busy thoroughfare by several bridges spanning the Bendigo Creek. Two gardens, beautifully laid out, and bright with flowers at almost every season of the year, flank the Mall on its verdant side, and are separated from it by the handsome block of buildings in which the business of the Crown Law Offices and the General Post Office is carried on. In this part of the grounds, formerly known as the "Queen's Reserve," but now included in the Park, is some interesting statuary, including the figure of our late Queen, executed in Carrara marble, but possessing few pretensions to artistic merit, if we except the bronze lion at the base of the pedestal, which is remarkable for its fine modelling and general fidelity to nature, rendering it easily recognisable as the work of Signor Forti. Strange to say, it was modelled in Bendigo many years before the Queen's death. The pedestal of grey granite bears the inscription, "Victoria, Queen of Earthly Queens, 1837-1901. Erected by the citizens of Bendigo."

The other reserve, situated next the Crown Law Offices, was seven years ago a mere corporation "tip." It possesses some fine statuary, and a conservatory containing some very choice plants, azaleas, pelargoniums, etc., and some very remarkably fine maidenhair ferns and Japanese palms.

Crossing the creek by one of the small iron footbridges, the larger portion of the park is reached, with its broad gravel walks intersecting green lawns and avenues of oak, elm, and pine trees. On the right is a beautiful fernery about two acres in extent, containing all kinds of ferns indigenous to Victoria, full of shady nooks and paths of maze-like intricacy. With its cool recesses, its miniature cascades, its grateful umbrageousness, its freshness, and perfect seclusion, it forms a delightful retreat during the summer months. In fact, the charm of the spot, in reference to its situation more particularly, is singularly fascinating. Topographically speaking, it is in the heart of a city containing a population of upwards of 30,000 souls, and only a short remove from the scene of some extensive mining operations, and yet it offers the seclusion and quietude of a fern-tree gully in one of the labyrinth of ranges which abound in the county of Evelyn. Everything that meets the eye and ear is suggestive of a sylvan solitude. In laying out these serpentine walks and green cloisters, the art of the landscape gardener has wisely followed the capricious but always picturesque and effective irregularity of Nature, and the result is a thoroughly agreeable one. From the glare of the white road and of the white buildings outside to the soft light which penetrates through the overarching fronds in every serpentine walk and dim recess the transition is simply delightful. It is like plunging the sense of vision, strained, dazzled, and weary, into a refreshing bath, which enables it to recover its normal tone and vigour. And the mind participates in the soothing influence of what may be called the "genius loci." In no European city that we are acquainted with is there anything at all resembling Rosalind Park in Bendigo. Imagine such a place within a few minutes' walk of the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, of the Place de la Bourse in Paris, of the Burgstrasse in Berlin, or of the Borse in Hamburg! Hereafter, when Bendigo becomes a city of 100,000 inhabitants, they will prize as one of their most precious possessions this beautiful "rus in urbe."

From the level green lawns rises Camp Hill, called so from its having been in the early fifties the old police camp, on the slope of which is a collegiate-looking State School of impressive design, with a lofty tower, used by the Fire Brigade, from which a most charming view of Bendigo may be obtained. Close by is the old Court House, now utilised as a Grammar School. On the summit of the hill is a flagstaff, in the centre of six pieces of obsolete artillery from Sebastopol. Descending Camp Hill on the other side, we come upon the cricket ground, with a solidly constructed grand-stand of brick, capable of seating 1,500 people. In its immediate vicinity is the lake, constructed by convict labour in the old days, and adjacent to it the bowling green and tennis court, together with another lake fringed with willow trees; and contiguous to this is the Hustler's Royal Reserve mine and the gaol, a well-constructed edifice built by convict labour. To the right of this are the show grounds of the Agricultural Society, whose yearly exhibitions attract a large concourse of people from all parts of the State.

Weeroona Park (so named from a native word signifying "We rest"), situated in Bridge Street, about a mile and a half from the fountain in Pall Mall, contains a fine artificial lake, surrounded by gravel walks, is well planted with trees, and is another pleasant place of recreation. The sheds near the entrance serve as shelters for the boats of the various rowing clubs, which hold an annual regatta upon the lake.

The Botanical Gardens, covering an area of thirty-five acres, are situated at White Hills, four miles distant from the town; the road to them for the whole of the distance being bordered by fine specimens of blue gum, sugar gum, ironbark, and elm trees. Crossing the King's Bridge and the Inglewood railway line, to the left is the Chinese Camp, and to the right are the White Hills, an old alluvial diggings, long since abandoned. The ground is honeycombed in every direction by diligent gold-seekers. Fifteen years ago these gardens were well planted with choice flowers and shrubs, but water of a saline character percolating through the soil of the White Hills, and finding its way into the gardens, had the effect of preventing all floral growth, and has likewise injured many of the trees. When the council discovered the cause, and drained the gardens, it was too late, for the soil proved to be so saturated with salt that it is even visible as an efflorescence on the surface, so that the place is now chiefly used as a picnic ground.

Across the creek is another reserve, as yet unfenced, and containing nothing but a few trees. This is not so much affected by the salt, and it is hoped that it may eventually replace the reservation above referred to for the uses it originally fulfilled.

The Hospital.

Two years after the discovery of gold at Golden Square the seekers after the precious metal turned their attention to the subject of founding a hospital for the reception of the sick and of the sufferers by such accidents as were not of unfrequent occurrence among miners even in the days of shallow sinking. Few things were harder to bear than an attack of low fever, for example, in such an encampment as then whitened the valley of the Bendigo, especially during the summer months, when the afflicted patient, with a parched skin, a throat resembling a lime kiln, an intolerable thirst, and a frequent tendency to delirium, lay on his rough stretcher, suffering alike from the heat, the glare of the pitiless sun, and the incessant activity of clouds of flies, with none of the comforts and alleviations which are accessible to the poorest of patients in European hospitals. A medical man might or might not be attainable, and he might or might not possess the necessary qualifications, with sobriety thrown in; and the sick man's neighbours or mates were probably as kind-hearted, as sympathetic, and as helpful as they possibly could be, for, taking them in the main, there was an abundance of the milk of human kindness in their natures, and rough voices would grow very tender, and hard faces would soften into genuine compassion, and eyes unaccustomed to the expression of emotion would brim with tears as they looked down upon the wasted features or the hectic flush of a poor comrade wrestling with a malady which it was so hard to fight against under such circumstances and conditions. And the corpse of many a noble fellow was followed to its last resting-place by men who felt pretty well assured that his life might have been saved if it had been possible for him to have had the treatment which his case would have received elsewhere than in the Australian bush at such a time.

Hence when in the month of May the six or seven medical practitioners of the district, its half a dozen ministers of religion, its police magistrate, and some of the more prominent members of the mercantile community met to consider the project of instituting a hospital, a liberal contribution towards its funds was looked for from the mining section of the community, but the response to the call for aid to so excellent an object was much less than might have been expected. Nearly £650 was subscribed, four-fifths of which were the gift of the storekeepers, and only the other fifth that of the diggers, while £500 was granted by the Government, and £400 was derived from an accumulation of fines and fees at the police court. With these amounts in hand, the first board of management erected a slab and weatherboard building on a site still known as Hospital Hill, at a cost of rather more than £1,000, and it was opened for the reception of patients on the 16th of



Bartlett Bros. **The Hospital, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

November, 1853, Dr. Edward Hunt being appointed first medical officer. The necessity for such an institution was proved by the fact that 148 cases were admitted during the year 1854.

This temporary building served its purpose tolerably well until the year 1858, when it was found necessary to erect a larger, more commodious, and more substantial structure on its present site. The foundation stone was laid by Sir John O'Shanassy in the month of September in the same year, and so expeditiously was the work proceeded with that the new hospital was opened in the January following, the admissions in 1858 having been 285. In 1873 a new wing was built, and named after Lady Bowen, who had laid the foundation stone in that year. "Next to the Melbourne Hospital," as we are assured by Mr. Mackay, "the institution accommodates a larger number of patients, and gives a greater amount of out-door relief than any hospital in the colony, and on this account has a strong claim for more consideration at the hands of the Government than it has received in the past. The institution is also one of the best and most economically managed in the colony."

From first to last many thousands of pounds have been expended upon the buildings of this noble charity, and as these stand in ten acres of ground their position is incomparably superior, from a hygienic point of view, to that of the Melbourne Hospital, completely environed as it is, owing to the expansion of the city, in every direction by masses of buildings, and denied the quietude so indispensable to patients suffering from those disorders which demand stillness and repose, and are aggravated by the roar and dissonance incidental to a heavy street traffic. Some Administrations might have been more chary in this respect than that which bestowed the site. As it was, however, the hospital was endowed with ten acres, as we have said, and the Benevolent Asylum received a grant of fifteen.

The forty-seventh annual report of the Bendigo Gold District General Hospital, which embraces the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1903, shows the receipts for that period to have been £7,799 14s. 7d., and the expenditure left a debit balance of £1,200, with a daily average of 110.6 in-door patients. The total number of patients admitted during the year was 1,519, independently of 101 remaining under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of this total 1,355 were discharged cured or relieved, 152 died, and 113 were remaining in the hospital at the date of the report. The average stay of each patient in the hospital was twenty-six days and a fraction. There were besides 2,405 out-patients, who were treated upon 6,018 separate occasions. In the lunacy wards 65 insane persons were treated, and 35 were transferred to the Kew and Sunbury Asylums. There is a children's ward in the hospital, which is under the control of a separate committee. It collects about £300 per annum, and of this amount a portion is contributed by schools—an admirable arrangement, as tending to quicken the sympathies of children for sick and suffering young people of their own ages, while inculcating the practice of self-denial for the good of others. During the year 1902-3 as many as 271 children under the age of thirteen were treated in this ward, each patient remaining there for an average of 16.7 days. The number discharged cured during the year was 241, the deaths were seventeen, and there were thirteen patients remaining in the ward at the end of the financial year.

Amongst the largest benefactors to the Hospital have been Mr. George Lansell, whose donations to it amount to £4,150; Miss Broadfoot, who gave six ambulance cars; the late Mr. Sonnenschein, who bequeathed it £1,513 17s. 2d.; and the late Mr. J. Rutherford, who left the institution a legacy of £1,106 14s. Seventeen other bequests, ranging from £100 to £400 each, have been made from time to time to the funds of this excellent institution.

The number of operations performed during the year was 378, and of these 354 were relieved, eight were unrelieved, and sixteen of the patients succumbed to their disorders. The majority of the persons treated in the Hospital are:—Domestic servants, 369; labourers, 214; miners, 186; and school children, 260.

The institution is controlled by a board of management, composed of a president, three vice-presidents, and ten other members. The resident surgeon is Mr. Walter Fowler, M.A., F.R.C.S., and the assistant Mr. E. H. Rigby, M.B., B.S. Consulting Physicians: Dr. H. L. Atkinson, Dr. O. Penfold. Honorary Surgeons: Dr. T. Murphy, M.A.; Mr. W. J. Long, M.B. Honorary Physicians: Mr. R. Jones; Mr. T. E. Green, M.B. Honorary Dentist: Dr. H. H. Ham. Honorary X Ray Electrician: Mr. Thos. Baker. Honorary Masseur: Mr. Pascal. Resident Secretary: Mr. J. C. Stamp.

The nursing staff, which comprises twenty-one female and three male nurses, is under the control of the matron, Miss M. D. Farquharson.

The patients are under the care of the resident surgeon, who in all difficult or dangerous cases avails himself of the advice and assistance of the honorary staff.

The Hospital contains altogether 172 beds, inclusive of the Contagious Diseases Cottage, which makes up six beds, and is in process of enlargement, and the Lunacy Ward, in which accommodation is provided for three male and two female patients.

The president, vice-president, honorary treasurer, and one-third of the board of management are annually elected, the Mayors of Bendigo and of Eaglehawk for the time being being ex-officio vice-presidents of the institution, which, it should be added, is a recognised training school for nurses, who go through a course of three years' instruction and practice in clinics, five new pupils being annually admitted. Weekly lectures upon the theory of therapeutics and on physiology are given by a member of the medical staff, while the matron regularly instructs her pupils in all the practical details of their future profession, yearly examinations being held for the purpose of testing their proficiency by the honorary staff.

It is gratifying to add that the Bendigo Gold District Hospital possesses an endowment fund of £8,648, which has been gradually accumulating by bequest and donation during the last thirty years.

The Benevolent Asylum.

Even in a young country an infant community, pursuing its individual avocations under circumstances exceptionally propitious to success, finds itself confronted at a very early period of its social existence with the gaunt spectres of disease and want. It was so in Bendigo. Perhaps both were not always the result of unavoidable misfortune. Perhaps individual misconduct was occasionally responsible for the accident or the disease which laid strong men on their backs, or for the poverty which made them dependent for a time, or for the rest of their lives, upon the assistance of their thriftier or more careful neighbours. But these in general

"Made no deep scrutiny
Into their mutiny"

against the laws of health, or against the obligations which they owed to themselves, to their families, and to society. It was enough that they had been stricken with sickness, or that they were friendless and destitute, and the impulse to help them soon manifested itself. In this way arose the Hospital, as we have seen, and in this way, four years later — namely, in 1857 — was initiated the movement for the foundation of a Benevolent Asylum. In some respects it was exceedingly fortunate that both these institutions were started at such an early period in the history of Bendigo, because the Crown owned all the land in the place, the market value of large blocks in and immediately around the future city was as yet inconsiderable, and the various Governments of the day were disposed to be liberal in granting such areas as might be required for objects of benevolence, or for purposes of proved public utility. In later years, when land had become more valuable, and Treasurers had to cast about for the ways and means of raising money without imposing new taxes, a Crown land sale proved to be a ready expedient for bringing in the needful funds to meet the financial exigencies of the State, and successive Administrations were more chary of making free gifts of the public estate. But in the year 1857 the men in power were more generously disposed, and a grant of fifteen acres was made as a site for the future Benevolent Asylum in Bendigo. The promoters of the institution met on the 19th of October in that year, and organised its administrative machinery in a thoroughly practical spirit. Three trustees were elected, namely, Messrs. Harris, Mackay, and Macpherson, and the following gentlemen were appointed to the undermentioned offices, all of them being honorary :—Mr. J. F. Sullivan, president ; Messrs. J. J. Casey and F. C. Standish, vice-presidents ; Mr. Valentine, treasurer ; Mr J. D. O'Keefe, secretary ; and Messrs. Pearman, Mackay, Abbott, N. Harker, W. Bannerman, Gibson, Skinner, Macord, O'Loughlin, Grove, H. Jackson, Ganley, Carpenter, Gunn, Ballerstedt, jun., Strickland, Burnside,



Bartlett Bros. **The Benevolent Asylum, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

Swift, Elliott, Ronald, J. Skene, Symonds, J. W. Dunbar, and Dr. Callan, members of the committee of management.

As soon as the necessary funds could be obtained a commencement was made with the building, which was ready for the reception of inmates in the year 1860, and in the month of March it was formally opened with an inaugural address by the president. Erected in the Ionic style of architecture, and containing beds for nearly 200 inmates, the Asylum has cost altogether upwards of £20,000, and the benevolent objects it accomplishes are supplemented by the good work performed by the Eaglehawk Ladies' Benevolent Society, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and the Dorcas Society.

Externally the Benevolent Asylum, with its classic portico, its deeply recessed centre, its two wings and their balconied windows, the shrubberies in front of it, and its general air of elegance and distinction, closely resembles many a mansion to be met with in the parks and pleasure grounds of the mother country; but the nearest parish workhouse, or the "Union"—the last refuge of destitute old age and infirmity—is in nearly all such cases an unattractive and barrack-like building, with nothing to recommend it, architecturally or otherwise; but here the first exclamation of a British or foreign visitor to Bendigo would be, "Why, here you lodge the recipients of public charity in just such mansions as the estated gentry of Great Britain are in the habit of erecting for their private residences, and you surround them with gardens as pleasant to the eye as those which the wealthy classes form and maintain for their own personal gratification!" And the remark would be just, and not less creditable to the Government and people of Victoria than it is just.

Internally the Bendigo Benevolent Asylum combines with the ordinary functions of such an institution those of a Lying-in Hospital, besides distributing a considerable amount of out-of-door relief to the necessitous poor. During the year 1902-3 no less than 5,255 distributions were thus made, involving an outlay of £747 13s. 8d.; and not only is no deserving applicant denied assistance, but, as the annual report states, a good many persons were relieved who, but for surrounding circumstances, would not have been considered worthy of aid.

The institution is governed by a president, vice-president, and a board of management consisting of twelve members; its medical officer being Dr. J. D. Boyd, its superintendent Mr. J. S. McElroy, and its matron Mrs. William Dorman. On the 30th of June last the inmates of the Asylum comprised 162 males, 55 females, 4 lying-in patients, and 5 infants. The death-roll was considerable, but is easily explained by the fact that 122 of the inmates are between 75 and 85 years of age, while 33 are 85 years of age and upwards. The average age of those who passed away during the year was 78 and a fraction. Figures like these point to two important conclusions—first, that the climate of Bendigo must be a very salubrious one; and secondly, that the treatment received by the inmates of the Asylum must be conducive to their longevity. The institution possesses a securely invested endowment of £15,078, and a life governors' fund, likewise earning interest, of £714. Among the contributors to the latter the name of Mr. George Lansell appears as the donor of £1,000, and that of Maurice Moran as a benefactor to the extent of £300. The income of the Asylum, including a Government grant of £2,185, was £5,324 for the last financial year, with a corresponding expenditure.

Gold Mining.

A poppet-head rising in the centre of the city, and on the edge of the Gardens, and a sludge channel running along the middle of them, are the ostensible indices of the industry which is the solid basis of the prosperity of Bendigo. Gold mines underlie it literally as well as figuratively. During the first decade of its history no less than 4,519,543 ounces were extracted from the soil, of the value of upwards of eighteen millions sterling; the biggest yield having been in 1853, when it amounted to 661,749 ounces, or at the rate of £50,000 worth per week.

The extensive and rich quartz reefs with which the district was found to abound, after the alluvial deposits lying near the surface had been pretty well exhausted, imparted to the industry a character of steadiness and permanence equally satisfactory to the capitalist and to the working miner—to the former, because it encouraged him to erect expensive machinery and appliances, and to the latter because it enabled him to exchange a precarious occupation as an individual digger for regular employment at a liberal wage.

And when, on the completion of the Coliban water scheme, it was rendered possible to prosecute gold mining in the summer as well as in the winter months, a still greater and stronger impulse was communicated to that industry, and the monthly output of gold ceased to be intermittent, employment becoming at the same time more constant, and dividends to shareholders in the various undertakings less fluctuating in number and amount during the currency of each succeeding year.

Roughly speaking, the Bendigo goldfield covers an area about seventy miles in length and seven in breadth, and is situated on the upper part of the creek from which the city takes its name. This takes its rise in a spur on the northern slope of Mount Alexander, and the depression through which it flows is bounded on both sides by low ranges of schistose rocks, which throw off spurs sometimes running parallel with, and sometimes jutting out at right angles from, the main ridges. The intermediate hollows or gullies are, or rather were, auriferous to a considerable extent. Many of them were exceedingly rich, and hence the remarkable returns referred to above. Thousands of diggers found profitable employment in alluvial mining during the first decade of the second half of the nineteenth century, and when they had pretty well rifled the earth of its more immediately accessible

treasures it was discovered that mineral wealth of an incalculable amount was locked up in the quartz reefs which abounded in the district; and thus here, as elsewhere, gold mining entered upon a new stage of its history, necessitating the application of capital and machinery to the industry, and holding out the promise of permanence, especially when it was found that, contrary to the confident assertions of one eminent geologist, the reefs proved to be auriferous at depths of 1,000, 2,000, and 3,000 feet. At present the greatest depth to which a shaft has been sunk is considerably over 3,500 feet, but so far, we believe, the results have not been satisfactory.

Probably the best and most comprehensive account which has yet appeared in print of the mining enterprise which is being carried on upon the Bendigo goldfield is that which was compiled a short time since for the "Australian Mining Standard," and was issued as a special supplement of nearly 200 folio pages, with appropriate illustrations. From thence, as from an authentic source, we borrow and condense most of the points of information which follow, with respect to certain of the more important of the quartz reefs, selecting such as appear to us to be best calculated to interest our readers generally.



Bartlett Bros. **Lansell's 180 Mine** *Bendigo*

The two principal lines of the Bendigo field are the New Chum and the Garden Gully; Victoria Hill, upon the former line, being regarded as the richest spot yet operated upon. It yielded a net profit of £600,000 in six years from an area of 350 acres, the dividends received by the fortunate shareholders ranging from £9,000 to £45,000, and in the case of Messrs. Ballerstedt and Son it reached the magnificent total of £243,000; while the New Chum Railway mine between 1878 and 1899 distributed dividends to the amount of £155,399 upon a called-up capital of £40,579. The New Chum United could point in the last-named year to dividends of £124,893 upon a paid-up capital of £7,200, and it was estimated that at that date it had turned out gold of the value of one million sterling. More remarkable than this was the extraordinary incident of the Old Chum mine having paid £97,537 in dividends upon so diminutive a capital as £2,250! The 180 mine, belonging to the famous Victoria Hill group, after enriching the Ballerstedts to the extent of nearly a quarter of a million, was sold to Mr. George Lansell for £30,000, and he took £180,000 worth of gold out of a reef which he struck at a depth of 700 feet. It is believed that the gross yield from this mine has not been less in value than one million sterling. The shaft in it has been sunk to a depth of 3,352 feet, and when it had gone down to 3,050 feet a stream of hot water was met with, ranging in temperature from 97 to 110 degrees, with a pressure of 110 lbs. to the square inch. One of the Snob's Hill reefs in the course of three years paid dividends to the amount of £101,250 upon a share capital of £2,250. No less than eight of the mines on the New Chum line have gone to a depth varying from a minimum of 3,060 to a maximum of 3,583 feet, and gold has been seen at the latter depth.

We next come to the Garden Gully line, which has been surveyed for a distance of six miles south of the

Constellation mine, and appears to be surprisingly rich in gold. The formation of the country is described as being "the ordinary saddle reef in the south and north, with spurry masses in the middle." The Garden Gully United mine is spoken of as being the richest in the district. Its history is not destitute of the elements of romance. Fifty years ago the ground was believed to be worthless. Thousands of shares in a company subsequently organised for the purpose of working it were forfeited for non-payment of a call of threepence, and one investor of proverbial shrewdness refused an offer of 2,000 at a penny each! Not very long afterwards four companies of tributors divided in the course of five years £220,875 as their net profits on a capital outlay of £12,666. Altogether the value of the gold taken from this mine up to the 30th of June last was £1,642,459, and the dividends had reached a total up to the same date of £846,303, upon a nominal capital of £33,517. At this present writing, what appears to be a large and payable reef has just been struck at a depth of 2,550 feet. The Carlisle, which belonged to the late Mr. Watson, is another mine which was of almost incredible richness in the past. It is believed to have yielded not less than a million sterling to its wealthy owner. At from 230 to 410 feet below the surface it is credibly reported to have produced £1,000 worth of gold to the yard, a state of things not without a parallel in the Kentish mine, in which, from one reef alone, thirteen tons of gold were won, of the value of £1,000,000. Johnson's Reef, upon the same line, has yielded 275,668 ounces of gold, and has distributed £310,220 in dividends. The Cornish United shows a yield, up to the middle of the current year (1903), of 133,584 ounces; and the North Johnson's has repaid the capital expended upon it seven or eight times over.

Upon what is known as the Pyke line, are some very rich reefs, among which a prominent place must be assigned to the Clarence United, which has yielded 230,146 ounces of gold, and enabled dividends amounting to £103,875 to be paid upon a share capital of little over £25,000. With this must rank the New Moon and South New Moon companies, the first giving a return of 119,185 ounces of gold up to date, affording dividends of £170,728 upon a paid-up capital of £4,400, while the second, with a much smaller yield of gold, has paid dividends amounting to £148,000 upon a share capital of a fraction less than £16,000.



Bartlett Bros. **Lansell's Battery (106 head).** *Bendigo*

The Hustler's line of reef is notable as that upon which the first essay in the extraction of gold was made, a black man having been the discoverer. The most celebrated mine on this line is the Great Extended Hustler's, which has produced gold to the value of £1,009,651, enabling £453,650 to be divided among its shareholders. The other reefs claiming special mention are the Ellenborough, which has paid £170,000 in dividends on a share capital of little more than £8,000; the Lady Barkly, with a total yield of 300,971 ounces, a paid-up capital of about £22,000, and £104,615 in dividends; the Victoria Reef Quartz, giving a return of 184,156 ounces, and dividends amounting to £99,600; and the New Chum Con-

solidated, New Chum Railway (already mentioned), New Chum and Victoria, and the New Red, White, and Blue Consolidated, which have paid dividends amounting in the aggregate to £566,014.

Up to the 30th of June last the dividends paid to the enterprising men who have invested their capital in developing the quartz reefs of Bendigo have reached the sum of £4,792,840, while the yield of gold from this source has totalled upwards of 5,550,000 ounces, of the value in round numbers of £22,000,000 sterling; the difference between these two amounts representing what has been paid away by the mineowners for labour, timber, machinery, fuel and lighting, official salaries, etc., etc.

Manufacturing Industries.

Bendigo, as one of the two chief centres of mining industry in the State of Victoria, could scarcely fail to become an important manufacturing city likewise, more especially as the bulky and ponderous character of so much of the machinery and plant used in the mines would give the local makers of them a great advantage over competitors at a distance. Hence the engineering works and iron foundries, six in number, which have been established in the city, furnish employment to a great number of hands, and annually turn out some excellent work in large quantities to meet the ever-growing requirements, not merely of Bendigo and Eaglehawk, but of the surrounding districts. The extensive establishment of Messrs. Taylor and Horsfield occupies the premier place in this respect, and it is fitted up with the latest and most improved mechanical powers and appliances, by which it is enabled to supply both mining and agricultural machinery of every description. Two large steam roller flour mills, the one owned by Messrs. Webb and Co., situated at the corner of Queen and Williamson Streets, and that of Stewart, Scott, and Co., are planned upon a scale of magnitude commensurate with the wheat-growing capabilities of the extensive farming district from which they draw their supplies of grain. There are, besides, railway-carriage and coach-building factories, breweries, cordial manufactories, and a distillery of spirits; granite-cutting works, tanneries, a fuse factory, two distilleries of eucalyptus (those of Mr. Neaves and of Saunders and Sons), brick and tile works, a large butter factory in Mollison Street, and a chilled butter factory in Howard Place. The horticultural productiveness of the surrounding country justified the establishment of a large jam factory some years ago, which is steadily extending its operations in a corresponding degree with the expansion of fruit culture, and the improved demand which is springing up for this healthy form of diet.

THE EPSOM POTTERIES.

The State of Victoria is exceedingly rich in all kinds of clay suitable for the uses of the potter and of the manufacturer of porcelain. Naturally, those which are best capable of being applied to the fabrication of earthen and stone ware are the first to be utilised for commercial purposes. They occur in greater quantities and in more numerous localities, and they do not require the artificial treatment—the blending of the kaolin with ground flints, ordinary clay, and calcined bones—which has to be resorted to for the production of the finer ceramic wares. Large deposits of raw clay of an excellent quality were discovered at Epsom, near Bendigo, upwards of forty years ago, and Mr. G. D. Guthrie was the first who had the sagacity to perceive the importance and value of these, and had also the courage and enterprise to resolve upon turning them to beneficial account. And he did this in the face of difficulties and discouragements which would have disheartened some men. But he had something of the spirit and enthusiasm of Bernard Palissy and of Joshua Wedgewood, and he persevered in confronting and overcoming every obstacle, until at length success crowned his efforts, and he established an industry which is growing from year to year, and may in time assume such large dimensions that his name is not unlikely to become as celebrated in Australia, in connection with this branch of art manufacture, as is that of Dr. John Wall, of Worcester, or of Johan Friederich Bottger, of Meissen, in Europe. Mr. Guthrie, who is a native of Glasgow, takes the entire management of the pottery at Epsom, while his partner, Mr. E. J. Hartley, has charge of the depot opened by the firm in Normanby Road, South Melbourne. The pottery covers five acres of ground, inclusive of clay mills, extensive workshops of various kinds, and warehouses, the latter being filled with fictile wares of every description. This area is exclusive of the clay land, which comprises something like fifty acres, not to speak of five acres of kaolin land at Lal Lal, near Ballarat, and sixty acres of land leased by him in order to procure an abundant supply of feldspar. Between 120 and 130 hands are employed at Epsom, under Mr. Guthrie's direct supervision; and the machinery, which is applied to almost every branch of the manufacture, is of the most recent type, and embodies the latest inventions and improvements, the approximate value of the plant being something not far short of £10,000. That portion of it which has been specially constructed for the purpose of pipe-making is considered to be the finest and most complete of the kind in Australia. The annual output of stone and other ware ranges in value from £18,000 to £20,000 per annum, and the varieties produced embrace all but the choicer kinds of ceramics, which will, no doubt, follow in due time; but in the meanwhile articles of general utility are most largely in demand, and especially those which are required in the prosecution of certain industries, as, for example, chemical ware, and the different vessels in mints, in mining and chlorination works, as well as in the refining and saving of gold. Immense quantities of the ordinary kitchen and domestic ware are produced at the Epsom pottery, and it would be an ingenious calculation to determine how many miles

of drain pipe are annually turned out from these works. Bottles for containing the acids manufactured in Australia likewise constitute an important item of production, and find an extensive and increasing market in the neighbouring States. Nor has Mr. Guthrie been inattentive to the artistic side of the potter's craft, for he has recently added printed and decorated ware to the other fabrics which issue from his establishment; and, judging from present indications, his efforts in this direction will be rewarded with a gratifying measure of success. What renders it particularly interesting is that, apart from the impulse which will thus be communicated to a beautiful branch of the potter's art, it will furnish a new field of employment for females, with their more delicate sense of touch, their superior deftness, and their instinctive sense of elegance of form and grace of ornament. The work, moreover, is light and clean, and those who are engaged in it appear to derive a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction from its performance. At present this form of decorative art, as applied to much of the ware in use in daily life, is only in its infancy; but, looking at the fact that artistic design is being taught to numerous students, both in the Working Men's College and in the Schools of Design established in Ballarat, Bendigo, and other places, we may hope that the more promising of the pupils in these institutions will find profitable scope for their skill and ability, both as regards the suggestion of new forms and the devising of fresh methods of decoration to the potters of Victoria. We may not emulate the exquisite productions which excite so much admiration as Worcester, Lambeth, Stoke, Etruria, Sevres, Meissen, and Burslem ware; but we may at least turn out works in porcelain which will reflect credit upon our art-craftsmen, and stimulate a taste for ceramics in thousands of Australian households.



Bartlett Bros. **Entrance to the Fernery, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

Rural Industries.

Bendigo's fame as a mining centre has caused its agricultural and horticultural possibilities to be somewhat overlooked by the casual observer, and few realise to what a really considerable extent rural industry and its development have been carried. The Bendigo district has been noted for its viticulture, for which purpose large areas have been cultivated in the past, for the excellent quality of the grapes grown in the neighbourhood has had the natural result of enabling wines of an exceptionally choice character to be produced from them; and among others is one which possesses most of the qualities of a delicate Madeira. Varieties of table and raisin grapes

were grown in bygone years in great quantities in all parts of the district, but a few years back this flourishing industry received a violent and almost fatal check owing to the ravages of that deadly enemy of the viticulturist, the phylloxera. As a natural and necessary consequence the growers uprooted their vines, and turned their attention to other horticultural pursuits. Happily the disease now appears to have been eradicated, and the planting of vines has for some time past been proceeded with on a scale of considerable magnitude, so that the district promises in the near future to regain and improve upon its old reputation as a producer of wines pure in character and delicate in flavour. The signs of this revival in viticulture are observable more especially in the neighbourhood of Strathfieldsaye. In and around Emu Valley the cultivators of the soil have turned their attention almost exclusively to the cultivation of cereals. At White Hills, the seven hills of which contain great quantities of lime, the soil is peculiarly favourable to the raising of citron fruits, and a number of orange and lemon groves, producing luxuriant crops of very fine fruit, are to be found in this locality. Strathfieldsaye is likewise greatly celebrated for its early and heavy crops of apricots, peaches, and apples, these being considered to be among the finest grown in Victoria. The Epsom Valley, in the opinion of viticultural experts, produces the finest grapes in the Commonwealth, and this and the White Hills district bid fair in course of time to become one of the great centres both for the cultivation of the grape and of the citrus fruits. The Huntly Valley, which is watered by the Campaspe, is noted for miles around on account of its great productiveness. Cereals of all kinds, together with great quantities of fruit of every variety, are grown here. Some of the latter has been exported, and has commanded remunerative prices in the English markets, but the finest fruit grown in the Bendigo district appears to be raised at Lockwood, about 108 miles distant from Melbourne, on the Bullock Creek. Sutton Grange, Axedale, and a large area of the surrounding country deservedly enjoy a high reputation for their productiveness as a dairying district, and it is said that cattle in this neighbourhood fatten much more quickly upon the pasture lands than in the colder climate of Gippsland. Cherries are grown in many of the districts of which Bendigo is the centre, and they come very early into the market. Figs, strawberries, plums, and quinces also thrive splendidly. Bendigo is a great distributing centre for the population of a large agricultural, pastoral, and horticultural area. The visitor who wishes to get a good view of the country districts around the city should survey it from the summit of One Tree Hill.

Agricultural and Other Societies.

Bendigo is fortunate in possessing such a very strong and influential Agricultural Society as that of which Mr. H. Marks is the able and energetic secretary. The annual Agricultural Show, held the second week in October in the show-grounds adjoining the Rosalind Park, is one of the great events of the year in Bendigo, and attracts large numbers of visitors from Melbourne, so that it is considered to be the second best in Victoria, the turnstiles showing an average attendance of over 20,000 persons.

The Austral Society has for its object the diffusion of a taste for, and the development of, music, art, and literature among the masses, and to this end annual competitions are held in the Royal Princess Theatre in the month of May, in connection with which medals and valuable prizes are offered for competition somewhat on the lines of the now famous South Street Competitions in Ballarat.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is a powerful organisation of social reformers, who hold their meetings with kindred societies in the Temperance Hall, View Street. The Women's Literary Society also assemble in the same hall.

An institution of considerable influence and usefulness, known as the Bendigo Progress Association, of which the Mayor of Bendigo (Cr. J. H. Curnow) is president, has for its objects to assist and cultivate in every way possible the progress and development of the city of Bendigo and the surrounding district; to encourage the beautification of the city and its surroundings; to organise and carry out excursions to the city from other places; to collect and publish information for visitors, and to make their sojourn in the city as pleasant and agreeable as possible.

Among the numerous branches of parent friendly societies are the following:—Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, Foresters, Free Gardeners, the Zenith and the Golden and Corinthian Masonic lodges (which own the fine hall in View Street), and likewise the Royal Golden Chapter of the Royal Arch and the Bendigo Mark Masons Lodges. The Roman Catholic benefit society (H.A.C.B.S.) is a very powerful and wealthy organisation.

There are several musical societies, the Bendigo Liedertafel and a Deutsch Turn-Verein being the more prominent of them.

Additional Notes.

The city, which contains upwards of one hundred miles of streets, is well lighted by gas and electricity, and has a good water supply, drawn from the reservoir at Malmsbury, nearly fifty miles distant. In the early days it was procured from the neighbouring creeks, and was both scarce and dear, to say nothing of its indifferent quality, which was responsible for a good deal of the disease which prevailed in those days. To repair these evils reservoirs were established, in the first instance at Golden Square and Big Hill, but these proved altogether

inadequate for the growing requirements of an increasing population, and more particularly of the gold mining industry, for the successful prosecution of which an abundant supply of water was indispensable. In 1861, thanks to the efforts of a public-spirited citizen in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. W. D. C. Denovan, who had just been elected to a seat in that Chamber for what were then called the Sandhurst Boroughs, a select committee was appointed to enquire into the best means of bringing water from the Coliban River into Bendigo, and a grant of £2,000 was secured for the purpose of making a preliminary survey. A favourable report resulted, and the project was warmly taken up by Messrs. J. F. Sullivan and Angus Mackay, both of them prominent Bendigo men and local representatives, and eventually this great work was undertaken and carried out to a highly successful issue at an outlay somewhat in excess of one million sterling. The capacity of the reservoir at Malmsbury, into which the river Coliban, which takes its rise among the northern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, empties the whole of its waters, is 3,255,000,000 gallons, but there are several other subsidiary reservoirs, one of which has a capacity of 320,000,000 gallons.

Owing to the dryness of the air, the general salubrity of the district, and to the fact that Bendigo is between 700 and 800 feet above the sea level, it is in high favour with the medical faculty practising on the south side of the Dividing Range as a place of residence during the winter months for patients suffering from pulmonary or bronchial complaints, who rarely fail in obtaining relief in the pure, bright, exhilarating atmosphere of the district; while the many excellent private schools offer every educational advantage which young persons of both sexes, similarly affected, can require. There is pleasant and cultured society to be found in the city and its immediate neighbourhood, and places of religious worship belonging to all denominations; while the parks and public gardens, the Art Gallery, the library of the Mechanics' Institute, the Bendigo Club, charmingly situated in the midst of a garden, and yet within a few minutes' walk of the Mall, must not be overlooked in any enumeration of the agreeable features of Bendigo.

Yearly at Easter time a great festive celebration takes place, which draws together an immense crowd of spectators from the surrounding districts; and, to the procession which then perambulates the city, after the manner of that of the Mardi Gras in Paris and other Continental cities, the Chinese residents in Bendigo contribute, with their huge dragons, rich costumes, banners, and symbols, an opulence of colour that is quite Oriental. Sports are held, bazaars are opened, and minor entertainments are got up, which entitle it to be called an Easter Fair; and large sums of money are obtained by these means, to be afterwards disbursed upon charitable institutions—the Hospital and the Benevolent Asylum, which have sometimes benefited to the extent of between £2,000 and £2,500 each.

Bendigo is favoured in the number and by the character of its educational establishments. Among those which provide higher instruction for pupils who wish to be qualified to proceed to the Melbourne University, or to be prepared for professional or mercantile pursuits, are the Corporate High School, Girton College, the Bendigo Grammar School, St. Andrew's College, St. Mary's College (erected at a cost of £4,000, and adjoining the convent, facing Barkly Street, and conducted by the Sisters of Mercy); a boys' school, likewise belonging to the Roman Catholic denomination, conducted by the Marist Brothers; and two schools, the one for boys and the other for girls, connected with St. Kilian's; all of which have been more fully described elsewhere.

The latest returns procurable from the office of the mining registrar in Bendigo show the total produce of gold from the year 1851 to the end of the month of October, 1903, to have been 13,681,057 ounces, approximating in value to fifty-four millions and three-quarters sterling. The yield for October was no less than 25,703 ounces, being the greatest since the month of December, 1875, which totalled 31,380 ounces.

Councillor JAMES HENRY CURNOW, J.P., Mayor of Bendigo, is the second son of the late Mr. Sampson Curnow, a well-known mining manager of that city. He was born in 1862, and was brought to Bendigo by his parents in the following year. His early education was acquired at the local schools, and he afterwards studied under the Rev. R. Thom, at St. Andrew's College. Mr. Curnow is one of the most active and energetic of Bendigonians. He was for four or five years connected with the Postal Department, and in 1887, having obtained twelve months' leave of absence from his duties, he successfully conducted the Jubilee Exhibition of that year, to which he acted as general secretary. The Government service having by this time lost all attraction for him, on returning to Bendigo he joined the firm of Connelly and Tatchell, solicitors, as accountant, with whom he remained for seven years. In 1894 he commenced business on his own account as an auctioneer and public accountant. His business developed very rapidly, and in a very short time became one of the most extensive of its kind in the Bendigo district, a position it still retains. Mr. Curnow is one of the oldest members of the Australian Natives' Association, in which body he has always held a prominent position. Joining in 1881, two years later he was elected secretary of the Bendigo branch, which office he still holds. For several years he held office on the Board of Directors, as a member of the Board, treasurer, and as vice-president for two years. City institutions have always held attractions for him, and he fills positions on the boards of management of the Bendigo Hospital, Benevolent Asylum, Art Gallery, Mechanics' Institute, and other local institutions. He was an active member of the executive committee of the Gold Jubilee Exhibition, which closed in 1902, and is always to the fore in every movement for the development and the progress of old Bendigo. Mr. Curnow was elected a councillor for Sutton Ward in 1901, defeating his opponent by a large majority.

He gained the esteem of his fellow-councillors so rapidly that he was honored with the distinction of being elected Mayor after one year's service as councillor, and again being re-elected to the mayoralty for a second term. His position is unique, inasmuch as although he has been a councillor for only three years, he has been Mayor for two years out of the three. This important office he has filled most hospitably, and with great satisfaction to citizens. During his mayoralty he has had the honor of laying the foundation stone of the new Market Buildings in Market Square, of unveiling the splendid statue of Queen Victoria, erected in Rosalind Park, and also



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JAMES HENRY CURNOW.

of establishing the Bendigo Progress Association, which is doing so much to make known the attractive features of the goldfields city and its splendid winter climate. MR. Curnow was an active worker for federation, and acted as secretary of the Bendigo League (which was the first established in Victoria) throughout the whole of the agitation. He is an enthusiastic Bendigonian, and his faith in the permanency of the city as the quartzopolis of the State is unbounded.

Councillor J. R. HOSKINS, ex-Mayor of Bendigo, was born at St. Agnes, Cornwall, England, in the year 1836, and educated in his native town. He is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Hoskins, a manager of mines, and supervisor of a large commercial business in Cornwall, who, on the great gold discoveries in Australia in 1851, was despatched by a mining company, floated by John Taylor and Co., to New South Wales. (The Port Phillip Company, at Clunes, was a branch of the same company.) He landed at Sydney with his son, the subject of this sketch, who was then fifteen years of age, and who, after some further schooling, engaged in mining pursuits. In January, 1855, he removed to Victoria, and, after prospecting on different diggings, arrived in Bendigo at the latter end of 1856. Here he continued mining operations for a number of years, beginning a more public career in the sixties. He was one of the first members of the old Huntly Shire Council, his connection with which he resigned in 1867. In 1868 he entered into partnership in a saw-milling concern at Huntly, and there gained the experience he afterwards turned to advantageous account. In 1870 he was connected with Mr. Robert Hill, the then owner of his present business, and in 1872 Messrs. Illingworth and Hoskins purchased it, and it is now carried on by Mr. Hoskins as a timber merchant in Hargreaves and Queen Streets. Besides timber, he deals largely in ironmongery, building materials, paperhangings, and is the owner of an extensive plant of moulding machinery, saw benches, etc. In 1880 Mr. Hoskins purchased his partner's interest, becoming sole proprietor of the business, which is one of the most valuable in the district. The timber yard in Queen Street is well stocked and commodious. In addition to his large and prosperous business, Mr. Hoskins is the owner of a two-story residence, built entirely of native hard woods, situated in spacious and well laid out grounds, on a beautiful site on Quarry Hill. In 1889 he was elected to a seat in the Bendigo City Council, which he has retained ever since. In 1890-91 he was chosen Mayor of the city, an office which he filled with much dignity and satisfaction. During the year in which Lord and Lady Hopetoun paid their first official visit to Bendigo, and were entertained by the Mayor, so pleased were they with his hospitality that they paid him the high compliment of attending his mayoral ball, held on the 31st of July, 1891. During Mr. Hoskins' tenure of office the foundation of the new Law Courts was laid. In 1892 Mr. Hoskins was gazetted a justice of the peace. At the general election of 1894 for the Assembly he was a candidate for Parliamentary honors in the temperance interest. He was returned third on the poll. Mr. Hoskins was for many years president of the Bendigo Hospital committee. All temperance movements receive his sincere support, and he is a warm friend of the Bendigo Total



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. J. R. HOSKINS.

Abstinence Society, of which he was for many years president. He is a life governor of the local philanthropic institutions, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, initiated in 1859. Councillor Hoskins married, in 1858, Miss Butson, of Bendigo, and has a family of seven children—two sons and five daughters.

Councillor SAMUEL H. McGOWAN, J.P., Bendigo, was born in the North of Ireland in the year 1845. On the completion of his education in his native town he entered large engineering works at Cork, where he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the details of the business, and fitted himself to

take a leading position in a foundry. In 1870 he sailed for Australia in the ship "Cardigan Castle," landing in Melbourne in January, 1871, and six months later came to Bendigo. Here he was engaged by Mr. Horwood



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. SAMUEL H. MCGOWAN.

in his foundry, and shortly afterwards was appointed manager of the business. Mr. McGowan superintended this important business for a number of years, and in 1881 started on his own account as a legal manager. He was immediately appointed legal manager of a number of mining companies, and his business increased so rapidly as ultimately to become one of the largest of its kind in Bendigo. Mr. McGowan has the management of a number of the most prominent mines in the district. He is legal manager of numerous important companies, including the South St. Mungo, New Chum and Victoria, Extended South Devonshire, Shamrock, Pearl, New Moon Consolidated, New Prince of Wales Extended, and Bendigo Golden Star Gold and Quartz Mining Companies. In addition he has the management of the Lady Barkly and South St. Mungo Crushing Works, Kangaroo Hydraulic Crushing and Gold Mining Company, etc. He also represents the Phoenix and Norwich Union Fire Insurance Companies in Bendigo. In 1883 Mr. McGowan was elected a member of the Bendigo City Council, and, with the exception of a retirement of five years' duration, has been a member of that body ever since. He took a prominent part in municipal matters; was Mayor of the city in 1885-86, and again in 1899-1900, and while occupying this dignified office, in conjunction with several other gentlemen, formed the Victorian Decentralisation League. The object of this league was to secure a change in the administration of the colony in the interests of country districts. The most practical results of the efforts of this body were a substantial reduction of railway freights and a distribution of railway works. Some years ago, also, Mr. McGowan was one of the leading promoters of the Bendigo District Development Society, which comprises the most prominent men of Bendigo, and has for its aims the proclamation of the extensive areas in the district which are available to be entered upon by enterprising settlers, and generally "to promote the further development of the resources of Bendigo." Of this movement Mr. McGowan acted as honorary treasurer. In 1885 he was gazetted a justice of the peace. For many years he has been treasurer of the Bendigo Hospital, in which institution he takes an active interest; and has been associated with the promoters of all movements, public or otherwise, which have for their object the welfare of the district. Mr. McGowan has been a prominent member of the M.U.I:O.O.F. for twenty-six years, and corresponding secretary to that order in Bendigo since 1878. In 1892 the Bendigo Electric Light Company was floated in Bendigo with Mr. McGowan's assistance, and then sold to the present English company. The Bendigo loan of 3½ per cent. was carried through by him, and in 1901 he was one of those who took an active part in the promotion of the Victorian Gold Exhibition of that year, of which he was elected president. Mr. McGowan is returning officer for the Northern Province in the Legislative Council. He also acted in the same capacity for the Bendigo electoral district in the Senate, and was the recipient of testimonials from Messrs. A. Peacock and C. A. Topp for his services on those occasions. Mr. McGowan married, in 1874, Kate, daughter of Mr. John Goyne, of Epsom, near Bendigo.

The late CONRAD HEINZ, J.P., ex-Mayor of Bendigo, was born at Frankfort-on-Maine in the year 1846, and was educated in his native city. At the age of fifteen he left Germany for Victoria, where he had already relatives and friends. He arrived in Melbourne per ship "Emperor of the Sea," and immediately journeyed to Castlemaine, where his sister resided. This was in 1860, and Castlemaine at that time not holding out sufficient attractions for a lengthened stay, Mr. Heinz proceeded to Bendigo, where he commenced business as a butcher. He also embarked in mining speculations which were fairly successful, and in 1872 entered into partnership with his brother in a butchering business in Happy Valley. The venture proved a great success, a big business was established, and in 1880 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Heinz starting in business on his own account at Ironbark, Korong Road, Bendigo, where the trade attained such dimensions as to place it



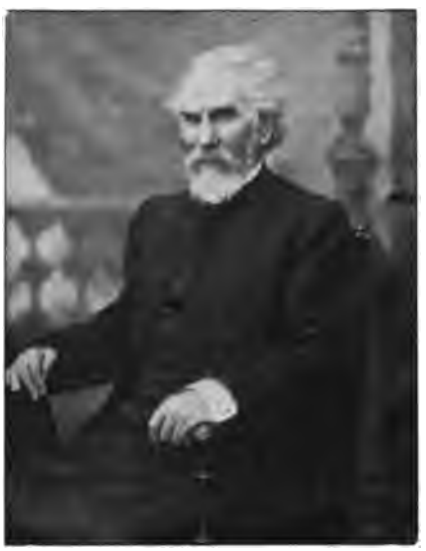
Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALFRED ERNEST HEINZ.

among the largest in the district. In February, 1895, Mr. Conrad Heinz died. The business, which fell into the hands of the executors, was worked by them, with Mr. Alfred Ernest Heinz as manager, until 1900,

when it was purchased by that gentleman, who now carries it on in his own name. About nine hands are employed, and seven carts are in constant use carrying out the extensive operations of the business. Mr. Alfred Ernest Heinz is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. Lodge. He married, in 1900, Annie, a daughter of Mr. Wm. Casley, mining manager, of Bendigo. The late Mr. Conrad Heinz was on the directorate of many mining companies. He was a large shareholder in the South St. Mungo, Victoria Quartz, Eureka, and Bendigo Golden Star Mining Companies. In 1892 Mr. Heinz was elected a member of the Bendigo City Council. His rise in public estimation was rapid, and he was chosen Mayor of the city for 1894-95, a position he filled with dignity and popularity. In politics he was a staunch Federalist, and was one of the members of the first Federation League formed in Victoria. He was a life governor of the Bendigo Hospital, member of the committees of the Mechanics' Institute and Art Gallery, president of the local German Club, member of the Sandhurst Club, and an old Freemason and Forester. He married, in 1866, Miss Englefinger, of Bendigo, and at his death left a family of two sons and three daughters.

Archdeacon MacCULLAGH, Bendigo, was born at Palmerston, near Dublin, Ireland, on the 6th of June, 1832. His preliminary education was imparted by the Rev. R. P. Hoctor, M.A., at Clontarf Crescent, Dublin, and subsequently he read at Trinity College University for two years under the Rev. R. A. Dowling, M.A., and Dr. Walsh, M.A., LL.D. It was originally intended that he should take up mission work, and with that end in view he entered the Mission College, Islington, but circumstances eventuated which compelled him to relinquish the idea. Owing to too close attention to study his eyesight failed, and his medical advisers ordered him to Australia. In January, 1863, he arrived in Melbourne, and his eyesight having greatly improved during the voyage, Mr. MacCullagh resumed his studies, and eventually, in May of the same year, he won an exhibition at Moore College, Liverpool, New South Wales. He went through the theological course there, and, returning to Victoria, received a call, and was ordained a deacon on the 18th of December, 1864. He was appointed to the Lancefield district, the church there consisting of a weatherboard building 30 feet by 20 feet, and a small Sunday School. Throwing all the earnestness and energy that formed so large a part of his character into the work, the Rev. Mr. MacCullagh was soon rewarded by seeing the church rapidly grow in membership, wealth, and importance. Fourteen acres of ground were purchased in Lancefield as an endowment. A brick church was erected on the land, another was built at Rochford, and the site of a church was bought at Romsey. The increasing congregation requiring that the minister should be assisted, the Rev. J. H. Williams was appointed, as were also two honorary readers. All this had been done within six years, and before he left the district the Rev. Mr. MacCullagh had founded ten places in which Divine service was conducted, and as many Sunday schools in these parishes. The latter were attended by 500 pupils, over whom were thirty-seven teachers. The pleasure of seeing such splendid results from his residence at Lancefield has naturally been a source of great satisfaction and encouragement to him. Early in his ministrations there he was offered by Bishop Perry the appointment to the Camberwell parish, but this he declined. Mr. MacCullagh married while at Lancefield, but the sad death of his wife caused him in 1870 to resign his connection with the Lancefield church. In November of that year he took charge of St. Paul's, Bendigo, then in its infancy, and it needed all the enthusiasm and patient efforts of Archdeacon MacCullagh to foster it, and raise it to the gratifying position of being one of the leading churches in Victoria. The congregation increased, and the church was improved. It has now a fine tower, hung with chiming bells, worked by machinery. In 1872 the Rev. Mr. MacCullagh was appointed a canon; in 1877 a bishop's canon, by Bishop Moorhouse; in 1883 a rural dean, and in the same year he was raised to the Archdeaconry of Sandhurst. To cope with the work of St. Paul's, the Rev. W. L. Sadlier, a promising young minister, was ordained about eight years ago to assist the Archdeacon. The congregations morning and evening are large, and represent both rich and poor, all of whom are attracted by their pastor's personality. In 1877 Archdeacon MacCullagh refused a tempting offer from New Zealand, and since then he has declined several other advantageous offers carrying large stipends; but the venerable Archdeacon chooses to remain in Bendigo. In 1891 he took a well-deserved holiday, visiting the old country, and previous to his departure the citizens of Bendigo presented him with a purse of 300 sovereigns, and on his return he was heartily welcomed by his parishioners, whose respect and affectionate esteem he has won by his religious ministrations and his private character. Archdeacon MacCullagh has been a large contributor of scientific articles to the "Bendigo Advertiser."



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

VEN. ARCHDEACON MACCULLAGH.

THOMAS MORROW, J.P., Bendigo, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1834. Practically he is an Australian, for when four years of age he left Ireland with

his parents for Australia. During the voyage his father was taken ill, and this illness, aggravated by the exposure following the wrecking of the vessel at Table Bay, proved fatal, and Mr. Morrow, sen., died and was buried at Cape Town. His wife, with heroic spirit, determined to continue the journey, and, after a month's delay, sailed for Sydney. Here the subject of our sketch attended school until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the large drapery store, known as the Beehive, of Christopher Newton and Co., Sydney. He remained with the firm for some time, and was next appointed to take charge of a drapery business in Sydney. In 1851 he went to Ophir on the discovery of gold in that district, and was engaged on the diggings there. Thence he went prospecting with a party to the Turon River, where he secured quite a large quantity of gold. Their claims were distant some twenty-five miles from Somers Hill, whither they had to proceed in order to procure provisions, thus wasting much valuable time. The party next went prospecting at Oakley Creek, buying a claim which eventually proved very rich, and laid the foundation stone of their fortunes. Mr. Morrow, after various other ventures on the goldfields, arrived in Bendigo in February, 1852. He began work in California Gully, and was the first digger to strike gold on Johnson's Reef there —a reef which has since proved a very valuable one. Mr. Morrow then went to Derwent Gully, pegged out a claim, which returned him a large amount of gold; visited Back Creek, and in October, 1852, having so much gold that a longer stay on the goldfields was unnecessary, took a lengthened holiday. He returned to the diggings in 1854. Purchasing horses in Sydney, he and some friends started overland for the Victorian fields. Mr. Morrow proceeded to Beechworth, and thence to Derwent Gully, where he had previously worked, and labouring near the old claim, he and his party were rewarded with two or three ounces of gold each per day. Then came a period of prospecting at Growler's Gully, Maldon, where, after sinking three holes without any reward for his trouble, Mr. Morrow determined to give up mining pursuits. After visiting Sydney for his money, which he had previously deposited in the Savings Bank there, he returned and started in business as storekeeper, with stores at Growler's Gully, Tarrangower, and Porcupine Flat. Shortly afterwards, when the rush of diggers to Simpson's Ranges, Maryborough, took place, he opened the first store in that district. He also acted as gold buyer for the Bank of Australasia and the Bank of Victoria. In 1856 he established stores at Dunolly and Chinaman's Flat, near Maryborough, and in 1857, on the discovery of gold in that district he opened a store



Alan Spicer *Bendigo*

MR. THOMAS MORROW.

there, and another at Pleasant Creek. While conducting the last named stores Mr. Morrow, who at this time was a rich man, speculated heavily in mining, with the result that he lost all his money. He then went to Melbourne, where for twelve months he took charge of a drapery store at Brunswick. In 1858 he went to Talbot as a manager for Mr. Sutherland, and in 1860 started storekeeping at Inglewood, with which business he subsequently combined an ironmongery establishment and timber yard. He once more began speculating in mines, and with good results. He was one of the first proprietors of the celebrated No. 13 claim on Maxwell's Reef, Inglewood, which, with another mine on the Jersey Reef in that district, returned him between £500 and £700 per month for several years. But a turn of Fortune's wheel brought loss, and from 1864 to 1868 every stock he touched proved unremunerative, and very soon his fortune was gone. He continued storekeeping until 1870, when he started an auctioneer's business at Inglewood. This proved profitable, and Mr. Morrow carried it on for twenty years, and in 1891 it was combined with that of McPherson, Sternberg, and Co., Mr. Morrow assuming the management of the firm, and taking up his residence at Bendigo. During his residence in Inglewood he was a member of the Borough Council for a period of twenty-two years. He was Mayor of the town for three terms, and in 1883 was gazetted a justice of the peace. He also took an active interest in the management of the Inglewood Hospital and the Mechanics' Institute. Since 1896 Mr. Thomas Morrow, having bought back his old business, has been carrying on business at Bendigo as T. Morrow and Co., auctioneers and estate agents, in conjunction with Mr. John C. Morrow. His career offers a striking illustration of the vicissitudes of fortune in a new country, and of the force of character and pertinacity of purpose which have sustained him in his gallant contest with circumstances.

JOHN GOYNE, J.P., "Rosemunday," Bendigo, was born at St. Agnes, Cornwall, England, in the year 1826. He gained a practical experience in mining in his native town, and in 1853 sailed in the ship "Graham" from the West India Docks, London, for Victoria, arriving early in 1854. Going to the pioneer goldfield, Creswick, he started mining there for two months with fair success, and then proceeded to Ballarat. While in the latter city Mr. Goyne was an eye-witness of that unfortunate engagement at the Eureka Stockade between the miners and the military forces. Soon after this he left Ballarat for Creswick, where for six months he continued mining for the precious metal. About that time a goldfield at Daisy Hill, Amherst, was opened, and Mr. Goyne

hurried there with a number of others, spending the winter of 1855 on the field, and obtaining fair returns of gold. After a few months' further mining at Fryer's Town he came to Bendigo, and in 1858, having secured sufficient capital, he launched his present



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN GOYNE.

Stamper Grating Works at Epsom. Being of a naturally inventive turn of mind, and having a splendid idea of machinery, he set to work on the improvement of the mining sieves or gratings then in use. These gratings contained some thirty-six small punctures to the square inch, and Mr. Goyne improved them and made forty-nine, continually improving until he was able to manufacture gratings so finely as to form 300, which are the finest made. This improvement caused a great change in treatment of quartz and other ores crushed by stamper batteries, and Mr. Goyne's gratings (or sieves) quickly commanded a sale and great publicity, being used in all local mines and others throughout Australia. He receives large orders from mining companies in West Australia, New Zealand, Queensland, South Africa, the Straits Settlements, and Batavia. At Mr. Goyne's factory a special engine has been constructed for perforating purposes, designed by that gentleman himself. The establishment is lighted with electric light, as is also Mr. Goyne's private residence, "Rosemunday," which is a pleasant home, surrounded by twenty acres of land, six of which have been utilised as an orchard. He is also possessed of some land at Kamarooka. Mr. Goyne has been a member of the Huntly Shire Council for the last twenty-two years, and on two occasions occupied the presidential chair. He is also a justice of the peace. He married, in 1847, Miss Letcher, of Cornwall. Two of his sons assist him in the business.

JOHN EMERY, Hargreaves Street, Bendigo, was born in Baldock, Hertfordshire, England, in the year 1825. He left school at an early age, and was apprenticed to a tailor in London, with whom he remained for five years. After following his trade in that city for another seven years, Mr. Emery determined to come out to Australia in search of fortune. He landed in Melbourne per ship "Neleus" in 1855, and made his way to the Beechworth goldfields. He dug for gold on the diggings at Reedy Creek, Spring Creek, Nine Mile, and Five Mile, but with very little success. Returning to Melbourne, he opened a tailoring establishment in Collins Street, which proved a very prosperous concern. In 1861 Mr. Emery sold his business, and took a holiday trip to England, and upon his return in 1863 came to Bendigo. He shortly afterwards was attracted to Raywood, and there he opened a clothing establishment. During his residence in that district Mr. Emery was elected to a seat in the local council, but did not continue long at Raywood. In 1865 he returned to Bendigo, opening in business as a general draper, tailor, and clothier in Pyke's Buildings, at the corner of Pall Mall and Mitchell Street. Ten years later he was joined in partnership by Mr. Gibson, the business being carried on under the style of Emery and Gibson. In 1891, having obtained a competency, Mr. Emery retired, and has since devoted his attention to the occupation which had always been his hobby—curio hunting and collecting. He had in former years collected a few rare and antique articles, and on his retirement went to England and other countries in search of more. After spending a great deal of money, and going to considerable trouble, he returned to his house in Hargreaves Street three years later with many rare and valuable curios, collected in London, Bristol, and different towns in England. These represent the outlay of a large capital, and form one of the most complete and comprehensive private collections in the Australian States. While in Melbourne in 1865, Mr. Emery drew the attention of Mr. A. H. Massina, the publisher, of Little Collins Street, Mr. Wilks, of Ballarat, and other gentlemen to the necessity for the formation of a volunteer corps in Victoria. The result was that these gentlemen formed a corps, paying the sergeant of a regiment to drill it every week. This was the beginning of the volunteer system in Victoria, and a short time afterwards the Government took the matter up. Mr. Emery lives a



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN EMERY.

secluded and quiet life at his residence in Queen Street, surrounded by his interesting and rare collection of antiques and geological specimens, the most valuable of which he contemplates presenting to the city of Bendigo, a public-spirited act which will cause his name to be held in grateful remembrance by his fellow-citizens for all time to come.

JACOB COHN, J.P., Bendigo.—It is merely repeating a truism to say that the discoveries of gold in Victoria in the year 1851 attracted to its shores during the succeeding decade many thousands of immigrants of exceptional energy, practical ability, and force of character, for the obvious reason that none but men of this stamp would have taken a voyage half round the world to a land which was almost unknown, and in which many present sacrifices of a trying kind had to be made for the sake of acquiring a livelihood, of achieving a competency, or of amassing a fortune. It was to such men that Melbourne, Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong, and other centres of population owe their magnitude, prosperity, and importance; and it is to a publication like the present that posterity will turn to ascertain some particulars with respect to the pioneers of Victoria. Mr. Jacob Cohn was one of these, and his name will be always honorably identified with the history of Bendigo during the first half century of its existence. He is a native of Horsens, one of the prettiest and most thriving towns in Denmark, and memorable as having been the last refuge and burying place of the Russian princesses, the sisters of the unfortunate Ivan, who dragged out the remains of their miserable existence in Horsens. Here Mr. Cohn was born in 1830, educated, and trained as an engineer in the works of his uncle. Fired by the exciting news which had reached Denmark with respect to the new Dorado, and accompanied by his two brothers, he sailed for Australia from Liverpool in the year 1853, landing in Melbourne in the month of August, and proceeding at once to Bendigo, where the three newcomers opened a general produce store on the Main Road. Subsequently Mr. Jacob Cohn, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Maritz Cohn, erected and conducted the Criterion Hotel, which occupied the site of the building by which it was afterwards replaced in Market Square, and was for some years the leading establishment of the kind on that goldfield, Sir Charles and Lady Hotham staying there on their first visit to Bendigo, and Mr. Cohn acting as their cicerone through the district. After a twelvemonth spent in this lucrative but uncongenial occupation, Mr. Cohn relinquished hotel-keeping, and he and his brothers resolved upon the erection of a brewery in Bridge Street. While it was in process of erection he revisited Denmark, and was married in his native land to Miss Rose Levy, the ceremony being performed by the Rabbi Block and the bride's father, who was also a Rabbi. The happy event took place in 1858, and, on the return of the young couple to Bendigo, the brewery was opened, and, expanding with the lapse of time, grew into a



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JACOB COHN.

business of such magnitude that it was considered advisable to convert it, thirty years after its foundation, namely, in the year 1887, into a limited liability company, of which Mr. Magnus Cohn is the managing director. With his activity of mind and the kindly feelings of his heart, Mr. Jacob Cohn would naturally evince a lively interest in the public affairs of a city with which he has been identified from the days when it was little better than an encampment, and he accordingly entered the Borough Council in 1863, and gave the benefit of his sympathy and of his active support to the local Hospital, Benevolent Asylum, and Mechanics' Institute, having served upon the committees of all three. He sat in the Council for three years, and was re-elected to it in 1887. It had now become a civic corporation, and at the end of the first year of his tenure of office the dignity of Mayor was conferred upon him, and the honor was renewed in the year following. In 1888-9 a Centennial International Exhibition upon a really imposing scale was held in Melbourne, which attracted a great concourse of visitors, under the notice of the more prominent of whom Mr. Cohn was determined to bring the city of Bendigo, together with the splendid mineral and industrial resources of its goldfield and the surrounding district. Accordingly, on two separate occasions he invited the leading European officials who had been sent out to the Exhibition to visit Bendigo, providing a special train for their transport, entertaining them as the guests of the city, and presenting each with a booklet which he had caused to be prepared, containing a brief summary of its past history, its present position and resources, and its future prospects. Originating in the public spirit of Mr. Cohn, and carried out with intelligence, liberality, and foresight, this proceeding on the part of Mr. Cohn reflected equal credit upon himself and on the community of which he was the chief municipal representative. It was likewise warmly appreciated by the recipients of his hospitality, and served to render Bendigo well and widely known upon the Continent of Europe. Having done all he could for the city with whose fortunes his own have been so closely identified, Mr. Cohn retired from an active participation in municipal affairs in the year 1890. But he did not cease to interest himself in projects calculated to benefit the general community. On the occasion of one of his three visits to Europe he was very much struck by the attention which is everywhere being paid to the cultivation of the fine arts, and by the fact that every centre of population is provided with public galleries, freely open to the public, and proving to be a perpetual source of instruction and delight to their frequenters. In the capital of Denmark, for example, with about

three-fourths of the number of inhabitants contained by Melbourne, Mr. Cohn found the Royal Collection of Pictures, the Museum of Northern Antiquities, the Royal Collection of Engravings, the Museum of Natural History, and the magnificent Thorwaldsen Museum, with its 650 pieces of statuary. Reflecting upon the treasures of art and science thus brought within reach of the poorest person in Copenhagen, Mr. Cohn on his return threw himself heartily into the project of instituting an Art Gallery in Bendigo, which was eventually founded on the 4th of July, 1887, and was formally opened by His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun (then Governor of Victoria, and afterwards Governor-General of the Commonwealth of Australia) during the mayoralty of the subject of this biography, who was elected president of the institution, a position which he still continues to occupy. He is likewise president of the Sandhurst Club, Past Master of the Lodge of Freemasons in Bendigo, a justice of the peace, and a member of the School of Mines; and the popularity he enjoys, as attested by the honors which his fellow-citizens have conferred upon him, has come to him unsought, having been earned by the fulfilment of public and private duties, performed in an earnest spirit, by unassuming methods, actuated by a sincere desire to promote the general welfare. Mr. Cohn revisited Europe in the year 1900, when he received the commemoration medal for his services in Schleswig-Holstein during the memorable campaign of 1848-1849, and shortly after his return to Victoria he was honored by the gratifying announcement that His Majesty Christian the Ninth, King of Denmark, had bestowed upon him a knighthood of the Order of the Dannebrog, which was founded or restored by King Christian the Fifth in 1671.

MAGNUS COHN, son of the foregoing, and general manager of the company which now conducts the extensive brewing business known far and wide as Cohn Brothers Limited, is a native of Bendigo, having first seen the light in that city in the year 1865. He received his earlier education in his native place, and was sent from thence to the Wesley College, Melbourne. He next entered his father's brewery, where he made himself master of every stage of the process and of all details of the business, so that he found himself qualified, about a year after he had attained his majority, to undertake the management of the already large and continually growing concern, with which he has been ever since associated. This implies, as a matter of course, administrative ability, as well as mental capacity and special technical training and experience, all of these contributing to the smooth progress, efficient working, and general success of the business under his control; while he inherits from his parents those personal qualities which have acquired for their fortunate possessor the respect and esteem of his personal friends and his associates in commercial pursuits and social pleasures. Mr. Magnus Cohn has been for several years a member of the Masonic brotherhood, and was only twenty-six years of age when he was elected Master of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge, a somewhat uncommon distinction to be bestowed upon one so young as he then was.

ERNEST MUELLER, Bendigo, arrived in Victoria in 1857, and started mining operations at Bendigo. Later on he commenced operations as a sharebroker, and is at present a very large mining investor, and the director of about thirty-five mining companies. He is the second largest call-payer in the district, and depends on the mines only for a living.

The late THOMAS HOPE HENDERSON, J.P., Bendigo, was born at Roxburgh, Scotland, and, after leaving school, learnt the drapery business at Kelso. In 1851, the year of the great Exhibition, he proceeded to London, where he resided for about twelve months, and in 1852 sailed for Melbourne. The following year he started for the goldfields, and his first experiences as a digger were obtained at Myer's Flat, Bendigo. After following mining operations for five years with very little success, Mr. Henderson decided to relinquish the occupation, and accepted an engagement as salesman in the drapery business of Mr. Henry Jackson, View Point, where he remained three years, and on Mr. Jackson relinquishing his portion of the business, Mr. Henderson was engaged in a like capacity by the firm of Messrs. Francis Bros., proprietors of the Beehive Store. He continued in their employment for seven years, and after the death of Mr. William Francis he was appointed manager and buyer. In 1868 Mr. Henderson severed his connection with the Beehive, and entered into partnership with Messrs. Ross and Fick, at View Point, under the style of Ross, Henderson, and Fick. In 1876 the partnership was dissolved, and in 1877 Mr. Henderson returned to the Beehive, and entered into partnership with Messrs. Jas. Buick and Co., under the style of Buick, Henderson, and Co., Bendigo, and Buick, Lewis, and Co., London. In 1880 the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Henderson going to Melbourne to take over the Melbourne branch of the business. In 1886, in conjunction with Mr. Goodisson, he purchased the Beehive business, which the partners carried on with great success. The late Mr. Henderson was for a number of years prominently associated with the Prince of Wales Volunteer Light Horse Cavalry, of which he was captain, and later adjutant, a position he held until the disbandment of the regiment. He was gazetted a justice of the peace in 1889. In 1862 he became a member of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge of Freemasons; was Grand Lodge officer for some years, and held the rank of Past Deputy Grand Master of the order. He was also a Mark Mason. Mr. Henderson was president of the board of management of the Bendigo Hospital, member of the executive committee of the Easter Fair, member of the Bendigo Jockey Club, president of the Eaglehawk and Bendigo Traders' Association, and a trustee and member of the committee of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ben-

digo. His death occurred on the 6th of October, 1899. ROBERT OSWALD HENDERSON, son of the late Thos. Hope Henderson, J.P., Bendigo, is a native of Bendigo, and was educated at the High School in that city. On



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ROBERT OSWALD HENDERSON.

the completion of his education he entered his father's business, and, on the death of that gentleman in 1899, took over the management of his interest in the firm. He is a member of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge of Freemasons. Mr. Henderson, like his father before him, is interested in military matters. He joined the 5th Battalion in January, 1899, and was appointed a lieutenant in that battalion in May, 1899.

The late JOEL HORWOOD, J.P., of the well-known firm of J. Horwood and Sons, ironfounders, Vine Street, Bendigo, was a native of Oldham, Lancashire, England, his father having been a large foundry proprietor of that town. On leaving school he entered his father's business house, where he learnt the ramifications of engineering and foundry work. Before, however, he had become a master hand his father closed his business and sailed for Australia, taking his passage, together with his family and a number of other fairly well-to-do people, on the barque "Baboo," Captain Barker in charge. Landing in Adelaide, South Australia, in 1848, after a voyage of 104 days' duration, Mr. Horwood, sen., established a foundry there, a son of his being now the proprietor of a large iron foundry business in Currie Street, near the centre of a large population. In 1851 the subject of this biography, Mr. Joel Horwood, left the paternal roof to try his luck on the Victorian goldfields. Arriving in Melbourne by boat, he went thence to the Forest Creek diggings, where he laboured for six months with a fair amount of success. Then followed a period during which he assisted his father in Adelaide, and in 1856 Mr. Joel Horwood returned to Victoria, and in May of that year arrived in Bendigo. Equipped with sufficient capital, appliances, materials, and one first-class carpenter and pattern-maker to establish a business, within forty-eight hours after arrival he acquired a lease, with right to purchase, of the land on which stand his magnificent premises, and had started working. A good deal of ingenuity was necessary to reach the site, for holes of fourteen or fifteen feet in depth were on every hand, and these had to be filled up before the required building material could be conveyed by dray from the Melbourne main road (now High Street). Here a small foundry was built, and a two-roomed weatherboard house on the high ground in which to live. When everything had been put in working order, work was started, and six men engaged. It was a very fortunate venture for Mr. Horwood, who was called upon to supply large quantities of mining materials, and it was not long before it became necessary to employ increased hands and to enlarge the premises. The original walls were subsequently lengthened and heightened on three separate occasions, until about the year 1870 Mr. Horwood possessed an enormous structure and an enormous business, in which 200 hands were employed. The rapid increase was mainly owing to the expansion of the mining industry, and immense quantities of mining machinery were turned out by the firm. He also carried out many Government contracts for locomotive requirements, and manufactured large stocks of air-compressing machinery and rock drills, in addition to pumping, winding, and crushing machinery, which latter is the firm's speciality. Eventually Mr. Horwood purchased the block of land which he had taken up on lease, and it now contains an immense foundry, an extensive and rich gold mine, and a splendid private residence, with surrounding necessary outbuildings, conservatories, summer-houses, lawns, and choice flowers, all these having sprung up where in the fifties existed a pea garden and a paddock. In 1874 Mr. Horwood, thinking that his building might possibly have been erected over a gold deposit, had a shaft sunk about the centre of his foundry premises. A public company was floated, under the name of Horwood's Freehold Gold Mining Company, in 24,000 shares of £1 each. Mr. Horwood sold half the shares and kept the rest, and in addition was to receive 5 per cent. royalty on the gross yield. Eventually he purchased other shares, and within three years from the opening of the mine had received considerably over £30,000 in purchase money, dividends, and royalty. In 1865 Mr. Horwood, in addition to his other interests,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOEL HORWOOD.

entered into farming pursuits. Purchasing land for this purpose, he continued adding to it until the well-known Bridgewater Park Estate, of over 2,000 acres, was formed. He was very successful in farming, but subsequently he confined his attention solely to the formation of a valuable

stud of horses, cattle, and sheep. He imported at enormous expense from Great Britain animals to form a nucleus, until the estate was stocked with some of the finest Lincoln sheep, coaching horses, Clydesdales, and shorthorn cattle in Australia. He was for many years one of the largest prize-takers at Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and other intercolonial shows, at which he invariably carried off first awards. The Bridgewater Estate was sold by Mr. Horwood in 1891, some of the cattle bringing enormous prices, from 200 guineas to 500 guineas for one beast being not unusual. During his connection with the estate Mr. Horwood did a great deal towards improving the Australian breeds of cattle, and so interested was he in these matters that out of a total of twenty-five years he spent the greater part of the time in attending to them. In his handsome and commodious residence are many fine oil paintings of the beasts which have taken prizes at the Victorian and intercolonial shows, notably his gold medal championship for best shorthorn beasts over two years old at the international show of 1880. Mr. Horwood was for nine years a member of the Marong Shire Council, during which he filled the presidential chair for two terms. He was a justice of the peace for the Midland Bailiwick. For some years he was a trustee of the local branch of the Savings Bank, a position he resigned in 1891. He was a life governor of the different Bendigo charitable institutions, to which he was ever a liberal patron. Was also life governor to the Bendigo Jockey Club. He spent some years as a volunteer artilleryman in South Australia, and later as a member of the Bendigo Cavalry. Mr. Horwood had been twice married—in 1854 and in 1876—and had a family of seven sons and three daughters, the former all occupying good positions throughout Australia. He died on the 4th of May, 1902.

CHARLES BURKE GAFFNEY, Surgeon, View Street, Bendigo, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in the year 1855. His father, Mr. Edward Gaffney, M.A., C.E., was Chief Commissioner of the General Government Land and Survey Department of Ireland. The doctor is one of a family of thirteen—seven sons and six daughters. Four of the former are medical practitioners, and the remaining three are civil engineers, and hold high official appointments. One of his brothers, Brigade-Surgeon Colonel Gaffney, was for twenty-one years in the medical service of the Indian Army. Dr. Gaffney received



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

DR. CHARLES BURKE GAFFNEY.

his general education in Dublin, and in 1876 began, at the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, his medical and surgical studies, and in due course took his diplomas. He was then appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the Ledwick School of Medicine, and afterwards lecturer on anatomy in the same School of Medicine and Surgery, as well as lecturer on surgery at the Carmichael College of Medicine. He then began to engage in active practice, and in due course was appointed surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, and deputy coroner to the city of Dublin. The doctor is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; Fellow of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Licentiate in Medicine, King and Queen College of Physicians; Licentiate in Midwifery, in the same college; Licentiate in Midwifery, Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; late surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin; lecturer on surgery, Carmichael College of Medicine; lecturer on anatomy, Ledwick School of Medicine; hon. lecturer, St. John's Ambulance Association; deputy coroner, city of Dublin; ex-resident medical officer, Mercer's Hospital; resident assistant, Coombe Lying-in Hospital; special certificate, National Eye and Ear Hospital; senior first prizeman in clinical medicine and surgery, Mercer's Hospital. In the year 1890 Dr. Gaffney came to Australia, and settled in Bendigo, and has continued in active practice uninterruptedly ever since. He is a justice of the peace, medical officer for Strathfield Shire Council, a life governor and member of the board of management of the Bendigo Hospital, lecturer to the St. John's Ambulance Society, and medical officer to the H.A.C.B.S., Bendigo branch.

HUGH ALEXANDER DERAVIN, Medical Practitioner, Queen Street, Bendigo, is a son of J. D. Deravin, Esq., vigneron, of Sheepswalk, Ben-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

DR. HUGH ALEXANDER DERAVIN.

digo. He was born at Bendigo in February, 1864, and received his early education at the local school. Thence he proceeded to the Melbourne University, where he took the degrees M.B. et Ch.B. in 1886. He was then appointed resident surgeon at the Bendigo Hospital, and, after filling the position for twelve

months, established himself in practice at Pyramid Hill, where he remained for nine years, at the end of which period he determined to proceed to London and take up study in the hospitals there. His researches were mainly directed to the diseases of the eye and nerves, and diseases of children. At Moorfield Hospital he studied under Dr. Morton, the eminent oculist. In all he was absent seventeen months, part of the time having been spent in travelling on the Continent of Europe. On his return to Victoria he spent sixteen months in the Inglewood Hospital, and then left for Bendigo, where, purchasing the practice of the late Dr. Peebles, he established himself at his present address in Queen Street.

Captain CHARLES HERBERT DAVIS, 5th Battalion, was born in Kilmore, Victoria, and is the third son of Mr. William Davis, who has been for many years manager of the Colonial Bank of Australia. He was educated in Bendigo, and afterwards was articled with Messrs. Brown and Ellison, solicitors, of Bendigo, having been admitted to practice as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria on the 1st of May, 1895. He at once started practice at his present address, Arcade Chambers, Bendigo, where he has successfully carried on his profession ever since. He has always taken an active interest in the volunteer movement, and obtained his first commission in the 4th Battalion Infantry Brigade. On the establishment of the 5th Battalion of that Brigade in 1898, he was appointed a captain to that corps. Captain Davis is a member of the Australian Natives' Association.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

CAPTAIN CHARLES HERBERT DAVIS.

BARKLY HYETT, of the firm of Quick, Hyett, and Rymer, solicitors, Bendigo, was born at White Hills, Bendigo, in the year 1859. His father, the late Mr. James Hyett, was a well-known pioneer contractor and builder in Bendigo, who, arriving in the colony in 1852, came to Bendigo in 1855, and conducted for many years a large business. His death occurred in 1889, after a long and useful career. Mr. Barkly Hyett was educated at the private school of Mr. Daniel Kennedy, and in 1871 entered the office of the late Mr. J. T. Sanders, a prominent Bendigo solicitor, who subsequently entered into partnership with the late Mr. G. E. Thomson. With these gentlemen Mr. Hyett remained until he was twenty years old, and during that time he acquired some knowledge of law, and studied under Mr. (now Dr.) J. P. Wilson, M.A. In 1879 he matriculated, and was articled to the late Mr. J. P. Motteram, one of the earliest solicitors of Bendigo. After successfully passing all the examinations, on the expiration of his articles in 1884 Mr. Hyett entered into partnership with Mr. Motteram as a solicitor. In 1890 Mr. Motteram died, bequeathing the goodwill of his practice to his partner. Mr. Hyett carried on alone, receiving several important appointments, and establishing a name for himself in the law courts. In 1893 he entered into partnership with Dr. (now Sir John) Quick, LL.D., under the style of Quick and Hyett. This business was subsequently amalgamated with the practice of J. W. Rymer and Son (Mr. V. Rymer), and the firm then became, and is still, Quick, Hyett, and Rymer. Mr. Hyett holds the positions of solicitor to the Bendigo City Council, the Bendigo and Eaglehawk Traders' Association, the Bendigo Building Society, and many others. He is a commissioner, etc., for New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria. He has been a member of the Bendigo Hospital Committee since 1885, of which



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. BARKLY HYETT.

institution he has also been president, and was for years a member of the Mechanics' Institute Committee.

ERNEST J. KEOGH, A.R.V.I.A., Architect, View Point, Bendigo, is a native of Melbourne, and a son of the late Mr. Michael Keogh, one of the earliest colonists of Victoria, and a member of the firm of E. and M. Keogh, wholesale druggists, of Melbourne. He was educated at the Colleges of St. Patrick, Melbourne, and St. Francis Xavier, Kew, and was afterwards articled to Mr. Edgar Henderson, architect, Melbourne, and in 1892 was elected an Associate of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects. On the termination of his articles he remained with Mr. Edgar Henderson for a further period as draftsman, and then went to Western Australia, where he established himself in business in Perth and Fremantle, and practised his profession in those places for five years. In 1899 he proceeded to the West Coast of Tasmania, being engaged in his profession in Zeehan, Strahan, Queenstown, Kelly's Basin, and Macquarie Heads in partnership with Mr. J. G. Austen. In 1901 Mr. Keogh returned

to Victoria, and, after a short stay in Melbourne, decided to commence business in Bendigo, coming to that city in July of the same year, and has since carried on a very successful practice there. In the course of Mr. Keogh's professional career he has won many architectural competi-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ERNEST J. KEOGH.

tions, and in 1901 his design was awarded first prize for the new grand stand erected by the Bendigo Jockey Club, the carrying out of this important work having been placed in his hands.

FRIEDRICH WILHELM LEHMANN, Architect, Arcade Chambers, Bendigo, has been located in practice at his present address since 1894. He was born in the Bendigo district, Victoria, and educated locally. He served his articles with Mr. Emil Mauermann, F.R.S.A., architect, of Bendigo, and on that gentleman relinquishing his practice in 1894 it was taken over by Mr. Lehmann, who has carried it on successfully ever since. He has also acquired much experience in his profession at the Technical College and School of Mines. At the examinations for session 1889, Mr. Lehmann shared honors with another as dux of the Bendigo School of Mines. He is also the happy possessor of four medals (three gold and one silver) and numerous certificates and diplomas, which he has won at various exhibitions. He also passed his examination as a State School drawing master, and his work exhibited at the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, was adjudged "first class" by the Government art inspector, G. G. Simpson, Esq. Amongst the numerous buildings designed by Mr. Lehmann, and erected under his supervision, may be mentioned the new Sunday School in connection with St. Paul's Church, Bendigo, which he competed for, and was successful in carrying off the prize for the best design. He was also placed third in the competition for the Art Gallery at Bendigo. Mr. Lehmann also competed for, and was successful



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. FRIEDRICH WILHELM LEHMANN.

in obtaining, the prize for the trophy to represent the gold obtained in the Bendigo district since the discovery of the fields, which was to be sent to the Paris Exhibition as an advertisement of the State. He has also been associated with the designing and building of a number of the private residences throughout the district. He has been a member of the Bendigo Deutsche Verein for some years.

Mr. JOHN R. CLARK, who holds the position of Government Land and Mining Surveyor for the Sandhurst, Eaglehawk, and Raywood divisions of the Bendigo Goldfields District, is thirty-three years of age. Educated at the Corporate High School, Bendigo, from which he matriculated in 1886 at the Melbourne University examination, he then studied for his profession under the late E. T. Brown, Esq., mining surveyor, and instructor in mathematics at the local School of Mines, and also assisted that gentleman with his underground surveys. During his term at the school Mr. Clark passed the terminal examinations in all subjects connected with his work, and also obtained a gold medal, first class certificate, and a special prize of five guineas at the Australian Juvenile Industrial Exhibition held in Ballarat in 1891 for mechanical drawing. Previous to this he had obtained several prizes for architectural and mechanical drawing at the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition of 1888, in which year he became articled to A. F. Walker, Esq., mining surveyor, a gentleman of great experience and ability. Having served his apprenticeship of four years, Mr. Clark, in February, 1892, obtained first place on the list of those who passed the Victorian Government examination for land surveyors, and later in the



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN R. CLARK.

same year passed with credit the examination for mining surveyors. On the death in 1900 of the late J. F. O'Dwyer, Esq., who had for many years occupied the position of mining surveyor for the Eaglehawk and Raywood divisions, Mr. Clark was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1902, on the lamented death by accident of

his old employer, Mr. A. F. Walker, Mr. Clark received the additional appointment of mining surveyor for the Sandhurst division. Mr. Clark, who is a native of Bendigo, and married, is always willing to supply any information within his power concerning the Bendigo goldfields.

The BENDIGO FIRE BRIGADE.—The Bendigo Fire Brigade was established on the first day of May, 1899, taking the form of an amal-



F. Napoli Prescott **The Bendigo Fire Brigade.** *Bendigo*

gamation of the three fire brigades then in existence in Bendigo, namely, the Bendigo No. 1 Fire Brigade, the Bendigo Temperance Fire Brigade, and the Bendigo City Fire Brigade. The first fire brigade in the history of Bendigo was organised early in the fifties, and was designated the Bendigo No. 1 Fire Brigade, a depot having been built in Pall Mall, on the site now occupied by the Post Office. For a great number of years enough citizens were found to enter into the noble work of volunteering to combat the fire fiend, and as time rolled on the primitive means of extinguishing fires by buckets and manual engines, by which water was drawn from wells sunk in various parts of the city, were substituted by more improved methods, in the form of hose-reels equipped with hydrants and appurtenances when the streets of Bendigo were reticulated. The memorable fire at the Beehive Stores, Pall Mall, in 1891 gave rise to the idea of a more extended fire service, and, after meetings had been held for the purpose, two more companies were formed—the Bendigo City Fire Brigade and the Bendigo Temperance Fire Brigade, the latter formed on strictly temperance principles. The site of the No. 1 Brigade was changed to McCrae Street, the City Brigade was located in Williamson Street, and the Temperance Brigade in View Street. These brigades were subsidised by the Bendigo City Council, and were controlled by the City Fire Board, composed of the Mayor, the captains of the fire brigades, and an officer of the City Council as secretary. In 1900 the Country Fire Brigades Board of Victoria was formed, and took over the management of all country fire brigades. The board consists of representatives from the Government, insurance companies, municipalities, and fire brigades. The Government, municipalities, and insurance companies provide the maintenance fund by contributing one-third each. Previous to the inception of the board the working plant of the three brigades had been augmented by the introduction of horses and fire carts to replace the old-fashioned custom of hiring cabs as a means of conveyance of the men and apparatus to the scene of conflagration. The Fire Board, recognising the up-to-date requirements of a city like Bendigo, imported a steam fire engine from Merryweather and Co., of London, an extension ladder from Shand, Mason, and Co., London, and a salvage waggon and accessories were also procured. The "steamer" was placed

in charge of the Temperance men, the City Brigade taking charge of the extension ladder, and the No. 1 Brigade of the salvage car. The question of the amalgamation of the three brigades was considered by the board from time to time, and it was eventually resolved that the amalgamation should take effect on the 1st of May, 1899. An elevated and well-adapted site in View Street, next the Temperance fire station, was secured on which to erect the new fire station for the accommodation of the raised from this source. A training room is used by members preparatory for competitions, and in which the Sandow system of exercise is also indulged in, Sandow developers, dumb-bells, punch-ball, boxing gloves, and all other accessories to improve the physique of the men being provided. The spacious apparatus room contains the engines, ladders, and carts. The stable doors leading into this room are thrown open by electric connections from the telephone room, and the trained horses light, drops a shutter, thereby causing the alarm bell to ring, throws up a number indicating the circuit from which the call came, and a hand on the dial stops at the number representing the box in the circuit. The quick lighting apparatus, street warning bells, and dormitory bell are also worked by the pressure of a button in the telephone room, where all fire calls are received. The secretary's office is upstairs, a well-fitted-up dormitory, workshop, bathrooms, etc., being on the ground floor. The rear



P. Napoli Prescott **The Bendigo Fire Brigade** *Bendigo*

Bendigo Fire Brigade. The building is a very imposing structure of brick and granite, furnished in the most modern style, and containing a members' meeting and drill room upstairs, which measures 40 feet square, and is handsomely decorated with pictures, photographs, and an excellent collection of valuable trophies won by the brigade at various competitions. This room is also freely utilised for socials and impromptu concerts arranged by the members, a piano having been purchased by funds quickly trot out and take up their positions under the suspended harness; the spring doors are thrown open, and with the warning gongs sounding the engines are equipped and in the street within a few seconds. The switch-board in the telephone room is a masterpiece of the electrician's skill. Some idea of the perfection of the system may be gained by the following illustration:—One press of a button in a shut fire alarm box for a night call causes a clock to stop, lights the electric portion of the building is occupied as quarters by the station-keeper. Several out-stations have been erected throughout the city and suburbs, and these are well equipped with hand-reels and appliances for first-aid purposes, and are manned with members from headquarters. All officers' residences are connected by telephone with the head station. A continuous watch is kept from the look-out tower, situate at the rear of the fire station in Rosalind Park, which is connected with the station

by telephone. The members of the Bendigo Fire Brigade are protected from financial loss in case of accident by being associated with the Country Fire Brigades' Accident Fund in the event of accidents received on duty, and also by an Accident Society for the benefit of members receiving accidents from any cause. The brigade is always willing to take part in demonstrations for charitable purposes, and has been the means of raising large sums in the cause of charity. The full complement of the brigade is thirty members and ten auxiliaries, and is in a very high state of efficiency. The officers comprise :—Captain, Mr. D. Andrew ; lieutenant, Mr. R. Kerr ; foreman, Mr. F. Kelly ; secretary, Mr. J. Walker ; the station-keepers being Mr. A. Kerr and Mr. A. Glen.

Mr. DAVID ANDREW, of the firm of James Andrew and Co., auctioneers, etc., Bendigo, and captain of the Bendigo Fire Brigade, was born in Castlemaine, Victoria, in the year 1869. At an early age he removed with his parents to Bendigo, and later on was apprenticed to the fitting trade with the Rolling Stock Company, who were at that time carrying out the construction of rolling stock for the Victorian railways. This work, however, not proving congenial, he relinquished it, and joined his father in that gentleman's business, and was subsequently taken into partnership. In January, 1884, he became a member of the old Temperance Fire Brigade, in connection with which body he filled various positions, and in 1892 was elected captain. This post he filled for six years, and on the 21st of April, 1899 he was again elected at the head of the brigade, and has filled the office ever since. The amalgamation of the brigade, under one head, took place in April of the same year. Captain Andrew was appointed a member of the executive of the Victorian Country Fire Brigades' Association in 1893, and has been connected therewith since then. In 1899 and 1900 he held the position of president, and during his term of office the Members' Accident Fund, which has proved such a boon to brigades throughout Victoria, was formed in place of an obsolete one. Captain Andrew did a lot of work in connection with the formation of the fund, and was practically one of the founders thereof. It is now in a sound financial position, and has been of substantial benefit to many firemen throughout the State. He displayed much activity in trying to raise funds to send a Victorian team of firemen to take part in competitions in England, but, as is already known, the matter has been allowed to stand over until the State is in a more prosperous condition. Previous to the reconstruction of the League of Victorian Wheelmen, Captain Andrew was a member of the council of



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. DAVID ANDREW.

country and metropolitan delegates governing cycling, his colleagues having been the Hon. J. Sternberg, M.L.C., and Mr. D. B. Lazarus, ex-M.L.A. When the cry for reform rang through the State, and Reform Leagues sprang up everywhere, Captain Andrew worked exceedingly hard as secretary of the local league. At the time of the municipal elections in 1902 he was suffering from the effects of a severe operation ; nevertheless, after four or five days' canvass, he contested the seat vacated by Councillor Marks against Mr. Luke Murphy. He made a grand fight against the winning side, and was only beaten by twenty-six votes, the poll taken having been the highest ever recorded in the ward. Captain Andrew is an honorary life governor of the Bendigo Hospital, having earned that distinction for services rendered in connection with the cyclists' cot parade. He has been treasurer of the board of management of the Bendigo United Friendly Societies' Institute and Dispensary for a number of years, and is likewise treasurer of the Loyal James Roe Lodge, and has been through all the chairs in connection therewith. He has been connected with the Bendigo Easter Fair for a number of years, and has always displayed great activity in connection with that and other charitable movements. In former years he marshalled the Chinese in the Easter Fair procession. Captain Andrew is at present secretary to the local board of the Citizens' Reform League, and also president of the Ramblers' Cycling Club. In his younger days he was an active footballer and cricketer, and has a number of times been a member of successful teams at fire brigade demonstrations. There is little doubt that the name of Mr. David Andrew will come much more prominently before the public in the near future.

Mr. JAMES WALKER.—Amongst the list of prominent members of that worthy body of men, the Bendigo Fire Brigade, the name of Mr. James Walker stands out in bold relief. Born in Quartzopolis in the year 1864, he was educated at one of the State Schools in that city, and subsequently served his apprenticeship as a framer and gilder. As there was not sufficient scope at his trade in Bendigo in those days, he entered the service of his brother as a grocer's assistant, and having acquired a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping he afterwards obtained a responsible position as clerk to Mr. J. F. Warren, timber and iron merchant. From there he went to a more lucrative post in the service of the Bendigo Rolling Stock Company, and later on, when Mr. Arthur Magee, timber merchant, died, Mr. Walker was appointed confidential accountant to the firm of Messrs. Magee Bros., who continue to carry on an extensive business. An eminent public

man once stated that the person who does not possess a hobby of some sort is lacking in one of the essentials that go towards making a good citizen. Mr. Walker's hobby has always been "fire-brigading," and that hobby he has cultivated to such an extent that it has become with him second nature. Even as a lad he stirred up sufficient enthusiasm amongst his companions to induce them to form a juvenile brigade, which was equipped with diminutive hose-reels and all the paraphernalia of the plant of a regular body of fire-fighters, which used to excite the envy of all the other youngsters who were outside the ranks of membership. Mr. Walker's service as an active fireman commenced eighteen years ago, when he joined the Bendigo Temperance Fire Brigade, which in its day was always to the fore amongst competing teams at the annual demonstrations. For the first twelve months he was a private in the brigade, but even whilst in the rank and file his sterling worth and capabilities were soon made manifest, and in the following year his comrades elected him to the post of lieutenant. Since that time, for a period of seventeen years, he has been an officer, and occupied the position of captain of the brigade for three years, and by his courteous demeanour and whole-heartedness in his work, together with the unbounded energy he displayed in promoting the best interests of the Temperance Brigade, he has won golden opinions from all with whom he has been brought in contact. On retiring from the office of captain he was appointed secretary of the brigade, and in that capacity he has discharged the duties appertaining to the office in the same straightforward and zealous manner as to emphasise to even a greater degree than formerly the excellent reputation he had already established. It is worthy of note that he has not been absent from one monthly meeting of the brigade since he joined it eighteen years ago, and during his earlier association with it he won several prizes for the best attendance at fires, while as a competitor he gained much distinction in public contests. For a long time he acted as hydrant man at demonstrations, and also took first and second couplings, first and second branch, and pole, securing first honors in each department. When he had only been in the brigade for about five months he won a five-guinea trophy in a hydrant race at Taradale, defeating J. Westwood, one of the crack members of the once famous Carlton Brewery Brigade. In the last two hydrant races in which he competed there were thirty competitors in each, but he succeeded in pulling off first prizes from the scratch mark. His record in individual performances and teams is a highly creditable one, viz., thirty-four first, ten second, and three third prizes. When the amalgamation of the three brigades in the city was decided



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JAMES WALKER.

on by the Country Fire Brigades Board in 1898, he was unanimously elected to the office of secretary of the new brigade, an honor to which his past experience and conspicuous ability fully entitled him, and it is safe to say that so long as he chooses to retain the position he is likely to remain in undisputed possession thereof. When the united fire brigades of the States held a demonstration in Bendigo in 1895, and again in 1901, Mr. Walker was elected secretary unopposed, and the high eulogiums bestowed on him for the thoroughly business-like manner in which he carried out the onerous duties in connection with such important undertakings were fully deserved. At a meeting of the Victorian Country Fire Brigades' Association, held at Geelong in 1899, he was also elected unopposed to the post of secretary to that body, and the confidence reposed in him by the delegates from the various brigades is clearly indicated by his re-election unopposed year after year. He is also the fire brigades' representative on the local committee for the Northern District in connection with the Country Fire Brigades Board. On the occasion of his marriage, towards the end of 1902, with the daughter of ex-Captain Kennedy, an old Bendigo pioneer fireman, his comrades presented him with a handsome testimonial as a token of the high esteem in which he is held by his brother firemen, and best wishes were expressed for a long and happy life for Mr. and Mrs. Walker. But, active and energetic as Mr. Walker has been in regard to fire brigade matters, he has found time to assist in other movements for the advancement of his native city and the upbuilding of his fellow-citizens. He was secretary of the Bendigo Liedertafel; librarian of the Bendigo Operatic Club, of which he is an active member, and took part in the performance of "Patience" when Miss Amy Castles made her debut in that role; and is at present a member and hon. treasurer of the famous St. Andrew's Church choir, which has won over £500 in musical competitions. He is also a member of the board of management of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. He is a well-known figure in the cricket field, and secured the best bowling average and was well up in batting in the brigade's team which secured the "Trades" trophy in 1902. Mr. Walker was likewise one of the delegates of the Sandhurst Football Club on the Bendigo District Association, while he has successfully acted as hon. secretary of the local amateur performances, concerts, and out-door entertainments. He is the local representative of the Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company, and a member of the Star of Bendigo Rechabite Order. Altogether his career has been such that Bendigonians may well be proud to claim him as a representative native of their city.

The late RICHARD WILLIAMS, J.P., late manager of the Johnson's Reef Gold Mines Company, No Liability, Bendigo, was recognised as the senior mining manager of Victoria. He was born in Cornwall, England, in February, 1831, and came from a family of miners, both his grandfather and father having followed that occupation in Cornwall. He was not thirteen years old when his father died. He started to work at an early age, and as a lad received a proper education and training down below from his older brothers in the Par Consols, Fowey Consols, and West Consols mines, with the result that at the age of sixteen he was



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. RICHARD WILLIAMS.

qualified to take his place as a man in competition with the men of his district. He continued working in the Cornish mines until reaching the age of twenty-one years, when he determined to seek experience in America, where he worked for about a year in the South Cliff North American copper mine, situated on Eagle River, Michigan. Home sickness, however, induced his return to Cornwall, where he resumed work in the mines, and laboured until 1857. During this period Mr. Williams was fortunate enough to marry, the lady being a daughter of Mr. John Thomas, St. Blazey, Cornwall. In 1857, accompanied by his wife and two young children, he left his native land for Australia, fully resolved to make one of the colonies his future home. This resolution was sorely tried, however, soon after their arrival, as their first Christmas Day was spent on the road from Melbourne to Bendigo. The family settled in Epsom, and Mr. Williams laboured hard for five years on the diggings. At this time good practical miners were in strong demand to open up and develop the quartz reefs of the Bendigo field, and Mr. Williams was offered the management of the Cinderella claim, now forming a part of the Confidence Extended mine. His management was such that one of the directors of the claim (Mr. George Lansell) offered him the position of general manager of the whole of his properties. This responsible position Mr. Williams accepted, and filled for three years in a highly successful manner. On relinquishing this engagement Mr. Williams accepted, in 1866, the management of the Johnson's Reef Gold Mines, which, under his supervision, increased from a small mine to a large concern, as it is now an amalgamation of separate mines, belonging to the one company and worked under one management. He was connected with the Bendigo School of Mines and Industries for many years. For eighteen years he was a member of its administrative council, and was chairman of the board of examiners for mine managers, in 1901 filling the position of chairman. He was a member of the Institute of Mining Engineers of Great Britain. He was an Oddfellow for forty-two years, and took a great interest in the Masonic Lodge. He was Master of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge in 1879, was Past Principal of the Royal Arch Chapter, and was a Past Grand Deacon, U.G.L.V. An active worker in church matters, he was a trustee of the Epsom Wesleyan Church and the California Hill Wesleyan Church for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had a family of nine children, four of whom are sons. The eldest son is a State School master at Maryborough, one son a councillor for the Borough of Eaglehawk, another the well-known mining merchant, of Bendigo, and the youngest is a mining engineer, and he is also an officer in the Militia. Mr. Williams died on the 9th September, 1903.

JOHAN SARVAAS, Civil and Mining Engineer, of Bendigo, is a son of the late J. D. M. Sarvaas, D.D., of Holland, who, owing to ill-health and the rigour of the Dutch climate, emigrated to Australia in 1867, and embarked in farming pursuits in the Bendigo district. Mr. Johan Sarvaas was born at Eaglehawk some three months after the arrival of his parents in the colony. In 1874-5 the family revisited Holland, returning to Australia in 1876.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHAN SARVAAS.

He received his earlier education in the State Schools, and matriculated under the private tuition of Mr. F. R. Leach. Afterwards he studied at the Corporate High School, under the late Mr. John Slack. From 1885 to 1888 he studied at the Melbourne University, graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1887, and Master of Civil Engineering in 1891. On completing his professional studies he received an appointment as engineer to Messrs. Thompson and Co., engineers, of Castlemaine, a position he held until October, 1891, when he was appointed to the position of lecturer in mining engineering in the Bendigo School of Mines, a post he has filled up to the present time. Mr. Sarvaas has also succeeded in

establishing a very considerable practice as a consulting mining and civil engineer, and many important works have been carried out under his supervision in the Bendigo and other districts. Mr. Sarvaas is an authorised land and mining surveyor, secretary of the Bendigo Mining Science Society, and a member of the executive committee of the Victoria Gold Jubilee Exhibition of 1901. Mr. Sarvaas in 1894 married the daughter of Mr. J. R. Patchett, an old Castlemaine pioneer.

G. SMITH MORISON, late Manager of the Bendigo Electric Light and Tramway Works (of which the British Insulated Wire Company Limited, of Prescot, Lancashire, England, are the proprietors), was born in Carnoustie, Scotland, in the year 1864. He served his apprenticeship in the works of Messrs. Wybrant Brothers, engineers and manufacturers, Dundee. In 1885 he was appointed overseer to the Barnagore Jute Factory Company Limited, Barnagore, near Calcutta, India, but was compelled to cancel his agreement owing to ill-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. G. SMITH MORISON.

health. He then left for Victoria, and, arriving in Melbourne early in 1886, was engaged by the Melbourne Tramways Trust during the construction of the tramway lines in that city, and was subsequently engaged in various capacities with the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company for a period of about ten years. Mr. Smith Morison was next appointed manager and secretary of the Bendigo Tramway Company Limited, succeeding Mr. P. E. S. Cooper, who left Bendigo for Queensland. This position he retained for two years, and, on the British Insulated Wire Company, of Prescot, Lancashire, England, taking over the interests of the Bendigo Tramway and purchasing those of the Bendigo Electric Lighting Company, Mr. Morison was appointed to the position of manager on the 1st of December, 1899, on which occasion the chairman and directors of the old Tramway Company took advantage of the occasion to present him with a testimonial, setting forth the high esteem in which he is held by them, and eulogising the manner in which he had carried out his duties as manager of the company. On the completion of the overhead electric system, the construction of which Mr. G. Smith Morison personally supervised, he in September, 1903, resigned his position as manager of the company to commence practice as a consulting engineer and machinery agent. Mr. Morison is the inventor of an improved stationary steam engine which is likely to cause a radical change in the designs of steam engine construction. The patent rights have been taken over by a syndicate consisting of some of the leading citizens of Bendigo, who think very highly of the invention. Built for about half the cost of an ordinary engine, it occupies only one-third of the space, and has the advantages of entirely doing away with the pistons, rod, crosshead guides, and connecting rods.

Master W. D. MURDOCH, of Bendigo, who has already given such great promise of musical distinction, is the son of Mr. Andrew Murdoch, of Wills Street, in that city. While he was barely eleven years of age he obtained the first place in the annual Austral competition for a piano solo open to candidates under twelve. In a second competition, two years later, he achieved a similar pre-eminence against no less than thirty-three other competitors, and the judge remarked of him that he was full of music from head to foot, as though he had been saturated with it from his birth, the brilliancy of his style being especially commented



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MASTER W. D. MURDOCH.

upon. At a later period, when youths of sixteen entered the lists, Master Murdoch still maintained his position of priority, and, independently of the technical skill he displayed and the merits of his touch and tone, it was recognised that he possessed that sentiment which is held to differentiate the true artist from the mere mechanical executant, so that there is every reason to anticipate that by a steady application to his art, in which he has shown so early a capacity to excel, he will be qualified, by the time his faculties are fully matured, to take rank among the musical celebrities of his time.

JOHN WATSON and CO., Stock and Station Agents, Williamson Street, Bendigo, with branches at Rochester, Echuca, Kyneton, Charlton, Boort, and Wycheproof. This business was established in 1888 by Mr. John Watson in the present premises, at the corner of Hargreaves and Williamson Streets, and so rapidly did the firm's connection expand that it was found necessary to establish branches in a number of other towns

throughout the State. Mr. Watson came to Victoria with his father in the year 1852, being then nine years of age. He was educated at Kyneton, and on the completion of his studies joined his father, Mr. William Watson, in farming pursuits, which he followed until the death of that gentleman in 1868, when he succeeded to the property, and extended operations to grazing in the Western District. In 1870 he disposed of his



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN WATSON.

holdings in the Western District, and purchased land near Rochester, where he now holds considerable property. In 1888 he established himself in business in Bendigo as aforesaid. Mr. Watson occupied a seat in the Echuca Shire Council for six years; in 1882 he was gazetted a justice of the peace. He is a notable figure in Bendigo commercial circles, and is ever to the fore in any movement for the advancement and welfare of the city. He married in 1874, and has a family of five sons and three daughters.

HOWE and McCOLOUGH, Stock and Station Agents, Sheep and Cattle Salesmen, Shamrock Buildings, Bendigo. Sales conducted throughout the whole of the Bendigo district. Sheep and lamb sales and cattle and calves sales weekly, at the Corporation Yards, Bendigo, and also at Shelbourne. (Wm. Geo. Howe, Arch. Phillip McColough.) WILLIAM GEORGE HOWE, the principal of the above extensive and prosperous business, was born in Bendigo in 1856, and is a son of the late Mr. Albert Howe, who arrived in the district in 1852. He was educated locally, and afterwards entered the office of Messrs. Ettershank and Eaglestone, the then well-known firm of stock salesmen, and, on the sale of the business to Messrs. Grattan and Stamp, retained his position with them until April, 1896, when he started on his own account as a stock and estate agent and salesman in Bendigo. In 1899 Mr. A. P. McColough, who had acted as auctioneer from the commencement of the business, was admitted as a partner, and the two gentlemen have carried on together ever since. Mr. Howe is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. WILLIAM GEORGE HOWE.

Golden and Corinthian, Bendigo. He is also a member of the I.O.O.F. He married, in 1882, a daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Charlesworth, of Bendigo, and has a family of one daughter. ARCHIBALD PHILLIP McCOLOUGH was born in Bendigo in 1859, and is a son of the late Mr. Arch. Parkes McColough, who arrived in the colony from Nova Scotia in the year 1852. He was educated locally, and, with the exception of a short period devoted to studying as a teacher, has been engaged in his present occupation since boyhood. Mr. McColough obtained an auctioneer's license in 1889, and was for some years engaged in that capacity, as well as filling the position of head accountant with the firm of Messrs. O'Neill and Co. In 1899 he joined Mr. Howe in partnership as before mentioned. Although he has not been identified with public affairs prominently, Mr.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ARCHIBALD PHILLIP McCOLOUGH.

McColough has always taken a keen interest in all movements appertaining to the welfare of the district in which he resides. He has devoted the greater portion of his life to the study of his business, with the result that he is now regarded as one of the best salesmen in the State. Mr. McColough married, in 1882, Geraldine, daughter of Mr. P. Vick, of Bendigo, an old settler, who came to the district in the sixties, and has a family of three sons and four daughters. He has been a member of the I.O.O.F. for over twenty years.

Messrs. H. M. LEGGO and CO., Merchants, Importers, Manufacturers, High Street, Bendigo. This extensive firm, which ranks among the leading ones of the kind in the State, was established in 1881 by Mr. F. Rickards, acting as agent for several Melbourne manufacturers, and the present proprietor, Mr. H. M.

Leggo, joined him as a clerk a few months after opening, and in 1887 was taken into partnership, which continued up to 1895, when Mr. H. M. Leggo bought his partner (Mr. F. Rickards) out, and has since continued to trade under the style or firm of H. M. Leggo and Co., and has succeeded in building up one of the largest businesses in the State. Commencing on a small scale, the firm has extended its operations until now the head establishment has a large frontage to High Street and another to Short Street. This latter was obtained by the firm acquiring, in 1898, the old Short Street skating rink, which has been converted into a factory for the



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. H. M. LEGGO.

manufacture of various household necessities, including vinegar, pickles, sauces, cordials, baking powder, disinfectants, and numerous other commodities. The success achieved in this direction induced the firm to make a further extension, and when the old-established business of the late Mr. Wm. Budden, wholesale coffee and spice merchant, was offered for sale, Messrs. H. M. Leggo and Co. purchased it. The Sandhurst Coffee and Spice Works were established in 1852 by Mr. Steane, who was succeeded in 1863 by Mr. Wm. Budden as a wholesale coffee and spice merchant and commission agent, and at the time of his death the establishment in Williamson Street had achieved a considerable reputation, which is being thoroughly upheld by the new proprietors in their new departure. The main entrance to the firm's head establishment is in High Street, immediately above Charing Cross. The premises are splendidly fitted up, and the firm carries an enormous stock of general merchandise. H. M. Leggo and Co. are agents for T. B. Guest and Co., biscuit manufacturers; MacRobertson and Co., confectioners, of Melbourne; and hold the sole agency of the "Nirvana" Tea Company, Ceylon, special apartments being fitted up for the blending and packing of teas. In connection with the business of the late Mr. Budden, the firm retains the sole agency for Messrs. Swallow and Ariell's biscuits, cakes, jams, and their other manufactures. In addition to a large stock of coarse salt obtained from the lakes north of Bendigo, in which the firm do a very large business throughout the States, may be seen quantities of salt of different grades down to the very finest procurable, also rock salt for cattle and horses. Under capable management the manufacturing department of Messrs. H. M. Leggo and Co. turn out the goods which, under the trade marks of "Hercules," "White Flake," "Red Star," "Red Hand," and "Lion," are now familiar in every household in the State. Naturally the production of these has opened up a market for quantities of local raw materials, which in the ordinary course of events would have had to look for a market in Melbourne or some other centre where a factory of the kind is established, this being especially applicable to flour, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, cauliflowers, and innumerable other kinds of vegetables. The enormous extension of the premises in High and Short Streets, together with the old-established coffee-roasting and grinding and wholesale spice warehouse of the late Mr. Budden in Williamson Street, shows a vast amount of energy and enterprise, which well deserves the lavish patronage bestowed upon the firm by the Bendigo public, who have not been slow to acknowledge the benefits of this new and profitable industry which has been established in their midst.

The SANDHURST PIONEER CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LIMITED, Bendigo.—This company was established in 1867, with Mr. S. Aliday as manager. Premises were taken in Mitchell Street, near the present site, and the first half-yearly sales totalled £2,675 14s. 10d., leaving, after all preliminary expenses had been paid, a balance of £24 8s. 11d. The next half-year found the company in a position to pay 12½ per cent. in dividends. They have paid up to the present (1902) in dividends and bonuses a sum amounting to £30,000, which is a record for co-operative societies in Victoria. Since its inception the company has extended operations considerably,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN CAMPBELL.

having, in addition to the head office in Mitchell Street, a large general store at Eaglehawk, a wine and spirit and general grocery branch in View Street, and a large bakery business in High Street, Bendigo. During late years the management unwisely departed from the cash system, and, allowing credit rather indiscriminately, met with the inevitable result, a large sum having to be written off in the form of bad debts. In November, 1898, a more liberal form of bonuses was introduced, entitling customers to a bonus on the expenditure of the sum of £5. Books and accounts were transferred to the head office, so as to be under the supervision of an expert accountant, and it is gratifying to

know that the happiest results have already followed the change of policy. The company is now fully expecting to enjoy still further prosperity. The principal aim of the new system is to supply the very best articles in each department at lowest cash prices, so that bonuses will be a real profit to purchasers. Each branch store has been thoroughly reorganised, and the company was never in a better position to fulfil the bright expectations of all believers in the co-operative system, and to exemplify to the fullest extent the truth of the motto, "Each for all and all for each." The articles of association have been slightly modified to enable the company to extend its forward policy, and the present rules are thoroughly up to date in every respect. Many of the old pioneers of the company are dead, and a few still reside in Bendigo. The present board of directors comprise Mr. S. H. McGowan (chairman), Mr. W. Piper, Mr. A. Hall, Mr. Kealy, and Mr. John Goyne. Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, manager of the company, is a native of Victoria, and on the completion of his education found employment as a grocer, etc., which trade he has since continued to follow. In April, 1903, Mr. Campbell was appointed to his present position, and under his capable management the company's business has been greatly increased. In 1890 he married Harriet, daughter of Mr. J. B. Chick, and has a family of one son.

JONES, MILLER, and CO., Produce Merchants and Confectioners, Williamson and Myers Streets, Bendigo. This business was originally established in 1862 by Mr. H. W. Jones in premises situated in McRae Street, and carried on by him until 1872, when he was joined by his son, Mr. W. R. Jones, the name of the firm being altered to that of Jones and Son. In 1880 Messrs. R. W. Jones and A. T. Miller became associated with the firm as partners, and operations were carried on under the style of Jones, Miller, and Co. until 1885, when Mr. H. W. Jones retired. Business was then conducted by the remaining members of the firm until 1890, when Mr. W. R. Jones relinquished his interest. The firm was then carried on for a short period by Messrs. R. W. Jones and A. T. Miller, and then Messrs. W. J. and E. Miller were admitted into partnership; but in 1895 the latter gentleman retired, and the business has since been continued by the present proprietors, Messrs. R. W. Jones, A. T. Miller, and W. J. Miller. Commencing in a small way, the business increased at such a rapid pace that it became necessary to obtain larger and more commodious premises. These were secured at their present address, and with the additional space available operations were greatly extended, until at



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. H. W. JONES.

the present time the firm holds the premier position throughout the Northern districts. Here the members of the firm installed a most up-to-date plant, and added to the business of produce merchants that of confectionery and various other manufactures. A large stock of colonial and imported confectionery is kept, also great quantities of potatoes, onions, etc., which are available to the consumers at a moment's notice. The firm are the largest distributors of produce, confectionery, etc., in the Northern districts, their well-known brands of Royal self-raising flour, Diamond vinegar, and tomato sauce, baking powders, etc., being found in the stock of all leading storekeepers. Some twelve hands are constantly employed in dealing with the numerous orders placed with the firm, who have also a large connection in Bendigo, and when oppor-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. R. W. JONES.

tunity offers exports are made to South Africa. Mr. ROBERT WILLIAM JONES was born in Westminster, England, in 1848, and came to Victoria with his parents at an early age. On the completion of his



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. A. T. MILLER.

education he entered his father's service, remaining with that gentleman until his retirement. In 1880 he became a partner in the present firm, as before mentioned. He married in

1879, and has a family of two sons and four daughters. Mr. ALBION THOMAS MILLER, J.P., is a native of Adelaide, S.A., where he was born in 1856. After receiving a liberal education he followed various professions until 1875, when he entered the employ of Messrs. Jones and Son. In 1880 he became a partner in the firm. He is president of the Mechanics' Institute, White Hills, and a justice of the peace for the Midland Bailiwick. He married, in 1880, Caroline, daughter of Mr. H. W. Jones, and has a family of three sons and three daughters. Mr. WALTER JAMES MILLER was born in Taradale, Victoria, in 1869, and educated locally. He entered the service of



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. W. J. MILLER.

his father, a well-known grocer of California Gully, with whom he remained for five years, and then left to join the present firm. He is a member of the L.D.A.O.F. Lodge. Mr. Miller married, in 1897, Annie, daughter of Mr. James Roberts, of White Hills, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

GEORGE DUNCAN GUTHRIE, whose name is so well known in connection with the famous Epsom Potteries, in the Bendigo district, was born at Johnson, Scotland, in May, 1828. On leaving school at the early age of twelve he was sent to Glasgow, and there apprenticed to the pottery business of his uncle, Mr. George Duncan, for a term of six years. He continued with that gentleman for a further term of three years, but owing to a disagreement concerning a partnership in the business which had been promised him, he decided to leave his native land and seek fortune elsewhere. Accordingly in 1850 he sailed for Victoria on board the ship "Washington," and, after a protracted voyage of 150 days, was stranded with the passengers and crew off Cape Troubridge. The South Australian Government came to their rescue, and brought them on to Adelaide, where Mr. Guthrie found himself possessed only of the clothes he was wearing at the time, his money having been placed in a strong box which had been deposited in the hold of the unfortunate ship. With the characteristic determination which has ever been a marked feature of his career, he at once set about the re-establishment of his affairs. Calling on Sir Thomas Elder, whom he had never seen before, he stated his case, and asked for the loan of £30, which was granted him. He then sailed for Melbourne, whence he proceeded to Sydney, and the day after his arrival in that city was engaged making gingerbeer bottles in a pottery. In three months' time, having saved a little money, he relinquished that position, and went to the Peel River gold diggings, where he remained for nine months. Not being satisfied with his luck, he returned to Sydney, and established a small pottery at Camperdown, and with the aid of two boys started business as a manufacturer of gingerbeer bottles. As these were then worth £2 10s. per gross, and Mr. Guthrie was able to turn out twenty gross per week, he made large profits. Later on, however, the bottling trade became slack, so, packing up a large stock of bottles, he took them by boat to Melbourne, where he received £2 10s. per gross for them. He then entered the employ of Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co., of Melbourne, as wharf clerk, and, at the expiration of some months, Mr. Hugh Dickson, the tobacco merchant, who afterwards became Mr. Guthrie's brother-in-law, commissioned him to sell a large shipment of Manilla cigars. This transaction was so successful that he immediately opened an importing and exporting business in Melbourne. This was in 1852, and before long Mr. Guthrie's operations had acquired large dimensions, and he had no less than six or eight vessels entering and leaving port every week laden with maize, wheat, flour, etc., which he received from and despatched to different parts of the colonies. In those days this kind of business was accompanied by a certain amount of risk, and finally Mr. Guthrie, who often made money and as often lost, found his capital exhausted. Closing his large business in 1858, he went to Bendigo, and founded a pottery on what is



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. GEORGE DUNCAN GUTHRIE.

now known as Potter's Flat, but, finding his operations greatly retarded by want of proper transit arrangements, he closed the pottery, and returned to the diggings, following mining pursuits on the Mitchell Creek, Macquarie, Turon, and Lachlan Rivers for some time, where he met with a fair share of success. Bendigo being now connected with Melbourne by railway, Mr. Guthrie returned there, and opened a pottery at Epsom. A full description of this pottery is given elsewhere in the "Cyclopedia," together with a comprehensive article on this important industry, which had its rise in the early sixties, when Mr. Guthrie commenced operations with a boy and a wheelbarrow. These soon gave way

to more extensive appliances, and the business quickly rose from one stage to another until not only Bendigo, but many other parts of the colony, were supplied with pottery ware from the Epsom works. In 1886 Mr. Guthrie sold the pottery to a company formed for the purpose for the handsome sum of £20,000, as well as retaining an interest in the concern, and then took a trip to his native land. After spending ten months in England and Scotland, he returned to Bendigo. Meanwhile the directors of the Epsom Pottery, not being satisfied with the arrangements of the concern, induced Mr. Guthrie to take the position of managing director, which he continued to fill until the close of 1898, when the company was dissolved, and the pottery in its entirety was purchased conjointly by Mr. Guthrie and Mr. E. J. Hartley, of Melbourne. This partnership still exists, and the firm of G. D. Guthrie and Co., Epsom, with a branch in Melbourne under Mr. Hartley's immediate supervision, is doing an extensive and rapidly-increasing business in Victoria, and, in fact, throughout the Commonwealth of Australia, having representatives in the various States and New Zealand also. Although several times requisitioned to allow himself to be elected a member of the local Borough Council, and of the various local philanthropic institutions, Mr. Guthrie has chosen a private career. He holds large interests in Bendigo mining companies, and has been on the directorate of many of them. A member of the Masonic fraternity, he is one of the oldest surviving members of the popular Bendigo Zenith Lodge.

Mr. JAMES BENJAMIN EDWARDS, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Pall Mall, Bendigo (private address, "Vilette," Rowan Street), was born at Forest Creek, near Castlemaine, in 1852. His father, the late Mr. Jas. B. Edwards, was the first and only watchmaker and jeweller on the Forest Creek diggings, and carried on business in a large canvas tent with dwelling attached. When about six years old, owing to a rush taking place at "Daisy Hill" (now called Amherst), the whole family removed to that place, and there he received his early education. A few years later, on the outbreak of the rush to "Back Creek" (now Talbot), the family settled in that district, and the subject of this sketch remained there until 1872, receiving a sound practical training and valuable experience as a watchmaker and jeweller. He then decided to embark in business on his own account, and to that end opened up premises at Clunes, where his skilled workmanship soon placed him on a firm basis, but in 1882, owing to the decline in mining in that district, he resolved to abandon operations, after nine years' residence



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JAMES BENJAMIN EDWARDS.

there. Being away for a holiday, he visited Sandhurst (now called Bendigo), and being greatly impressed with the resources of the surrounding country he decided to commence business, which he did in November, 1882, in premises in the centre block of the Mall. Here he diligently applied himself to the working up of a connection, and by strict integrity and unfailing perseverance laid the foundation of his present well-known and prosperous business. The success attained by Mr. Edwards attracted many rivals, and businesses were opened up on all sides, causing very keen competition. Here his energies found full scope, and, in face of the strong opposition, his trade expanded so rapidly that it became necessary to secure larger premises in order to cope with the ever-increasing demand. Mr. Edwards accordingly secured his present extensive premises, and greatly enlarged his business, and by the application of the best workmanship to all classes of repairs gained for himself the premier position in the watchmaking and jewellery line in the city of Bendigo. Mr. Edwards has been located at his present address for the past eleven years, during which he has made a practice of personally supervising all work done on the premises, a fact which is in a large measure responsible for the success attained by his untiring and energetic efforts. His special line is that of practical watchmaking, and in this he stands unrivalled. Mr. Edwards has studied as an optician, and keeps a large stock of lenses, frames, etc., which can be fitted by him to suit various sights. Jewellery of every conceivable design, watches (including English and American), and other lines essential to the trade are kept in stock, which is the most comprehensive in the city. Although a busy man, Mr. Edwards finds time to devote to outside matters, and was president of the Chamber of Commerce during 1901, when matters of great importance to the residents of the State were attended to. While filling this office he devoted considerable time and untiring efforts to forwarding all movements for the welfare of the trading community. Mr. Edwards was for many years treasurer of the Bendigo Total Abstinence Society, and during his term of office considerable additions were made to the society's property, and financial matters were greatly improved. He was also president of the society for a term of one year. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his lodge being the Zenith, No. 52, Bendigo, of which he is a Past Master, and now occupies the position of W.M. of the Bendigo Lodge of Mark Master Masons, No. 12, and is at present (1903) Second Principal of the Royal Arch Chapter of Bendigo, No. 7, Bendigo; and was for six years a member of the local State Board of Advice. Mr. Edwards takes a great interest in photography, and is president of the Bendigo Amateur Photographic Society for 1903, this being the third

time he has occupied that position. A special feature of his skill in connection with the camera is stereoscopic underground mining photography, in which particular branch he excels. During the visit of the Duke of York (now Prince of Wales) to Victoria a set of specially-prepared stereoscopic transparencies of underground mining views, taken by Mr. Edwards at a depth of from 1,000 to over 3,000 feet, were much appreciated by H.R.H., who graciously accepted them as a memento of his visit. He devotes considerable time to the affairs of the local Methodist Church, of which he is a trustee, and has been largely instrumental in bringing into prominence a branch of the church at Quarry Hills, Bendigo, which is now assuming large dimensions. Mr. Edwards married, in 1883, Blanche, daughter of Mr. John Smith, of Clunes, a very old pioneer, and has a family of four daughters and three sons.

WILLIAM MANNING, Proprietor of the Wingrave Poultry Farm, Golden Square, Bendigo, a well-known Victorian poultry fancier, was born in January, 1855, at Wingrave, near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. When only six months old he arrived in Victoria with his parents, who settled in Bendigo. Mr. Manning, sen., still resides in Bendigo, being the proprietor of the Newbridge Hotel, and is well known as a good judge of horseflesh. He also takes a keen interest in his son's poultry business. Mr. William Manning was educated at Bendigo, and when about twenty-one years of age entered into business at Bendigo, and two years later on at Mitiamo, a township on the Bendigo-Swan Hill line, where he conducted an hotel and store, ran a line of coaches, and also was contractor for the Government mail. He was fairly successful, but was, unfortunately, burnt out just as his business showed promise of becoming lucrative, and was left with a legacy of several hundred pounds on the debit side of his ledger. He at once returned to Bendigo, where, by dint of hard work, he has succeeded in building up one of the most important industries of the State in the form of his flourishing and rapidly-increasing poultry business in Golden Square, also a produce and seed business. The Wingrave Poultry Farm is situated about two miles from Bendigo, on the back road to Kangaroo Flat. The present property, which is thirteen acres in extent, was originally an orchard and vineyard, and Mr. Manning very wisely built his poultry houses among the fruit trees. The land is, therefore, being put to a twofold use, and the two industries are alike benefited. Poultry in the orchard are a distinct advantage to the trees, by keeping the soil loose and destroying the insect pests, while on the other hand the trees furnish shade in



Melba *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM MANNING.

summer, so necessary in successful poultry farming. Mr. Manning's residence, which is of large dimensions, stands on a slight elevation in about the centre of the farm. The principal poultry pens run from the residence down to the main road. In this front portion there are thirty-three pens, and it is here that the choicest birds in his collection are housed. The housing is roomy and comfortable, and the pens are plentifully provided with ashes, are regularly cleaned out and fumigated, and are beautifully clean and healthy. Running from the kitchen to the left-hand boundary fence are a number of pens under one skillion roof, and wire netted in front, in which are housed the various kinds of fancy fowls, pigeons, etc., which Mr. Manning possesses. At the rear of these houses is the room wherein Mr. Manning's famous poultry spice is compounded. This spice finds a ready sale on the market, and is in great demand by farmers and poultry fanciers in all parts of the State, being most efficacious in driving diseases of all kinds out of the poultry yard. At the back portion of the grounds are more poultry houses, with much more extensive runs than those belonging to the front runs. The paddock in which these pens have been erected is laid down in English grass, for rearing the chickens. To the right of the house was a vineyard two acres in extent, which is now utilised for chickens. One of the back rooms in Mr. Manning's residence is set apart specially for an egg-room, and here are placed the eggs, marked as to kinds, and with the number of the pen from which they have been taken. The greatest care is taken by Mr. Manning and his men in the gathering, marking, and storing of the eggs, which are renowned for their fertility, the resultant percentage of chickens ranging from 80 to 100. Mr. Manning's first exhibition triumphs were gained in 1890 with white Leghorns, and, although then quite new to the business, he secured second prize for cockerel, and first and third for pullets in the class at the Victoria Poultry and Dog Show. He has also been a successful exhibitor of Wyandotte fowls, one hen of this breed alone carrying off many prizes at the V. P. and D. Show, held in the Exhibition, Melbourne, including first prize for three years in succession, a handsome trophy presented by the Brighton Society in 1893, and in 1894 the £5 5s. cups at the Essendon and Victorian Dog and Poultry Shows, presented by the Plymouth Rock, Langshan, Wyandotte, and Orpington Club. Among other breeds kept by Mr. Manning, and with which he has been equally successful, may be mentioned Plymouth Rocks, Cochins, dark and light Brahmas, Langshans, brown Leghorns, Minorcas, Andalusians, Houdans, silver-pencilled Hamburgs; Spanish, and silver and golden Sebright Bantams, bronze-wing turkeys, Pekin ducks, Antwerp

pigeons, Guinea fowls, etc.; and of every breed he keeps only the very best specimens, very quickly weeding out any that are in the least faulty. In the year 1892, out of twenty-nine exhibits, Mr. Manning gained twenty prizes; in 1893, out of nineteen exhibits, fifteen prizes; and in the year following his prize record largely exceeded either of the two preceding ones. These alone are records that a man has every reason to be proud of, and should be sufficient to attest his expertness as a poultry-breeder.

Messrs. S. BROWN and CO., Carriage Manufacturers, Queen Street, Bendigo. This extensive business was established in 1895 by the present proprietor, Mr. S. Brown, who, previous to commencing on his own account, filled the position of manager and foreman in the buggy department of the Rolling Stock Company, and Pickles and Sons, Bendigo and Melbourne. The factory and showroom in Queen Street (next Webb's mills) are replete with the most up-to-date machinery and appliances for the manufacture of all kinds of vehicles, and the overhead drying



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. S. BROWN.

and seasoning loft is well stocked with English and American woods. The paint and varnish departments are also upstairs. Mr. Brown has obtained many awards for his vehicles, including two gold medals at the Bendigo Exhibition of 1879, and whilst in Melbourne was honored by the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. As a builder of first-class buggies and carriages he has earned for himself a most enviable reputation, and the firm enjoys a large and distinguished connection throughout the State. Mr. S. Brown is president of the Bendigo Coachmakers' Society, a member of the committee of the Bendigo Agricultural Society, and Vice-Grand of the Earl of Hopetoun Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F.

ALBERT BUSH, a very old identity of Bendigo, and one of the leading storekeepers in that city, was born at Keynsham, four miles from Bristol, England, in the year 1832, and was educated in his native town. He afterwards entered a grocery establishment, where he learnt much of the business, and ultimately became the proprietor of a large business. In 1852, like many other young and adventurous men, he was attracted to the colonies by the accounts of the wonderful resources of Australia related by Dr. Lang, a clever Queensland lecturer, who was then addressing large audiences in Bristol. Mr. Bush set sail for that colony on board the ship "Parsee," with his newly-wedded wife, Miss Eliza Whittington, arriving in Brisbane in the early part of 1853. He, however, was disappointed with the northern colony, and made his way to New South Wales. In Sydney he obtained a position in a soap and candle factory, remained there six weeks, and, hearing of the discovery of gold at the Turon fields, made his way thither. He dug for gold with fair success, making a profit of £40, but his claim being flooded with water he left and returned to Sydney. Thence he proceeded to Melbourne, where the richness of the Bendigo and Ballarat gold discoveries was the theme of universal discourse. After a stay of three days in the metropolis he went to Bendigo, arriving there in November, 1853, two years after the discovery of gold. He obtained a position as clerk to an old pioneer builder named George Hodgkinson, remaining with him for twelve months. During this period Mr. Bush had the misfortune to lose his beloved wife, who died in giving birth to a daughter, who also died at birth. Tiring of his clerical occupation, Mr. Bush purchased a puddling



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ALBERT BUSH.

machine, made his way to Sailor's Gully, and began active mining, in which pursuit he did fairly well. In conjunction with a party he went into quartz mining. Three miners were engaged at the rate of £4 per week, and the working was carried on for eighteen months. One of these claims was what is now known as the Virginia Reef, Specimen Hill, Eaglehawk; but, while others around were unearthing gold, Mr. Bush found none of any consequence. Disappointed, he made his way back to Bendigo, where he was again employed in the office of Mr. Hodgkinson for twelve months. In 1857 Mr. Bush entered into partnership with Mr. Wm. Ferris, under the style of Ferris and Bush, grocery and hay and corn stores. The two pioneers remained together until November, 1858, when Mr. Bush bought his partner's interest, and became sole proprietor of the business. Trade increased rapidly, addition after addition was made to the premises in Williamson Street, and at the present time the building is an immense one, comprising, together with the private residence, an area of over half an acre, while the business is considered one of the most

important in Bendigo. At the rear of the premises is a splendidly fitted up chaff-house, where hay is cut into chaff, and corn crushed by means of a powerful engine driven by gas. In 1881 Mr. Bush, being in bad health, retired from the active management of the business, which was then managed by his esteemed friend, Mr. C. R. Stilwell, son of the late Dr. Stilwell, who had been with him in various capacities for over forty years up to the time of his retirement in 1899. The business is now under the capable control of his son, Mr. Frederick William Bush. Twenty-four hands are in constant employment, and eight horses, five delivery carts, and three buggies are used in the transaction of this extensive business. In private life Mr. Bush is much esteemed, and, although taking no part in municipal or political affairs, he has assisted in many undertakings which have been of great benefit to the city. He was one of the founders of the Bendigo Agricultural Society, and of the Sandhurst Building Society; has always been an active worker in church matters, and was one of the founders of St. Paul's Church of England, Bendigo, of which he is a vestryman, Archdeacon MacCullagh's warden, and a member of the Church Assembly. Mr. Bush married again, on the 1st January, 1859, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Stephen S. Dalton, a State School teacher of early Bendigo, and a lay reader in the Church of England, and has a family of eight children.

BARTLETT BROS., Photographic Artists, Williamson Street, Bendigo. (Proprietor, Mr. R. W. Bugg.) The premises of this well-known firm, facing Williamson Street, opposite the Shamrock Hotel, are exceedingly complete in all departments, and are artistically ornamented with paintings, photographs, and expensive fittings. The vestibule is one of the sights of the city, being flanked on either side by valuable cedar cases with glass fronts. These were specially designed and constructed for the firm by Mr. G. J. Sweeny, of Bendigo, and in them are displayed artistically-arranged examples of the most recent advancement in the art. From this vestibule the visitor ascends by a carpeted stairway to the first floor, where the daily routine of the financial business is transacted. On leaving the office of both oil and water colour paintings from the brush of Mr. Bugg, and other pictures of intrinsic worth. Luxurious furnishings supply comfort to the body, and the charming



Reception Room—Bartlett Bros., Bendigo.

the reception room is entered, and this is ornately decorated with numerous works of art in miniature and in enlarged photographs, on easels and on the walls. At the farther arrangement of pictures delights the eye. The balcony of this room is placed at the disposal of patrons and their friends. At the rear of the general office, and to the right of the



The Studio—Bartlett Bros., Bendigo.

end of the reception room, and facing Williamson Street, is situated the ladies' boudoir, which is draped and arranged as a picture gallery, and in which are some beautiful specimens reception room, is situated the private office, and also the finishing and retouching rooms. On the left is a storeroom and ladies' and gentlemen's dressing rooms. The studio

covers the greater portion of the upper floor, and is so designed that there is no difficulty in photographing either single figure or family groups at all hours of the day. The lighting of this department is excellent, and the cameras and all accessories have been chosen from the very latest models, while the other branches of photography are equally well appointed and furnished. Mr. R. W. BUGG, the proprietor, was born in London in 1853, and came to Victoria with his parents in 1857. While yet young he was engaged in a photographic studio in Melbourne, and devoted all his spare time to the study of art from the painter's point of view. Altogether he had about thirty years' experience in the leading studios of the metropolis, having acted for half that period with Foster and Martin as leading artist. In 1892 he went to Bendigo under engagement to Mr. Bartlett, who had established the present business some years previously. Mr. Bugg was for many years a member of the Victorian Academy of Art, at which he was always a successful exhibitor.

Mr. R. A. COUSEN, Bendigo.—The ham and bacon curing establishment of Mr. R. A. Cousen, in View Street, is worthy of special mention, because it forms one of the sources of the food supply of the State, and this subject of food supply must always be of the first importance. At Mr. Cousen's works about fifty pigs are killed weekly, and the number is steadily increasing. The ham and bacon is all sugar-cured, and is considered by competent judges very mild, and of excellent quality. Mr. Cousen is noted throughout Bendigo and district for his small goods, sausages, frankforts, pork germans, etc., orders for which come from all parts of the State, and even from New South Wales. In addition to the wholesale business, Mr. Cousen carries on a flourishing retail trade at View Street. He is also the proprietor of extensive freezing works situated at McIvor Road, and supplies ice in large quantities throughout Bendigo.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ROBERT SAUNDERS.

ROBERT SAUNDERS, Draper, proprietor of Victoria House, Golden Square, Bendigo. This flourishing and well-established business was founded in 1870 by Mr. George Bissett, and carried on successfully by him until 1887, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, Mr. Robert Saunders, who had served his apprenticeship with the old firm. Under his management operations have extended rapidly, and the floor space of the handsome premises in Golden Square, which in 1887 occupied 630 feet, now covers an area of 6,000 feet, the whole of it being devoted to the various departments in connection with drapery and furnishing lines. Mr. Saunders, who has lived all his life in the Bendigo district, has had a large and lengthy experience in catering for the wants of the public, and by untiring attention to business, combined with the assistance of a capable staff, has succeeded in working up one of the soundest and most up-to-date establishments in Bendigo.



R. A. Cousen's Freezing Works, McIver Road, Bendigo.

The BENDIGO CONFECTIONERY WORKS (James Nixon, proprietor), High Street, Bendigo. This business, originally established in 1893, was in 1898 taken over by the present proprietor, who has every reason to be satisfied with the progress made since its inception. The goods manufactured by the firm bear a very high reputation locally, it being claimed for them that they are superior in purity and wholesomeness to the imported article. Mr. Nixon has lately erected a large steam plant, in order to cope with the demands of an extensive and ever-increasing business. The factory finds constant employment for a large number of hands, and forms one of the important centres of industry in the town. The firm enjoys an extensive connection throughout Bendigo and the surrounding districts, and supplies confectionery to all the leading storekeepers. Mr. JAMES NIXON was born in Maldon, Victoria, in 1872, and on the completion of his education was engaged in mining pursuits for nine years, when he purchased his present business. He is well known locally as a rifle shot, and takes an active interest in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the district. He is a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. Lodge. Mr. Nixon married Caroline, daughter of Mr. W. Treloar, of Glenroy Farm, Taradale, and has a family of one son and one daughter.

JAMES LAMSEY, Chinese Doctor, Bendigo, was born at Canton, China, in the year 1831. His father, who died in 1899, at the age of 109 years, was for some time medical attendant to the Chinese Emperor Ho Kwong. James Lamsey practised his profession in Canton until 1851, when he came to Victoria, settling down in Geelong. He remained in Geelong for a period of two years, transferred himself to Melbourne, where he practised for five years, and then returned to Geelong, where he remained until 1879. In that year he went to Bendigo, which city he has since made his headquarters, visiting Melbourne once every four weeks, when he interviews patients at his rooms at the Metropole Hotel, Bourke Street, and visits Ballarat every two weeks. James Lamsey



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JAMES LAMSEY.

married, in 1869, a lady of Scotch parentage. He is a member of the Church of England, having been baptised by the Rev. Archdeacon MacCullagh at St. Paul's, Bendigo. He is also a member of the Manchester Unity I.O.O.F., and of the Masonic fraternity. The science of medicine has been practised for several thousand years in China, where it possesses a voluminous literature, embodying the observations, experiences, methods, and discoveries of countless generations of practitioners; and the faculty in that empire claim to be possessed of a pharmacopoeia and of systems of treatment which are to a very great extent unknown to the Western world.

GLASIER and CO. (T. S. Glasier), Picture Frame Manufacturers and Importers, Mitchell Street, Bendigo. This business, which was established as far back as 1871, has consistently catered for the sale of only first-class works of art, and with such particularly gratifying success that the vulgar productions of a few years back called oleographs have been entirely superseded by photogravures, etchings, engravings, mezzotints, etc., the prices of these being so reasonable that one may purchase a first-class work of art for what a few years ago would have been given for a very raw and crude production. A visit to the up-to-date establishment of Messrs. Glasier and Co. will prove both delightful and instructive. The premises are large and lofty, the windows replete with choice engravings, choice fancy goods, and artistic novelties, while inside is a veritable art gallery, hung with the



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. H. R. GLASIER. MR. T. S. GLASIER.



Glasier and Co.'s Premises, Mitchell Street, Bendigo.

works of the best masters and members of the Royal Academy. These include Marcus Stone's famous engravings, the paintings of Sir Edwin Long, R.A., Sir John Millais, P.R.A., W. H. Trood, and other celebrated artists. The workshop or factory was formerly contained in the same building as the shop, but over twelve months ago the firm found it necessary to secure more room, both for the reception of new machinery and immense supplies of mouldings, and also to afford scope for putting on more workmen in order to cope with the ever-increasing demands of the business. They were favoured with all the orders for framing from the School of Mines for the Gold Exhibition of 1902, and enjoy a large and extensive connection throughout the State. The factory, situated in Bath Lane, is a large building, in which is stored a really magnificent collection of the newest American and Continental mouldings, imported direct from the manufacturers. The firm cut all kinds of fancy mounts on the premises, turn plaques, screens, and many other articles, the work being carried out by a large staff of capable and first-class workmen, under the personal supervision of Mr. Glasier, who is himself an expert in all branches of his well-established and flourishing business.

GEORGE HARPER, Saddler and Harness Manufacturer, Charing Cross, Bath's Corner, Bendigo, is a native of Hotham, Melbourne, and was born in the year 1861. On the completion of his school days he entered a hatter's business, but, after a three years' experience there, decided to become a saddler. Accordingly he entered the saddlery store of Mr. John Harper, Melbourne, and partly learnt the trade there, and more completely at the saddlery establishment of Mr. Simpson, Richmond. From thence he became connected with the leading saddlery firm of Alston, Melbourne. Here he gained a very valuable experience indeed, so that when he left, at the end of three and a half years, he was capable of filling any position in that line. He next entered the employment of Mr. W. Knight, the previous owner of his present business, and very quickly worked his way upwards. Beginning as a journeyman, he was promoted to be foreman, then to the position of manager, and finally he became proprietor. The business was established in 1855 by the late Mr. W. Knight, and was conducted by him



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. GEORGE HARPER.

at different points in the district, his son subsequently taking charge of it. On the death of that gentleman it was carried on by his mother until 1892, when it was purchased by Mr. Harper. A safe and reliable business has always been the motto of the firm, and Mr. Harper does his best to maintain it. He transacts a large business in light harness, and many of the best accoutred horses in the district wear harness manufactured by him. His shop is splendidly stocked with goods of every description in the line, and Mr. Harper attends to the wants of customers personally. At every show where he has exhibited he has been a prize-taker, and at the National Show in Bendigo, held in 1892, he took eight prizes for single and double harness, saddles, etc. Mr. Harper is a member of the Tent No. 5, Rechabite Lodge; a member of the Bendigo Plumpton Coursing Club, and a member of the Bendigo Bowling Club. He married, in 1884, Miss Emily Waller, of Bendigo.

PRITCHARD & CHAMBERLAIN, Adelaide Brewery, Arnold and Lucan Streets, Bendigo. This prosperous business was established in 1854 by Mr. J. Nelson Jones, who carried on with fair success until 1878, in which year it was taken over by the present proprietors, Messrs. Pritchard and Chamberlain, the former of whom is traveller, etc., for the firm, while the brewery department is under the capable management of Mr. Chamberlain. Both these gentlemen have had an extensive and practical experience in the brewing trade under Mr. Nelson Jones. The establishment in Arnold and Lucan Streets is fitted up with a most complete and up-to-date plant, comprising a 7-h.p. engine, steam lift, malt



Pritchard and Chamberlain's Adelaide Brewery, Arnold and Lucan Streets, Bendigo.

crusher, cooperage, etc. Only the very best hops, sugar, etc., are used in the manufacture of the firm's celebrated ales, the method of cooling adopted being that known as surface-cooling. The extensive bottling cellars carry an average stock of bottled ales, and the general output comprises 75 hhds. per week. The number of hands employed in 1854 was six, while Messrs. Pritchard and Chamberlain now find constant employment for sixteen. Mr. THOMAS PRITCHARD is a native of Herefordshire, England, where he was born in the year 1830. He was brought up to follow the joining trade, and in 1857 came out to Victoria. He subsequently entered the employ of Mr. Nelson Jones, and in 1878 joined Mr. Chamberlain in partnership, taking over the lease of the Adelaide Brewery, which they have carried on successfully ever since. Mr. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN is also a native of England. Born in Middlesex in 1837, he was educated there, and afterwards learnt the bakery trade, at which he worked until 1858, in which year he arrived in Victoria. After being engaged in the bakery business for a few months, he entered the employ of the Adelaide Brewery, Bendigo, where he remained for twenty years, and in 1878 joined Mr. Pritchard in partnership as mentioned above.

The UNITED IRON WORKS (Messrs. A. Roberts and Sons), Mitchell, Wills, and King Streets, Bendigo, is situated in the heart of the city, covering three acres of ground. The business was established in 1861 by the late Abraham Roberts, and has since then increased considerably, the firm now finding employment for nearly 200 hands. The foundry comprises engineering in all its branches, the various departments being replete with the latest and most up-to-date machinery. The firm originally comprised Messrs. Abraham Roberts and his three sons, but latterly, since the death of Mr. Roberts, sen., in 1897, the business has been carried on by the sons, Messrs. William, Abraham, and Arthur Roberts. Mr. Abraham, the firm's manager, visited England and the Continent in 1900, and examined all the latest machinery appliances, and gleaned fresh information for the extension of the business. While the numerous re-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

quirements of the mining industry claim the larger part of the firm's attention, no class of foundry work escapes them. They were the successful tenderers for the repairs to the steamship "Bancoora" at Wil-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ABRAHAM ROBERTS.

liamstown some years ago, carrying out successfully, in the short space of seventy working days, a contract amounting to £14,000, and in 1900 were the successful tenderers for repairs to the s.s. "Ismaila," amounting to £3,000. This particular contract was rather a novel undertaking for the firm at the time. Other contracts were secured for erecting a large bridge, and for all the ironwork in connection with the Laanecoorie weir, the latter including several large 36-inch outlet valves weighing 5½ tons. The largest pair of winding engines manufactured in the Bendigo district were made by this firm, and are to be seen at the Hustler's Royal Reserve Company, situated immediately opposite the Mining Exchange. They are a pair of horizontals, with 24-inch cylinder and 5-foot stroke, and are fitted with post brakes worked by steam or air



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. ARTHUR ROBERTS.

pressure, and all the latest improvements. On the same mine there is also a compound 20-drill air compressor, which is of very massive design, and up to date in every detail, and fitted with all the latest appliances. There is also an independent condensing plant, together with two high-pressure return tube boilers, and the plant is complete in every detail, with steel poppet-heads over the shaft constructed of lattice-work legs. The firm has also a large number of winding engines at work at Broken Hill and Western Australia, including three pairs at the Broken Hill South and the Junction mine. A large pair for the North Broken Hill Company

has also been manufactured. The firm were the first to introduce poppet-heads constructed entirely of steel into the Bendigo district. Another speciality of the firm is the steam winch. These winches, which weigh from two and a half to six tons, are specially constructed to act as small winding engines, and have been applied in large numbers on the Western and other goldfields. They are used to test and open up ground preparatory to the erection of larger plants, and are capable of hauling from 700 to 1,200 feet. Compound duplex air compressors, capable of supplying air to drive twenty to thirty rock drills, are another of the firm's specialities. They have recently erected a 30-drill air compressor at the South New Moon mine, Eaglehawk. This compressor is of a compound duplex two-stage type with condenser attached, fitted with mechanically actuated valves in the air cylinders, and corliss valves in the steam cylinders, and the compressor is governed automatically. The firm have also recently erected a similar machine of 20 drill capacity for the R. D. Oswald Estate Mines, Maldon. Batteries and boilers, and winding engines of all descriptions, constitute the general class of work continually in hand for the Bendigo and other goldfields. Boiler-making claims a large share of the firm's attention, and to meet the demand it has largely increased this department of its extensive works, so that it is now enabled to turn out the largest boilers manufactured in Victoria. All types of boilers are made, from one ton up to twenty-four tons each, and the firm have just recently completed four large Lancashire boilers for the Carlton Brewery Company, each weighing twenty tons. At the works hundreds of tons of scrap metal are readily converted into cranks, huge shafts, battery requisites, and other large iron and steel forgings essential to mining and other machinery. Outside Victoria, Western Australia claims the largest share of the firm's output in mining machinery, but Tasmania, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Africa are close runners-up in this respect. New Zealand sends large orders for all classes of dredging work, and at present contracts are in hand for each of the Australian States.

DUNN and REDPATH, City Foundry, Bendigo. The City Foundry, Wattle Street, is the second oldest foundry in the city of Bendigo, and was first started by the late Mr. F. Gripe in the year 1860. He engaged Mr. James Watts in England to manage the business, and about ten years later this gentleman became proprietor of the foundry, in partnership with his brother, Mr. Joseph Watts, and Mr. S. Osborne. On the retirement of these members of the firm the business was purchased by the late Mr. W. Ruddock, by whom it was carried on for several years. The present proprietors, Messrs. Dunn and Redpath, took over operations in 1895. They do an extensive business in mining, agricultural, and architectural ironwork, and have recently executed large orders for cyanide plants in this State and in West Australia. A specialty in these



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. DUNN.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. REDPATH.



Dunn and Redpath's City Foundry, Wattle Street, Bendigo.

plants is a machine, the invention of Mr. Dunn, for breaking up the charcoal used in the filter boxes, the charcoal being broken and graded in different sizes at one operation. They are the sole makers of this machine, for which there is a continuous demand from all the States. Another specialty of which Mr. Dunn is the patentee is an improved disc for stamper shanks, which can be used on either screwed or plain shanks, and for which the firm claim a superiority over any other disc in use, both as regards convenience and cost. It is the only disc on the market with loose faces that can be used on plain shanks. About twenty hands are constantly employed, and the firm are at present making extensive alterations and additions to their plant in order to meet the increasing demand of trade. Both the partners have had an extensive experience in mining machinery, and this has been an important factor in the success which has attended their efforts.

STAPLES and STRINGER, Grating Manufacturers, Charleston Street, Bendigo. Bendigo being a field of great auriferous wealth,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. STAPLES.

makes the manufacture of mining machinery and appliances a most important industry. Mechanism, together with apparatus of every description, is brought into requisition in order that gold-bearing stone may be reached, extracted, and brought to



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. STRINGER.

the surface, and, when there, to be treated in such a manner that the precious metal may be obtained free from all that is valueless. For this reason there are many adjuncts of the highest importance in connection with the crushing plants with which only those who carry on the work, or take a close interest in the same, are acquainted. Serious defects in any of these important parts may mean the loss of that which has been previously accomplished. Gratings, through the meshes of which the stone, crushed to sand, is washed by the water that is run into the battery boxes, constitutes one of the most important parts. Some nine years ago Messrs. Staples and Stringer designed and made a special machine for making an improved battery grating, and to succeed in this design in practice experiments were carried on during a period of two years. At the end of that time a grating could be made which would give complete satisfaction, both to the manufacturers and the consumers. After working this machine for about three years, and further



Staples and Stringer's Battery Gratings.

proving its abilities, they constructed another and much larger machine to meet the increased demand. From this factory, which is situated in Charleston Street, Bendigo, gratings are supplied to all parts of Australasia. It will thus be seen that these workshops are a great boon to the mining industry of the States. By this process of manufacturing battery gratings, which is, as shown, by machinery specially designed for the purpose, there is achieved uniformity throughout the whole surface of the grating. In most of those which have hitherto been submitted for our examination, there are bars or ribs of unpunctured metal between each impression of the die. In the gratings manufactured by Messrs. Staples and Stringer the strain is equal on all portions of the punctured surface. The range of meshes at present manufactured is from 80 to 290 holes to the square inch, and it is possible to make them even finer than this. Gratings of charcoal iron, steel, or copper can be furnished as required. It may not be out of place to mention that when this firm started business nine years ago the life of a grating was much shorter than it is now. That their manufactures have been well received in all the mining fields of the States is amply proved by the many testimonials received.

J. B. WILSON and CO., Monumental Masons and Importers of Marble, Bendigo. This business, which is considered one of the leading concerns of the kind in the State, was established in 1877, and taken over by Mr. J. B. Wilson in 1897, who previous to that date had had eighteen years' experience in all the branches of the trade. The yards in Mitchell Street are fitted with the latest machinery for polishing and sawing, driven by electric power, and the firm employ a large and competent staff of workmen. They have on hand a large stock of grey granite from Harcourt, bluestone from Malmsbury, and slate from Castlemaine and South Australia; and are importers of the best Italian marble, red and grey granite from Scotland, green granite from Sweden, and blue and purple pearl granite from Labrador, and, with the skilled labour and perfect machinery employed, are capable of turning out any order entrusted to them. The firm make a specialty of tombs and



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. J. B. WILSON.

monumental works of all kinds, from the colossal and ornate mausoleum to the simple and chaste headstone, their work being noted for its artistic finish and perfection of detail. They also do a large trade in building and general masonry work. Mr. Wilson, who is a native of Bendigo, himself designs and supervises the carrying out of all orders submitted to the firm, whose establishment well repays a visit.

Mr. F. M. BROWN, Engineer and Ironfounder and Brick Manufacturer, Bendigo, was born in Lockwood, Victoria, in the year 1857, and educated in Bendigo, the city with which he has been for so long honorably associated. On the completion of his school days he was apprenticed to the pattern-making trade with the well-known engineering firm of A. Roberts and Sons, with whom he re-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. F. M. BROWN.

mained for ten years. After severing his connection with Messrs. Roberts and Sons, Mr. Brown took up the position as foreman with the engineering firm of J. Horwood and



Bartlett Bros. **F. M. Brown's Foundry, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*



Bartlett Bros. **F. M. Brown's Brick-yards, Bendigo.** *Bendigo*

Sons, and held this for a period extending over six years. In 1886 Mr. Brown commenced business on his own account as general and ornamental ironfounder, which he still carries on in Creek Street. Some years ago he entered the brick-making trade, and has carried on very successfully up to the present time, the bricks turned out from his yards being considered equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the State. Mr. Brown has lately taken over the large business formerly carried on by Mr. Joel Horwood as engineer and general ironfounder, carrying this on in conjunction with the two businesses previously referred to. Mr. Brown, who is held in high esteem throughout the district, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, M.U.I.O.O.F., and also of the local branch of the A.N.A. He has always taken an active part in the volunteer movement, having been a member of the Bendigo Volunteers from 1875 up till the time of their disbandment, and afterwards joined the Bendigo Cavalry, with whom he remained up till the time of their disbandment. He is now well known in rifle circles as the captain of the Bendigo club, and one of the best shots in the district.

JOHN and WILLIAM WOLSTENCROFT and SONS, Brick and Fancy Tile Manufacturers, Miller Street, Bendigo. This firm is the most important of its class in the Bendigo district, the works covering about eight acres, containing a practically inexhaustible supply of material for the manufacture of bricks and tiles. The bricks are mostly



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN WOLSTENCROFT.

hand-made, and, with the aid of two large steam grinding mills and kilns of enormous capacity, immense quantities of bricks and tiles are turned out annually. The bricks for most of the important work throughout the district have been supplied by this firm, including the railway goods stores, Law Courts, Post Office, and Catholic Cathedral. JOHN WOLSTENCROFT, the senior partner, was born in Oldham, Lancashire, England, in the year 1834, and was brought up to the brick-making trade under his father. He came to Victoria in 1856, and proceeded to Maryborough; thence to Ballarat and Ararat, where he made the first bricks manufactured in the Ararat district. In 1857 he returned to Melbourne, and thence to Bendigo early in 1858, where he engaged in brick-making at Back Creek with the firm of Fritz and August. After spending two years there, he returned to England, and induced his



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. WILLIAM WOLSTENCROFT.

brother William to come to Victoria with him and start brick-making. They commenced operations at McIvor Road in 1861, carried on there for some years, and finally removed to their present site in Miller Street, Back Creek, off Mitchell Street, Bendigo. Mr. John Wolstencroft, since his first arrival in Victoria, has paid five visits to the old country, the last in 1898, when he travelled extensively through the United States of America. Mr. WILLIAM WOLSTENCROFT was born at Oldham, Lancashire, in 1840, and was brought up to the brick-making trade under his father, Mr. Thomas Wolstencroft, brick-maker, at Oldham, in Lancashire. Since his arrival in Victoria he has made two trips to England, one in 1872 and one in 1891.

ALFRED DAY, Bone Mills, Day Street, Bendigo. Mr. Alfred Day, the founder of the above well-established business, was born in Chilwell, Nottinghamshire, England, in the year 1845. On leaving school at the age of thirteen, he went into the factory of his uncle, Mr. William Wilson, silk merchant, Lyons, France, but, not caring for the work, returned to England, and subsequently was employed by Messrs. W. and T. Smart, the patentees of asphalting in England. This firm had a large contract for the London and South-Western Railway Company, and for two or three years Mr. Day assisted in the carrying out thereof, and gained experience which has been eminently useful to him during his career in Australia. In 1864, accompanied by his youngest sister, he left England for Victoria in the emigrant ship "Fear Naught," and, after an adventurous voyage of four months' duration, arrived in Hobson's Bay, landed in Melbourne, and was met by his brother-in-law, Mr. Richards, who proved a good friend to both Mr. Day and his sister. For the ensuing seven or eight years he worked as a miner on the Eaglehawk goldfields, and then turned to the trade which he had learned in the old country, and established the first works of the kind in the Bendigo district. In 1874 Mr. Day removed operations to Lucan Street, where he carried on successfully until 1882, when he established his present business in Day Street. Fine premises were erected, and to the original business was added that of the manufacture of bonedust and artificial fertilisers. The establishment in Day Street has a frontage of no less than 200 feet by an equal depth, and here the manufacture of fertilisers of various kinds and asphalting materials is carried on extensively. In 1892 the firm opened a branch store in Hargreaves Street, and, owing to the increasing demand for bonedust, a marine store was established in connection with the purchase of bones. The Hargreaves Street premises have a frontage of 60 feet by 100 feet, and are well stocked with marine stores and samples of fertilisers. A large and extensive connection is enjoyed by the firm, whose business is one of the most important of its kind in the State. For the past twenty years they have been large contractors to the Bendigo City Council, for which body no less than 300,000 yards of asphalting have been constructed; and have also carried out extensive contracts in connection with the Maryborough, Castlemaine, Dunolly, Kerang, Eaglehawk, Kyneton, Malmsbury, Donald, and Charlton Councils, as well as other Victorian towns, amounting to the grand total of over 600,000 square yards. In 1876 Mr. Day laid the first asphalt platform in the colony at the Bendigo railway station. He holds a very high position in the esteem of his fellow-citizens, and well deserves the title, "Captain of Industry," which has been bestowed upon him in virtue of his enterprise and business integrity. He is a member of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge of Freemasons, and was for many years connected with the old Volunteer Force. Married in October, 1875, to Miss K. Newman, of Taradale, Victoria, Mr. Day has a family of eight sons and two daughters; four of the sons, Messrs. A. A., R. W., E. H., and Harry Day, assisting him in the managment of his large and prosperous business.



Alfred Day's Premises, Day Street, Bendigo.



Private Residence of Mr. Alfred Day, Bendigo.

Mr. R. S. STEVENSON, Victoria Store, Kangaroo Flat, Bendigo. The Victoria Store, Kangaroo Flat, was opened by the late Mr. James Stevenson in 1861. It was then a small wooden building, but owing to



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. R. S. STEVENSON.

the increase in trade it was pulled down in 1870, and a more substantial structure of brick erected. This has been added to from time to time to meet the requirements of an ever-increasing business. Mr. Richard S. Stevenson took up the business after the decease of his father, and is still carrying it on. A large stock of groceries, ironmongery, crockery, paints, paperhangings, and other lines too numerous to mention are kept, and the drapery department, where all requirements for feminine use and adornment can be obtained, is under the capable management of Mrs. E. Stevenson, mother of Mr. R. Stevenson.

GEORGE MINTO, Jun., Marong Shire Engineer, Kangaroo Flat, was born at Newbridge in 1856, being the first white boy born there. On the completion of his education at the public schools he joined his father,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. GEORGE MINTO.

who was at that time connected with the renowned Poverty Reef, Tarnagulla, as general manager, etc., and, after a lengthy and practical experience, he joined the Colonial Bank as junior clerk at the head office, Melbourne. In 1875, when his father was appointed shire engineer of Marong, he left the bank in order to take up engineering, being shortly afterwards appointed his father's assistant. In 1882 he was appointed assistant engineer to the Swan Hill Shire, and in 1882 to fill the position of engineer and surveyor to East Loddon Shire. Subsequently, in 1885, he was appointed council clerk and surveyor to the Deniliquin Municipal Council, New South Wales, and superintendent of waterworks, a position he filled for three years, being appointed to his present office in 1888. Mr. Minto is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as likewise of the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is District Chief Ranger, and of the M.U. Order of Oddfellows. He takes a great interest in rifle shooting, and is an active supporter of the rifle club movement, having held several offices in connection with the same with the South Bendigo Rifle Club, being always to the fore in any movement for the advancement and success of that institution.



R. S. Stevenson's Premises, Kangaroo Flat.

Mr. JOHN CARTER, of Marong, was born in that place in the year 1860, and received his education in Bendigo. Gifted with those mental and physical qualities which conduce in so important a degree to natural success, he has been enabled to become a large farmer and hotel proprietor in the district with which he has been identified since his birth. He has also been an enterprising investor in mining ventures, and by his sagacious speculations and far-sightedness he has done much to promote the development of the mineral resources of that part of the country. For this purpose he erected some years ago a ten-head battery on the Marong field, and has recently placed a similar plant upon the New Lead, in which he holds a very large interest. A tramway runs the whole length of the lead, naturally facilitating the handling of the ore, besides reducing the cost of this operation. Naturally, but not the less creditable to his public spirit, while beneficial to the well-being of the district in

which his lot is cast, Mr. Carter takes a warm and active interest in whatever is likely to stimulate its progress and increase its prosperity, and it may be confidently affirmed in conclusion that he is one of the most hard-working men upon this goldfield, vieing in this respect with the most laborious of those in his employment, while at the same time not sparing himself wherever and whenever mental work has to be performed.

Mr. RICHARD S. McPHERSON, Mining Manager, Stewart's United Gold Mining Company, Fosterville, was born in Heathcote, Victoria, in 1859, and educated at local schools. At the early age of fourteen he commenced work in the antimony mines in Casterfield, going thence to the Alabama and Butler's G.M. Company's mine at Heathcote, where he remained for some five years. At the age of twenty-five Mr. McPherson joined the Government service in the Railway Department, and on relinquishing his position therein went prospecting in the Heathcote district, where he met with a fair amount of success. He subsequently accepted the managership of a mine at Casterfield, which was owned by a Sydney company, and was so engaged until the property was worked out. His next engagement was as underground manager at the Central Ellesmere G.M. Company's mine, and in July, 1898, he received his present appointment. Mr. McPherson also acts as manager of the Central Ellesmere. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Mining Managers' Association, and captain of the Fosterville Rifle Club.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. RICHARD S. MCPHERSON.



W. H. Robinson **The Central Ellesmere Mine, Fosterville.** *Bendigo*

Mr. THOMAS HENRY MAYNE, Mine Manager, Fosterville, was born in Bendigo in 1869, and received his education in his native town. At the age of fourteen he went into the quartz mines in the Bendigo district, and since then has held a number of responsible positions in connection therewith, and gained a sound and practical experience in all branches of mining. Mr. Mayne was for four years "underground boss" at the Garibaldi and Young Chum mines, and removed to Fosterville under engagement to the Fosterville G.M. Company as underground manager for two years. He was



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. THOMAS HENRY MAYNE.

then transferred to the management of Thomas United Q.M. Co., and Stewart's Extended G.M. Co., and at present is also manager of the Daly and Watson's Company, in the same district. He is noted for his successful treatment of low grade ores, and in this capacity has brought the mines of which he has control up to their present flourishing condition. Mr. Mayne, who is highly esteemed in private circles, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, as likewise of the M.U.I.O.O.F.

Mr. JOHN SLOAN, J.P., Spring Bank, Bridgewater, was born at Strathalbyn, South Australia, in the year 1851, and is the eldest son of Mr. James Sloan, one of the pioneers of Victoria, who arrived here from Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1849. On completing his education he was engaged in farming and grazing pursuits with his father at Bridgewater until his marriage to Miss Holden, of Inglewood, in 1877, when he took up his residence at Spring Bank. This estate consists of about 4,000 acres of freehold land, of which 400 are under cultivation, and, with the Califil Park Estate, consisting of 640 acres, carries on an average about 450 head of horned stock, besides horses and sheep. The management of these estates forms, however, a trifle compared with the magnitude of the business carried on by Mr. Sloan, who is one of the largest dealers in produce in the State, his transactions extending all over New South Wales as well as Victoria. His large grain store at Bridgewater railway station, with a storage capacity of 50,000 bags, and with sidings from the main line of railway, is a model of completeness in every respect. Mr. Sloan is a justice of the peace for the Midland Bailiwick, but beyond the performance of his duties in connection with this office he finds no time to take an active part in public affairs.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN SLOAN.

Mr. RICHARD REDWOOD, Grazier, Burton Farm, Bridgewater-on-Loddon, was born at Tiverton, in the county of Devonshire, England, in the year 1829. His early youth was spent in farming pursuits in his native district until the time of the outbreak of the Crimean War, when he left England for Victoria, and after a short stay in Melbourne proceeded to Creswick. His next move was to the Ballarat diggings, but, being unable to procure more than a bare living there, he crossed to New Zealand, from which colony he returned almost immediately. Making his way to the Bulla Creek, he found better luck at the Inglewood diggings, where he acquired the nucleus of his present prosperity. Taking up about thirty acres of land, Mr. Redwood built a bark hut, and by industry and perseverance improved his property until it reached its present area of 1,800 acres, and the bark hut gave place to the present roomy and substantial dwelling. The Burton Farm carries about 400 sheep, 200 head of horned stock, besides horses, etc. Mr. Redwood, who married in England, has a family of three daughters and two sons. The elder of his sons (Hugh) served under Colonel Tom Price in the late South African War. He has been a member of the Korong Shire Council for over thirty years, and drives a distance of thirty miles regularly every month in order to be present at the meetings of the Council.

Eaglehawk.

Eaglehawk, four miles from the Post Office, Bendigo, by tram, and five by rail, is an important mining township; some of the most considerable mines in this division of the district being situated there. Approaching the township through Long Gully, California Gully, over the Job's Gully Bridge, recently built across the railway line in order to accommodate the heavier traffic of the new electric overhead tramways service, which is pointed out as the most up-to-date system in the world, the visitor sees on both sides of the Mount Korong road the poppet-heads and mullock heaps of the gold mines, some of facade. The Church of England (St. Peter's) is a comparatively recent structure, in the Gothic style of architecture, the primitive sandstone church in the rear, which it superseded, being now used as a schoolroom. The Primitive Methodist Church is also in High Street. One of the largest edifices in Eaglehawk is the Town Hall, occupying an elevated position at the junction of Mount Korong road on the left and Sailor's Gully road on the right, and facing High Street. This handsome structure, which replaced a remarkably ugly brick building, of no order in particular, was designed by Messrs.



Bartlett Bros. **Town Hall and Post Office, Eaglehawk.** *Bendigo*

which have been worked for a great number of years. The famous Garden Gully United mine, on the right, which has paid upwards of £840,000 in dividends; Lansell's 180, the Victoria, and Lansell's Little 180, on the left, are situated just outside of Bendigo. The Mount Korong road leads into High Street, the principal thoroughfare in Eaglehawk, where most of the shops, offices, and stores are congregated together, with the principal churches, of which there are no less than nine, conspicuous among which is that of the Roman Catholic denomination, St. Libarius, a fine edifice of brick construction on the outskirts of the borough. The Wesleyan Methodist Church is a neat building, with a classical Wilkinson and Permewan, of Melbourne, and erected in 1901 at a cost of £7,500. It contains a good theatre, with seating accommodation for a thousand persons, fitted up with the necessary stage and scenery. The Council Chamber is a spacious apartment, handsomely furnished in English oak, the table being remarkable for the beauty of its grain. A spacious ballroom has been constructed above the theatre, and attached to it are a large supper room, anterooms, dressing rooms, etc. The usual municipal offices are included in the general plan of the building. Next to the Town Hall is the Mechanics' Institute, with a well-selected library of 3,000 volumes. Opposite, in High Street, near Sailor's Gully road,

a suitable provision for public health and recreation has been made in the Canterbury Park and Gardens, forty acres in extent, and planted with some very fine trees, consisting chiefly of the pine, oak, and elm, while the conservatory contains many beautiful pelargoniums, begonias, ferns, etc. Near the entrance is a small aviary of choice birds, and on the left is the sports ground, with a large asphalted cycling track, and a grand-stand overlooking it, capable of seating 500 persons. In the park is a lake with a surface area of eighteen and a half acres, upon the banks of which have been erected the necessary boat sheds for the local rowing club, which holds an annual regatta upon its water. The lake is well stocked with a variety of fish, pike and trout predominating. The lake can be filled or emptied by a flood-gate from the creek which runs along the left side of the gardens. At one end of this are the bowling green and lawn tennis court, both of them being kept in order by, and are under the control of, private clubs. The fernery, although not large, is well stocked with these most graceful of Nature's garments, consisting mostly of those varieties indigenous to Victoria ; and a peculiar freak of Nature is visible here in a large red gum tree, nearly a hundred feet high, growing out of a fern root from a seedling. A small fountain in the centre of the fernery contributes to its freshness.

Eaglehawk, which has earned for itself the title of "The Model Borough," comprises an area of 3,640 acres, and has a population of 9,000. Branches of four banks have been established in it, and it contains a number of good hotels. The country round about is applied to grazing and general farming purposes. Eaglehawk contains some of the most notable gold mines in Australia, or perhaps in the world. That upon which, at the present time, the attention of the mining world of Bendigo is concentrated is the New Moon, the principal interest in which is held by local shareholders. The company consists of 24,000 shares, with a nominal capital of £12,000, of which £4,200 has been called up, being at the rate of 3s. 6d. per share. It has already paid in dividends, as we have elsewhere mentioned, £170,728. Its machinery and appliances comprise a battery, with seventy-one head of stampers, winding gear, and air compressor, and a cable tramway, while its shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,657 feet. The South New Moon is another venture from which very large returns have accrued, as the dividends paid to its shareholders have not been less than £148,000 up to the 30th June, 1903, on a capital of £32,000, in 32,000 shares, the amount called up having been £15,866. Its mining plant consists of a 40-head battery, winding gear, and air compressor, and its shaft is sunk to a depth of 1,250 feet. The North Argus United is also situated at Eaglehawk, and according to the latest mining returns has a capital of £30,000, £25,675 of which has been called up. The total number of shares is 30,000, at £1 each. The calls per share have been 17s. 1d., and it has paid £5,400 in dividends. The plant consists of winding gear and air compressor, and the greatest depth attained is 1,328 feet. The Specimen Hill United is another well-known mine, and up to the present has paid £72,000 in dividends on a capital of £20,000, £19,000 of which has been called up. The number of shares is 40,000, and the calls per share 9s. 6d. The shaft has been sunk to a depth of 1,539 feet.

Eaglehawk is a neat and well-kept township. Its streets are wide, and well planted with trees ; and it well deserves the reputation which it has acquired, as referred to above, and is a noteworthy evidence of the capacities for self-government which characterise all British communities in what part soever of the world they may establish themselves.

Councillor **MICHAEL JOHN CURTAIN**, Eaglehawk, was born in Adelaide, South Australia, in the year 1855, and is a son of Mr. John Curtain, who came out from Ireland in that year with his wife, and, after a stay of twelve months in Adelaide, proceeded to Bendigo. He became the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, in High Street, Eaglehawk, twenty years ago. The Exchange is a popular house in the district, and, by means of direct telephone communication, Mr. Curtain keeps the residents posted up in the latest stock and share quotations, which are chronicled under the verandah of his hostelry. This is necessarily a source of great interest to a mining community like Eaglehawk, and Mr. Curtain is to be complimented on his enterprise in this direction. He takes a keen interest in all matters appertaining to sport. Was secretary of the famous old Sydney Flat Cricket Club, a combination which included such stars of the cricket firmament as H. F. Boyle and Wm. Midwinter, who afterwards played against the cream of English cricketers. Of this club Mr. Curtain was secretary and playing member, and during the two years that the Sydney Flat Cricket Club held the Cup secured the best batting average on both occasions. He was also one of the promoters of the Eaglehawk Rifle Club, of which he was for many years the crack marksman, and, indeed, could hold his own among many of the crack shots of the colony. He shot in the final stage of the Queen's Prize at Williamstown, and received Queen's badges, and won against all comers Sir Frederick Sargood's Cup for shooting at 800 yards. At this range Mr. Curtain obtained 46 points out of a possible 50. In addition, he carried off the middle range match of 600 yards at Williamstown, where he beat the crack shots of Australia by getting 34 out of a possible 35, and was selected for the international rifle team for Australia v. England, Ireland, and Scotland in 1890, which was won by Australia. In February, 1891, he was gazetted lieutenant of the Victorian Rangers ; in August, 1897, was promoted captain, and is the officer in command of the F Company V.R., which includes sections at Eaglehawk, Inglewood, Korong Vale, and Wedderburn. Mr. Curtain is also an enthusiastic follower of the hounds. At Elmore in 1893 he was the winner of the big prize, and was runner-up at Echuca in the Champion Stakes for two successive years. In the Waterloo Cup Mr. Curtain has won several courses. In 1895 the Echuca Coursing Club, in view of his sterling consistency in sustaining the sport, elected him a patron of their club. He has acted as judge at numerous race meetings

held around Bendigo, and is a member of the Bendigo Jockey Club. Has held many offices in connection with the Eaglehawk football clubs. Was one of the promoters of the Eaglehawk Athletic Club, of which he is a member, and acts as judge and referee at all their meetings. Mr. Curtain has always displayed an active interest in Bendigo mining. Has been vice-president of the Eaglehawk Stock Exchange, and one of the original committee who formed the institution ; is a director of, and has held office on the board of many important mining companies. He is a member of the A.N.A., a Past Master of the M.U.I.O.O.F., member and P.D.P. of the A.O. of Druids, and



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. MICHAEL JOHN CURTAIN.

likewise of the A.O. of Foresters. In 1893 Mr. Curtain was elected to a seat in the Eaglehawk Council, and was elected Mayor and chief magistrate in August, 1898, in which positions he has done much to forward the interests of the community. He married, in 1883, a daughter of Mr. W. Hunter Crawford, of Bendigo, and has a family of six children.

HENRY WATSON HANNAFORD, Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Eaglehawk, was born in Devonshire, England, in the year 1850, and educated at Totness. Arriving in Victoria in 1869, he subsequently joined the service of the Bank of New South Wales at Ballarat as junior clerk, rising to the position of ledger-keeper there. After filling various positions in the country branches he was transferred to the Melbourne office, whence he was appointed accountant to the Echuca branch, and in 1889 was removed to Jerilderie as manager of the bank there. His next promotion was to his present position as manager of the Eaglehawk branch, to which he was appointed in 1897.



Bank of New South Wales, Eaglehawk.

Mr. JAMES INGLIS ADAMS, Manager of the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, Eaglehawk, was born in the year 1861 at Carlton, Victoria. He arrived in Bendigo as a child with his parents, and was educated at one of the leading establishments in that town. He afterwards entered the Government service in the Education Department, remaining there for two years, and then joined the Commercial Bank at Bendigo as junior clerk. He was subsequently transferred to Woodend as accountant, a position he filled for eighteen months, and was then sent relieving to various places in the Goulburn Valley. After a lengthened period of duty in these places he was again appointed to the Bendigo office in the capacity of cashier. In 1888 he was married to Miss Butterworth, a daughter of a well-known Bendigo resident. During his residence in Eaglehawk he has identified himself with all public and charitable movements. He takes a keen interest in all athletic affairs ; is a staunch Presbyterian, a member of the board of management in the local church,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JAMES INGLIS ADAMS.

and has been a brother of the Golden and Corinthian Lodge of Freemasons at Bendigo for the past twenty years.

EDWARD BRIGHT, one of Eaglehawk's prominent mining men, was born in Kent, England, in the year 1831, and brought up to farming

pursuits. At the age of twenty-one he came to Australia, and in December, 1852, reached the Kilmore district, where his first Christmas in the colony was spent. He was subsequently engaged in gold digging on the Ovens fields, going thence to Melbourne, and, after a stay of twelve months in the metropolis, proceeded to Fryerstown, near Castlemaine, remaining there for seven years. After being engaged in the slaughtering trade at Epsom, Mr. Bright settled down in the Eaglehawk district, where he has resided ever since. He is on the directorate of numerous mining companies, including the New Moon, Prince of Wales, Spring Gully, Golden Pyke, McDuff, and others. Mr. Bright has never taken an active part in public affairs, his mining interests absorbing all his time. He is also a large property owner throughout the district, and goes in for farming pursuits on a large scale. He married the daughter of Mr. Silk, a very old and esteemed resident of the district, and has a family of five daughters and one son.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. EDWARD BRIGHT.

GEORGE HENRY GREEN, Legal Manager, Eaglehawk, is a son of John Green, Esq., J.P., of that place, where he was born in the year 1868. On the completion of his education he was apprenticed to the coachbuilding trade, which he followed for a period of ten years. In 1893 he commenced business in Eaglehawk as a legal manager, and has since conducted a very successful concern. Mr. Green represents, among others, the following companies:—The South New Moon and Williams United, which include a number of companies, both situated at Eaglehawk; and the Commonwealth Gold Mining Company, a private company, at Eaglehawk. He is a member of the local Lodge of Freemasons, and a member of the M.U. Order of Oddfellows, to which body he acts as auditor. He married, in 1893, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Willoughby, of Eaglehawk, and has a family of three children.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. GEORGE HENRY GREEN.

Mr. W. B. WALKER, Legal Manager of the New Moon, New Argus, the Sandhurst and Eaglehawk Pyrites, and other gold mining companies, is a native of Bendigo, where he was born in 1858. He is the son of Mr. Neil Walker, by whom the present business was originally established, and from whom he inherited it, on the death of that gentleman, twenty-one years ago. Educated in his birthplace, Mr. W. B. Walker entered his father's office at the age of fifteen, where he acquired that thorough knowledge of every detail of the business which has enabled him to conduct it ever since with such unvarying success. During his management the Belmont and Saxby mine paid £105,750 in dividends, being one of the famous Snob Hill line of claims. The New Moon Company, originally formed upon a co-operative basis in 1867, and reorganised as a no-liability company in 1886, commenced paying dividends in the year it was founded, although upon a small scale. Between 1892 and the 31st of December, 1902, the aggregate yield of gold amounted to 77,999 ounces, and the amount distributed in dividends to £139,200, being a yearly average of £12,654, or more than 100 per cent. per annum upon a paid-up capital of £11,560, and the prospects of the mine still continue favourable. Results like these are the best attestations of able and prudent management on the part of Mr. Walker, than whom, perhaps, there is no one better acquainted with the nature and requirements of the district. Conversant with these from his earliest youth, he has justly acquired a local celebrity for accuracy and completeness of detail in all his work. He takes great interest in showing details of the average cost of the working expenses of the mines with which he is connected. Mr. Walker was the first secretary of the present branch of the A.N.A. at Eaglehawk. He is likewise a member of the Loyal Catherine Lodge, M.U.I.O.O.F., in which Order he has passed through all the Lodge chairs. For some considerable time Mr. Walker has occupied the position of secretary to the Eaglehawk Rifle Club, which numbers about fifty members, but through pressure of other engagements he was compelled to relinquish this office. He is in addition electoral registrar for Eaglehawk, where he resides; also agent for the Royal Insurance Company.

FREDERICK CLARK, J.P., Mining Engineer and Quartz Crusher, Eaglehawk, was born in Warwickshire, England, in October, 1834, and educated locally. On leaving school he was apprenticed to the building trade, and in 1856 came out to Victoria. On arriving in Melbourne he

was first employed by the contractor for the erection of the University buildings, Carlton, but at the end of three months was induced to try his luck at the goldfields in the Eaglehawk district, and for the following twelve months was engaged in carpentering for Mr. D. M. Hopkins at the Prince of Wales Reef, Eaglehawk. He then joined a co-operative party, named the Peg Leg Company, and worked the ground now occupied by the No. 1 shaft of the Prince of Wales mine. At the end of two years he sold out his interest in the company, and went with a co-operative party to Inglewood, taking over the first battery ever erected there, which he



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. FREDERICK CLARK.

worked for eight months. The next six months were spent on the Ballarat and Steiglitz fields, and Mr. Clark then returned to Bendigo again to take up a position under Mr. Hopkins. Having a natural inclination towards engineering, he acquired the essential insight into crushing work, and, when the goldfields in New Zealand were attracting attention, went to Southland, in that colony, and spent the following nine months travelling from one goldfield to the other in the provinces of Otago and Southland. Meeting with but scant success, he returned to Victoria, and was once more engaged in the building trade at Eaglehawk. He also was employed in erecting and fixing the engineering portion of several leading mines, and, upon saving some money, purchased a set of eight head stampers from the Eaglehawk Beehive Company. This was the commencement of his present successful business, in March, 1867. Mr. Doig was in partnership with him until 1875, since when he has carried on operations solely on his own account. The original set of stampers has been added to until now he has sixty head, which enable him to treat successfully about 700 loads per week from the leading mines in the district, including the Prince of Wales, Phoenix, Unicorn, Sadowa, Eastwood, Ellenborough, Belmont, York and Durham, Acadia, and South Catherine. In private life Mr. Clark is held in high esteem. He is a member of the Manchester Unity Order of Oddfellows, as also of the Ancient Order of Foresters, which he joined in 1861. In 1892 he was gazetted a justice of the peace for the Midland district; has occupied a seat in the Borough Council since 1870, and has been three times Mayor of Eaglehawk.

Mr. JOHN HOOPER, of Eaglehawk, was born and educated in Cornwall, a county famous for its mines from the earliest period of British history. There he acquired that experience in this branch of industry which proved to be so serviceable to him in Victoria, to which he came about five-and-thirty years ago, proceeding, immediately on landing, to the Castlemaine goldfield, where he engaged in alluvial mining for two years. At the expiration of that period he betook himself to Tarrangower, now known as Maldon, where he was working on the once famous Nelson claim. He next turned his attention to Bendigo, and pursued his avocation in the Old Chum mine, and subsequently took the management of Horwood's Freehold mine, which he managed during a period of five years, paying dividends to the extent of £30,000. On relinquishing his position in connection with this mine he accepted that of manager of the Pioneer, which is now better known as the Virginia Gold Mining Company, replacing Mr. J. Mathieson. This responsible post he has occupied ever since, and the steps he has taken for its development will be best understood when it is mentioned that since it has been in his charge he has sunk the main shaft a distance of 1,600 feet, and has put in no less than 3,000 feet of levels and stopes. The mine, it may be added, furnishes employment to something like a hundred hands, and is equipped with a plant which comprises fifty head of stampers, with Wilfrey's concentrating tubes of the latest type for saving gold from the slimes. Five years after taking charge of the Pioneer (now the Virginia mine), Mr. Hooper was appointed manager of the Great Northern Company's mine, which adjoins the Virginia on the south.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN HOOPER.

Sunk the main shaft 1,200 feet (total depth of shaft, 1,800 feet), and discovered the now famous Great Northern Reef, which has paid £57,750 in dividends, and also driven cuts and levels to the extent of 5,000 feet. This mine Mr. Hooper managed, as well as the Virginia mine, for seventeen years.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BUTSON, Mount Korong Road, Bendigo, manager of the St. Mungo mine, Eaglehawk, was born in the year 1860 at White Hills, about seven miles from the mining property of which he is now the manager. At twenty-one years of age he went to work at the crosscut of the St. Mungo mine,

under his father, Mr. Thomas Butson, who had occupied the position of manager of the mine for eighteen years. On the lamented death of that gentleman in 1898 the managership devolved upon his son, Mr. W. J. Butson, who still retains the position. Few mines in the Bendigo district are worked on such economical lines as the St. Mungo. All the drives and stopes are upwards of 30 feet in breadth, and although the stone is hard no difficulty is expericnced in blasting operations. The system of timbering in use is one of the most complete in the State, and the greatest proof of this lies in the fact that there has been very few accidents through falling bodies of stone since its inception. In fact, Mr. Butson and his men are so well acquainted with the country and its pcculiarities that nothing short of the greatest carelessness would cause an accident. In private life Mr. Butson is held in high esteem. He has ever taken an active interest in the advance and development of the district in which he was born and bred, especially in the welfare of the local hospital, of which he is a life governor. He is likewise a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. W. STEWARD.

The late Mr. J. STEWARD, formerly proprietor of the Albion Brewery, Sailor's Gully, Eaglehawk, was born at Bury St. Edmonds, Suffolk, England, in the year 1830, and educated in his native town. He afterwards gained his first experience of brewing in that old historical locality, and at the age of twenty-one left England for Australia, lured hither, like many others at that time, by the wonderful reports of the Victorian goldfields. He landed in Melbourne by the ship "James H. Logert" in April, 1853, and at once made his way to Bendigo, where he commenced digging for gold on Red Hill. Here Dame Fortune smiled upon him continuously for several years, and in 1857 he purchased the Albion Brewery, at Sailor's Gully, which he managed until his death in 1898. The



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. A. STEWARD.

brewery was established in 1853 on the present site by Messrs. Irving and Bull, and in 1856 the partners sold out to Mr. Peter Pursey, who in his turn relinquished it a year later to Mr. Steward. The establishment has always had a splendid reputation, and has produced a very large quantity of prize ale and porter. During the years intervening from 1865 to 1892 no fewer than forty-one prizes had been awarded to Mr. Steward, this constituting the largest prize-list in the colony at shows held in one district. The premises are situated within extensive property, and occupy an area of between four and five acres. Besides carrying out the arduous duties in connection with the brewery, Mr. Steward was on the directorate of several important mining companies, and was also a director of the "Bendigo Cognac Dis-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. STEWARD.

tillery Company" (now defunct). He married, in 1863, at Castlemaine, Mrs. Renwick (nee Miss Devenish), and a family of three daughters and four sons survive him. Since Mr. Steward's decease in November, 1898, the business has been conducted by his three youngest sons, under the title of "Steward Bros." The eldest son, Mr. J. G. Steward, is the proprietor of the Albion Brewery, St. Arnaud.

Messrs. RALPH and AGNEW, Rock Drill Specialists, Federal Engineering Works, Eaglehawk.—Although one of the latest additions to the engineering industry of the Bendigo district, this firm has, by sheer force of merit, already found a place in the front rank of manufacturers of rock-boring machinery, and it is generally admitted, and has likewise been proved by actual contests, that there is nothing better in the market than their products. As all expert mining men are aware, the rock drill plays an important part in the development of our mines at the present time, and the great aim of all makers is to construct a medium-weight machine which will stand the necessary rough usage in

carrying out mining operations. Messrs. Ralph and Agnew have made a special study of these points in connection with their rock drills, and the following testimonials from leading managers in the Bendigo and Eaglehawk districts speak for themselves :—"United Hustler's and Redan G.M. Company, Bendigo, 1902.—The rock drill supplied by you has been in constant work for about twelve months, and it has not cost anything for repairs to date. I have used a number of different makes of drills, but for durability and steady work under all conditions yours is undoubtedly the best. Amongst other good points about your drills the clip is one of the best. There has not been anything better or easier to fix brought under my notice. The superiority of your drill for durability and strength of working parts over the drills in general use is, as far as I can see, one of their best recommendations, and this will go a long way towards reducing the yearly bill for repairs, which is the real test of merit. I will be pleased to recommend your drills as the best in the Bendigo district at the present time. (Signed) R. Cornish, Mine Manager, U. H. and Redan G.M. Co., Bendigo." The drill above referred to was taken out of the mine after eight months' solid work, and carried off second prize at the Bendigo Exhibition of 1902. The firm are also constructing drills of the Ingersoll type on an entirely new principle as far as the reel or valve is concerned, and one of these machines won the first prize in the same competition, after having been worked for five months in the Shenandoah Company's mine. It was noticeable that the only firm who did not make new drills for this competition was that of Messrs. Ralph and Agnew, and the judge's awards of first and second prizes for the chisel-bit competition fully compensated them, proving that although their drills had been at work for eight and five months respectively they still did much better boring in less time than any other. The following testimonial is from the engineer in charge of the rock drills : —"Shenandoah G.M. Co., Bendigo, 2/7/02. To whom it may concern.—This is to certify that the Shenandoah Company has had one of Ralph and Agnew's rock drills in use for a considerable time—one of the first manufactured by them. It has been employed constantly for five or six months below at a time without re-



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. RALPH.

quiring the slightest repair, and up to the present time has not cost the company one shilling. Its drilling capacity the miners who have worked



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. AGNEW.

it declare second to none, and far before any other drill in use at the mine. We have tried all the leading makes of rock drills, and unhesitatingly state that for ease of handling, economy in repairs, small consumption of air, combined with a maximum of speed, their machines stand unequalled. After an experience of over fifteen years keeping various rock drills in order, I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending their machines in preference to all others to any company requiring a first-class article.—(Signed) Elisha Tippett." The firm are at present engaged in making a special form of side-tipping truck, which is giving great satisfaction wherever used. They have fitted up the New Moon Company's tramway with these trucks, and the directors and managers, satisfied with their superiority over the old style of loose-door truck, have commissioned the firm to supply them for use in the underground workings of their mine. The makers claim in connection with these trucks that the leading points are easy running, less wear and tear, and the impossibility of any fine quartz falling out, thus ensuring a clean track, and, most important of all, no loss whatever, as everything remains in the truck until tipped at breaker or battery. Another of their specialities is Rowe's improved rope cleaner and oiler. This is used extensively in local mines, and is a decided advance on other methods of oiling and cleaning ropes. They have made a great many improvements and additions to their plant, and are prepared to give estimates of cost of bringing existing types of rock drills up to date, or of replacing old types with their improved drills.

Messrs. RALPH and AGNEW'S FEDERAL ROCK DRILLS.—These drills, which are rapidly attaining a world-wide reputation as the premier drills for use in mining, are the production and invention of Messrs. Ralph and Agnew, the well-known mine managers, mineowners, and contractors, of Bendigo, who have had a lengthy and practical experience in all branches of mining, and who, in the manufacture of the rock drill in question, have proved themselves important factors in the mining industry, not only of Victoria, but of the Commonwealth, and undoubtedly it is only a matter of time ere the drills will be found in

general use wherever active mining operations have been opened up. At the "Victorian Gold Jubilee Rock Drill Competition," held in the Exhibition, Bendigo, during the months of April and May, 1902, Messrs. Ralph and Agnew carried everything before them, and this was all the more creditable owing to the fact that their machines were in every instance secondhand, having been in constant use for periods ranging from five to eight months. The competition was open to all comers, and, after exhaustive trials of ten different makes of drills, the judges unanimously awarded them both the first and second prizes in the chisel-bit contests. The maximum points (100) were allotted as follow :—Air consumption, 45 ; amount of ground bored, 45 ; ease of handling and rigging up, 10 ; total, 100. The following extract from the judge's report shows the position of the Federal rock drills :—"Messrs. Ralph and Agnew's National drill secured the possible number of points for rigging up, 39 points for boring, and the possible (45) for air consumption. The same firm's Ingersoll drill was awarded 8 points for rigging up, 39 points for boring, and the possible (45) for air consumption. The first prize was awarded to Ralph and Agnew's Ingersoll, with 95 points out of the 100. The second prize was awarded to Ralph and Agnew's National, with 94 points out of 100." The ease of handling and rigging consisted in fixing the tripod, taking the machine off the ground, and fixing on the tripod ready for work. This was done in the remarkably quick time of one minute thirty seconds, a result which no other competitor could approach. This satisfactory result was due to the firm's Federal clip, which is rapidly taking the place of all others in the Bendigo district, and is, in the "opinion of mine managers and miners, the best clip yet introduced." This firm uses more steel in the manufacture of the wearing parts of their machines than any other maker, and have thereby overcome to a large extent the expense of replacing broken parts, which is the great drawback in so many makes of drills. Their jackets are both the strongest and likewise the simplest in the market. They are easily closed to take up wear, and can be refitted to the cylinder in a few minutes. Messrs. Ralph and Agnew have been engaged in making and repairing different types of rock drills for a number of years, and are prepared to give estimates of all work in connection with the same. The office and works of this important and enterprising firm are situated in the Sailor's Gully Road, Eaglehawk.



Ralph and Agnew's "Improved National" No. 2 Drill.

Raywood.

This borough is situated about nineteen miles to the north-west of Bendigo, in an open country, which stretches in one great plain from the Dividing Range on the south to the Murray on the north, and is bounded by the river Campaspe on the east and the Loddon on the west, almost unbroken by any upheavals from the uniform level, excepting the low range to which Pyramid Hill and Mounts Pyramid and Hope, Granite Hill, and Terrick-Terrick belong. In fact, this extensive plain, covering almost the whole of the two counties of Gunbower and Bendigo, and roughly measuring eighty miles in length and forty in width, constitutes one of the most remarkable features of the northern part of Victoria, especially when taken in connection with the similar expanse of champaign country in the northern half of the county of Rodney, to the eastward of it, and with the salient characteristics of the seven counties which compose what used to be known as the Wimmera District. Raywood itself, which was formed into a borough at the beginning of the year 1865, and is under the government of a Mayor and nine councillors, is in the immediate vicinity of Myers Creek, and is on the great trunk line of railway from Melbourne to Swan Hill. With a population of something less than 500, and with a municipal revenue not exceeding £300, it presents all the appearance of a well-ordered, cleanly, and healthy place, and to prove the value of the principle of self-government, even as applied to a borough of its modest dimensions. It contains three churches and two State Schools, a Town Hall, Police Court, Post and Telegraph Office, and a Mechanics' Institute, with a small library; and its water supply is derived from the Coliban system, which is connected with a reservoir to the southward of the borough. The industries of the surrounding district are pastoral, agricultural, and mining, the auriferous portion of the country as at present defined being the Whipstick Scrub, situated a few miles to the south-east of Raywood.

Mr. JOHN WAUGH, Mayor of the Borough of Raywood, in the county of Bendigo, is a native of Ireland, and was educated at home, where he engaged in farming pursuits until he



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN WAUGH.

resolved upon finding a newer and wider field for his energies by quitting the old land for the new. Coming out to Victoria in the year 1857, he resided for a time at Brighton. He then took a farm at Creswick, where he remained for twelve years, and in 1873 he selected 259 acres at Raywood, and was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits for nearly a quarter of a century. About five years ago he sold the whole of his farm, and retired to the enjoyment of the leisure he had earned by a lifetime of well-directed industry. This enabled him to devote a portion of his time to the service of his friends and neighbours by entering into municipal life, and they showed the respect they entertained for and the confidence they reposed in him by electing him on two occasions Mayor of Raywood, with whose growth and development he had identified himself for a period of thirty years. In 1862 he married Miss M. A. Hayes, one of his fellow-passengers, and the issue of that marriage was nine children, eight of whom are still living.

Mr. JOHN HENRY SARGOOD, Station Manager, Raywood, was born in London, England, on the 11th of October, 1849, and came to Victoria at the age of seven years, and lived in Prahran for some years, being educated there. He was afterwards engaged on the Seven Creeks Station, in the North-Eastern District, at that time owned by Mr. W. Furlonge, where he remained for about



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN HENRY SARGOOD.

fifteen years. Mr. Sargood's next engagement was in the Riverina district, where he acted as overseer and manager of the Wnnamurra Station, near Jerilderie, the property of

Messrs. Peterson and Sargood. On leaving there he managed Mr. Simpson's property, Nowranie, on the Billabong, and held power of attorney during Mr. Simpson's absence from the colony. The following four years were spent in the management of the Cocketgedong Station, and in 1901 he was offered and accepted the management of Yarraberb, near Raywood, Victoria, the property of Mr. Harold C. Wilson, who resides in England. Mr. Sargood is a first cousin of the late Sir F. Sargood. He is a justice of the peace, and takes an active interest in the welfare and progress of the district. He is president of the Marong Shire Council, a commissioner of the Loddon United Water Trust, and is especially interested in church matters. Mr. Sargood married Jane, the eldest daughter of Mr. Roderick Maclean, of Broadmeadows, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. CHARLES EDWARD HYDE.

Councillor CHARLES EDWARD HYDE, of Raywood, was born at Ironbark, Bendigo, in 1857, and is a son of the late Mr. H. R. Hyde, for many years a leading storekeeper in that district, and latterly well known as town clerk of Raywood, and some thirty-five years ago removed to Raywood, and was there apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade for a period of four years with Mr. B. Webb. On the completion of his indentures he established himself in business on his own account as general blacksmith, timber merchant, and commission agent, in which lines he has been very successful. He also, in conjunction with Mr. W. Donaldson, farms a splendid property of 1,500 acres in the district. Mr. Hyde first interested himself in municipal affairs in 1883, when he was elected a member of the Raywood Shire Council, in which he has retained his seat up to the present time. He has filled the mayoral chair on no less than five occasions. Mr. Hyde is also a justice of the peace.

Maldon.

This town, which gives its name to the shire of which it is the municipal centre, is prettily situated, as it lies partly at the foot and partly on the wooded slope of Mount Tarrangower. Entering it from the railway station, the first objects that meet the eye are the poppet-heads and immense heaps of mullock of the Alliance Gold Mine (quartz), formerly known as the Eaglehawk Consolidated. This, and the Oswald, enjoy the reputation of being the richest mines in Maldon, and from which the latest returns show the yield of gold to have been 13,296 ounces. The mine is controlled by an English company, and its capital consists of 120,000 shares of £1 each, 19s. of which have been called up. It maintains twenty head of stampers and a cyanide plant, winding and rock-boring machinery, and has a mining lease covering ninety-nine acres. On the left, close to Hornsby Street, and directly opposite the Alliance mine, is the old Beehive, with its smokeless chimney stack and great mounds of glistening white mullock, long since abandoned as worked out. Continuing down Hornsby Street, the visitor turns into Fountain Street, in which is situated the Post and Telegraph Office, a neat little brick structure, and then into Main Street, the business thoroughfare of Maldon, which, with Fountain Street, with the Bank of Victoria, erected at the junction of the two, combines to form the letter Y. Here are most of the eighteen hotels comprised in the town (the two principal ones being the Grand and the Royal), as well as the greater number of the shops and stores. Passing down Main Street, which runs almost due north and south, shaded on either side by trees—fine specimens, for the most part, of elm and eucalyptus—on the right, at the back of the houses composing this thoroughfare, rise the slopes of Mount Tarrangower, whilst to the left, close alongside the road, are to be seen a succession of mines:—The Derby United and the New Chum Gold Mine, both of which have ceased working since 1902 for lack of capital to carry on the pumping operations now required. Then comes the South German Extended, which yields at present half an ounce of gold to the ton. This is followed by the South German Extended No. 1. Here Main Street branches off to the Long Gully Road on the left, and to Perkins' Reef Road on the right, named after a famous mine originally known as Perkins' Reef, but now called Oswald's. As it is situated upon private property, it is being worked by the owners, and enjoys the reputation locally of being the best-paying mine in Maldon. At some considerable distance along the Long Gully Road, at a place originally known as Bryant's Station, gold was first discovered by a Swede and his party as far back as 1853, but it was not until 1855 that a rush set in, and Maldon became known to the people of Victoria as a goldfield of considerable note. The surrounding country is rich and fertile, producing good crops of wheat, oats, hay, etc., and farming operations generally are being extensively carried on. The soil is a rich chocolate, of volcanic origin, and the slopes of the hills in and around Maldon

are well adapted to the purposes of the viticulturist. The land is sparsely timbered on the whole, with the exception of the summit of Mount Tarrangower and of the Nuggety Hills, the surrounding eminences having been long since denuded of their timber for use in the mines.

The Maldon Hospital and Benevolent Asylum (established 1858) occupies a pleasing position at the foot of Mount Tarrangower, and has been substantially built and well planned for the comfort of its sick and aged inmates. It stands upon four acres of land, laid out in an ornamental garden. There are only five inmates in the Benevolent Asylum side of the institution. Upon the other there is accommodation for forty-seven patients, distributed among nine wards, in which twenty-three cases are at present being treated. The daily average of in-door patients during the current year has been twenty-two, at an annual cost of £34 13s. 11d. per bed. The staff consists of matron, one nurse in training, and the surgeon (Dr. Colin Grey), who is non-resident.

Maldon, from the heights of Mount Tarrangower, whence the best view of it can be obtained, appears to be embowered in green trees, and the surrounding scenery reminds the spectator of the rolling downs of Kent or Sussex. From the leafy summit of the mount can be plainly discerned the pine-clad top of Wombat Hill and the shimmering of the sun upon the iron-roofed houses in Daylesford on a clear day. Mount Franklin, with its sombre crater, can also be distinctly seen, whilst a long stretch of bare red land denotes the position of Castlemaine to the south-east, the colour being derived from the upturned earth of its old alluvial diggings. Mount Alexander is visible more to the eastward, and Eaglehawk to the north-east. Immediately to the west are the Nuggety Hills, close to the town, the locality of the Nuggety Reef, from which, in the early fifties, as much as 300 ounces to the ton were extracted. On the other hand, it is confidently asserted that more gold than has ever been obtained from it has been sunk in unsuccessful efforts to "pick up" the lost lead.

Maldon contains a Library of nearly 3,000 volumes, called the Athenaeum, occupying an old wooden structure in Fountain Street. The various religious denominations have erected neat brick churches for the most part, that of the Wesleyans being the most ornate. Maldon also possesses gasworks, a brewery, cordial factory, branches of three banks, and two private schools. Owing to its picturesque surroundings and its bracing atmosphere, the town should become a favourite summer resort, and would well repay a visit from the tourist in search of health and change of scene.



A. Vercy and Co. **Maldon, looking North.** *Castlemaine*

The country within a radius of seven miles from Maldon presents a pleasing interchange of ranges, irregular in their direction and various in form, and of valleys watered by creeks, some of which serve as affluents to the river Loddon. The ranges are only of moderate elevation, but are generally wooded, and their axial lines are frequently so eccentric as to render them exceedingly picturesque.

Among the more notable townships and villages of a district which is partly agricultural, partly pastoral, and partly mineral, and appear to have a prosperous future, are Baringhup, Muckleford, and Walmer. The first of these is situated on the Loddon, in the midst of a good

agricultural country, in which the dairying industry is being profitably pursued with every prospect of a steady expansion. Four gold mines are in process of development, and at no great distance from the township are the pastoral properties well known as Linwood Grange and Cairn Curran. Baringhup contains three places of worship, two State Schools, and a Free Library of about 330 volumes. Muckleford lies upon the creek of the same name, and is partly dependent for its support upon mining and partly on agriculture. The village of Walmer, about seven miles due north of the last-named place, and near the source of its creek, is the pretty centre of an extensive district in which the business of fruit-growing is being actively and profitably pursued.

ROBERT DENT OSWALD, Mine Proprietor, Maldon, is a native of the district, and was born on the 7th of May, 1860. He is a son of the late Mr. Robert Dent Oswald, who was known as the mining (reefing) pioneer, and an old and highly-esteemed resident of Maldon, who came out to Victoria from Stirlingshire, Scotland, in 1854, and for many years was the leading mine-owner of the district, and was also identified with the leading mines in other parts of the colony. His education was commenced locally, and at the age of thirteen he entered the Scotch College, Melbourne, under Dr. Morrison, where his career was an exceptionally successful one, especially in the athletic field, in which he won the College medal and championship under sixteen in 1875, and also later won the 100 Yards in the Old Scotch Collegians' Cup. On his return to Maldon he commenced work in the North British mine, which was the private property of his father, but after a time joined the service of the Commercial Bank of Australia Limited, under Hector M. Sutherland, and so apt a student of finance did he prove that at the end of eighteen months he was promoted to the temporary charge of the Berwick branch. At the end of three years' service he retired from the service of the bank, and joined his father in the management of the North British and Independent mines. Later he went to Queensland, where he opened a branch of the Queensland National Bank at Ravenswood, and was afterwards placed in charge of the Port Douglas branch. He returned to Victoria after several years of Queensland experience, and



A. Verey and Co *Castlemaine*

MR. ROBERT DENT OSWALD.



"Ethandune," Maldon, Mr. R. D. Oswald's Private Residence.

then proceeded on behalf of his father to examine and report on the Kimberley goldfields in Western Australia, the country being then in a very unsettled state, and infested with blacks. Returning to Victoria, he joined the London Bank of Australia Limited, where he served for about three years, and then in 1890 resigned, owing to the illness of his father. So highly were his services appreciated that on leaving the bank he was the recipient of a valuable cheque in acknowledgment thereof. Mr. Oswald has always taken an active part in all local movements, both of a public and social nature. He was instrumental in establishing the first football club ever formed in the district, is vice-president of the Rifle Club, the Hospital, and president of the Cricket Club, Reform Movement Committee, and a member of the local Shire Council. Was in 1898 elected vice-president of the Old Scotch Collegians' Club, Melbourne. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1886, and is also a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F., and a life member of the Australian Natives' Association, of which latter body he is also a trustee; is one of the founders of the Legal Managers' Association of Victoria, and acts as chairman on the directorates of numerous mining companies. For some years Mr. Oswald took a lively interest in the turf, owning several valuable racehorses, but eventually, finding he could not spare time to look after their training, he decided to dispose of them. He still is a member of the Victoria Racing Club.



Oswald's North British and North British Extended Mines, Maldon.



Mine Machinery.

JAMES HENRY RULE, Adair Street, Maldon, one of Victoria's oldest and most esteemed colonists, was born at Buenos Ayres of English parents in the year 1833, and came out to Tasmania with his parents two years later. In 1840 he accompanied his father, Mr. James Rule, to Melbourne, where that gentleman established himself in business as a builder and contractor in Bourke Street, on the site now occupied by the Theatre Royal. During his residence in Melbourne the late Mr. Rule carried out the greater portion of the large contracts in the city, the last being the erection of St. Peter's Church, Eastern Hill, with Messrs. Brown and Ramsden. An interesting fact not generally known in connection with this edifice is that all the door and window frames of the quaint old church are made from the wooden masts of the good ship "Cataraque," which was wrecked



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES HENRY RULE.

on King's Island. This vessel had been chartered by 400 adventurous young Scotchmen, who intended seeking their fortunes in Australia, and of the entire passengers and crew only eight were saved from the wreck. The subject of this biography was educated in Melbourne, and about the year 1845 was apprenticed as assistant to Mr. James Stewart Desmore, draper, Melbourne, with whom he remained until he retired from business, and was for over twenty years with other well-known drapery firms, during which period he had as fellow-assistants the now well-known merchants, Messrs. Buckley, Nunn, and Appleton. In 1866 Mr. Rule went to Maldon, and entered into mining pursuits. Subsequently, in conjunction with Mr. Isaac Daniel, he took up a mining lease, which is now the famous South German mine. Of this mine, which has paid over £336,000 in dividends, Mr. Rule was mining manager for some time, and was ultimately appointed legal manager, a position he occupied for seventeen and a half years. He had also the legal management of numerous other mines in the Maldon, Charlotte Plains, Ballarat, and Ararat districts. In 1898 he retired from business in favour of Mr. A. R. W. Dabb, who had been associated with him for many years. Mr. Rule has ever taken an active interest in all movements for the welfare of the district, in which he has resided for nearly forty years. He was president of the Maldon Hospital, as likewise of the Maldon Benevolent Asylum. He married, in 1856, a daughter of the late Mr. John Gordon, distiller, Dufftown, Banffshire, Scotland. Mr. Rule is the brother of Mr. J. J. Rule, nurseryman, Church Street, Richmond, and of Mr. O. R. Rule, who is so well and favourably known in connection with the Technological Museum, Melbourne.

Mr. WILLIAM JOHN BRYANT, Manager of the Maldon Brewery, is a native of that town, having been born there in the year 1873. He is a son of the late Mr. C. J. Bryant, who was for so many years prominently and honorably identified with the brewing interest in Victoria, having been a partner in three of the most successful and flourishing industries of the kind in this State, namely, R. Marks and Co., of Maldon; C. Bryant and Co., of Stawell; and Bryant and Shiel, of Shepparton. The subject of this memoir received his early education under the Rev. Dr. Green, now Bishop of Ballarat, and finished his studies at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne. Originally destined for the medical profession, his intellectual training received a scientific direction in consequence, but he was induced to relinquish the career thus marked out for him in favour of the business pursued by his father, which, as we have said, now requires for its efficient pursuit an acquaintance with the general principles of the science of chemistry. He therefore took up the study of brewing with a mind previously qualified to acquire a mastery of the subject, and was thus engaged for two years at Maldon. Then, in order to gain a thorough insight into commerce and finance, he entered the Bank of Victoria, in which he remained between four and five years, and obtained rapid promotion to the position of accountant. On resigning this appointment for the purpose of joining his father at Shepparton, much regret was expressed by the directors at his relinquishment of a position in which he had exhibited exceptionally brilliant abilities for a financial career. On the lamented death of his father in October, 1898, Mr. Bryant returned to Maldon, where he purchased the interests of the other partners in the business, and undertook the sole management of his late father's estate. Under his energetic direction and control the business made rapid progress. There was a marked improvement in the quality of the ales produced, and they gained increased celebrity in consequence. This spread far and wide, justifying Mr. Bryant in the erection of the Buffalo Brewery at Wangaratta, which he undertook in conjunction with his two brothers and Mr. Shiel. Under the able management of the latter gentleman and of Mr. W. Garnet Bryant the volume of trade has advanced by leaps and bounds, and the choice quality of their "brew" has become proverbial. Meanwhile the Maldon Brewery is exclusively managed by Mr. William John Bryant, who is likewise a large investor in various mines in Victoria, and if he has not met with any extraordinary success in this branch of enterprise he has the satisfaction of reflecting that he has stimulated the development of the mineral resources of his native land. He is a director of the Beehive and German Consolidated G.M. Company, chairman of the Lisle and Exhibition G.M. Company, Maldon, and of several others. He is one of the shire councillors, and two of his colleagues (the Hon. W. B. Gray, M.L.C., and Mr. B. Pollard, J.P.) sat in the same council with his late father. He is a member of the A.N.A., and greatly distinguished in sporting circles, being a member of every institution of the kind in the town and district. He takes a deep interest in politics, and has often been pressed to enter the legislative arena, but has uniformly declined to do so. As an athlete he has acquired a high repute, and is well known in rowing circles as the winner of several prizes as an amateur sculler. Mr. Bryant married, in the year 1900, Edith May, daughter of Mr. C. J. Stead, of Kerang, by whom he has had two sons.



Mr. William John Bryant.

The MALDON BREWERY.—This well-known, extensive, and important establishment was founded in the year 1856 by the late Mr. C. J. Bryant, by whom it was carried on up to his death in 1898. Commencing, as all such industries did in the early days of Victoria, on a small scale, the business went on increasing from year to year, necessitating a corresponding extension of the premises until they assumed their present dimensions, and at this present time of writing they have attained a magnitude which qualifies them to compare favourably with any brewery outside the metropolis. The main structure is a handsome edifice of stone and timber, picturesquely situated at the foot of the low range of hills which lend such a pleasant aspect to the town of Maldon. Of late years the art of brewing, which in the early part of the last century was conducted very much according to "the rule of thumb," has been elevated into a science, thanks in a great measure to the light which has been thrown upon the subject of fermentation and ferments by the discoveries of Pasteur and others. Therefore brewing is a strictly scientific process from beginning to end, and for the production of pure, wholesome, and nutritious beer scientific knowledge and scientific appliances are altogether indispensable. Add to these pure water, the very best materials, and scrupulous cleanliness at every stage of the process, and you have all the conditions of success. To fulfil these has been the consistent aim of Mr. W. J. Bryant, the present manager of the Maldon Brewery, who is to be complimented upon the ability, the technical skill, the energy and perseverance, which he has brought to bear upon the undertaking, with such gratifying results. The brewery has been built upon what is known as the natural gravitation principle, the boiling of the "liquor," or water, and the mashing of the grain being conducted on the higher floors of a tower, from whence the wort flows into the coolers on a lower level, and thence into the fermenting tubs, and again into the cleansing casks on the stillions, until it descends into the barrels in the cellar, where it is "fined," and made ready for distribution. This system entirely obviates the employment of pumps, which are very difficult things to keep clean, and, as we have said, exquisite cleanliness is imperatively required at every stage of the brewing process. This commences with the crushing of the malt in a room on the bottom floor of the tower, from whence it is raised to the top by an elevator, and finds its way to the mash tub through a hopper. A "liquor" back, into which pure spring water is pumped from a well, supplies an immense copper with the native element, which is there boiled and sterilised. Thence it passes into the mash tub at a specific temperature, and the whole of the saccharine qualities are extracted from the comminuted particles of the grain by a revolving machine. Thence the wort flows into an immense steam copper, and thence into the coolers, where, by means of fans and a refrigerator, the wort is sufficiently reduced in temperature to admit of its being introduced into the fermenting tuns at the necessary pitch, and when this stage of the process has been completed the secondary fermentation or cleansing takes place, at the conclusion of which the beer is ready to be racked off and sent out for consumption. On the second floor of the building is situated the store-room, where great quantities of New Zealand, Bavarian,



A. Verey and Co *Castlemaine*

The Maldon Brewery (front view), and Mr. W. J. Bryant's Residence.



A. Verey and Co. **The Maldon Brewery (rear view)** *Castlemaine*

Tasmanian, and Oregon hops, the best and most expensive brands of sugar, and the articles used for refining purposes are kept in stock, all of which are raised to the store-room by steam lifts. An important branch of the business is carried on in the bottling department, about 50 feet by 28, well ventilated, and scrupulously clean; and this is a scene of great activity, owing to the great and growing demand which exists for both the draught and bottled liquors of the Maldon Brewery over a large area of the State in consequence of the high reputation they have acquired for wholesomeness and purity, many orders reaching the manager from Melbourne by persons who have tasted them in the country. Hence large quantities of bottled ales have to be kept constantly in stock. There are two spacious and solidly-constructed cellars, well ventilated, and so arranged as to admit of uniform temperature being maintained both summer and winter by means of shutters and of fans worked by steam power, a 12-h.p. engine doing all the haulage, pumping, crushing, fan-working, etc., which are necessary for the brewery. All the buckets employed are of the best white enamel, and the casks are cleansed by being placed over a steam valve, the pressure of which may be regulated up to 312 deg. Fahrenheit, so that the jet of heated vapour penetrates every pore of the wood. The upper cellar measures 121 feet by 45, and the lower 50 by 48. The whole of the machinery is preserved in first-rate order, and the engine-room and cellars are regularly lime-washed, and are thus kept beautifully clean. The stables and loose boxes connected with the brewery are admirably fitted up, and are capable of housing fifty horses; while the blacksmith's forge, paint-room, and other adjuncts contribute to the completeness of the establishment, and denote the systematic methods upon which its business is conducted; and, as it furnishes employment to a large number of men, it contributes not a little to the general welfare and prosperity of the town and district.

ALBERT RICHMOND WILLIAM DABB, Legal Manager, Main Street, Maldon, is a native of the district, and was born on the 6th of July, 1875. He was educated at the local schools, and, on the completion of his studies, joined Mr. J. H. Rule, legal manager, as junior clerk in 1890. Nine years later Mr. Rule retired from the business, and Mr.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALBERT RICHMOND WILLIAM DABB.

Dabb took over operations on his own account, and has carried on successfully ever since. He is legal manager for a number of large mining companies, including the South German, South German Extended, No. 1 South German Extended, Columbia, and Commonwealth Mining Companies, and the Freehold Land Company. Mr. Dabb was a joint secretary to the fund for the presentation to the late Sir John McIntyre. He is secretary to the local Cemetery trustees, and takes an active interest in all movements appertaining to the welfare of the district. Mr. A. R. W. Dabb is a son of Mr. Henry Dabb, J.P., of Maldon, one of the oldest residents of the district.

ARTHUR SYDNEY ROBINSON, Manager of the Bank of New South Wales, Maldon, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in the year 1852, and came out to Victoria with his father, Mr. S. R. Robinson, M.R.C.S.L., in 1860. Educated principally in Victoria, he joined the Bank of New South Wales, Geelong, in 1872, and, after passing through the various grades of promotion, was appointed manager at Charlton in 1884, remaining there until 1890. After spending six months at the Melbourne office, in December of that year he received his present appointment as manager of the Maldon branch, being the oldest bank manager in the district. Mr. Robinson is a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge, having joined the St. John's Lodge, Rochester, in 1882. He has filled the office of president of the Maldon Hospital and Benevolent Asylum on several occasions, and



Bank of New South Wales, Maldon.

acts as treasurer of several local sporting clubs, etc. Mr. Robinson has ever taken an active interest in all movements for the welfare of the district, and is held in high esteem, both in a public capacity as also in private life.

Mr. JOHN SOMER, Legal Manager, Maldon, was born in Lancefield, Victoria, in 1867, and is a son of Mr. John Somer, of "Dunsford," East Lancefield, and Goulburn Valley. On the completion of his education he joined the Bank of Victoria, and, after twelve years' service throughout the colony in various branches, he resigned his position in order to establish himself in business on his own account as a legal manager and auctioneer, in conjunction with Mr. Samuel Rodda. The partnership was continued until 1902, when Mr. Rodda retired, leaving the business solely in the hands of Mr. Somer,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. JOHN SOMER.

by whom it is still carried on. Mr. Somer has the management of many important mines, including the Derby United, Beehive and German Consolidated, North of England, and Exhibition and Lisle Gold Mining Companies. He also acts as agent for the A.M.P. Society, and the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of New Zealand; also for the firm of McLean Bros. and Rigg, Melbourne. Mr. Somer is a member of the Manchester United Order of Oddfellows, is a Past Master of the Masonic order, and a commissioner for taking affidavits in Victoria. He is a member of the Maldon Hospital Committee, and in 1902-03 filled the office of president of the board.

Mr. HUGH PETTITT, Mining Speculator, Maldon, came out to Victoria in the memorable year 1851, and followed mining pursuits at Chewton from that time until De-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HUGH PETTITT.

cember, 1853, when he settled in Maldon, and commenced operations on his own account at Long Gully. At that period there were not more than twenty persons engaged upon that field besides himself, so that he preceded the rush that afterwards set in. He was one of the discoverers of what afterwards became famous as the "Nuggety line," to the northward of which he struck ground so rich that it yielded as much as 250 ounces to the ton of quartz at a depth of not more than 30 feet from the surface, while at a depth of 200 feet it continued to yield from 5 to 20 ounces to the ton. He has been a shareholder in the Great Southern German mine ever since it was floated into a company, and was likewise one of the pioneers in the discovery of the Great Byron Reef, of which he is a director, as also of the South German, the South German Extended, the Chance, and the North Nuggety mining companies; and to the discharge of the duties thus entailed upon him he brings the great practical knowledge and the valued experience of upwards of half a century, systematically devoted to the discovery and development of the auriferous resources of the district with which he is so honorably identified. Mr. Pettitt is a Master Mason, and a P.G.M., M.U.I.O.O.F. Among sportsmen he has achieved a high reputation as one of the best pigeon shots of his time, and few competitors would venture to enter the field against him in this respect unless very well assured of their capacity as marksmen. Although advanced in years, he is still full of activity and energy, which he recently demonstrated by carrying off a £12 sweep from a number of young and skilful rivals with the gun.

JOHN WESLEY ROWSE, son of Anthony and Ann Rowse, was born at "Wheat Friendship" Mine, in the parish of Mary-tavy, county Devon, England, on the 19th day of March, 1835. He was sent to the parish school at the early age of four years (school fees being 1d. per week), where he remained for seven and a half years. He was then sent to what was thought to be a better school at Tavistock for six months (at a fee of two guineas), to finish what was then termed a good education. He was then twelve years of age. He was then sent to work at the above-named mine, under the supervision of his father, who was a mining and mechanical engineer. Here he had a good opportunity of becoming acquainted with practical mining in all its branches, and good progress was made by him in that direction, so much so that at the age of nineteen years he was engaged by the Royal Santiago Mining Company to proceed to the island of Cuba to superintend one of the branches of mining where extensive operations were carried on by that company, one of which was the construction of a canal about three miles in length, with two aqueducts of important structure. The whole of this work was carried out under his supervision by African slaves. During his residence on the island of two years and seven months his experience was

varied and interesting, having witnessed several earth shocks and two volcanic eruptions, also an epidemic (yellow fever) which resulted in the death of 85 per cent. of all the Europeans on the island. Having escaped an attack of fever, he decided to return to England at once, sailing from Santiago de Cuba in a new ship named the "Russell Ellis," which, after sailing five days from embarkation, became a total wreck on the "Hog's Tye" reef, in the Bahama Passages. All hands had a narrow escape from drowning, having to put off in a boat. After three days and three nights of exposure he was landed, with the others, on a small sand-bank, and only having at high tide a few yards of dry land. On this bank he was exposed to all conditions of weather, and with very short provisions, limited to one drink of water and one-half of a ship's biscuit per day. After seven days and eight nights exposure, he was taken off by a party of wreckers to the island of New Providence in their flat-bottomed boat, to await the arrival of the first mail boat plying between the West Indian Islands and New York, landing in



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. JOHN WESLEY ROWSE.

that city on the 17th of March, 1857. He remained here nine days, and then crossed the Atlantic to Liverpool, arriving home, after about five months of rough travelling, to find his parents in a great state of anxiety, believing him to have been drowned at sea. In 1858 he married Miss Thiza Harding, of "Horrabridge," Tavistock, and, after taking a short holiday, was appointed by John Taylor and Sons, of Queen Street Place, Upper Thames, London, as one of their mining engineers. He was sent by them to several of their mines in Europe. Among the mines referred to are the Lusitanian Copper Mines, Oporto, Portugal, and the Pestarena Gold Mines, near Lake Maggiore, Italy, he being employed at both of these. In 1876 his attention was directed to the gold mines of Australia, and he resolved to try his luck on his own account. Landing in Melbourne on the 21st November of the same year, he proceeded direct to Maldon, where mining at that time was in a state of depression, but, on having a good look round, decided to take a tribute from the Great Western Company, the owners of which held a lease on the Old Beehive Reef. Tribute limits were then 60 feet on the line of reef, and a depth of from 100 to 150 feet from surface, paying royalty to the company on the sliding scale of from 5 to 40 per cent., the latter being for 5 ounces per ton. He worked at this for twelve months, with varied success. In 1877 he was appointed mining manager of the Eaglehawk Tribute Company Limited, and he has continued to act as manager for several mining companies in that district, and is still employed in that capacity by the Beehive and German Consolidated Gold Mining Company, and the Central Columbia Gold Mining Company, both of which are in active operation. His present address is "The Springs," Maldon.

JOHN T. COUCHMAN, Mine Manager, Maldon, was born at Dunolly, Victoria, in the year 1878, and educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne. On the termination of his scholastic career he took up surveying with his father, Mr. W. G. Couchman, Government mining surveyor at Dunolly, and for four years followed that profession, but, seeing very little prospect in that line, decided to turn his attention to mining, and was taken on as an apprentice by Mr. Z. Lane, mining manager for the Lord Nelson mine, St. Arnaud, where he remained for three years, gaining a thorough knowledge of modern mining, and at the same time studying at the St. Arnaud School of Mines, and passing examinations in chemistry and metallurgy. Upon the trustees of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN T. COUCHMAN.

the estate of the late Mr. R. D. Oswald, of Maldon, applying for a cyanide and battery manager, Mr. Couchman's application was accepted, and he was afterwards persuaded to take over the entire management of their mining properties. Under Mr. Couchman's capable management the mine has developed into a very profitable and valuable property, the present yields having exceeded any obtained previously for some years.

Mr. F. C. WHITE, General Mining Manager, Maldon, was born in Kent, England, in the year 1834, and educated privately in his native town. On the completion of his school days he followed farming pursuits for four years, and arrived in Victoria in 1854, where he joined a party who were engaged in trying to float a schooner at Mount Eliza. His next venture was on board a steamship plying between the Queen's Wharf, Melbourne, and Williamstown, which he left in 1855 in order to proceed to Maldon, then known as Tarrangower or Bryant's Ranges. For some time he was engaged in mining

on the Eaglehawk Reef, and subsequently amalgamated twelve claims into what is now known as the Eaglehawk Union Gold Mining Company. In 1878 he took over the old



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. F. C. WHITE.

Nuggety claim, and lost heavily by the transaction. Mr. White imported the first National rock-boring plant, and erected it on the Eaglehawk Union mine, which he worked



The Old Union Mine, Maldon.

on behalf of the Eaglehawk Union Company, and in one year created a saving of £3,038 sterling against hand drilling.

THOMAS HAYES, Manager of the South German mine, Maldon, was born in Cornwall, England, in the year 1850, and at the early age of nine years commenced work as wedge-driver at a saw-mill. He was afterwards engaged as assistant in the mines, and as blacksmith. In 1877 Mr. Hayes landed in Victoria, and made his way to the Heathcote diggings, and from there to Stawell as working miner. In 1880 he entered the South German mine at Maldon. In 1888 he was appointed manager of the mine, a position he still holds. Mr. Hayes has always taken an active interest in all local movements since taking up his residence in Maldon. He is a prominent member of the Masonic Lodge, with



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. THOMAS HAYES.

which he has been associated for twelve years. Mr. Hayes is a life governor of the Maldon Hospital, on the committee of which he has been for the past five years.

JOHN BOWEN, Metallurgist, Battery Manager, South German mine, Maldon, was born in South Wales, England, in the year 1860, and came out to Victoria with his parents in 1862. His father, Mr. T. Bowen, settled in the Castlemaine district, and the subject of this sketch was educated in Maldon. At the age of thirteen he went to work in the Old Phoenix mine, and, after passing through all the grades of promotion, left there at the age of twenty to fill an engagement as engine-driver to the Spring Hill Company. In 1891 he joined the South German mine, and was appointed to his present position as battery manager in 1891, having meanwhile gone through a course of study at the local School of Mines. Mr. Bowen



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JOHN BOWEN.

has always taken a deep interest in all local matters appertaining to the welfare and improvement of the district, in which he has been a resident for over thirty-six years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and acts as secretary to the Maldon Lodge; is on the committee of the local Athenaeum, and is also a vice-president of that institution, and a member of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers.

Mr. HENRY GONSAL, Mining Manager Eaglehawk Consolidated G.M. Company Limited, Maldon, was born in 1850 at Falmouth, England. He left there at an early age, and came to this colony in the year 1870. Landing in Hobson's Bay, he made his way to the Maldon gold diggings, and from there to Bendigo, subsequently visiting nearly all the fields in the colony. A year later he returned to Bendigo, where he remained for eighteen years, during which period he filled the position of manager to the Shenandoah mine for two years, underground manager of the New Chum Railway Reserve mine for five years, and then took charge of the old Try Again, Golden Gully, for two and a half years. In 1888

he removed to Maldon, where he started work in the South German mine as shift boss, a position he filled until 1897, when he was appointed to his present position. Mr. Gonsal was given three months in which to work up the property into a paying concern, and so well did he accomplish this that at the present time (1902) the mines are considered the best in the district, and both he and the English company who own



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

MR. HENRY GONSAL.

them are to be complimented upon the perseverance and pluck which have been displayed in bringing the venture to such a successful issue.

The late Mr. JAMES PENROSE, of Maldon, was born in Cornwall, England, in 1843, and started his mining career at the early age of thirteen in the Cornish tin mines, where he remained until 1865. He left his native land in August of that year for South Australia, and landed in Adelaide on the 1st of October by the ship "Electric." In the following year (1866) he arrived in Maldon, Victoria, and was engaged for some time in various occupations connected with mining—tributing, shaft-sinking, contracting, etc. He was afterwards appointed manager of the timbering and pumping department of the Great Western mine, and had also charge of the South German mine in the same district. He was then engaged, in conjunction with the Hon. W. B. Gray, M.L.C., and Mr. A. Nichol, in cutting a tunnel from the Watts River to connect with the Yan Yean water supply. His next venture was at Farley's Creek, where he was engaged for eighteen months, during which period he erected a crushing plant, and while there was offered the management of the Derby United and Columbia mines, which he accepted. Mr. Penrose had been a member of the Rechabite Lodge for a period of thirty-seven years, and during that time had filled all the offices in connection therewith with the exception of secretary and treasurer. He was a staunch member of the Wesleyan Church, in which he filled the office of circuit steward and superintendent of Sunday Schools for thirty years, and continued to take an active interest in the welfare thereof until the time of his lamented death on the 16th of February, 1903.



Eden Society Studios *Melb.*

MR. JAMES PENROSE.

Mr. JAMES URE, Battery and Cyanide Manager of the Eaglehawk Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Maldon, was born in the year 1867 at Castlemaine, Victoria, where he received his education. His first connection with mining was at Ararat, where he was employed at the Langi Logan mine. He afterwards took a position at the South German G.M. Company's mine, in the cyanide department, on its inauguration in that mine. He left there to take the position of cyanide manager at the Eaglehawk Consolidated G.M. Company's, at the starting of their plant, and was also appointed battery manager shortly afterwards. He was then offered and accepted the position of general manager of the Macedon Goldfields Ltd., which he occupied for about two years. After that he was reappointed to his old position at the Eaglehawk Consolidated, which he has filled for the past two and a



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES URE.

half years. Mr. Ure received a portion of his technical education at the Castlemaine School of Mines. He is a member of the Masonic order, having been initiated in the Maldon Lodge, V.C.

Mr. JOHN JAMES McFARLANE, Draper, Maldon, was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1833, and educated at the National schools. On the completion of his school days he was apprenticed to the drapery business for four years at Newtownstewart, and afterwards left his native land for Victoria, landing in Melbourne in 1857. In the following year he went to Maldon, where he was engaged at Warnock Bros.' drapery establishment for a period of four years, and then established his present business on the site it now occupies. Mr. McFarlane has had twenty-one years' experience in the volunteer service, having passed the necessary examina-

tions to qualify as a commissioned officer the second year after joining the service, but declined to seek any further promotion. He was treasurer to the Maldon corps for a period of nineteen years, winner of the gold badge for rifle shooting for twenty years, and was senior non-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN JAMES MCFARLANE.

commissioned officer in the colony when the Volunteers were disbanded. A rifle club was then formed, consisting of a number of the old Volunteers, in 1884, to which Mr. McFarlane was elected treasurer at the first meeting held by that body, and this position he still retains, while one of his sons is at present captain of the club. He has always taken great interest in public affairs; has been treasurer of the local Hospital Committee for over a quarter of a century, and has filled the same office in connection with the local Easter Fair Committee for seventeen years. He was likewise one of the founders of the Maldon Bowling Club some fourteen years ago, and has acted as treasurer thereof since its inception. Mr. McFarlane has taken a deep interest in the mining industry of the district, and is a director of the boards of several mining companies, including the Great South German mine, in which he is a large shareholder.

JOHN PAULL, Draper and General Outfitter, Maldon, was born in Cornwall, England, in the year 1848, and came out to Victoria with his parents in 1853. Commencing life at the early age of eight years, he worked for some time on the diggings at Ballarat and Beaufort, the former town then consisting of one house, known as Bath's Hotel. At the age of fourteen, very much against his own wish, he entered the employ of Mr. Dunkley, draper, who was then carrying on business at Beaufort, and with whom he remained for five years. He then returned to Ballarat, under engagement to Messrs. L. Christie and Co., remaining with them four years, afterwards removing to Melbourne, where he entered the firm of Messrs. McArthur, Sherrard, and Copland for some months. Mr. Paull's next venture was made in New Zealand, where for the next eighteen months he filled a position in the business of Mr.



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. JOHN PAULL.

Thomas McMaster. Returning to Victoria, he went to Castlemaine, where he remained for four years, and in 1878 removed to Maldon, purchasing the old-established drapery business of Mr. J. T. Steel. Shortly afterwards Mr. Paull had the misfortune to be burnt out, and the present premises were erected specially for him on the opposite side of the street. He enjoys a large connection throughout the district, and his establishment is replete with a large and valuable stock of the latest and most up-to-date goods. Mr. Paull has ever taken an active interest in all movements for the welfare of the district with which he has been connected for so many years. He was one of the first party of three to peg out the now famous Charlotte Plains Gold Mine at Moolort, and takes a deep interest in mining matters generally. Mr. Paull acts as superintendent of Sunday Schools in the senior circuit, and is a staunch supporter of the local Rechabite Lodge, of which he has been a member for over thirty years.



J. J. McFarlane's Premises, Maldon.

Mr. PIERCE O. JONES, Proprietor of the Criterion Hotel, High Street, Maldon, came to the district some ten years ago, having been previously a clerk in the City of Melbourne Building Society, and was subsequently traveller for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, in whose interests he was stationed at Maldon. He took over the present hotel in 1894, and, under his capable management, it has since become one of the most popular houses in the district with the travelling and commercial public. Mr. Jones is a member of the Southern Cross Lodge, which he joined six years ago, as also of the Druids Order, and of the local branch of the A.N.A. He takes an active interest in all kinds of out-door sport, and acts as secretary to the Maldon Coursing Club, is secretary of the Maldon Rifle Club, president of the Maldon Football Club, and is likewise a playing member of the local cricket and bowling clubs.

Mr. R. LONDON, Grocer, of Maldon, was born at Reddick, in the county of Worcestershire, England, in the year 1863, and educated at St. John's College, Sussex town. He afterwards was apprenticed to the grocery business, in which he was engaged in England until he reached the age of twenty-four, when he left for Victoria. On arrival he was engaged by Mr. Rufus Sharp, of Footscray, for some nine months, and, on the expiration of that term, joined the firm of M. Punshon and Co., also of Footscray. Mr. London has been successful in establishing a great number of this firm's branch businesses. On establishing the Maldon branch, he made the firm an offer to take over operations on his own account, which was accepted, and in this venture he has been very successful, being at the present time proprietor of the largest and best stocked stores in the district. Mr. London is highly esteemed throughout the district. He joined the Masonic Lodge in Footscray, and has now been a member of the craft for fourteen years.



R. London's Premises, Maldon.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. R. LONDON.

Castlemaine and Vicinity.

During the first and second decades of its history Castlemaine was a place of considerable importance, surrounded as it was upon all sides by alluvial goldfields, which furnished remunerative occupation to many thousands of diggers encamped on the banks of every creek in the neighbourhood. It became a kind of provincial metropolis, and enjoyed for many years a high degree of prosperity, so that there appeared to be some justification for the name of the "Great Centre" which was playfully bestowed upon it. This title, however, it may yet regain and retain as the seat of industries of a more permanent character, and as the core of a district which is rich in auriferous quartz reefs, and also in its agricultural and horticultural resources. The position of the town, the plan upon which it has been laid out, the breadth and rectangular direction of its principal streets, many of them planted with trees, with a spacious market square in the centre, together with the superior character of its public buildings and places of worship, all qualify it to assume the distinction previously claimed for or attributed to it.

Gold was first discovered in the year 1851 at Forest Creek, the site of the present borough of Chewton, two miles south of Castlemaine, and the deposits, which were never found at a greater depth than fifty feet below the surface, were amazingly rich. It was, indeed, a veritable "Tom Tiddler's ground." In places, the drift literally sparkled with the "gaudy" mineral, as Bassanio calls it. "In some of the gullies," we are told, "the yields varied from ten to sixteen ounces to the tub, and anything below five ounces was considered poor; while in Sailor's Gully and on Sailor's Flat yields of forty or fifty ounces to the tub were occasionally obtained. Donkey Gully, a little over half a mile in length, produced over a ton of gold, and at Red Hill £30,000 was taken from one small claim. The escort to Melbourne on the 27th of September, 1851, took over 10,000 ounces from Mount Alexander, and left more than 6,000 ounces on the field." The alluvial diggings were soon exhausted, and were deserted by all but a few Chinamen, and it was some time before mining enterprise applied itself to the development of the quartz reefs with which the neighbourhood abounds. These proved to be alluringly rich in the first instance, yielding as much as twelve ounces to the ton in some cases, and two crushings of two tons each gave the astonishing results of 402 and 533 ounces to the ton respectively.



A. Verey and Co. **Castlemaine, from the Post Office Tower.** *Castlemaine*

At present, in the Castlemaine and Fryer's Creek divisions of the Castlemaine mining district, there are about twenty companies engaged in reefing, dredging, or sluicing, and the official returns for the quarter ending the 30th June, 1903, show that they have obtained in the aggregate 56,410 ounces of gold up to that date, and have distributed £76,427 in the shape of dividends. But gold is very capricious in its deposition in this district, for one mine, which returned a profit of £66,000 in three years when worked at a depth of from 120 to 320 feet, yielded no remunerative results when sunk to a depth of 1,100 feet.

Reverting to the town, however, we will proceed to describe two of its more important public institutions.

THE CASTLEMAINE HOSPITAL.

This excellent institution was founded as early as the year 1853, those who took a prominent part in the beneficent work having been the late Dr. Preshaw, and the Revs. John Cheyne and James Lowe. It originated in a public meeting held on the 17th of February in the English Church, under the presidency of Mr. George De Gulle, which was followed up by others at White Hill, Campbell's Creek, and the old Post Office Hill, at which between £300 and £400 were subscribed, and this amount was supplemented by £500 from the police court fines and a like sum granted by the Government. A temporary building 30 feet by 20 feet was erected, with detached kitchen, surgery, and men's room, a dispensary having been opened in Castlemaine by Dr. Preshaw, ad interim. A committee composed of four clergymen, six medical practitioners, and four laymen was elected to manage the affairs of the institution, which forthwith commenced its career of usefulness.

Growing with the growth of the district, it eventually assumed its present dimensions, and a commodious brick structure now provides accommodation for seventy-five in-patients, whose beds occupy four male and two female wards. All the latest requirements of hygienic science have been complied with in the internal arrangements of the hospital, which, during the last few years, has been supplied with a hot water service at a cost of £330. Connected with the institution are an out-patients' department and operating room.

Standing, as the building does, in grounds which cover an area of nearly five acres, it has been found practicable to erect isolation wards, in which patients afflicted with contagious and infectious diseases are received and treated. Not only so, but in order to facilitate the more accurate diagnosis of cases of malady resulting from more occult causes a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory has been established, which likewise contains the necessary apparatus for the production of the Rontgen rays.

A school for the training of nurses likewise forms an essential feature of the hospital, and the course of study and clinical practice prescribed has proved to be so successful that it is acknowledged to be second to no other school of the kind in the State. The nurses' quarters are detached from the main building, and are substantial and commodious in character.

Thus it will be seen that the institution keeps itself thoroughly abreast of the times, and is an honor to the district, as well as a benefit and a blessing to those who avail themselves of the advantages which it offers to the sick and suffering, while the sphere of its beneficent operations is a wide and comprehensive one, embracing the boroughs of Castlemaine and Chewton, and the shires of Mount Alexander, Metcalfe, Maldon, Newstead, Mount Franklin, etc.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

The Benevolent Asylum is an institution of which Castlemaine may be justly proud, and is among the best-ordered and best-conducted in Victoria. In the year 1860 a block of land was granted by the Government, ten acres in extent, for a Benevolent Asylum for Castlemaine, and the foundation of the first portion of the asylum was laid in that year. It now forms the quarters of the superintendent, and constitutes the northern wing of the present structure, a good specimen of Gothic architecture, standing on an eminence overlooking the town, and commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. A more suitable spot in which the last remaining years of the old and infirm are to be spent could scarcely be imagined—just out of the town, and quiet and peaceful as a hermitage. The entrance to the institution is through well-cultivated flower gardens. All the land has been put under intense culture, and on every side there are plots of vegetables, while a vineyard of two acres is cultivated in the west corner. These are entirely in the charge of, and are tilled by, the inmates, who are very emulous among themselves, and proud of their respective plots. Patches of fodder crops are raised for the cows of the asylum, and all the produce is for the use and comfort of the inmates, many of whom have taken prizes at the horticultural shows held in the town. The one predominating feature of the interior is its excessive cleanliness; the floors and woodwork are as white as human hands can make them. The building contains twelve wards, with accommodation for 125 inmates. The four principal wards are 60 feet long by 20 feet wide, and 13 feet from floor to ceiling. The other eight wards measure 25 feet by 18 feet, and a kitchen 36 feet by 32 feet. Detached from the main building are numerous outbuildings, quarters for married couples, laundry, etc. The staff of the asylum consists of eight persons, including the matron and superintendent. The look-out from one of the windows of the front wards presents many points of interest. Below at the foot of the hill lie the Botanic Gardens, and looking over the town a diversified prospect is obtainable. To the north rises Mount Alexander, to the south Mount Franklin, while Castlemaine appears embedded in a bower of leafy green against the background of the Dividing Range.

THE MOUNT ALEXANDER LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

This lodge was founded as early as the year 1855, and came into existence upon the 22nd of November with a membership of twenty brethren, being numbered 692 under the English Constitution. Mr. W. Metcalfe was its first Worshipful Master, Mr. G. Isaacs its Senior, and Mr. J. P. Hamilton its Junior Warden.

Among the prominent members have been Sir J. B. Patterson, 1870, Premier of the State; Mr. B. C. Aspinall, 1856, barrister, orator, and wit, who was for a time Attorney-General of Victoria; Mr. Thomas Couchman, 1862; Mr. George Manifold, solicitor, 1863; and Dr. Bone, 1872.

The public events in which the lodge has taken part have included the laying of the foundation stone of the Mechanics' Institute on the 10th of May, 1857, with becoming rites and ceremonials of the order; the laying of the foundation stone of the National School on the 1st of September, 1856; as also of the Presbyterian Church on the 22nd of June, 1894, which was performed by Brother Sir James Patterson, Past Grand Master.

In 1899 the Mount Alexander Lodge joined the United Grand Lodge of Victoria, and became No. 8 under the constitution of that body. It meets on the third Monday in each month at the Faulder Watson Hall, in Castlemaine. It numbers fifty-five members at the present time, is a good and zealous working lodge, and serves to keep alive the principles and practices of Freemasonry in the district in which it has now been established for a period of nearly fifty years.



A. Verey and Co. **Castlemaine, from Hospital Hill.** *Castlemaine*

THE TOWN.

The different religious denominations possess substantial, and in some instances elegant structures, the most noteworthy being that of the Knox Church, belonging to the Presbyterians, founded in 1853. The present building was completed in 1894, and occupies a fine site on the old Church Hill, near the Anglican, Congregational, and Baptist Churches. The edifice is elegantly designed in the Italian Gothic style, with a spire of graceful construction, roofed with copper. The church was erected at a cost of £2,000, and is capable of seating nearly 2,000 persons. The architect was the late Mr. Figgis.

The patriotic spirit of the residents of Castlemaine has been lately shown by the erection of a soldiers' memorial in Mostyn Street, in the shape of an obelisk of grey granite, on which is a bronze shield. At the foot of the obelisk is a bronze lion in alto-rilievo. The work was executed by Mr. Nash, of Geelong. There is likewise a granite obelisk in commemoration of Burke and Wills, the former, the leader of the exploring expedition, having been for some time a resident in Castlemaine.

The town derives its water supply from the Malmsbury and Expedition Pass reservoirs. Among its local industries, which include breweries, distilleries, flour mills, iron foundries, pyrites works, and a tannery and fellmongery, a prominent position must be assigned to the factory of the Castlemaine Woollen Company, which turns out nearly a quarter of a million yards of flannel per annum.

The gaol, which has been built on the highest hill in the town, is one of the largest outside of Melbourne, being capable of holding as many as 104 prisoners. At present it numbers the odd four only, who are in charge of a single warder.

CHEWTON.

Chewton, which lies three miles to the south-eastward of Castlemaine, was better known in the early days as Forest Creek, when the banks of that watercourse became

all of a sudden an extensive encampment, sheltering many thousands of diggers, who were well rewarded for their toil so long as the alluvium continued to yield its rich but shallow deposits. When these were exhausted they disappeared as rapidly as they had come; but here, as elsewhere, a residuum of population remained to form the nucleus of a permanent township, which gradually increased in numbers and importance until it was constituted a borough in the year 1860, with a Mayor and eight councillors, with the necessary officials for carrying out the work of self-government, including the sanitation of the borough, all of which are effected at an annual cost not much in excess of £600. Its principal buildings comprise several places of worship, a Town Hall (in which is a free library of 800 volumes), and two State Schools. It has its railway station, Post and Telegraph Office, branch bank, and the usual proportion of hotels. Some alluvial mining is still carried on, as also sluicing and dredging, the official returns showing that the Forest Creek Hydraulic Dredging Company had obtained 3,678 ounces of gold, and paid dividends amounting to £1,687 up to the 30th of June, 1903. The quartz reefs in the neighbourhood are numerous, but the occurrence of gold in them is described as patchy; in the Francis Ormond mine, however, good returns are obtained at a depth of 900 feet, and £7,500 have been earned in dividends up to the date above mentioned.

HARCOURT.

From Castlemaine to Harcourt, a distance of five miles in a north-easterly direction, the railway line, following the course of Barker's Creek, traverses a valley chiefly cultivated by fruit-growers, and the tourist who is familiar with the county of Kent, in England, or with Normandy, in France, will be continually reminded of the apple orchards in each by the general aspect of this district. Harcourt itself is pleasantly situated in the immediate vicinity of some valuable quarries of granite and quartz, and is only three miles distant from Mount Alexander. Although less than 1,100 feet above the sea level, this eminence is imposing from its bulk, and from its jutting out like an isolated promontory into the level country—a sea of verdure in the spring—which lies at its feet. The surface indications denote the mountain to be composed of one vast mass of granite, which will supply inexhaustible materials of an enduring quality for the builders of the future. In the meantime the cost of transport restricts its employment for such a purpose in distant places.

ELPHINSTONE.

This neat little township is situated on the line of railway, eight miles to the eastward of Castlemaine, and in the midst of an agricultural and pastoral country, 1,770 feet above the sea level, and near the Coliban River, upon which are some extremely picturesque falls, which may be conveniently reached from this place. These are less known than they deserve to be, and have been entirely overlooked by artists in their search for attractive subjects for their pencils. Elphinstone possesses two churches, a State School, and a Post Office, which is likewise a telegraph station.

TARADALE.

This township, which is likewise on the line of railway, three miles nearer Melbourne, with the Back Creek flowing through it to its junction with the Coliban close by, forms one of the divisions of the Castlemaine mining district. Gold is found here in the alluvium, as well as in the numerous quartz reefs which have been discovered. Four of them are being worked, with returns ranging from six to ninety-five pennyweights to the ton. Taradale is likewise in a good agricultural country, the soil being chiefly volcanic, and the place gives evidence of general prosperity. It contains four places of worship, State and denominational schools, a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 1,000 volumes, together with a free reading-room, and half a dozen hotels, a Savings Bank, Post Office, and telegraph station.

FRYERSTOWN.

Lying on the creek of the same name, and within five miles of two lines of railway to the eastward and westward of it, this township constitutes one of the four divisions of the Mount Alexander Shire, the council of which meets here for the transaction of its municipal business. Its industry is mainly connected with mining, and the place has a flourishing appearance. It possesses four churches, a Court House, three State Schools, a Mechanics' Institute and library, a powder magazine, and various hotels.

CAMPBELL'S CREEK.

Deriving its name from the rivulet upon the banks of which it is founded, and across which two bridges—Prince's and Alexandra—have been thrown, this township is situated in a broken and hilly country, and was formerly a goldfield of some importance, as the valley through which the creek finds its way lies upon the lower silurian formation, and was rich in alluvial deposits. These were pretty nearly, although not entirely, exhausted in course of time, and then people discovered that the soil was well adapted for fruit-growing, so that it now possesses a permanent population of upwards of 1,000, contains three churches, a State School, Rechabite Hall, Post and Telegraph Office, a brewery, and several hotels. Near it is the Castlemaine Cemetery, containing an area approximating to forty acres.

GUILDFORD.

Two miles distant from the last-mentioned township, and forming, like it, one of the stations on the railway line from Castlemaine to Maryborough, Guildford is dependent for its material well-being on both the agricultural and mining industries. It lies at the junction of Campbell's Creek with the river Loddon, and mining enterprise is represented by two hydraulic sluicing plants. The township contains four churches, a State School, and half a dozen hotels; a Savings Bank, and Post and Telegraph Office.

NEWSTEAD.

Situated on the river Loddon, in the midst of a pretty country, a large area of which is under cultivation for cereals, Newstead was at one time the scene of a good

deal of activity in connection with the mining industry, both alluvial and quartz reefing. It forms one of the three divisions of the Newstead Shire, and contains four churches, a State School, Post and Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank; a Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 600 volumes; a very large steam flour mill, and several hotels. It is likewise one of the stations on the line of railway from Castlemaine to Maryborough.

MORTON VAN HEURCK, Mayor of Castlemaine, was born in Ballarat, Victoria, in the year 1860, and educated at Newstead. Upon the completion of his education he entered a bakery business at Yapeen in order to learn the trade, and remained there twelve months, proceeding from thence to Fryerstown for two years, and in 1877 came to Castlemaine, starting work with Mr. Robert Reid, baker, in the present business. By hard work and thrifty habits he was enabled in twelve years to buy out his employer, and in October, 1890, started business on his own account at his present premises. Since that date Mr. Van Heurck has worked up a large trade, his connection extending over many square miles of the district around Castlemaine, as well as in the borough itself. In 1898 Mr. Van Heurck was elected to a seat in the Castlemaine Borough Council, and three years later (1901) was again returned at the top of the poll, and was likewise elected to the



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. MORTON VAN HEURCK.

distinguished position of chief magistrate of the borough. Mr. Van Heurck is greatly interested in mining, being a large investor in companies. He may always be relied upon to assist any mine likely to turn out profitably, and is a director of the South Spring Gully, Fryer's Creek, Chewton Consols, Cappers Reef, and Barker's Creek mining companies. He is also chairman of directors of the Little Bendigo Hydraulic Sluicing Company, Castlemaine, which is worked on a different principle to ordinary dredging companies. Mr. Van Heurck is a past president of the A.N.A., and an old member of the A.O. of Foresters, Forest Creek. He married in 1884, but is now a widower, without any family.

Councillor WALTER SHERIDAN, Architect, Hunter Street, Castlemaine, was born at Cobbity, New South Wales, in the year 1843, and came to this State with his family as a child. He was educated at Geelong until twelve years of age, when he went with his people to England, and attended Queen's College, Liverpool, for about three years. On his return to Victoria in 1858 he attended school at Ballarat, Geelong, and Clunes, and afterwards went into the timber trade, travelling at intervals through the greater part of the States of Australia. At the end of ten years, having heard good reports of the New Zealand gold mines, he went thither, and was engaged on the Dunstan and Molyneaux River fields with fair success for about eighteen months. He returned to Victoria in the early sixties, and was engaged in the timber business at Clunes, and later on at Bendigo for about three years. In 1865 he came to Castlemaine, where he settled down in business, remaining until the "Boom" period in Melbourne tempted him, with other contractors, to visit that city, where he was engaged in building with great success until the collapse of the "Boom," when he returned to Castlemaine. He carried on business there until 1898, and then retired into private life. Mr. Sheridan devotes a great deal of attention to mining matters, all his operations being carried out in a most practical way. He never launches a "prospect" without first carefully examining and ascertaining whether it is a safe investment for his own or other people's money, and his reward has been the unlimited confi-



W. Sheridan *Castlemaine*

MR. WALTER SHERIDAN.

dence of the public in these matters. He is an ardent politician, a member of the A.N.A., and Past Master of the Castlemaine Lodge of Freemasons.

H. D. McBEAN, Timber Merchant, Ironmonger, Builder and Contractor; Importer of Timber, Bricks, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Paperhangings, Oils and Colours, Ironmongery, Spouting, Windows, Doors, Mouldings, etc., etc.; corner Barker and Templeton Streets, Castlemaine. Henry Darling McBean, the proprietor of the above extensive and prosperous business, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1866, and is a son of the late Mr. Alex. McBean, a member of the Melbourne City Council in the sixties. He was educated at the Model Schools, Spring Street, and, on the completion of his school days, was apprenticed to Mr. Alex. Kemp, builder and contractor, with whom he remained seven years. In 1891 Mr. McBean commenced business on

his own account as a contractor in Melbourne. Thence he went to Kerang, where he was engaged in building and contracting for some eight months, and in February, 1893, he arrived in Castlemaine, and engaged in business there on a large scale. Mr. McBean built a portion of the Mechanics' Institute; the fever ward of the Castlemaine Hospital; the Town Hall, Castlemaine; stores for Geo. Clark and Sons, a large portion of Thompson and Co.'s foundry buildings, additions to the Castlemaine Woollen Mills and to the Castlemaine Brewery, and Mr. J. S. M. Thompson's residence. He designed and built the Castlemaine Chambers; the private residences of Messrs. David Thompson, of the firm of Thompson and Co.; G. H. Clark, of Clark and Sons; Hopkins, Cornish, McCreery, Ramsay, Cameron, and others. In September, 1900, Mr. McBean commenced the erection of his brick premises in Barker Street, on a block of land comprising a quarter of an acre. The premises have a frontage of 82 feet, with a depth of 132 feet to Templeton Street. At the rear are the workshops, where the general joinery and



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. H. D. MCBEAN.

plumbing work is carried on. Adjoining are the timber yards. His stock is valued at £4,000. Mr. McBean has also a large brick yard, comprising three acres in extent, where he carries on the manufacture of bricks, and finds employment for between thirty and forty hands. He is a member of the Castlemaine Stock Exchange, a director of the Forest Creek Dredging Company, and is generally regarded as one of the most prominent and prosperous citizens of Castlemaine. In August, 1902, Mr. H. D. McBean was elected to a seat in the Castlemaine Borough Council.

The late JOHN FRANKLAND HUGHES, J.P., Castlemaine, was born at Carnarvon, North Wales, on the 24th of June, 1834, and was the only son of the late Mr. John Hughes, inspector, Board of Trade, London, a branch of the family of Hughes of Lleian, possessing genealogical records of descent from the royal tribes of Wales. Mr. Hughes came from an adventurous stock, an ancestral merchant, one J. Matthews, having migrated to Aleppo, in Syria, in the seventeenth century, and founded scholarships for his lineal descendants in his native town, Llangollen, Wales, the benefits of which were taken advantage of by his posterity—the Hughes family of the present day—after establishing their claim. He was educated by the Rev. J. H. Bransby, a good classical scholar, at the Grammar School, Bron Hendref, Carnarvon, having as a schoolfellow the eminent electrician, Sir William Henry Preece, K.C.B., F.R.S., so distinguished for his experiments in wireless telegraphy. In 1851 Mr. Hughes entered a merchant's office at Liverpool, but, seized with the gold fever, and thirsting for a wider scope for his energies, emigrated to Australia, arriving in the "Delta" in 1852. After some experience of station life, he participated in the Forest Creek rush of 1853, and was among the first discoverers of gold at Porcupine Flat, Tarrangower, now Maldon. He soon abandoned the goldfields for more congenial pursuits, joining the Government survey party of Mr. Maurice Weston, Geelong, in 1856, and assisted in the first traverse survey of the coast connecting Queenscliff with Loutit Bay, now the popular watering place of Lorne, where a pre-emptive section was laid off for a Mr. Pierce. The remains of the ship, it was supposed, which brought the Tichbourne claimant to Australia were then visible on the shore, which was fringed with lofty unexplored ranges, densely timbered,



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. JOHN FRANKLAND HUGHES.

where kangaroos abounded, and occasionally appeared on the outskirts of the forest near the sea. He returned to England at his father's request in 1857, with a view to entering the Civil Service, but, being disappointed in his candidature through the ejection from office of his patron, Lord Palmerston, in 1859, he left for America, visiting the great Lakes, Buffalo City, and the stupendous Falls of Niagara, by whose powerful agency the city is now lighted with electricity. The northern States were then agitating for the abolition of slavery, the riot at Harper's Ferry resulting in the hanging of John Brown. To escape the great civil war then threatening, and the rigorous winter, he was compelled to seek anew the sunny clime of Australia, where he again became associated with Mr. Surveyor Weston in laying out the Western district of Victoria into agricultural areas, from the River Leigh to Mount Elephant, under the Duffy Land Act, 1862. The reports of the fabulous riches of Gabriel's Gully induced him to venture to Otago, New Zealand, but bad luck

and unfavourable climatic conditions hastened his return to Victoria, where he resumed surveying as field clerk and draftsman, continuing with Mr. Weston until that gentleman relinquished the profession for pastoral pursuits. In 1863, at the instigation of his friend, Mr. J. Guthrie, Commissioner of Customs, Geelong, to whom many young men are indebted for a start in life, he joined the banking fraternity as junior clerk in the Geelong branch of the Bank of Australasia, being placed on the permanent staff after a month's probation. He was ordered to the Beechworth branch as ledger-keeper in 1864. Progressing rapidly, he was selected to open the Rokewood branch in 1868, in consequence of the murder and robbery of the bank's official, Mr. Burke, when escorting gold. In 1873 he was appointed one of H.M.'s justices of the peace on the petition of the inhabitants of Rokewood, in public meeting assembled; and, on his removal to Smythesdale shortly afterwards, he was presented with an elegant service of plate as a mark of esteem. He was afterwards manager at Chiltern and Castlemaine, having been stationed there from 1882. During his service, extending over a period of nearly forty years, from the earliest superintendent, Mr. J. Falconer, to Mr. J. Sawers, he witnessed many changes, the bank passing successfully through the severest financial crisis of modern times. While in charge of the Castlemaine branch Mr. Hughes was twice granted furlough by the directors to visit his native land. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, England, but afterwards retired. He took an active part in local affairs, especially in the "Pioneers" Association, of which he was elected president five times in succession. Having a taste for literature, Mr. Hughes edited the "Pioneers' Journal," containing interesting reminiscences of the old goldseekers of the fifties.

ARTHUR MACHEN HILL, M.B., B.S., Melb., Resident Surgeon Castlemaine Hospital, Castlemaine, was born in North Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1861, and is a son of the late Rev. William Hill, who was killed at Pentridge Gaol in 1869 whilst visiting the institution in the performance of his ministerial duties. Dr. Hill was educated at the Wesley College, Melbourne, passing from thence, after a brilliant college career, to the Melbourne University, where he took the degrees M.B. and B.S. in 1890. He



Johnstone. O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. ARTHUR MACHEN HILL.

commenced the practice of his profession in the same year as junior resident at the Women's Hospital, Carlton, and in the year following was appointed senior resident surgeon, resigning this position in 1893 to take up his present duties as resident surgeon of the Castlemaine Hospital. Dr. Hill has also a large private practice, and acts as hon. secretary for Castlemaine of the Victorian Medical Defence Society.

PERCY DENTON FETHERS, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Mostyn Street, Castlemaine, is a son of Mr. James Fethers, of Portland, Victoria, one of the early pioneers of the colony, and a grandson of Captain George Fethers, of the Royal East India Company. He was born in Portland in the year 1864, and educated at Trinity College, Melbourne, going thence to London, where he finished his medical studies at St. Mary's Hospital, and qualified at the Royal College of Surgeons. The next twelve months he spent in travel on the Continent of Europe and in America, returning to Victoria about 1893. He commenced the practice of his profession at Cranbourne, remaining there until 1895, when he took another trip to the old country, and studied for a period of twelve months at the Edinburgh Infirmary. Returning again to Victoria in 1896, Dr. Fethers purchased the practice of Dr. E. Matthew Owens in Castlemaine, which he has carried on ever since at his present address, Mostyn Street. He has a very large private practice in Castlemaine and the surrounding districts, in addition to which he acts as honorary surgeon to the Castlemaine Hospital and Benevolent Asylum; physician to the M.U.I.O.O.F., Guildford and Chewton; and to the Castlemaine Hibernian and I.O. Rechabites Lodges. Dr. Fethers married, in



A. Vercy and Co. *Castlemaine*

DR. PERCY DENTON FETHERS.

1891, a daughter of Dr. Walter Scott (late of Hamilton), and granddaughter of the late Dr. Probart, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

FRANCIS SARGENT NEWELL, Barrister and Solicitor, Castlemaine, was born in Boston, Mass., U.S.A., in the year 1873, and is the second son of Mr. Andrew Newell, now resident in Melbourne, Victoria. He arrived in this colony with his father before he had reached his first year; was educated at Queen's College, St. Kilda, and afterwards at the Melbourne University. He studied law

with Messrs. Lynch and McDonald, the well-known firm of solicitors in Melbourne, and was admitted to practise as a barrister and solicitor in 1896. In the following year Mr. Newell purchased the old-established



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. FRANCIS SARGENT NEWELL.

practice of Messrs. Menifield and Son, solicitors, Castlemaine, where he has carried on the practice of his profession ever since. He is solicitor for the Borough of Chewton and the Shire of Newstead, and has branch offices at Newstead and Maldon. Mr. Newell has for many years interested himself in military pursuits. In 1891 he joined the Senior Cadet Battalion in Melbourne; in 1893 he accepted a commission as lieutenant in that Battalion. In 1895 was transferred to the 2nd Battalion Infantry Brigade, then under the command of Colonel J. M. Templeton; and, on moving to Castlemaine, was transferred to the 4th Battalion Infantry Brigade as lieutenant. He was gazetted captain in January, 1900, and appointed Militia adjutant for the Battalion. During the absence of several staff officers at the war in South Africa he accepted an acting appointment as permanent adjutant of the 4th and 5th Battalions. Mr. Newell takes great interest in rifle shooting, and is an ardent promoter of all kinds of athletic and other sports, with which he has been largely identified since taking up his residence in Castlemaine.

ALFRED LAWRENCE, Stock and Share Broker, Legal Manager, Estate Agent, etc., Castlemaine Chambers, Castlemaine, is a native of Melbourne; was born in the year 1871, and is a son of the late Mr. Edward Lawrence, secretary of the first Protection League in Victoria, and secretary of the Melbourne District, A.O.F. He was educated in North Melbourne, and, after leaving school, studied law in a solicitor's office in Melbourne. In 1894 Mr. Lawrence went to Castlemaine, and was engaged as managing clerk to Messrs. McCay and Thwaites for a period of five years. He commenced his present business in 1899, which he has carried on successfully ever



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. ALFRED LAWRENCE.

since. Mr. Lawrence is legal manager of the Cumberland and Phoenix Gold Mining Company, the South Quartz Hill, and several other important companies. He is local agent for the Royal Fire Insurance Company, Perpetual Trustees Company, and for the Australian Mutual Provident Society. He is a member and honorary secretary of the Stock Exchange of Castlemaine, honorary secretary of the Castlemaine Liedertafel, and registrar of the School of Mines.

WILLIAM LASCELLES, F.L.M.V., the senior partner in the well-known firm of Lascelles and Adams, auctioneers, legal managers, and general commission agents, Castlemaine, was born in South Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1859. He was educated in Melbourne, and at the age of twenty-four entered into the building trade in Melbourne and suburbs, carrying on this business for about three years, during which time several large contracts were completed. In 1886, in partnership with Mr. Emery, he commenced business as a land and estate agent at Brunswick, under the style of Emery and Lascelles, and had charge of the East Brunswick Post Office in conjunction with his other business, during which time several large estates passed through his hands, until 1891. In that year he went to Castlemaine, and joined Mr. F. W. Adams in buying out Hessrs. Halford and Co., auctioneers, etc., and the new firm very soon laid the foundation of their present very prosperous business. Mr. Lascelles has largely promoted, and is legal manager for, a number of mining companies, including, in the Welshman's Reef District, the Lady Brassey, Central Lady Brassey, Brassey's Freehold, Brassey and Loch's Consolidated, the two former mines having distributed about



A. Vercy and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. WILLIAM LASCELLES.

£50,000 worth of gold in dividends since their inception, and are being yet worked to advantage. In addition he has the management of Loch's United and the Carlyle and Whittaker, in the Maldon district;

Eureka and Vineyard, North Spring Gully, and Spring Gully Consolidated, Castlemaine district; Lady Blanche and John Bull, in the Newstead district; and the Rotary Hydraulic Company, Majorca. Mr. Lascelles has been chairman of directors of the Byron Reef Gold Mining Company, Newstead, one of the most successful mines in the district. Was secretary of the Castlemaine branch of the A.N.A. from 1893 to 1899, and worked hard in the interests of the society, this branch now having a large roll of members. He is a member of the Charity Carnival Committee, to which he acted as secretary for eight years, and has also acted in the same capacity to the local Bowling Club and to the Castlemaine Philharmonic Society. Mr. Lascelles was the founder of the Castlemaine Stock Exchange, and acted as secretary for three years, the members' list of which is now full, and the seats in it are at a premium. He is one of the founders of the Victorian Legal Managers' Association in Melbourne, and represents Castlemaine on that body. Is a member of the Chamber of Mines, Melbourne; vice-president of the Castlemaine School of Mines, Government auctioneer for the sale of Crown lands in Castlemaine and Maldon districts, member of the Newstead Shire Council; local auditor for several companies, and was appointed, in 1899, municipal valuator for Castlemaine town and borough, and a representative of the New Zealand Accident, New York Life and Fire Insurance Companies. Mr. Lascelles has also had a large experience in stock, dairying, and agriculture. He has been connected with the agricultural shows of the surrounding districts, having been appointed to act in the capacity of judge at several of these, including the Maryborough Grand National Show, at which he has judged on six successive occasions in several classes, and in 1901 was selected to judge singly in four classes. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Mount Alexander, No. 8, Castlemaine. He is I.P.M. of the McKenzie Lodge, No. 15, Newstead, of which he is at present Master of Ceremonies, and a member of the Bendigo Mark Lodge; and one of the members of the vestry of the Castlemaine Church of England. Mr. Lascelles married in 1883, and has a family of four children.

Mr. ADOLPH VEREY, Photographic Artist, of Castlemaine (photographer to the Cyclopedia Company), is the proprietor of the well-known firm of A. Verey and Co., photographers, of Castlemaine. He is the second son of the late Mr. Thomas Verey, of Daylesford, and was born at Brighton, Victoria, in 1862. Having learned the business from a well-known firm of Melbourne photographers, and studied the art personally with the proprietor, he travelled for some time through various parts of Victoria with great success, and eventually commenced business in Castlemaine in 1883, having secured the old-established business of Messrs. Wherrett and Co., opposite the Post Office. Mr. Verey has always managed to keep well astride of the rapid advance made in the photographic art, and has recently erected a first-class studio, with appointments equal to any outside of Melbourne. He makes a point of securing the very latest appliances, and his thoroughly up-to-date work speaks for itself. He takes an active interest in the town with which he has been for so long honorably identified; is vice-president of the local School of Mines, a member of the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, and is likewise associated with other local governing bodies.



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. ADOLPH VEREY.

McCREERY and HOPKINS, Drapers and Outfitters, Market Square, Castlemaine. (Thos. H. McCreery, A. D. Hopkins.) THOMAS H. McCREERY, a partner in the above well-known firm of drapers and outfitters,



A. Verey and Co.'s Premises, Castlemaine.

was born in County Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1859, and educated in his native city. Upon leaving school he went into the drapery business in Belfast in 1872, leaving at the end of two years in order to visit America, where he was engaged in the same class of employment until ill-health compelled him to return to Ireland in 1876. He remained at Belfast until 1879, and then moved to Portadown, settling himself in business there, and remaining in that place for seven years. In August, 1886, the travelling fever again took hold of Mr. McCreery, and he determined to visit the colonies. On arrival he was engaged by Mr. T. Brock, draper, of



A. Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. THOMAS H. McCREERY.

Castlemaine, who was carrying on business in Market Square, and, having acquired thrifty habits in the old country, at the end of six and a half years he and Mr. Hopkins were able to purchase the business of their employer, which they continued to carry on under the style of McCreery and Hopkins. This was in 1893, and Messrs. McCreery and Hopkins have, by the extension of trade, acquired one of the leading businesses in the town. Having added a dressmaking department to the general drapery establishment, they are enabled to employ about twenty-three hands, making an increase of twelve since they took over the business. Mr. McCreery is hon. treasurer of the Castlemaine Presbyterian Church committee, Past Master and Director of Ceremonies of the Masonic Lodge, secretary and treasurer of the Employers' Association, captain of the local Rifle Club, member of the committee of the Mechanics' Institute, etc. Mr. McCreery married in 1894.

W. STRAEDE, Wholesale Draper, Milliner, and Outfitter, Market Square, Castlemaine. Mr. William Straede, the proprietor of this flourishing, firmly-established, and extensive business, is one of the most highly esteemed and prominent of Castlemaine's citizens. He was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1831, and received his education in his native town. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to the drapery business, and after serving five years was employed as an assistant for a further period of four years in the important town of Hamburg. He arrived in Victoria in the year 1853. At that time the Forest Creek (now Castlemaine) goldfield was attracting a great deal of attention, and Mr. Straede, with that promptitude and disregard for difficulties which have always characterised him, at once decided upon trying his luck on the new field. After experiencing and surmounting the usual vicissitudes of a new arrival, he very soon became part owner of the famous Sebastopol mine, one of the largest, best equipped, and richest mines in the district. His health failing him in 1870, his medical adviser ordered him to relinquish mining, which he did. He then decided to embark in mercantile pursuits, and, in order to gain a knowledge of the conduct of colonial drapery establishments, he went to Geelong, and served twelve months at the trade in one of the largest firms in that town. During his residence in Geelong in 1870 he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Thiele, of Doncaster. Returning to Castlemaine in 1878, he established his present highly successful business, which has expanded under judicious management to such an extent that important branches have been formed at Inglewood and St. Arnaud, and his connection is one of the largest in these important districts. In 1898, after an absence of forty-five years, Mr. Straede paid a visit to Germany and the principal countries of Europe, his trip extending over a period of eight months. He has always been a liberal patron of all deserving local institutions, and is one of the foundation members of the Castlemaine Bowling Club, having always occupied a prominent office in connection therewith. His many and valuable services to the club were so keenly appreciated by the members that they appointed him a life governor, and presented him with a massive gold signet ring. Mr. Straede is now actively engaged in disposing of his central business and branches, with the object of enjoying a well-



A. Vercy and Co *Castlemaine*

MR. W. STRAEDE.

merited rest. His career has been one of industry and perseverance, backed up by honorable conduct and a well-balanced mind, and he retires from work with an unblemished character, so that he is thoroughly entitled to the complete enjoyment of his well-earned success.

WILLIAM EMBLEY, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Crockery Arcade, Fancy Goods Emporium, Piano and Music Warehouse, Barker Street, Castlemaine. This well-known and extensive business was established in 1886 by Mr. Embley, who was born at Forest Creek in the year 1864, and is a brother of Dr. Embley, of

Melbourne. He was educated at Forest Creek, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the watchmaking and jewellery business in the establishment of J. M. Cox and Son, Melbourne, for a term of five years. On the completion of his indentures, Mr. Embley returned to Castlemaine in 1884, and travelled throughout the various country districts before settling down in business on his own account. He opened in a small way as watchmaker and jeweller in Barker Street, Castlemaine. Success attended his efforts, and in 1889 he was enabled to launch out on a larger scale, and added the business of a music and piano warehouse to that of watchmaker and jeweller. He secured larger premises next his own, and stocked them with pianos, organs, musical instruments, sheet music, and stationery. In 1894 he added the crockery business, and the latter increased to such an extent that, to cope with the rapidly extending trade, he was compelled in 1897 to build the present arcade, which is situated at the rear of his two shops, with a frontage to Barker Street of 13 feet 4 inches, leading down and opening into the showroom, the latter being 40 feet by 40 feet, well lighted by a large skylight. The arcade is stocked with every conceivable article in the way of crockery, ornaments, electroplated goods, cutlery, and glassware of every description. Adjoining is a room 40 by 25 feet, literally packed with all kinds of toys, fancy goods, etc. The bulk and packing store covers an area of 40 feet by 30, and a special room is set apart for watchmaking, jewellery repairing, etc. The music shop also contains stationery, periodicals, school books and utensils, cricket sets, and materials for all other games, the whole forming one of the most up-to-date businesses outside Melbourne. Mr. Embley is a member of the A.N.A., is an ardent supporter of cricket and all athletic sports of an out-door character, and is altogether, both in business and private life, a most enterprising and popular citizen. He is largely interested in the mining industry, and is both an investor and owner of mines. Mr. Embley's private residence is at Forest Creek.



A Verey and Co. *Castlemaine*

MR. WILLIAM EMBLEY.

Kyneton.

Kyneton may be called the county town of the shire which has received its name. It is thirty-two miles north-west of Melbourne by road, and fifty-six by railway, lying on the line which connects Melbourne with Castlemaine, Bendigo, Echuca, and Deniliquin. Situated in the midst of a fine agricultural, pastoral, and mining district, Kyneton gives you the impression both of prosperity and permanence. Its elevation — 1,750 feet above the level of the sea —renders it exceedingly salubrious, while it also enables it to enjoy an agreeable summer temperature, and its proximity to the Great Dividing Range secures it a liberal annual rainfall, amounting to between thirty and forty inches, the effect of which upon the herbage, the crops, and the foliage of the surrounding country is very perceptible. The town itself, but for the breadth of its streets and the absence of any old buildings in it, might pass for a flourishing English county-town, with its weekly market for grain, its monthly fair for horses, cattle, sheep, and dairy produce, and its annual agricultural exhibition. Its business activity is denoted by its three flour mills, the same number of breweries, the local branches of four banks, three implement manufactories, and nineteen hotels. It contains six churches, a State and various private schools, a Mechanics' Institute and Free Library, a Hospital and Court House, Temperance and Oddfellows' Halls, and it supports two newspapers. In its cleanliness it reminds you of the towns in Holland, and as a place of residence it is one, we imagine, not highly in favour either with medical practitioners or undertakers. The views in every direction are very pleasing, and one of the most agreeable features in the landscape is supplied by the public gardens near the railway station. These have been planted for upwards of thirty years. They comprehend an area of twenty acres, two of which are exclusively devoted to flower beds, and during the summer and autumn they present a brilliant display of colour, for they are rich in roses, dahlias, and chrysanthemums. A fernery covers about a quarter of an acre, and as there is no lack of moisture in the gardens the coolness, the vivid verdure, and the soft green light which pervade this pleasant bower are especially delightful to the visitor during the hottest months of the year. Upwards of two thousand trees and shrubs have been planted in the gardens, including the oaks and elms, laurels and hollies, which lend such a charm to the landscape scenery of the mother country, and are so full of poetical associations in the minds of those who have saturated their minds with the juices of her rich and copious literature.

In a "Holiday Guide Book" to Kyneton and the surrounding district, edited by Mr. Henry J. Armstrong, a well-known solicitor in that town, and published under the auspices of the Kyneton Progress Association, he

remarks that "with a magnificent climate and a crisp atmosphere that neutralises the heat of the summer sun, where each day of summer is regularly accompanied by a cool afternoon breeze from the south, bearing on its wings a faint scent of the sea, and bringing with it a sensation of rude vigorous life; with its calm, cool nights, when the soft breeze has died away, and left a pure, still, summer air that reminds one of the poetic nights of Italy, Kyneton may be said to stand alone. Nowhere is the night more beautiful, whether we lounge on the verandah in the calm starshine through the balmy translucent atmosphere, or whether we stroll by moonlight through the gorse-scented lanes, or, better still,



W. H. Smith **Mollison Street, Kyneton.** *Kyneton*

drive slowly along the country roads through air that is laden with the perfume of wattle and sweet-brier, the mere pleasure of existence is intensified and the drudgery and business worries of life are alike forgotten."

Within a radius of ten or twelve miles of the town are numerous points to which the lover of the picturesque may direct his steps, and, if he can use his pencil, can calculate upon filling his sketch-book with scores of pictorial memoranda of his excursions. To the south-west lies the fine sheet of water, near the township of Tylden, which serves as a reservoir for Kyneton, and a few miles beyond this are the Trentham Falls, which in the rainy season send a dozen separate cataracts over a mass of laminated rock, out of the interstices of which jet forth a score of mimic cascades into a pool, the dark surface of which is rendered as white as snow in places by the foam of the falling water. Seen from the edge of the pool, which is framed in verdure, the dark masses of rock, partially veiled in places by the descending stream, and in others clearly visible as through a screen of glass, and the bit of primitive woodland scenery which fills in the upper half of the picture, combine to charm the eye by their ensemble, just as the ear is soothed by the softened voice of the cataract.

To the south-east of Kyneton the Hanging Rock on Mount Macedon is accessible by way of Woodend, and well repays the trouble of making the ascent by the romantic character of those huge masses, which look as if they had been pitched into their present position by Titans engaged either in sport or warfare. And, from this outlook, the eye takes in an extensive and beautiful panorama, embracing "a boundless contiguity of shade" in one direction, and broad stretches of arable and pasture land in another.

North-east of Kyneton the Malmsbury reservoir commands attention by the magnitude of its area and the noble scale upon which it has been planned and executed. The township from which it takes its name is strikingly picturesque by reason of the inequality of its surface, the position of one of its churches, and the park-like character of its public gardens. Ellis's Falls are within a short walk of the township.

These are on the Coliban River, which offers many exquisite "motifs" for a landscape artist, as, for example, in some rapids near Trentham, where the water comes rushing down a steep incline in a wild confusion of surge and foam through a lovely bit of wild forest, knee deep in fern and bracken, with a closely woven tangle of foliage overhead; and again at Keegan's Ford, where the elements of the scene are such as John



W. H. Smith **Trentham Falls.** *Kyneton*

Constable or Thomas Gainsborough would have enjoyed transferring to their canvas; and also at "The Gorge," which Diana might have chosen for her bathing-house.

Equally worthy of admiration are some of the views on the river Campaspe, and more especially Turpin's Falls, which lie due north from Kyneton, and can be reached by the railway which runs to Redesdale. The first of these cataracts consists of two sheets of water, which come tumbling over a rocky barrier at a considerable distance from each other, both of them discharging themselves into the same broad pool. Under certain

aspects of the light, the outline of the larger of the two cataracts resembles that of a winged angel in flowing robes bending her head towards the left hand waterfall, which bears a curious likeness to an Egyptian goddess seated in majestic repose, and looking at the other figure just spoken of. This resemblance becomes more striking in a photograph than in Nature. In Mitchell's Falls a great volume of water is precipitated over a weir of dark and massive rock into a channel which is strewn with huge boulders, so that the waters continue to be churned into foam, and to whirl and welter and writhe instead of finding the peace they may have sought for when they took the desperate plunge. A richly-wooded background presents an aspect of amenity and repose which offers a striking contrast to the turbulence of the impetuous stream as it flings itself over the obstruction which endeavours, though ineffectually, to arrest its course.

Among the local institutions of the town special mention may be made of its very commodious Mechanics' Institute, situated in Mollison Street. It was founded in 1858, and erected at a cost of upwards of £6,000. It has a library of over 6,000 volumes, with a free reading-room containing all the latest magazines and newspapers. There is a large billiard and card room, 50 by 21 feet, with two very fine billiard tables, which cost over £350, and is considered to be one of, if not the best, billiard room belonging to any institution outside of Melbourne. The central portion of the building consists of a theatre, with seating accommodation for over 750 persons. It is tastefully decorated, has a fine stage, the acoustic properties of the hall are good, and here all the principal entertainments and public meetings are held. Leading off from the theatre are card and chess rooms, and a large and convenient supper room, in which different lodge meetings are held. The Ladies' Benevolent Society also holds its meetings in the Institute. Adjoining, on the ground belonging to the Institute, is a spacious bowling green, which is kept in splendid order. The club has a very large membership, for the time-honored game of bowls is a favourite game with the Kyneton residents, and adjoining the bowling green is the tennis court, also well patronised.

The Kyneton Hospital, situated in Simpson Street, is a well-conducted institution. The affairs of the hospital are managed by a committee of eighteen members, consisting of fifteen contributors and three honorary medical officers, who are elected by ballot at an annual meeting of contributors, or special meeting convened for that purpose. The staff consists of a resident surgeon (Dr. J. P. Spring), three honorary surgeons, a matron, and six nurses. There are six wards, two of which owe their foundation to private benevolence. The hospital contains an operating theatre, fitted up with the latest appliances. It is pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive view of the surrounding district, with the Campaspe flowing at the rear of the building, and a lawn running down to its banks. The institution contains forty-five beds, and is a training school for nurses in affiliation with the Melbourne Trained Nurses' Association.

Kyneton possesses two large engineering establishments, almost entirely devoted to the manufacture of agricultural machinery, comprising nearly every description of implement used in husbandry, with the exception of the reaper and binder, and these establishments supply pretty well the whole of the local requirements of the Kyneton district. The place was originally the centre of a very successful mining industry, but at present that industry is dormant. In the early fifties gold was discovered at Lauriston, and great quantities of the precious metal were obtained from the well-known Russell's and Kangaroo reefs. In and around Lauriston, within a radius of four miles, there are six famous reefs, known as the Kangaroo, Frosty Morning, the Energetic, Russell's, Comet, and Wyndham reefs, all of which have paid handsome dividends in the past, but few of them have been worked below a depth of 300 feet. Kyneton now depends almost entirely upon the rural industries of the surrounding district, and the soil and climate enable comparatively heavy crops of wheat, oats, and other cereals to be raised in favourable seasons. There are six churches in the town, and here, as elsewhere, some of the most substantial buildings are the banks, and notably the Colonial Bank of Australasia.

ROBERT BYRON DUNCAN, J.P., Physician and Surgeon, Kyneton; F.F.P.S., Glasgow; F.R.C.S., Edinburgh; L.R.C.P., Edinburgh; M.D., Brussels. Dr. Duncan was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 18th of March, 1849. His grandfather, Robert Duncan, was a well-known grazier of South Craig, a name that embraces the historically celebrated Craigs of Kyle, the same place also belonging to his father. He came to the colonies in 1863 with his parents, his father shortly afterwards embarking in cotton and sugar growing in Queensland. The subject of this sketch concluded his education in the Scotch College, Melbourne, which place he left at the age of twenty-two, thence proceeding to the mother country to commence his medical education. He studied at Anderson's College, Glasgow, the Edinburgh University, and Brussels University, and while at these places obtained the following degrees:—Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; and Doctor of Medicine, Brussels. In 1877 he returned to the colonies, and commenced practice in Kyneton. After practising locally for two years, he was elected resident medical officer to the Kyneton Hospital, occupying this post for six years, when he returned to Brussels and England to study as a specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, and throat. In these cities he stayed for twelve months, returning to Victoria in 1892, and recommenced practice in Kyneton, where he has remained ever since. Dr. Duncan is the second oldest medical man in the district, having nearly completed a quarter of a century's practice there. Since resigning his position as resident surgeon to the Hospital, Dr. Duncan has acted as hon. surgeon to that institution. In 1898 he was elected president of the Medical

Society of Victoria, this being the most influential society of its kind in the Australian States. Dr. Duncan was president of the Kyneton Hospital Committee in 1899, and has been a member of the various Intercolonial Medical Congresses, to which he has contributed papers. He also contributes largely to the medical journals with respect to the most recent improvements in surgery, etc. Dr. Duncan is, and has for years been, recognised as a leading authority in surgery, not only in his own district, but over Victoria. While at the Scotch College he rowed to victory in the school contests in 1872. The doctor has been twice married, his first wife being a Miss



W. H. Smith *Kyneton*

DR. ROBERT BYRON DUNCAN.

Margaret Rennie, a member of a well-known Coburg family, some of whom enjoy a high repute in commercial and professional circles. In 1899 he married the youngest daughter of the late Mr. W. Bowman, one of the pioneers of the town and district.

BEEVOR LAMBERT HALL, Grazier, Kyneton, was born on Brenannah Station, some nine miles from Inglewood, in the year 1854, and is a son of the late Rev. Wm. Hall, a minister of the Church of England, familiarly and affectionately known throughout the district for many years as "Parson" Hall. He was educated chiefly at the Castlemaine Grammar School, afterwards entering into pastoral pursuits, with which he has ever since been associated, and is a large breeder of stock. He married, in 1881, Isabella,



Bartlett Bros. *Bendigo*

REV. WM. HALL.

the only daughter of Mr. John Gillespie, of "Ellerslie," on the River Loddon. The late "Parson" HALL was born in Lazonby, Cumberland, in 1811, and landed in Ade-



W. H. Smith *Kyneton*

MR. BEEVOR LAMBERT HALL.

laide in 1849, having previously been ordained a minister of the Church of England. Proceeding to Ballan, in Victoria, he purchased the Brenannah Station, and built a church at Glenalbyn, where ultimately the gold rush set in, the first find being made in a paddock surrounding the church. He was one of the earliest to introduce agricultural machinery into the colonies, and also imported the Liguria bee, which has proved such an important factor in the honey-making industry of Victoria. For seventeen years "Parson" Hall was a member of the Korong Shire Council, of which he was twice president. Services were conducted by him at Kingower, Wedderburn, Moliagul, and Bealiba, in addition to his usual duties at Glenalbyn. Mr. B. L. Hall's father-in-law, the late Mr. JOHN GILLESPIE, was a very old Victorian colonist, who landed in



Stewart and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN GILLESPIE.

1852. He was for many years engaged in storekeeping at the Fryer's Creek diggings, Sawpit Gully, and Elphinstone. He subsequently owned the Ellerslie Estate, on the Loddon River, consisting of 4,500 acres, where he resided until 1886. He returned to Victoria in 1888, and settled in St. Kilda, taking a second trip to America in 1893, and his lamented death took place there in the year following (1894).

GEORGE OWEN RIGBY, M.R.C.S., London; F.R.C.S., England; Physician and Surgeon, High Street, Kyneton, was born in Taradale, Victoria, on 23rd December,

1867. He is a son of Dr. Geo. Rigby, J.P., who practised for many years in Kyneton, where he was district coroner. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Melbourne University, where he obtained his degrees M.B. and B.S. in November, 1889. He then walked the Melbourne hospitals for twelve



W. H. Smith *Kyneton*

DR. GEORGE OWEN RIGBY.

months, thence proceeding to London to complete his studies. In April, 1894, he obtained the degree of M.R.C.S., London, and in May of the same year F.R.C.S., England. After spending four years in London he went as assistant resident surgeon to the Combe Hospital, Dublin, where he remained three months. In 1895 he sailed for Victoria, and commenced practice in Kyneton, where he has carried on the practice of his profession ever since. Dr. Rigby is lodge doctor to the Hibernian Society. He takes great interest in sporting matters; is one of the vice-presidents of the Kyneton District Racing Club, and president of the local football club.

FREDERICK BOYETT, Chemist and Dentist, Piper and High Streets, Kyneton, was born in London on 17th September, 1850. His father was closely connected with the "Age" newspaper during the infancy of that journal. The subject of this sketch came to Victoria with his parents at the age of six, landing in Melbourne, in which city he received his education, leaving school in 1866. Thence he went to Kyneton, where he entered the service of Mr. Perkins, chemist, commencing as messenger, and gradually working his way up to the position of assistant. In 1879 he opened on his own account, next to Wedgwood's Hotel, Piper Street, Kyneton, and by his own energy established what is now the leading chemist's emporium in Kyneton. Mr. Boyett started the practice of dentistry in 1885, and his skill in this branch is far-famed, not only throughout the district, but also in Melbourne. For many years he was the only dentist in the district, and lately he has opened the branch business in High Street, which is devoted to dentistry only. As a public man Mr. Boyett is well and widely esteemed, and his geniality and straightforwardness are admired and appreciated by all those who know him. He has been president for two successive years of the Kyneton School of Mines; is president of the Kyneton Amateur Racing Club, and a trustee of the School of Mines reserve, and of the Kyneton racecourse. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and P.M. of the Zetland Lodge, V.C. He was unanimously elected on two successive occasions to the office of W.M. Mr. Boyett visits professionally the following places monthly:—Woodend, Trentham, Daylesford, Gisborne, Romsey, Lancefield, and Taradale.

MICHAEL DAVID LYNCH, Storekeeper and Draper, Mollison Street, Kyneton, was born in Gisborne, Victoria, on the 20th of July, 1871, being the second eldest surviving son of Mrs. M. Lynch and the late Michael Lynch, of Bacchus Marsh. His education was completed in Bacchus Marsh, which place



W. H. Smith *Kyneton*

MR. MICHAEL DAVID LYNCH.

he left in 1891, proceeding to Hamilton, where, in conjunction with a partner, he opened up a grocery business. This concern was carried on for two years. Mr. Lynch then sold his share of the business, starting on his own account in the same



Medic Studio **M. D. Lynch's Premises, Mollison Street, Kyneton.** *Kyneton*

line at Kilmore. In this business he was doing very well when, after a six years' residence, he was unfortunately burnt out completely, and lost a large amount of money. In June, 1899, he determined to make Kyneton his base of operations, and opened the "Main Cash Store" in that town. Previous to leaving Kilmore Mr. Lynch sold a grocery branch of his business at Kyabram to his brother, who at present conducts it. In 1898 he married Hannah, the youngest daughter of Mr. Edward Dwyer, farmer, of Kilmore. Mr. Lynch was a councillor of the Shire of Kilmore for a period of two years, and resigned on leaving the district. When opening in business in Kyneton he confined himself exclusively to the grocery line for a couple of months, and then added drapery, millinery, boot and shoe departments to his establishment, which he now claims to be the best conducted business in Kyneton. By carefully studying the requirements of the public, and acting up to his motto, "Small profits and quick returns," he found that his circle of clients widened rapidly. People once dealing at his establishment always returned, and at the present time Mr. Lynch is considered to have the largest grocery connection in Kyneton; while he finds that his careful selections of millinery, boots, shoes, etc., are likewise meeting with the success he anticipated. With the support of a number of the leading ratepayers in the district, Mr. Lynch is also making application for a wine and spirit license, which, when obtained, will more than ever earn for him the right to the name by which he is largely known, viz., "Young Foy and Gibson." Mr. Lynch also intends shortly to open branch stores in the district.

JOHN JOSEPH MURPHY, Barrister and Solicitor, Mollison Street, Kyneton, is a son of the late Mr. Patrick Murphy, a well-known farmer, of Trentham, in which place Mr. J. J. Murphy was born on 7th August, 1873. His education was completed in St. Francis Xavier's College, Kew, where he matriculated in 1890 and 1891. While there he was captain of the college football team during the 1891 season. Upon leaving St. Xavier's Mr. Murphy served his articles with Messrs. Ford and Aspinall, of Melbourne, remaining with the firm for a period of five years. In 1897 he commenced the practice of his profession in Kyneton, being called to the Bar in the same year. Mr. Murphy attends the



W. H. Smith *Kyneton*

MR. JOHN JOSEPH MURPHY.

Trentham, Woodend, and Malmsbury courts, and has established a large and fast increasing practice, especially in the probate and conveyancing lines.

Daylesford.

The important agricultural and mining township of Daylesford is situated on Wombat Creek, seventy-five miles north-west of Melbourne, on a spur of the Dividing Range, and in the midst of scenery of rare beauty. Towards the end of the year 1852 the original prospectors of this mountainous district, Messrs. Caulfield and Sons, penetrating the dense forest of stringy bark, boxwood, and mountain ash, discovered a rich patch of gold, and in a few months, becoming wealthy men, left the district, and entered commercial life. The knowledge of their success becoming known, a great rush set in about the middle of 1853, and numbers of diggers commenced prospecting in the neighbourhood of Doctor's Gully, Wombat Flat, Connell's Gully, and Sailor's Gully, but these localities were very soon abandoned in consequence of the heavy rains which fell in that year, and the place was deserted. About the beginning of 1855 another rush occurred, which was soon followed by a Government land sale. This was not successful in promoting settlement, many purchasers preferring to forfeit their deposits rather than complete their purchases. A second and third sale took place at Castlemaine, and in the year following considerable numbers of diggers made their way to the Jim Crow rush, as Daylesford was then called, and among them were many Italians, some of whom made large fortunes, and several of their descendants still reside in the district. In 1857 numerous miners bored through the rock at what is now known as Italian Hill, an eminence about 400 feet high, on the shore of the Jubilee Lake, and of these a fair proportion "made their pile," and left the neighbourhood, but it was not until the year 1857 that the Town Lead was discovered by Brocklehurst's party, with very gratifying results. From this time population and capital flowed into the Jim Crow diggings, a thriving township gradually grew up, and the district became permanently settled. Among the most notable quartz mines are the Cornish, the North Cornish, and the Old Freehold, all of which have yielded rich dividends to the shareholders. Owing, however, to the lack of foresight in not forming a reserve fund to meet contingencies, so soon as the lower levels were reached the water became troublesome, and operations had to be suspended, although in most cases only at comparatively shallow depths. For a number of years the



Bird's-eye View of Daylesford.

mines remained idle, until quite recently the Old Cornish, the North Cornish, and the Freehold started pumping operations, under the auspices of an English syndicate with a capital of £15,000. At present the Glen Mona, situated at the Dry Diggings, four miles to the north-east of the town, is the only mine getting payable gold, and according to the latest returns the clean-up was 112 ozs. Several dredges are at work upon the creeks, getting payable gold. The cessation of the mining industry, however, has had the effect of giving an impetus to agriculture, for the land around Daylesford is exceedingly



Post Office, Daylesford.

fertile, and large crops of potatoes, oats, and other produce reward the efforts of the husbandman. Vineyards and orchards are likewise being cultivated with success, while the increasing and legitimate popularity of Daylesford as a health resort is contributing to its prosperity, and ensuring its permanence. Not the least important auxiliary to its welfare is the repute enjoyed by the mineral springs at Hepburn, situated within two miles of the General Post Office, on the main road leading from Vincent Street. The waters have been greatly eulogised by the faculty, and largely recommended by them for divers ailments, and also as an invaluable tonic and alterative. It is alleged that these waters will cure consumption in its earlier stages, and in combination with fresh milk they are said to be exceedingly efficacious in all wasting disorders. There are numerous other springs in the district which are deserving of greater attention than they have hitherto received at the hands of visitors. About a mile and a half from Vincent Street is the Hard Hill spring, close to Wombat Creek, in what is locally known as "Fight 'em Gully." Following the creek you come upon another deep gully, in which Sutton's springs are situated. This gully is capable of being eventually transformed by the skill of the landscape gardener into a beautiful park and gardens. The Tipperary springs, about two miles west of Daylesford, are also worthy of a visit. The chemical constituents of the water resemble those of Hepburn. The locality in which they are situated is a bend of the creek, in the midst of an enchanting little gully. Dyer's springs, at present little known, are situated five miles north-east of the town, at Coomoora, in the midst of charming scenery, and are well worth visiting. Jubilee Lake, another of the scenic gems of Daylesford, lies about a mile and a half from the town. It is a sheet of water upwards of thirty-five acres in extent, about half a mile long, and in conformation resembles the figure 8. In reality it is composed of two lakes, only separated by a narrow isthmus, or rather of two promontories which almost meet. The greatest depth of the lake is 32 feet, and its storage capacity is estimated at 31,000,000 gallons. On the shore at the south-west the land slopes down gently to the water's edge, and is covered with young timber, constituting a charming setting to the lake. On the east and north shores the Italian Hill rises sheer out of the water to a height of nearly 400 feet, lightly timbered, and forming a picturesque background. The lake is encircled by a path constituting a delightful promenade. The water abounds in fish, and there is a large reserve at the south-west side of the lake admirably adapted for recreation purposes. The most picturesque spot in Daylesford is undoubtedly the Botanic Gardens, situated on Wombat Hill, which overlooks the town, and from whose summit, 2,250 feet above sea level, a magnificent panorama is unfolded in all directions. The grounds cover thirty-eight acres, admirably laid out and planted with choice flowers and shrubs by the curator (Mr. Allan), one of their attractions being a choice fernery. From the summit of the hill, on which is constructed a reservoir, with fountain, a magnificent view, with a radius of

something like seventy miles, can be obtained on a clear day. Looking almost due north can be seen the thickly-wooded summit of Mount Franklin, named after the ill-fated explorer, who visited it in company with his wife at the time he was Governor of Tasmania. It is an extinct volcano, with a well-defined crater, smooth enough for a cricket ground. To the north-westward may be seen Mount Tarrangower, with the pretty little town of Maldon lying at its foot. Still further to the westward Mount Korong is conspicuously visible. A few miles nearer is the "Elevated Plain," at the bottom of which lies the township of Hepburn, with its springs. Mount Alexander bulks grandly to the north-east, while Castlemaine lies hidden from view in the hollow behind the rising ground in front. Further to the eastward may be discerned Porcupine Ridge, Coomoora, and Glenlyon, dotted with farmhouses, the rich undulating green patches of cultivation being broken up by stretches of ploughed chocolate soil. To the south-east lies Bullarto Forest, with the railway running round the foot of Wombat Hill. To the west the Seven Hills Estate is distinctly visible, containing the celebrated Berry group of gold mines. The prospect likewise comprehends Spring Hill, near Creswick, and Forest Hill, at Kingston. Due west lie Mounts Kooroocheang and Moorookyle, with the Pyrenees in the far distance, and nearer to the eye of the spectator are the Charlotte Plains. At the foot of Wombat Hill lies Vincent Street, the main thoroughfare in Daylesford, containing the principal buildings, namely, the Town Hall, costing £8,000, with a fine facade, designed by the late Mr. G. R. Johnson, and containing a theatre capable of accommodating 840 persons; the Council chamber; and Mechanics' Institute and Library, containing nearly 4,000 volumes. The Post and Telegraph Office, a substantial brick building, with a clock tower, is also situated in this street. There is, in addition, an excellent School of Mines, with a well-equipped laboratory, also in Vincent Street. Daylesford has branches of four banks, an excellent Grammar School, two private schools, and a convent school situated on the slope of Wombat Hill. There are also large works for the treatment of pyrites by the Newbery-Vautin process. A cattle fair is held monthly in the borough markets and sale-yards. Daylesford supports upwards of twenty hotels, and can boast of a Masonic Hall. The local hospital contains nine wards and fifty-two beds, and with it are combined the functions of a benevolent asylum. The streets of Daylesford are irregular and devious, but so beautiful is the natural position of the town that delightful views of the surrounding country meet the eye at every turn. Hereafter, it may be confidently asserted, Daylesford will become the Baden-Baden, the Vichy, the Bath, or the Schlengenbad of Victoria, and possibly of the entire continent of Australia.

Councillor JOHN NIGHTINGALE, of Daylesford, is a native of Derbyshire, England, where he was born in 1832, and is the son of the late Mr. W. Nightingale, who was stone-dresser in the Home quarries. Privately educated, he entered at an early age into the service of Messrs. Thomson, the well-known engineers, after which he embraced farming pursuits, and followed them until he was twenty-four years of age. Then followed mining pursuits for six years. He then embarked for Victoria, arriving here on the 11th of January in the year following (1862). He proceeded straight to Daylesford which was then known as the Jim Crow diggings, and forthwith engaged in the mining industry, to which he has remained faithful ever since, nor has he had any reason to regret his fidelity to it. He holds a very large interest in, and has been director of, the Pyrites Company for the last twelve years. In 1869 he became the proprietor of the Royal Oak Hotel, and remained for fourteen years, during which time he became very well known to the commercial travelling public, with whom the hotel is a great favourite. In 1883 he retired into private life. Ever since the year 1878 he has been an active member of the Daylesford Hospital Committee, and has occupied the position of president upon several occasions. He has likewise been Mayor of the Borough of Daylesford, and president of the Royal Agricultural Society.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN NIGHTINGALE.

He is a P.M. in the Masonic craft, and since 1897 has been P.G. of the M.U.I.O.O.F., besides having been a trustee of the Order for the last thirty years. In the year 1875 Mr. Nightingale was elected to a seat in the Daylesford Borough Council, and has practically occupied the same position ever since. He was placed on the commission of the peace in the year 1892.

Mr. WILLIAM BARKAS, Councillor, Daylesford, was born in the county of Northumberland, England, in the year 1843, and received his education at home and in private schools, but at the early age of nine was constrained to take up farm work, which he followed assiduously for the next thirteen years. Coming out to Victoria in 1857, he resumed his old occupation, which he followed on a farm for two years, and then turned his attention to the carrying trade, and connected himself with a large firm engaged in it for a period of four years, after which he gained some experience in mining. He revisited his native land in 1863, and, marrying there, returned to Victoria in the year following, when he and his wife settled in Daylesford, where he again embarked in mining, following it up successfully until 1867, when he purchased the business of Mr. Broker, which he has carried on ever since. It is well known

as one of the largest hay, corn, and general produce businesses in the district. Having secured the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Barkas was elected to a seat in the Council in 1886, to which he has been re-elected without opposition during the whole of the intervening years. He has been three times elected to the honorable position of Mayor of Daylesford, and for twelve years has held H.M. commission of the peace. He has been a Mason and Forester during a period of thirty-six years; and is a trustee of the local Savings Bank, warden of the Church of England, and an active worker in and warm supporter of every social and public institution calculated to promote the welfare and advancement of the district with which he has been associated for a period of nearly forty years.

Mr. RICHARD CRIDGE DENSEM, Councillor, Daylesford, was born in Brighton, Victoria, in the year 1855, and partly educated in Geelong and Daylesford. At the age of fourteen he entered a store at Eganstown, in which he remained for a period of four years, proceeding from thence to Melbourne, in order to fill a twelve months' engagement with Mr. A. McKean, of Penola, S.A. He then entered into an engagement in the house of Messrs. Bell, Bruce, and Co., Melbourne, with whom he remained for something like four years. Having thus acquired a varied knowledge of commercial pursuits and methods, he returned to Daylesford, and purchased a share in the grocery business of Mr. W. J. Rashleigh, which he retained for the next two years. He then engaged himself as commercial traveller to Messrs. Warnock Bros., of Maldon, and was afterwards entrusted with the management of their office and grocery department, and continued with them for a period of some four years. Returning to Daylesford at the expiration of this time, he purchased a business in Vincent Street South, which he carried on successfully for five years, and then sold out. He next established himself in Raglan Street, where he has remained for the last twelve years, and worked up a very thriving business. During his residence in Daylesford Mr. Densem has taken a lively interest in the mining industry of the district, believing that it is of such a character as to entitle it to the support of any genuine speculator who brings intelligence and sincerity of purpose to bear upon it, and experience has fully justified the soundness of his conclusions. He is a director of the Glenmona G.M. Company, and is legal manager of the Dry Diggings G.M. Company, and of the Daylesford Pyrites Company. He first entered municipal life in 1892, when he was elected to a seat in the Daylesford Council, which he has retained ever since, and was elected Mayor in 1898-99. He has passed the chair in Masonry, and is also P.C.R. of I.O.R., and an active member of the committee of the Daylesford Hospital, of which he is the vice-president, as also vice-president of the Mechanics' Institute, and a trustee of the Methodist Church.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. RICHARD CRIDGE DENSEM.



B. C. Boake **Mr. R. C. Densem's Residence, Daylesford.** *Daylesford*

Mr. WILLIAM J. TREWHELLA, L.R.C.P.S. and F.R.C.S.I., Honorman in anatomy and surgical anatomy, Carmichael medallist in surgery and midwifery, medical practitioner, Daylesford, is a native of Blackwood, near Trentham, Victoria, where he was born in the year 1870. He is a son of Mr. J. Trewhella, well known in Melbourne, and now living retired at Brighton. The subject of this memoir was educated at Wesley College, Melbourne, from whence he procceded to Dublin, and remained for some time in the Irish capital, pursuing the clinical branch of his medical studies in the Jervis Street Hospital in that city, and also at the Mater Misericordia Hospital and the Rotunda Midwifery Hospital. He became so proficient that he was appointed resident surgeon in the institution. After holding this position for a time he resolved upon extending his knowledge of the science to which he had specially devoted himself, and acquiring a fund of general information which would be of service to him in

his future practice of it, by an extended tour through the continent of Europe, visiting all the principal hospitals, noting everywhere the newest methods and appliances, and watching with intelligent interest and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. WILLIAM J. TREWHELLA.

careful observation the progress of medical science and the improvements which are being everywhere made in the treatment of the sick and in the art of surgery. And with a mind thus stored with the valuable fruits of travel Mr. Trewhella returned to Victoria, and established himself in practice at Daylesford. There he married Miss Menzies, of Mount Stewart, and has settled down as an apparently permanent resident in the district.

Mr. PERCY H. LIDDLE, M.B., Ch.B., Melbourne; M.R.C.S., London, medical practitioner, Daylesford, was born at St. Kilda in the year 1864, and is a son of Mr. Joseph Liddle, of the firm of Klingender, Charsley, and Liddle, Bank Place, Melbourne. He was educated in the Melbourne University, and took his degrees of M.B., Ch.B., in 1887, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London in the year 1890. After practising his profession for six years at Surrey Hills, he was in March, 1901, appointed resident surgeon to the Daylesford Hospital. Entering into the fulfilment of the duties which such a position entails with scientific ardour and a true love of the healing art, he made it his earnest endeavour to bring the institution he had connected himself with into line with the best hospitals in the country, and to give its patients all the advantages which result from the latest advances made by surgical and therapeutic science in other parts of the world for the relief of suffering and the successful conflict with disease. In pursuance of these efforts he has just installed an X ray apparatus in the Hospital, at the sole cost of a number of local ladies and gentlemen and himself, by means of a successful



Mendelssohn and Co. *Melb.*

DR. PERCY H. LIDDLE.

garden fete, which extended over two days. Mr. Liddle is a member of the Masonic craft, and is a keen student of that comparatively little known force, electricity, which is beginning to play such an important part in human affairs.

The late Mr. WILLIAM DOUGALL, Grazier, of Mount Franklin, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, in April, 1831, and educated at a private school in his native county. At the age of seventeen he commenced work on his father's farm, the property being rented from the present Duke of Hamilton, and his twenty-first birthday found him at sea on board the ship "London," bound for Victoria, where he landed after a voyage of 145 days. On arrival he entered into a six months' engagement with a Mr. John Cummings, with whom he remained for three years. Later on his brother, Mr. John Dougall, arrived in the colony, and in 1855 the brothers purchased eighty acres of land at Ascot, north of Ballarat, and commenced farming operations, the venture proving a highly successful one. In 1861 Mr. William Dougall went to Queensland, where he took up a Government grant of 100 square miles of country, being given six months wherein to stock the land. Being, however, afraid of the venture, he sold the land for £500, and returned to Victoria. He remained with his brother for about a year, and then formed one of an exploring party to the Northern Territory in the Government schooner "Yalter," the expedition reaching the Adelaide river ten days after Mr. Henry Ellis. In 1864 the Mount Franklin property was offered for sale, and the brothers purchased it, and remained there in partnership for



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. WILLIAM DOUGALL.

about ten years. In 1874 the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Wm. Dougall took over the estate and stock on his own account, and carried on until his death in July, 1903.

Mr. HUGH HENNESSY, Farmer, Daylesford, was born in Wexford, Ireland, in the year 1849, and at a very early age commenced farming

pursuits with his father, who was a tenant on the property of Mr. Glasscott, of that county. He arrived in Victoria with his parents in 1859, the family settling in Daylesford, where they took up ground at Coomoora, and remained there until the death of Mr. Hennessy, sen., in 1877. Mr. Hugh then selected land in Kerang, where he remained for four years, and in 1883 returned to Daylesford. He rented his present property from Mr. W. Stanbridge, and has remained there ever since, being engaged in grazing and farming pursuits.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HUGH HENNESSY.

Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, Farmer, Mount Franklin, was born near Holyhead, North Wales, in the year 1833, and has had a diversified career as a colonist. He came to Victoria in the sailing ship "Great Britain" in the beginning of the year 1861. On arrival he found work amongst the farming community, and after some time he went to New Zealand, and was whilst there engaged in mining. In 1864 he returned to Victoria, and still followed up mining, in which he was fairly successful. He then purchased the present property at Mount Franklin in the year 1866, to which he added until it now totals 1,110 acres. Mr. Roberts was in 1886 elected to a seat in the Mount Franklin Shire Council, which he retained for six years. His farm is noted for the excellence of the butter manufactured there, and he has been a very large prize-taker at agricultural shows all over the



Silver Art Studio *Daylesford*

MR. WILLIAM ROBERTS.

State, and also at the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions. Mr. Roberts has also obtained similar honors for all kinds of grain, and has won many prizes for horses and cattle, a fact which proves he has taken a keen interest in all farming pursuits.

Mr. S. DEVY, mining manager, Daylesford, was born in Staffordshire, England, in 1855. He commenced work at a very early age in the Derbyshire mines. On reaching his twenty-first year he crossed to America, where he was engaged in mining pursuits until 1886. In the following year he arrived in Victoria, where he took charge of the Moe coal mine, and on relinquishing his position was presented with a gold watch by the directors of the company. His next move was to Jumbunna, where he was appointed manager of the Outtrim coal mine, and in 1894 he left Victoria for England, remaining there for three years. On his return in 1897, Mr. Devy took charge of the Mortley G.M. Company for about twelve months. In February, 1892, he accepted his present position, and immediately commenced active operations. At that time the shaft had been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, to which 70 feet have since been added, as also 1,000 additional feet on the course of the lode on the three levels. About six months ago Mr. Devy commenced the erection of machinery, comprising a winding and battery engine, high-pressure boiler, and 15 head stampers, the whole of which is capable of treating 300 tons per fortnight.

Mr. THOMAS FLETCHER, Coachbuilder, Daylesford, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in the year 1849, and came to Victoria when four years of age with his parents, who settled in Castlemaine. He was educated there, and afterwards served his apprenticeship to the coach-



Richards and Co. *Ballarat*

MR. THOMAS FLETCHER.

building trade for seven years with Mr. Johnstone, manager for Cobb and Co., Castlemaine. He then removed to Daylesford, under engagement as journeyman to Mr. W. Galton, whose business he subsequently took over on his own account in 1902. Mr. Fletcher, who is highly respected throughout the district, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and an Oddfellow of some nineteen years' standing.

Hepburn Mineral Springs.

Apart from the attractions which these springs of mineralised water offer to the invalid, the neurasthenic, or the atonic, the landscape scenery by which they are surrounded is as remarkable for its beauty as for its great extent. Without stirring from your seat on the verandah of the "Savoia House," which is only a few minutes' walk from the springs, you can enjoy a prospect of which the eye rarely tires. The specific charm, or dominant note, of the landscape is its amenity. The quality of grandeur is wanting in the mountains which gather around the valleys, as though they would fold them in a loving embrace. All the outlines are soft and gentle. The curves everywhere remind you of the fluent grace of the waves of the sea in its milder aspects. Nature seems to have moulded them, not in one of her moods of energy, but when she was dallying with the material subject to her plastic touch. And when she clothed the rounded summits of the hills with timber, she appears to have selected only such trees as by their foliage harmonised with the elevations they adorned; the lightwood continually revealing its presence by the perfect symmetry of its structure. Where the hills have been disafforested, or where there are interspaces of green pasture between the darker sylvan coverts, they fall into the same soft folds, and are dimpled here and there with hollows, which are filled with tender shadows, such as you will see on a child's cheek when moved to laughter. And, as for colour, there are three ranges of mountains visible to the northward, which present as many distinct gradations of tone and tint; ultramarine in the lowest and nearest tier; a rich navy blue, modulating into sapphire, in the intermediate range; and a vapoury, semi-transparent azure, almost undistinguishable from the sky above it, in the faintly defined mass which constitutes the boundary of the horizon in the extreme distance. Again, the atmosphere at this elevation is so crystalline in its purity that every feature of the landscape takes on a sharpness of definition which is very noticeable; and the hygienic quality of the air is felt in the free play of the lungs, in the deeper inspirations you draw, and in that sense of the joy of living which is experienced when the element you breathe is surcharged with the subtle emanations of countless millions of eucalypts, exhaling their balsamic properties upon the "caller air." And Nature, lavish of her gifts in other respects, has caused a chalybeate spring to well forth, perennial in its flow, and rich in health-restoring properties, from a rocky recess of a valley close by. Those who resort to it to-day are to be congratulated, perhaps, upon seeing it under almost primitive conditions, when people repair hither to drink its waters, early in the morning and again in the cool of the evening, without troubling themselves about the arbitrary conventions which are imposed upon "society" with despotic force by the twin tyrants, Fashion and Usage, in the celebrated spas of Europe. Some day the shed which shelters this spring will be transformed into a spacious and showy pump-room, and there will be a casino, and a band pavilion, and perhaps a gambling saloon. And upon a hundred picturesque ledges on the slopes of the precipitous hills which overlook the spring, elegant chalets and villas and dainty residences of all kinds will arise, and a local newspaper will record the arrivals and departures of the Australian aristocracy, and Hepburn will be transformed out of all knowledge.

In the meanwhile its scenery constitutes one of the delights of which even Fashion cannot deprive it to any material extent; and it is never so enjoyable as immediately after sunrise, when you find yourself echoing the words of Beattie—

> "For who the freshness of the early morn can tell,
> With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom?"

The dew lies heavily on leaf and flower, and "gives a sparkling welcome to the light"; the slanting rays of the sun smite upon the bright green foliage which the peppermint saplings have put forth in the previous spring, and turn them into gold, while at the same time deepening the shadows on the opposite side, where the trees are as yet untouched by the glory of the morning; and wherever the virgin forest has escaped the defacing or destroying hand of man it seems to rejoice in a freshness such as it may be supposed to have worn on the morning of Creation; that is to say, the Creation as imagined by Milton, and not as scientifically defined by the Evolutionist... Even more beautiful is the coming on of evening—the weaving of the mystical veil which creeps over the landscape, the solemn dying out of the light in the western sky, when the trees which plume the summit of the highest ridge no longer stand out in sombre relief against a background of crimson and amber, and only a pale gleam of almost sea green marks the dividing line between the dimness above and the darkness beneath the round earth. And the wonderful stillness which falls upon the landscape at such an hour is so intense as to be almost audible. Not a leaf stirs, not an insect murmurs, not a bird ventures to utter a feeble chirp. It is as if a brief space had been set apart between the dying of the day and the birth of the night for silent prayer, or for an inarticulate hymn of thanksgiving, by Nature in her most secluded sanctuaries, and in her holiest mood of benignity, and peace, and gratitude.

Savoia House, situated as it is in the heart of so picturesque a region, is a convenient point of departure for the purpose of visiting the show-places of the neighbourhood, and a four-horse drag, capable of carrying four-and-twenty excursionists, usually finds plenty of these eager to avail themselves of the facilities it affords for inspecting the whole of the picturesque district.

Woodend.

The somewhat scattered, but prettily situated township of Woodend, on Five Mile Creek, 1,850 feet above the sea level, is a favourite place of summer resort, owing to its salubrity, its pleasant temperature, and the picturesqueness of its surroundings ; remarks which apply with still greater force to the more elevated retreat of Braemar, on a ledge of the mountain, 650 feet higher, from whence there is a superb prospect of the country to the northward, with Kyneton in the far distance. It comprises numerous homesteads, neighboured by stack-yards, and environed by squares of yellowing corn, patches of brown fallow, dark green breadths of potatoes, and pastures flecked by sheep, or dotted with cattle, orchards, and gardens, and paddocks bordered by hedgerows of blackberries, or enclosed by three-railed or dog-leg fences. Here and there a country road margined by trees ; an occasional charcoal-burner's hut, with its little mound of smouldering embers ; and the railway line, above which there floats at times a white and wavering pennon of steam, are the only other features of the scene which link it with human interests and activities. All else is Nature unadorned—a wide-spreading champaign, vividly green in the winter and spring, enamelled with large slabs of tawny gold in the autumn, and remarkable for its extent, beauty, and variety at all seasons of the year.

Among the principal objects of interest to the tourist is the celebrated Hanging Rock, situated five miles from the town, one of the freaks of Nature, which has thrown up huge masses of rock by volcanic agency with so much regularity in some cases as to suggest the intervention of methodical Titanic agency. Approaching them from the main road, which is a continuation of High Street, these gigantic monoliths present a very impressive appearance, but prove to be of comparatively easy ascent.

The look-out from any one of this group of rocks commands a fine view of the surrounding country. The Camel's Hump, a spur of the Dividing Range, upon which is erected a wooden tower, from which an extensive prospect can also be obtained, is clearly defined ; and further on, Mount Macedon, to the south-east, with Braemar House standing well out from its forest framework, comes within the range of vision. Half-way up the slope has been formed the Woodend reservoir, which is fed by numerous springs, and has a storage capacity of 6,000,000 gallons, constructed at a cost of £8,000 from a Government loan, and invested in a Water Trust composed of the Shire Council and a Government nominee. Woodend stands in the midst of a thriving agricultural district, the soil of which is a rich chocolate of volcanic origin, especially adapted to the raising of root crops. It is likewise exceedingly favourable to the growth of raspberries and currants, and considerable attention is now being paid to their cultivation, more particularly the latter. The annual race meeting, held at the Hanging Rock racecourse on New Year's Day, attracts a large concourse of people ; as many as 10,000 spectators being sometimes drawn together from a wide radius. There is a second racecourse close to the town, on which two race meetings are held during the year. Woodend also possesses an unusually fine natural golf link of nine holes, a Public Library and Mechanics' Institute containing over 1,736 volumes, a branch bank, Post Office, and Court House, together with three churches and a convent. Gold has been found in the district, but has not hitherto encouraged prospecting to any extent.

Under ordinary circumstances, Woodend gives you the impression of quietude, if not of somnolence, the only



W. H. Smith **Hanging Rock, Woodend.** *Kyneton*

thing which appears to disturb the tranquillity of its existence being the arrival and departure of the various railway trains as they halt at the station on their way to or from the metropolis. These give one corner of the town an animated appearance for a brief interval, during which some of the habitual idlers of the neighbourhood flock in to scrutinise the faces of the passengers, or to watch them as they "snatch a fearful joy" in the refreshment rooms, or as they transfer themselves to the carriages on the Daylesford line. And when the last train has taken its departure up or down the station is comparatively deserted, and slumber falls upon the town.

The Western District.

The first settlers in the Western District must have felt that they had alighted upon a veritable Land of Promise, and that if not, in the language of Eastern hyperbole, "flowing with milk and honey," it was fair to the eye, greatly to be desired, and presenting to the sheep farmer and the cattle grazier boundless prospects of future advantage. A territory, roughly speaking, two hundred miles in extent from east to west, and from fifty to one hundred miles wide from north to south, stretching from Corio Bay to the borders of South Australia in one direction, and from the northerly deflection of the river Glenelg and the Great Dividing Range to the ocean on the other, this fertile and highly favoured region possessed and possesses almost every gift that Nature could bestow upon it. To a benignant and healthy climate, tempered by the breezes which flow in upon it from the South Pacific, and down upon it from the coast ranges whose broad slopes, clothed with forests, mingle at their feet with its grassy plains, a beneficent Mother has added a soil composed to a very great extent, except in the counties of Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, and Polwarth, of volcanic deposits, covering the greater part of the counties of Ripon, Normanby, Villiers, Hampden, Grenville, and Grant, with here and there interposing spaces of a later geological formation. It may be said, indeed, that during a long succession of ages, during which the earth was passing through a series of violent convulsions in this part of her surface, and vomiting liquid fire through hundreds of red-hot fumeroles, there were being prepared those wonderfully rich soils which were destined to form the mineral elements of that vegetation upon which millions of sheep and cattle were to browse in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and abundant harvests were to be reaped, and dairy produce was to be raised for the sustenance of teeming populations at the other end of the world. Indented by something like fifty lakes of fresh and salt water, and with about thirty creeks and rivers, the more important of them permanent in character, the scenery of the Western District derives an additional variety and charm from nearly twenty isolated mountains, or small chains, or detached spurs, which emboss its surface, to say nothing of the massive ranges which cover so large a portion of the county of Polwarth, and for a considerable distance follow the contour of the coast as it trends southward to Cape Otway. The loftiest of these eminences, 3,827 feet high, is Mount William, in the Grampians, and the next to it in altitude is Lar Ne Gerin, 3,123 feet, a southerly spur thrown out by the Great Dividing Range. Of the rivers, the Glenelg is the longest, as it is 281 miles from its source, in the north-east of the county of Dundas, to its outfall in Discovery Bay. The Hopkins comes next, travelling 155 miles in its circuitous journey to the sea; while the Barwon has an itinerary of 95, the Eumeralla of 80, and the Gellibrand of 75 miles. There are about seven other rivers of secondary importance, and at least a dozen creeks of a more or less permanent character. Of the lakes in the Western District, that of Corangamite is the largest, covering, as it does, an area of ninety square miles, or 57,700 acres. Its water is salt. Lakes Beeac, Calvert, Grenville, and Weering, in the county of Grenville; Gnarpurt, Gnotuk, and Terang Pom, in the county of Hampden; and Ripon, in the county of the same name, come within the same category; while Lakes Kennedy and Linlithgow, in the county of Villiers, are brackish in quality. On the other hand, Lake Colac, with an area of 6,650 acres; Lake Bolac, 3,500; Burrumbeet, 5,200; Goldsmith, 2,100; and fifteen others of dimensions ranging from 280 to 1,450 acres, are composed of fresh water. In four instances, namely, Lakes Elingamite, Purrumbete, Terang, and Wangoon, they occupy the craters of extinct volcanoes, and are of very great depth.

Into Lake Corangamite five creeks, which effect a junction with each other just above Cressy, empty themselves, after collecting the drainage of nearly 1,200 square miles, but have no perceptible influence upon its saline properties, owing, as geologists believe, to the losses sustained by evaporation, and to the fact that it continually receives the saline particles washed out of the soil of the surrounding country by the rains. The average rainfall of the Western District ranges from twenty to thirty inches, but in the greater part of the county of Polwarth, that is to say, in the vicinity of the Otway Ranges, and in the southern portion of the county of Normanby, the average is from thirty to forty inches. On the south-west, or seaward side of the Otway Ranges, as also in the Wannon district, indications of the presence of coal have been discovered from time to time, and scientific examinations of the carboniferous rocks in those localities have been made in order to ascertain whether the search for that mineral might be prosecuted with any expectation of remunerative results, but the reports of the Government experts were anything but encouraging. Thin seams of coal were found from two to four inches thick, and even then it appeared to be, in some instances at least, only half mineralised. Nor did the examination of either district disclose anything to justify the expectation that gold would be found at such a distance from the auriferous rocks. In fact, the great economic resources of this part of Victoria, apart from the quarries of sandstone and the forests of timber which exist in its mountain ranges, are to be sought for upon or near the surface of its soil. Agriculture, dairying, the raising of sheep and cattle, and fruit-growing, will constitute the future sources of its wealth, prosperity, and progress, as

some of them have done ever since the Henty family first landed their pure merino sheep, cattle, and farm implements on the edge of the dense forest which then (1834) came down to Portland Bay. This was only two generations ago, and the last of the little group of pioneers died but yesterday as it were. To the pen of that venerable lady we are indebted for the narrative of those early days, which will appear later on, when we come to speak of Portland itself; but seldom has it fallen to an Australian immigrant to witness so extraordinary a transformation as that which the Western District underwent during a single lifetime. Between Portland Bay and Port Phillip, where, in the year following, Mr. F. Henty found Batman's sloop anchored off Indented Head, there stretched an expanse of country, about 130 miles in length as the crow flies, absolutely untrodden by the foot of a white man; and to-day, upon the railway lines alone which traverse that part of Victoria, there are nearly a hundred towns and villages, and of these something like half a dozen will presently claim the rank of cities. Enterprise, industry, and tenacity of purpose have been the wonder-working agencies by which this remarkable transformation has been effected, and at the present day the Western District bears singularly impressive testimony to what these qualities are capable of effecting by its widely-diffused prosperity, its steady progress, and by the growth and expansion of its industries, which rest upon a solid and enduring basis, because the soil is their foundation, and its intelligent and persevering cultivation their superstructure.

In the early days, when pastoral pursuits were the almost exclusive occupation of its first settlers, it acquired a very high reputation for its flocks and herds, and for the choice quality of its fleeces. Each squatter, or pastoralist, as he afterwards preferred to be called, leased a very large area of land from the Crown, and large fortunes were made by their fortunate holders, who spared no expense in the importation of stud sheep and cattle for the improvement of their live stock, and reaped, as they deserved to do, handsome returns for their spirited outlay. To be "a squatter in the Western District" was synonymous with affluence in many instances, and with the enjoyment of easy circumstances and a sound and secure financial position in the generality of cases. The land legislation of later years enabled a large proportion of the Crown tenants to acquire the fee simple of their runs or stations, or of the most desirable portions of them, at a pound an acre, and thus large landed estates were formed, when the intention of Parliament was to settle a little army of free selectors in the district. This was afterwards done by the operation of amended Land Acts, by the voluntary division and sale of some of these fine properties, and by the repurchase of others of them by the State for the purpose of promoting closer settlement by their subdivision. These causes have led to a wide extension of agricultural activity in the West, which evidenced itself by a greatly augmented production of cereals in the first instance, and by the more extended culture of root and green crops in the second. This policy of closer settlement, in which successive Administrations in Victoria have followed the example set them by the Government of New Zealand, seems to have been productive of satisfactory results, partly on account of the liberal terms offered to those who became purchasers of the land thus subdivided, and partly because the conditions are stringent in another respect, that is to say, the settler must apply himself vigorously to the cultivation of his farm in order to become its absolute possessor hereafter.

The creameries and butter factories, which have been established here as elsewhere, have been successful in a marked degree, after making due allowance for the protracted drought which the whole continent has gone through, and a calamity which has been attended by less disastrous consequences in the Western District and in Gippsland than in those portions of Victoria which lie north of the Great Dividing Range. At the present time no one can travel from Birregurra to Coleraine, Casterton, or to Portland without feeling how rich the country is in natural resources; how much human industry has already done for their development; how wide are the opportunities which present themselves to an energetic and increasing population, for many generations to come, of aiding in that development, with profit to themselves and advantage to the community; and what a brilliant future must lie before the inhabitants of a region upon which Nature has been so lavish of her gifts. Some of the best features of the rural life of England, as we find them described by Addison in "Sir Roger De Coverley," by Washington Irving in his "Sketch Book," and by William Howitt and other writers who made a special study of it at a time when the people of the shires had not begun to crowd into the great cities, will probably be—and in some respects are already being—reproduced in this highly favoured section of the State. The love of field sports, the generous hospitality, the neighbourly sentiments, the healthiness of mind and body, the manliness of feeling and heartiness of manner which have been the characteristics of a prosperous yeomanry in the mother country may be expected to be repeated under similar economic conditions and social circumstances in Victoria, where the cultivators of the soil will acquire that affection for and attachment to the lands they till which has proved to be a great steadying force in times of political stress and strain in England, and may do so here. An urban or civic population has no deep root in the soil, whereas the husbandman who owns the homestead he occupies and the hundred or two hundred acres of land which surround it has acquired a lasting interest in the country he inhabits, in its honest and able government, in its good name, and in its moral, intellectual, and material advancement; and therefore is pretty sure to be found on the side of well-ordered progress, sound legislation, an economic administration of the national funds, and the maintenance of the public credit.

In point of scenery, the Western District of Victoria possesses much that is attractive, and, at the same time, diversified in character. To the northward occurs that imposing range of mountains to which some early settler from Inverness or Perthshire gave the name of the Grampians, and among its recesses will be found secluded

some charming valleys—notably that to which access is obtained through the Victoria Gap. Southward stretches a vast expanse of grassy plains, which will remind the tourist for eight months out of the twelve of the fat pastures of the Netherlands, excepting as regards their humid atmosphere. But the cattle are as sleek, and the windmills are as numerous, only they are applied to the raising of water from subterranean reservoirs, and not to the grinding of corn. Upon the banks of the Glenelg, the Wannon, the Eumeralla, the Hopkins, and the Barwon, there are many tempting subjects for the pencil of the landscape painter to exercise itself upon, and the cataracts which occur in most of them impart additional picturesqueness to the scenery when they are running bank high. The numerous lakes which constitute such a marked feature of the district, and the isolated peaks of extinct volcanoes which rise abruptly from the plains, lend an agreeable variety to the prospect, which owes a good deal likewise to its pleasant associations with the productiveness of the soil, and with the general well-being of those who have made themselves homes in this Land of Goshen. Lastly, there is the sea coast, from Barwon Heads to the mouth of the Glenelg, and whether it is fringed by "golden sands," or buttressed by massive rocks, against which the angry waves beat themselves into snowy wreaths of foam as often as the tide rolls in, or whether it is heaped up in forest-clad mountains, the shaggy sides of which are furrowed by bright springs of leaping water, it is, under every aspect, and at all seasons of the year, an object of never-failing beauty.

Travelling westward from Geelong, the tourist passes Lake Connewarre on the left, an apparently shallow sheet of water, intensely blue in colour, with the Otway Ranges continually in view in the distance, besides three smaller lakes, bearing the native names of Modewarre, Gherang-Gherang, and Wurdee Bolac, before reaching the boundary line between the counties of Grant and Grenville. In the midst of some fine country to the right Barwon Park and mansion come into view, forming part of the estate of the late Thomas Austin, one of the pioneers of pastoral settlement in the Western District. These included, in this portion of it, Messrs. Roadknight, Ricketts, Dennis, and George Armytage. It is a curious bit of local history that in the year 1840 Mr. Austin and the whole of these gentlemen were removed by the Government to make room for the Wesleyan missionaries, in consequence of an order alleged to have been received from the Imperial authorities giving them permission to occupy ten miles square of land for the purpose of maintaining and civilising the aborigines. The scheme, however well-intentioned, resulted in complete failure, and most of the land was subsequently leased or sold to Mr. James Austin and Mr. Armytage. The mansion in Barwon Park is one of a not inconsiderable number in Western Victoria which recall to mind the country houses in the mother country as social centres, from which a liberal hospitality is diffused, and by the existence of which the whole neighbourhood is rendered more homelike and habitable. In fact, the process of forming a landed gentry has been going on for nearly a couple of generations in Australia, as in all countries where there is free scope for individual energy and equal laws for all. And the reason of it has been lucidly explained by Dr. O. W. Holmes, while expatiating upon the occurrence of a similar phenomenon in the great republic of which he was a citizen. "Money kept for two or three generations," he observed, "transforms a race, not merely in manners and hereditary culture, but in blood and bone. Money buys air and sunshine, in which children grow up more kindly, of course, than in close back streets. It buys country places to give them happy and healthy summers, good nursing, good doctoring, and the best cuts of beef and mutton—I beg pardon, that is not what I was going to speak of. As the young females of each successive season come on, the finest specimens among them, other things being equal, are apt to attract those who can afford the expensive luxury of beauty. The physical character of the next generation rises in consequence."

The growth of such a class is especially noticeable in the Western District, where "the gratuitous utilities of Nature," as Bastiat felicitously calls them, have done so much to enrich the earliest occupants of the territory, and professedly popular legislation in regard to the land has been so highly favourable to the formation of large estates, the owners of which, wherever they have shown themselves conscious of the duties and responsibilities attaching to the possession of landed property, have exercised a beneficial influence, both morally and socially, upon the neighbourhood in which they have settled. There is no need to trace this influence through all its ramifications, for they will readily suggest themselves to every thoughtful mind.

Geelong and Vicinity.

In point of antiquity—if anything so modern can be spoken of in this wise—Geelong is coeval with Melbourne, for in the year 1835 some members of the Van Diemen's Land Association had sent hither a flock of sheep to be depastured, and in the year following Mr. David Fisher pitched his tent on the north bank of the river Barwon, near the spot at which the present bridge is approached, while in 1838 he built the first weather-board house on the site of what is now Barwon Terrace. Sir Richard Bourke on visiting Geelong encamped close by, and on the night of his arrival experienced such a severe shock of earthquake as to remind him that the volcanic forces which were formerly so active in the district had not altogether subsided.

Mr. Fisher obtained his first view of what was then known as Corio in the course of an expedition which he made from Doutta Galla (Melbourne) in a westerly direction to the junction of the Moorabool with the Barwon, and thence to Lake Connewarre. Crossing from thence to the high ground overlooking the Bay, he thus describes the impression produced upon the minds of his companions and himself by what he saw :—"We were struck with the magnificent scene which burst upon our view as we reached the rise, now the centre of the town, known as Church Hill. The splendour and magnitude of Corio Bay, the gentle rise from the water to where we stood, about three-quarters of a mile, and the like gentle fall to the river Barwon, the You Yangs, Station Peak, the Barrabool Hills, with all the varied scenery around of hill and vale, clothed in the beautiful verdure of Nature, seemed to proclaim the spot as the site of a great mercantile city." He obtained "another view of beautiful Corio and its lovely bay", from the top of Mount Moriac, and again his imagination is haunted by "the picture of a splendid city, with the bay covered with ships of all nations." Indeed the place seems to have been intended by Nature for the site of a metropolitan city, which it must have become but for the unfortunate existence of a bar in the harbour denying access to any vessels but those of shallow draught. Whether, even in 1853, Geelong might not have challenged the commercial supremacy of Melbourne by expending on the removal of the bar and upon harbour improvements the £600,000 employed in building a railway to that city is a fairly debatable question. One thing, however, appears pretty clear, and that is that a policy of this kind would have made Geelong the seaport and mercantile emporium of the western half of Victoria.

ITS POSITION.

Its situation, curving round the shores of what Mr. Fisher rightly calls "its lovely bay," with the ground rising behind as a natural amphitheatre not unlike the physical contour of Naples and Genoa, with unlimited space for extension at each horn of the crescent, an abundant supply of pure water furnished by the river behind, and with the sea in front to temper the force and fervour to the north winds, marks it out as the site of a capital city, abounding in the elements of health and beauty, and far superior in both respects to the position of the actual metropolis. But, as Whittier has said :—

> "Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
> The saddest are these: 'It might have been!'"

The first impression which Geelong produces upon the mind of a stranger visiting it for the first time resembles that which he has probably experienced in one of the larger county towns or smaller cathedral cities of the mother country, namely, that of solid respectability and of substantial and well-assured prosperity ; that of a place in which life is more leisurely, and perhaps more tranquil and contented than in the metropolis. The current of daily existence seems to partake of the smoothness and placidity of an equably flowing river, and to be altogether devoid of the rush and roar of a cataract. The fret and haste and stir of a great commercial or mining centre are conspicuous by their absence, and there is—so far as surface indications can be relied upon—an air of general and unostentatious well-being about the inhabitants which appears to be the result of soberly directed industry, and of energies exempt from the impulse of excitement and from the tumultuous haste to become rich which is observable in some other places that could be named. Permanence and stability are noticeable characteristics of the town, as also a certain harmony between its social life and its pleasant environments. And the more you reflect upon the beauty of its site, with the sea at its feet, the hills at its back, and a great circuit of fertile country enveloping it in all directions landwards, the more disposed you feel to cavil at the irony of fate which has caused Geelong to miss its magnificent destiny.

From the water's edge Moorabool Street, the leading thoroughfare, runs back in a southerly direction to the top of the ridge which encircles the town, with other streets lying parallel with it, or crossing it at right angles.

To obtain a good general idea of the topography of Geelong and of its belt of suburbs, most of which denote, by the character of their domestic architecture, and by the trim and well-kept gardens, shrubberies, and pleasure grounds by which they are surrounded, the comfortable circumstances of all classes of the population, it is necessary to ascend the tower which has been erected by private enterprise in "Jeffery's Fernery," on the summit of the ridge at Newtown. The view from hence is

panoramic in extent. Looking eastward, the eye bathes itself for a few minutes in the refreshing verdure of a spacious garden, containing a magnificent specimen of the bunya bunya, a massive Deodara cedar, and a Norfolk Island pine of exceptional altitude, besides huge palm trees and numerous varieties of conifers. Thence it travels onward over the town and suburbs of Geelong to the fertile peninsula which contains the townships of Portarlington and Queenscliff, Lake Connewarre, the mineral springs of Drysdale, and many a flourishing homestead. Northward, the entire expanse of Corio Bay spreads out like a vast turquoise, with the You Yangs and Station Peak bounding the prospect in that direction. Coming round to the westward, the misty outline of Mount Anakie and of the ranges near Steiglitz close the view, the intermediate features of the landscape comprising large squares of pasture land, belts of timber, gardens, orchards, and farm houses, girdled by stock-yards and bartons; while to the south-westward the Barrabool Hills swell and subside, fall into gentle folds, and sink into soft dimples, occasioning an agreeable interchange of light and shadow in certain aspects of the sun. Over the ridge which occupies the middle distance lies the valley of the Barwon, and beyond it a great stretch of cultivated country suggestive of the profitable pursuit of husbandry by an industrious and successful population.

Nor can the unprejudiced visitor quit Geelong without recalling the words of Captain Fyans, which occur in a letter he addressed to Mr. C. S. Latrobe in 1853:—"If the bar were removed and shipping came up to the town Geelong must become a place of vast importance. It has a fine harbour, and great advantages over Melbourne. That most excellent Governor-General, Sir R. Bourke, made a choice, and placed Melbourne where it stands. He also visited Geelong. He was delighted with the place and country. He remained fourteen days, and, having confirmed the site of Melbourne, I suppose he did not wish to alter it. This is to be lamented, for if Melbourne had been placed where Geelong stands it would have become as beautiful a city as is in the world. The locality is pleasing, cheerful, beautiful, and healthful, with a fine rising situation; the scenery grand and magnificent. Melbourne does not possess one of these advantages, lying low, with bad approaches on every side."

One has only to picture Government House erected on Point Henry, two cathedrals, a Palace of Justice, and Parliament Houses crowning the ridge behind the city; Moorabool Street flanked by stately churches and palatial banks and kindred structures such as now adorn Collins Street; the crescent-shaped harbour surrounded by a magnificent quay, backed by warehouses and mercantile stores; and hundreds of mansions and villa residences, with gardens sloping down to the water, stretching away to Point Henry on one side of the Bay and to Bird Rock on the other, in order to perceive that Captain Fyans was perfectly justified in his assertion that the capital of Victoria thus placed "would have become as beautiful a city as is in the world." Not only so, but all its manufactories would have located themselves, as those of Geelong have done, on the banks of the Barwon, shut off from the metropolis by the ridge already spoken of, and, therefore, incapable of contaminating the atmosphere and darkening its principal architectural monuments by their smoke; while the Moorabool and the upper Barwon would have provided the city with an abundant supply of pure water.



W. H. Watts **Yarra Street Wharf, Geelong.** *Geelong*

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Market Square was once a marsh, frequented by wild fowl, and a portion of it is now covered by His Majesty's Theatre, formerly the Exhibition Buildings, which were erected in 1879 for the purposes of an industrial exhibition. The construction of the present fine theatre was completed toward the end of 1903, at a cost of £5,000, and was designed by Mr. McKenzie, the town clerk of Geelong. The stage is very spacious, and measures 47 feet deep by 58 feet in width. The proscenium measures 21 feet in width by 28 feet in height, and is fitted with a fire-proof drop curtain. The seating accommodation is sufficient for 1,500 persons. There are four large and commodious dressing-rooms, fitted up with the electric light. The body of the theatre is tastefully decorated, and the frieze contains the portraits of Byron and Mozart on one side, with those of Burns and Mendelssohn on the other, whilst over the centre of the proscenium appears the portrait of Shakespeare. There is a number of elegant private boxes, and the acoustic properties of the theatre are perfect, the whole constituting as complete a building of its kind as is to be found outside of Melbourne. In the centre of the Market Square stands a clock tower, presented to the town by Mr. James Austin, the second Mayor of Geelong.

In Moorabool Street is situated the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery. The library, containing upwards of 6,000 volumes of standard works, is entirely free to the public, and is pretty well dependent for its maintenance upon the generous subscriptions of the townsfolk, with the exception of two small annual grants —one from the Government of £20, and one from the local Council of a similar amount. The institution was founded in 1885, the building in which it is now placed having been purchased by the trustees from the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures, its former occupants. The Museum, or rather the nucleus of what is to be the Museum, consists of four small apartments, containing (1) entomological and ornithological specimens, as well as an enormous alligator, which constitutes the most striking object in the building (it was captured in the Barron River by Captain Russell); (2) specimens of birds, minerals, and fossils; (3) specimens of native weapons, shells, minerals, native woods, etc.; (4) ichthyological specimens, shells, minerals, old prints, etc. The Art Gallery, which is at present in its infancy, contains loan pictures for the most part, with a few examples of the works of well-known Victorian artists, among which, facing the entrance, is the popular picture from the brush of Mr. McCubbin, purchased by subscription, "A Bush Burial," a composition full of quiet pathos. "A Scene off Point Henry," by Mr. Walter Withers, is full of light, fresh in colour, and executed with a fine breezy feeling. A charming little water colour of "Phillip Island," by Mr. John Mather; two animal subjects, by Mark Gawen, painted with the artist's usual fidelity to nature; "The Watts River," a very good example of the late Mr. C. Rolando's work; and the classical picture of "Cephalus and Procris," by Mr. T. B. Kennington, illustrating the incident of Cephalus mourning the death of his wife Procris, whom he has accidentally slain with the magic dart she herself had given him. Small as the Geelong Art Gallery is, it was not without great efforts that it was brought into existence. On the 20th of June, 1896, about a dozen gentlemen met at the Town Hall in response to an invitation from the then Mayor (Cr. H. F. Richardson), who had convened the meeting at the request of the Geelong Progress League, and it was then resolved that an Art Gallery should be formed. Efforts were made to raise subscriptions by means of a public entertainment, but the scheme failed, and the newly-formed association becoming discouraged, the project fell through, and nothing further was done for a period of nearly three years. Then some interest in the subject was again revived, and the Town Council granted the use of the Chamber for a period of twelve months. Steps were taken to get together a collection of pictures, and the application made to the trustees of the National Gallery, the Victorian Artists' Society, and to private donors met with a prompt and gratifying response, so that the gallery was opened to the public on the 1st of June, 1900, with a collection of seventy pictures, some of them reaching a high standard of merit. The indifferent light of the Town Hall eventually caused the transference of the gallery to its present locality in the Free Library, where the collection was reopened on the 21st of December, 1900, by the Mayor of Geelong.

Close by the Free Library is the Savings Bank, an exceedingly fine brick structure, relieved with freestone facings, and forming one of the most conspicuous buildings in the street. In point of picturesqueness, few thoroughfares can compare with Moorabool Street, for the view that meets the eye of the visitor from the crest of the hill looking northward to Corio Bay and southward to the Barwon is charming in the extreme.

The Mechanics' Institute, situated in Ryrie Street, not far from the Post Office, was founded on the 2nd of December, 1846, its first president, and one of the founders of the institute having been Mr. James Harrison, the first editor of the "Geelong Advertiser." It is a well-constructed brick building, with a classic facade, and the entrance to the building is surmounted by a female figure representing Science. The structure contains an extensive library of over 25,000 volumes for the use of subscribers; a lofty and convenient reading-room, supplied with English, colonial, and American illustrated and daily papers, and all the leading magazines and reviews; a comprehensive reference library, with the latest encyclopedias, dictionaries, concordances, etc.; a special room for ladies, well supplied with daily and illustrated papers; commodious smoking, chess, draughts, and card rooms; and a spacious theatre, suitably fitted up, and capable of seating 1,300 persons, which is greatly in demand for concerts, lectures, etc., on account of its excellent acoustic properties.

The Post Office, an impressive and substantial building of brick, with stucco facade and portico, surmounted by a massive clock tower, which does not yet, however, contain a clock, is situated at the junction of Ryrie and Gheringhap Streets.

The Town Hall lies at no great distance from the Post Office, at the junction of Gheringhap with Little Malop Street, the front of the building

facing the latter. The style of architecture is Grecian (Ionic), and the material bluestone, with freestone facade, fronted by a beautiful ornamental garden. The foundation stone was laid on the 9th of April, 1855, and the structure involved a total outlay of £17,500. The architect was Mr. J. Reed, and the contractors Messrs. Cakebread and Allen. The Council Chamber is a large and commodious apartment, dimly lighted from a rotunda sky-light, and therefore does not admit of the several portraits which adorn its walls being seen to much advantage. At the back of the mayoral chair is a bust of Dr. Thompson, the first Mayor of the town. Next to its stands a marble bust of Sir Francis Ormond. On the wall to the right hangs a three-quarter portrait of Robert De Bruce Johnston, a former Mayor of Geelong, and near it a full length portrait of the Hon. Sir Charles Sladen, and it is an excellent likeness of one who, both as a statesman and a private citizen, conciliated the confidence and respect of all who knew him. Opposite is the portrait of Mr. Austin, at one time Mayor of the town, a well-known philanthropist, and prominently identified with the early history of the district. The Council Chamber is sometimes let for public meetings apart from the municipal business transacted in it.

The Geelong Gaol, erected in Myers Street, East Geelong, is a large bluestone edifice. The institution is in reality a large penal hospital for the reception of the criminal insane. Here are to be found the decrepit convict, under sentence for life, who is suffering from senile decay, the imbecile, the paralytic, the epileptic, and those addicted to sudden outbursts of violent mania. The gaol hospital is extremely clean, comfortable, and well ventilated. All the cells are lighted by electricity, which enables the prisoners to read by night should they feel so disposed, as the institution possesses an excellent library. There is a special ward for epileptics, who are cared for and attended by some of their fellow-prisoners, who act as nurses to the unfortunate patients. In order to encourage these in their often trying and onerous duties, they are granted some special indulgences by the prison authorities, but it is worthy of remark that the class of prisoners who perform these duties act quite as much from genuine feelings of sympathy with their unfortunate fellows, and take a real interest in their work, quite apart from the compulsory nature of the task or the inducements held out to them for their services. The average number of prisoners is 130, but at present there are only about ninety in confinement. The gaol is an exceedingly well-ordered establishment, and all that can be done to render the lot of the invalid criminal or imbecile as comfortable as possible is humanely accomplished by the governor of the institution.

The Supreme Court, in the immediate vicinity of the Gaol, is a large, square, massive structure, with no pretensions to external embellishment, built of Waurn Ponds



W. H. Watts **The Post Office, Geelong.** *Geelong*

freestone, obtained from quarries situated six miles from the town, on the Colac road. It was erected in 1859-60, the architect having been the late Mr. Wardell, the then Government architect, of the Public Works Department. It is notable for a peculiarity in the arrangement of its interior, inasmuch as it contains a "well" for the convenience of the members of the Bar, from which they address the court, jury, etc. These are accommodated on benches elevated above the well, after the plan followed in the old English courts of justice. This was introduced in the present instance by the late Sir Redmond

Barry when Chief Justice. At the present time, however, it is never used, and survives merely as the relic of an old custom. The Court House contains suites of rooms for the judge and his associate, sheriff's room, private robing room for the Attorney-General and members of the Bar, witnesses' retiring and jury rooms, and a cell for prisoners, access to which is obtained from the Gaol adjacent. There is a large gallery, approached on either side by two very handsome stone spiral stairways. It is well lighted, and its acoustic properties are perfect.

PARKS AND RESERVES.

Geelong enjoys the advantage of possessing four public parks, two of them enclosing an area of 250 acres. The largest has been formed on a promontory overlooking the Bay, comprises about 190 acres within its boundaries, and is known as the Eastern Park, or Botanical Gardens. Its most attractive feature is a fernery of more than ordinary magnitude, which Nature and Art have combined to transform into a kind of cathedral, with pillars and arches of vegetation, a vaulted roof composed of masses of foliage, and forming an intricate network of subtle tracery from which the sculptor might borrow many valuable hints for decorative purposes, but could scarcely hope to rival its wondrous complications, its variety of form, or delicacy of detail. Instead of being hung with Flemish tapestry, the walls of this beautiful minster are draped with endless varieties of ivy, and with purple, white, and lilac clematis. In lieu of stained glass windows, the apertures between the lattice work of the walls reveal a blaze of colour, vivid as rubies, amethysts, sapphires, emeralds, and topazes from the beds of flowers which are glowing in the sunlight outside; and the pavement of this sylvan sanctuary is tesselated, so to speak, with an endless variety of ferns from almost every part of the known world; and instead of the baptismal tank of some of the early churches, there is a basin of still water, starred with the broad leaves and white flowers of the nenuphar. For the music of the organ there is the cooing of a choir of doves, harmonising well with the plash of the fountain as its sparkling drops fall upon the stately palms and fern trees, which attain to such an altitude beneath the central dome. The atmosphere is moist and cool, restful and peaceful, as befits these calm cloisters, of which Nature has been at once the chief architect, the master painter, and the matchless sculptor, and where every detail of her lovely handiwork attests her perfection in the arts of design and the faultlessness of her execution.

Johnstone Park furnishes an apt illustration of what taste and judgment are capable of accomplishing in the transformation of an objectionable eyesore into a pleasant place of resort. Originally an unsightly hollow, not unlike an abandoned quarry or an exhausted gravel pit, it is now an actual park, filled with shade-trees, and still further beautified by a grove of fern trees. Abutting, as the Park does, on the busy thoroughfare to the railway station, it forms an agreeable retreat from the hot and dusty highway in the summer months.

The Queen's Park, which embraces sixty acres, and is bounded on three sides by the rivers Barwon and Moorabool; Kardinia Park, which serves as a place of public recreation for the suburbs of Newtown and Chilwell; and the Bellevue Gardens, situated on the peninsula known as Point Henry, are among the other attractive features of a town which owes a great deal in this, as in many other respects, to the public spirit of its inhabitants.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Geelong is honorably distinguished by the number and efficiency of its charitable and humanitarian institutions, among which the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, in Ryrie Street East, are especially to be commended for the care with which they are conducted, and for systems of management which seem to have the effect of rendering their inmates contented, cheerful, and happy. They occupy one large, massive, substantial, and solid looking building of freestone, standing in about five acres of land, with a kitchen garden of about three acres. The institution was founded in 1852. For some years past the building of a new Hospital has been discussed, but has remained in abeyance for a considerable time. The question, however, will undoubtedly have to be faced ere long, as the foundations of the present structure show signs of subsidence. The stone with which it was erected is yielding to erosion, and several of the wards are badly lighted. It is proposed to erect an infectious diseases ward, and the sum of £1,264 16s. is at present lying at fixed deposit in the bank as an available asset for the construction of such a building. The Hospital is likewise a training school for nurses, and there are about 150 applicants waiting for admission to it. It is affiliated with the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association, which aims at making the examination of all trained nurses uniform, no matter in what part of the State they may have been trained, and very properly insists upon such a high standard of efficiency as must conduce to the advantage both of the nursing profession and of the public requiring their services.

The Geelong Protestant Orphan Asylum is situated at Fyansford Hill, two and a half miles from the Post Office, overlooking the Queen's Park. It was founded in 1855 by Cr. James Austin, who has been already referred to in connection with his philanthropic work. At a Council meeting he moved a resolution initiating a movement for the protection and care of orphans by the foundation of such an institution, and showed his practical sympathy with the movement by making a donation of £50 upon the spot. This example was followed by several other donors, and the project took tangible shape. The building was commenced, and has grown by successive accretions into the present structure. It is constructed of bluestone, and stands in about fifteen acres of ground. The situation is so extremely healthy that although a hospital was added to the original edifice nine years ago it has never yet been used, a circumstance which, besides attesting the salubrity of the position, denotes the thoughtful care and attention bestowed upon the little inmates. Indeed, the first thing that strikes the visitor to the institution is the total absence of that cold mental atmosphere which is generally found to prevail in a charitable institution, and unpleasantly reminds him of the specific purpose to which

it is applied. Here, on the contrary, there is a genial warmth of feeling about the place, and a certain freedom from restraint which causes the inmates of the institution to feel that it is not so much an asylum as a home; not a charity, but a household. Everything is done to provide the children with healthy exercise of mind and body, and to equip them at all points for the battle of life. The dormitories are spacious, well ventilated and lighted, and the spacious recreation ground is provided with sheds in which the children can play when the weather is wet or the day is too hot. All the housework, save cooking and washing, is performed by the inmates, and the educational needs of the children are well attended to by a staff of competent teachers, the children being examined annually by the Government inspector of schools. The specific object of the institution is the reception, maintenance, and education of children deprived of one or both parents by death, insanity, or permanent desertion. Children are sent out as apprentices or servants under a form of indenture approved of by the committee of management—boys at the age of fourteen for a term of five years, and girls at the age of fifteen for a period of three years. Employers are bound to provide the children with good and sufficient food, clothing, and lodging (with medicine and medical attendance if necessary) during their term of apprenticeship.

In all humanitarian projects the Roman Catholic denomination, like their Protestant brethren, are as much in evidence in Geelong as they are elsewhere, as that excellent institution at Newtown, the St. Augustine's Boys' Orphanage, attests. The building occupies a commanding site overlooking Corio Bay, and will, when the church connected with the Orphanage is finished, have cost the sum of £17,000. It is capable of receiving 220 boys. It stands in the midst of twenty acres of land, which, by the industry of the boys, produces all the vegetables necessary for the institution. The dormitories are large and well ventilated, and the structure is fitted up in such a way as to make every provision for the comfort and well-being of the inmates. It contains a shoemaker's shop, where the boys repair their own boots; tailor's shop, in which their clothes are made; and knitting-room, where the boys' stockings are manufactured. The Orphanage, which was founded by Dean Hayes, is under the care and management of the order of Christian Brothers. There is likewise a Girls' Orphanage founded in connection with the Convent of Mercy on Newtown Hill, upon a site of fifteen acres, and controlled by the Sisters of the order. With the convent is likewise connected a young ladies' boarding school, as also a training school for teachers, a primary school, and a conventual chapel, the whole erected at a cost of £25,695.



W. H. Watts **The Botanical Gardens, Geelong.** *Geelong*

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

No town in the colony outside of Melbourne is better supplied with educational institutions than Geelong is. The Church of England Grammar School, a massive pile of buildings of bluestone on the crest of the hill over-

looking the Barwon River, has a high reputation for the excellence of the tuition received by its pupils. Another fine educational establishment is the Scotch College, which stands in the midst of spacious grounds in West Geelong, near Jeffery's fernery.

The Gordon Technical College, situated in Fenwick Street, near the railway station, and opposite Johnstone Park, was the result of a meeting held to perpetuate the memory of General Gordon, and the money subscribed by the efforts of the committee formed the nucleus of a fund for the erection of the college, which was supplemented by the Government, and liberally assisted by the late Sir Francis Ormond, who bequeathed to it the sum of £1,000 at his death. The college was founded in 1885, and erected at a cost of £10,000, including its building and equipment. Its objects are identical with those of the Working Men's College in Melbourne, namely, to impart a thoroughly technical and commercial education to the students at a moderate fee, and to prepare them for a life of industry, for which purpose a staff of well-qualified teachers is engaged. The pupils under training average about 300.

The "Ailsa" Ladies' College in Ryrie Street, and the Geelong Ladies' College, in Aberdeen Street, are both excellent scholastic institutions of their kind.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.

There are as many as twenty-five places of worship in Geelong, and in them almost every important denomination, including the Salvation Army, is represented. The most imposing ecclesiastic structure is that of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary of the Angels, situated in Yarra Street. The dimensions of the completed portion of the church are 120 feet by 59 feet; height of outer walls, 37 feet; apex of roof from floor, 70 feet. There is seating accommodation for 1,000 persons in the nave and side aisles composing the present edifice. Transepts, choir, and central tower will be added for the completion of the original plan. The architects were Messrs. Dowden and Ross. Up to the present £20,000 has been expended on the building, which is of bluestone, and was founded in 1872. It has replaced a small wooden building erected in 1842, which was pulled down in 1871 in order to make room for the present handsome edifice.

The most important church belonging to the Protestant denomination is that of St. Paul's, close to the railway station, founded in the early fifties, the site of which was once occupied by a tent, in which the first services were conducted. The present structure is of brick, and is capable of seating 800 persons. Owing to the fact of its having been unfortunately constructed of very inferior building materials, it will have to be superseded at no very distant date by a more enduring edifice.

INDUSTRIES.

Industrially, as well as commercially, Geelong is a town of considerable importance, and supports many well-established manufactories. These include the Victorian Paper Mills, situated at Fyansford, at the junction of the Moorabool and Barwon rivers; the Starch Mills, in the same vicinity; and the Victorian Soap and Candle Company's works, in Marnock Vale. Close to the Barwon Bridge are the extensive Union and Albion Woollen Mills, while lower down the river are the Renshaw Flour Mills, with numerous tanneries and scouring works. At the Breakwater many similar industries are being actively pursued. On the western shore of the Bay have been established extensive meat freezing works, and on the eastern shore are situated the limestone quarries and kilns, which enjoy the credit of producing some of the best lime in Victoria. Further to the east are the Salt Works, and near these a bacon-curing establishment, and Howarth's Fertilising Works, for the manufacture of blood manures, etc., whilst on the foreshore of the crescent of the Bay have been erected the large wool stores, in which during one season as many as 80,000 bales of wool are sometimes sold under the hammer to English and Continental buyers.

Exceptionally favoured as it is by Nature, Geelong promises to become in course of time one of the chief emporiums of the Commonwealth, and, instead of its beautiful Bay being covered with a flotilla of tiny yachts, whose white wings sparkle in the sun like those of so many seagulls, it will be crowded by a stately navy of ocean-going steamers of great tonnage, carrying rich cargoes of produce from the Western District, of which Geelong is the natural port, to all parts of the world.

The Honorable GEORGE FREDERICK BELCHER, J.P., Geelong, Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, and also for Denmark, one of the earliest settlers in Victoria, was born at Dublin, Ireland, on 10th January, 1823. He arrived in the colonies per ship "Louisa Campbell," landing at Launceston, Tasmania, in the year 1839, after a voyage of three and a half months, but only stayed there a very short time, crossing over to Melbourne in the same year. Amongst his shipmates were Mr. Adye Douglas, afterwards Premier of Tasmania, and Mr. H. Smythe, who took up as a sheep run (with sheep brought from Tasmania) the present site of the township of Smythesdale, Victoria. On arriving in Melbourne, Mr. Belcher lived for a while in the first house that John Batman built in that city. It was situated at the corner of William and Collins Streets, the site now occupied by the premises of the Australian Mutual Provident Society. He was also present at Batman's funeral. In the year 1843, a time of great monetary depression in Melbourne, Mr. Belcher formed one of a party who took 600 head of cattle overland to Adelaide. The cattle were sold at twenty-five shillings per head delivered on the Murray, but it was found before delivery that the purchasers could not pay in cash, and offered instead ten bushels of wheat, at two shillings and sixpence per bushel, per head. This Mr. Belcher's party had to accept, and accordingly hired a schooner, and shipped the wheat round to Melbourne. On arrival the shipment was sold at a price which went largely to reduce the loss on the venture. On the occasion of Captain Sturt's party leaving on their last expedition to

explore the interior of Australia, Mr. Belcher, who was staying with his cousin, Mr. R. R. Torrens, then Collector of Customs at Port Adelaide (since Sir Robert Torrens), attended the breakfast given in their honor, and saw them start. Captain Sturt, being of the opinion that he should find an inland sea, took with him a boat, and this was conveyed by a waggon and team of bullocks purchased from Mr. Belcher's party. Many years afterwards the boat was found abandoned on Grey's Range, a mountain named after Captain George Grey, then Governor of South Australia (afterwards Sir George, Governor of New Zealand). Mr. Belcher has a piece of this boat,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

HON. GEORGE FREDERICK BELCHER.

which he values as a memento, the same having been given to him by Mr. Panton, the well-known Melbourne police magistrate. Returning to Victoria, Mr. Belcher in the year 1845 went to the Wimmera district, and took up the whole of Lake Hindmarsh, his run extending seven miles from where the River Wimmera enters the lake. Here he stayed but twelve months, and then returned to Melbourne, entering the office of the Sub-Treasury, and remaining there till 1854, when he was appointed Sub-Treasurer and Gold Receiver at Geelong. These offices he filled until 1869, when he resigned the public service. Mr. Belcher held the position of Mayor of Geelong two years, viz., 1873-4 and 1875-6. Since receiving, thirty-six years ago, the appointment of justice of the peace, he has been a regular attendant on the Bench. He was appointed Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway in 1871, for Denmark in 1880, and was a member of the Legislative Council of Victoria from 1875 to 1886. For thirty-six years he was one of the directors of the Geelong Gas Company, but recently resigned the position. He was a member of the committee of the first Mechanics' Institute (now the Melbourne Athenaeum), and to him was deputed the distinction of turning the first sod of the Geelong and Colac railway. Mr. Belcher has thus been prominently and honorably identified with the history of the district of Port Phillip almost ever since its first settlement, and with the colony and State of Victoria from the time of its separation from New South Wales. His memory is a storehouse of facts connected with the rise and progress of the land of his adoption, and his experiences, covering a period of upwards of six decades, are almost and probably altogether unique.

The late JAMES GATTIE CARR, Newtown, Geelong, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, was born at Somer's Town, a suburb of London, on 18th September, 1818, and when he had arrived at the age of thirteen, his father and mother being both dead, he, on the invitation of Mr. William Gore Elliston, first Mayor of Hobart, went to Hobart in the year 1831, and was there educated by him. On the completion of his studies, he entered into mercantile pursuits at Longford, Tasmania, and in 1845 went to Melbourne. On arriving there he was offered an appointment in the Treasury, but declined it, and went to Geelong, entering into the business of auctioneer and estate agent. On the outbreak of the gold rush, Mr. Carr, instead of joining in the general exodus, adopted the more prudent course of steadily pursuing his business, and the result proved his sagacity, for it was so successful that in the year 1852 alone he made a profit of £42,000 in the land business. He retired from business in 1853. At a banquet given at Geelong in honor of Messrs. Esmonds and Hiscocks, the first discoverers of gold, the former at Clunes and the latter at Buninyong, Mr. Carr was called on, on behalf of the subscribers, to present them with two gold cups. Mr. Carr was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for South Grant in the year 1859, and held the seat till 1861, when he retired. He offered himself for re-election in 1868 to represent West Geelong, was elected, and resigned in 1870. During his Parliamentary career he exhibited great energy and determination of purpose. He was instrumental in altering the Constitution Act by reducing the monetary qualification of members of both



Massingham *Geelong*

MR. JAMES GATTIE CARR.

Houses. He also carried an amendment by which an absolute majority of both Houses was substituted for a two-thirds majority of each House. He was also an active promoter of a scheme for unlocking the land, lecturing on the subject, and issuing articles advocating the same. Finally, he had the gratification of seeing the Hon. J. M. Grant, the then Minister of Lands, adopt a large portion of the scheme, and candidly thanking Mr. Carr for his endeavours. In the early days, before the passing of the Land Bill of 1860, at all Crown land sales by auction the terms were 10 per cent. cash, and the balance in a month. Consequently, in the days of the gold excitement—from 1852 to 1854—parties

ran up the land both in town and country to very high figures, paying the 10 per cent., but never paying the balance. The Government rule was to publish yearly or half-yearly a list of such lands, which any party could have by paying the amount due, but such prices, at even moderate terms, were out of the question. Mr. Carr consequently moved an amendment that the Governor-in-Council should be empowered to bring all the lands held under the section into public sale at any figure thought expedient. The Premier invited Mr. Carr to lunch, and the latter gentleman told the members present that they were very short of money, but by accepting his amendment they could get £150,000 or £200,000 at once. When Mr. Carr subsequently moved the amendment in the Assembly, it was accepted by the Attorney-General, and carried unanimously. It had the effect of fully substantiating his statements, for the Treasury had soon a large sum of money in hand, and the Attorney-General and the members of the Ministry expressed a strong opinion that Mr. Carr should be entertained at a public banquet. The Government also liberally voted various sums for land purposes in South Grant and Geelong. He was then a member of the Legislative Assembly representing South Grant. A strange fact in connection with the adoption of Mr. Carr's amendment was that the daily papers neglected to mention the object for which it had been proposed, merely reporting the fact of its acceptance. His energy and ability in the political world naturally gave him a considerable influence, and he was instrumental in obtaining from the Government extra land and votes for the Protestant Orphanage, the Catholic Orphanage, as also an extension of land for the Flinders School and the Geelong Hospital. He has been connected, as trustee and in other capacities, with almost all the charitable and public institutions in and around Geelong. Mr. Carr married, in 1849, a daughter of Mr. Keam, of Geelong, whose sister is the wife of the Hon. Wm. Hart, of Tasmania. A half-sister of Mr. Carr was married to Professor Gordon, of Oxford University, and another half-sister to Colonel Peach Chamberlain, of Bath, who fought under Earl Raglan in the Crimean War. He died at Newtown, Geelong, on the 13th September, 1902.

WILLIAM GURR, ex-member of the Legislative Assembly, Geelong, is a native of Tasmania, and was born in 1848 at Launceston, where he served his apprenticeship to the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM GURR.

drapery trade, and crossed over to Geelong in 1867. He was employed for seven years in drapery and outfitting business with Mr. Edwin Bartlett, and afterwards had charge of the woollen and clothing department at Messrs. Bright and Hitchcock's for five years. He after this purchased Barkly House, in Moorabool Street, Geelong. Subsequently Mr. Gurr went into the auctioneering business, which he carries on at Ryrie Street, Geelong. In 1894 he was elected to the House of Assembly, representing the constituency of Geelong, and was re-elected in 1898. He was a member of the Country Fire Brigades' Board from 1895 to 1902. Mr. Gurr was a member of the Town Council of Geelong (Kardinia ward), having been elected in 1896, and is generally prominently connected with philanthropic and temperance movements. He married, in 1870, Miss Hewkil, daughter of the late Robert Hewkil, one of the earliest settlers in Geelong. Mr. Gurr was a member of the Tariff Commission, that commission compiling the report which was, almost in its entirety, adopted by the House.

Alderman HENRY JAMES HENDERSON STORRER, representing the Barwon Ward in the Geelong Town Council, was born in Geelong in the year 1859, and is the youngest son of Mr. Henry Storrer, a native of Perth, Scotland, who came to the district in 1849, and was for many years engaged in business as a farrier. He was educated at the Flinders School, and on leaving there was engaged in business pursuits with Mr. W. J. Nicol, grocery, wine, spirit, and produce merchant, with whom he was associated for twelve years, and in 1886 he started in business on his own account in



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. HENRY JAMES HENDERSON STORRER.

Moorabool Street, Geelong. In 1900 he purchased and removed to his present premises, 273 and 275 Moorabool Street, where, as a wine, spirit, hay, corn, and chaff merchant, he does a large business throughout the Western District and Gippsland, and a large intercolonial trade in chaff. Some eleven hands are constantly employed on the premises, which have a frontage to Moorabool Street of 48 feet, with a depth of 150 feet. In addition to the abovementioned business, he has also a large chaff-cutting works at the rear of the

premises. In 1896 Mr. Storrer was elected to a seat in the Town Council of Geelong; re-elected in 1900, winning his seat on each occasion by a substantial majority, and was in the same year elected alderman. He is a member of the Finance and Markets Committees, and has been a member of the Australian Natives' Association since 1880. Mr. Storrer is a prominent member of the local Coursing Club, and, in conjunction with his brother, has bred and owned some very fine performers, such as Mistletoe, Dundee, Ringer, Ribbitson, Puzzle, Lyndhurst, Hawthorn, Clare, etc. He married, in 1887, Margaret Turnbull, daughter of Mr. Wm. Haigh, manager of the Victorian Woollen Mills, who came from Scotland under engagement to manage the mills, and who retired from business a few years ago. Alderman Storrer has a family of three sons and one daughter.

WILLIAM BROWNBILL, Councillor, representing the Barwon ward in the Geelong Town Council, was born in Geelong in January, 1864, and is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Brownbill, of that town. He was educated in Geelong, and afterwards engaged in the bakery business, starting for himself as a master baker in 1879, and working up his business to its present position, one of the leading bakery establishments in Geelong. For many years Mr. Brownbill has displayed an active interest in literary societies. He was elected a member of the Geelong Town Council at a by-election in November, 1896. In October, 1897, he retired by effluxion of time, and was re-elected by a majority of two to one in November of the same year, and again re-elected in November, 1900, unopposed; and was chairman of the legislative committee for 1901. He has been a member of the committee of the Charities Fete Sports since its inception, and is associated with many other public institutions. In 1894 he became a member of the A.N.A.; was elected a member of committee in 1895, was subsequently chosen to be vice-president for twelve months, and, at the half-yearly meeting in May, 1900, he was elected president, being re-elected to that position in November following. He is also president of some of the Geelong junior football and cricket clubs, and takes great interest in athletics generally. He is a consistent advocate of the interests of the working classes. His business premises are in Moorabool Street.

WILLIAM HENRY POTTER, Councillor, representing Bellarine Ward in the Geelong Town Council, was born in Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales, in December, 1849, and is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Henry Potter, who was



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM HENRY POTTER.

associated with the first printing office and press of Sydney. Mr. Potter came to Victoria with his parents when an infant, and received his education at the Colac and Geelong (Flinders) Schools. On leaving school, he entered the employ of his uncle, the late Mr. Richard Davey, one of the pioneers of Geelong, and on the death of that gentleman, in 1890, Mr. Potter, who had been in business for himself as a grocery and provision merchant in Malop Street for some years, purchased that of his late uncle. Mr. Potter first entered public life in 1885, when he took an active part in the movements of the A.N.A., and occupied the position of president of the Corio branch for four different terms. He is a member of the committee of the Geelong Free Library, the Gordon Technical College, and of the Geelong Hospital; on the committee of the Gardens and Markets Association, and a member of the Legislative Committee. Although having taken a great interest in local affairs for many years, it was only in 1896 that he entered the Geelong City Council, and was, at the invitation of the N.S.W. Government, a guest at the Commonwealth celebrations in 1901. Mr. Potter has always taken an active interest in all social and out-door functions. He is a member of the Yachting Club, as also of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge having been the Unity and Prudence. Mr. Potter married, in May, 1874, Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Morkham, an old identity of the Geelong district.

THOMAS GUTHRIE, of "The Hermitage," Newtown, Geelong, is the youngest son of the late Mr. David Guthrie, merchant and landed proprietor, Berwickshire, Scotland. He was born in Dunse on 25th April, 1833, and, when a boy of fourteen arrived in Hobart in December, 1847, per barque "Windermere," Captain Ross commander. He went on a station near New Norfolk to gain colonial experience. He remained in Van Diemen's Land (as Tasmania was then called) till 1849, and then sailed for San Francisco, but the ship calling at Tahiti and Honolulu en route, he stayed at the latter place, returning to Port Phillip in 1850. The following year he took a shipment of sheep and general live stock to Lyttelton, Canterbury, New Zealand, which was just being opened up for settlement, and then sailed north in the barque "Eudora" for Sydney, but was wrecked in Poverty Bay, North Island, and lived with the missionary (the Rev. Mr. Grace) until relieved by a small vessel going from Auckland to Hobart. From Hobart he crossed to Melbourne, and went to Bendigo, where he engaged in gold buying, settling at Golden Gully for some time, and after that at Forest Creek (now Castlemaine). Here he bought gold at one period as low as £2 7s.

6d. per oz., some thinking that as gold was being found so freely the price would speedily depreciate, and at first the value was uncertain, but. on assaying, Victorian gold proved to be the richest in the world. On his coming of age Mr. Guthrie, in 1854, went to the old country, and on his return, in the following year, took the management, for Mr. George Synnot, of his stock, station, and wool-broking business in Geelong, and a few years after joined the firm as partner, under the style of Synnot and Guthrie. The firm purchased the station properties, "Quambatook East" and "Quambatook West," in the lower Avoca district, and carried them on for some years. Finally the firm was dissolved, Mr. Guthrie taking over the station property, and Mr. Synnot the business portion. Mr. Guthrie subsequently acquired other extensive pastoral properties, viz., "Rich Avon" and "Brim," in Victoria; and "Mount Muirhead," "South Avenue," "Wokewyne," and "Avenue Range," in the south-east district of South Australia, but these were one after another resumed by the Government for closer settlement, leaving Mr. Guthrie with the



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. THOMAS GUTHRIE.

purchased land only. Of this, however, he had secured about 44,000 acres in the two States, but chiefly in Victoria. Having lost so heavily by the resumption of his runs, Mr. Guthrie decided to have nothing more to do with Crown leases in the southern States, and, hearing of some exceptionally fine pastoral country on the "Barkly Table-land," in the Northern Territory of South Australia, close to the Queensland border, which had been specially reserved by the Government for sale by auction, he in 1882 bought at public auction 1,200 square miles, which he has since increased to 2,200 square miles. These leases are absolutely secure until 1942. This country, known as "Avon Downs," Mr. Guthrie stocked with sheep from Victoria, and with picked cattle from Queensland. Many difficulties and much expense had to be faced to develop even a quarter of this large area, but Mr. Guthrie never lost faith in its ultimate success, and the result has proved his judgment to be correct, as there is no better pastoral property in all Northern Australia. Mr. Guthrie married a daughter of Mr. J. Rutherford, of Roxburghshire, Scotland, and has a family of three sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Thomas Oliver Guthrie, manages "Rich Avon" Estate; his second son, Arthur Donaldson Guthrie, manages another estate in Victoria; and his youngest son, James Francis Guthrie, is at present wool expert for Messrs. Dalgety and Co. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Philip Russell, of Osborne House, Geelong, and Mawallok Estate, Beaufort.

LOUIS AUSTRALIA WHYTE, of "The Heights," Newtown, is a son of Charles James Whyte, of Meltham, one of the early pioneers, who came to Victoria in the year 1839, entering into squatting pursuits at Fiery Creek and Streatham, and also at Koroit Station, Coleraine. In the year 1850 he went to Tasmania, where he remained till 1854, returning to Melbourne in that year, and settling at Geelong, where he lived privately at his "Meltham" Estate, on the Barwon, until his decease. Mr. L. A. Whyte was born at Hobart, Tasmania, in 1852, and was brought by his parents to Newtown. He was afterwards a pupil at the Scotch College, Geelong, where he matriculated, having been intended for the medical profession. Circumstances, however, intervened which caused this plan to be changed, and he eventually identified himself with squatting pursuits, having for some time been manager for his father's estate. During the eight years which



Boning and Small *London W.*

MR. LOUIS AUSTRALIA WHYTE.

he spent squatting in the Riverina district he had a very hard time, on account of dry seasons. Mr. Whyte has always been an ardent votary of amateur sport of every description. Starting tennis at the age of twenty-nine, he won the championship two years afterwards; and at golf, which he entered into at the age of forty-two years, he had the same success. He has been twice amateur champion of Australasia in the latter game. In Sydney, in the year 1899, he won the golf amateur double championship, with Mr. H. A. Howden as partner. Mr. Whyte has a nine-hole golf links on his Newtown property, and holds the Golf Amateur Single Championship (1901). He was likewise president of the Geelong Golf Club in 1898. He is president of the Geelong Racing Club, having been one of the stewards since its inception, and is one of the twelve who were instrumental in raising the present club from the ashes of the old one. Mr. Whyte, who has now retired into private life, is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Charles Ibbotson, of Geelong. He has devoted a considerable time to travel,

having in 1879 and 1889 made extended tours through England, America, France, Italy, and the Continent generally.

THOMAS PETERS, of Elizabeth Street, Newtown, Geelong, was born at Kidderminster, Worcestershire, England, on 25th October, 1827, and left the old country for Victoria per ship "James T. Ford," from Birkenhead, landing at Point Henry, and coming thence per lighter to Geelong on 26th December, 1852. Immediately on his arrival he started as a slater, continuing this calling for a few months, but was soon influenced by the reports from the goldfields to



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. THOMAS PETERS.

try his luck at mining. He accordingly went to the Ballarat goldfields, but, after remaining there for a short time, he returned to Geelong, and resumed his business as slater. This occupation he carried on till 1876, when, having acquired considerable means, he started as a timber merchant, establishing a branch at Colac. Until 1901 he conducted this latter venture with great success, and then sold out of the concern, and retired into private life. Mr. Peters has been on two occasions a candidate for Parliament, and in each instance was defeated by only a few votes. On his first essay he contested Geelong West, when it formed a separate constituency, his opponents being Mr. Graham Berry and Mr. De Bruce Johnstone; and on the second occasion of his candidature for Geelong he had as his opponent Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Winchelsea. As a member of the Manchester Unity I.O.O.F. he has achieved distinction, having passed through all the offices up to and including the position of Grand Master of the Order for the year 1873, and was likewise for many years a member of the board of directors. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and associated with the lodge Unity and Prudence, Geelong. Mr. Peters married a Gloucester lady, and has a family of two daughters.

WILLIAM THOMAS WALLIS, of "Taranaki," Ryrie Street, Geelong, was born at Penzance, Cornwall, on 20th August, 1849, and is a son of Mr. John Wallis, the well-known contractor, of Brunswick, near Melbourne. He came to Victoria with his parents in the year 1854, and was educated for commercial life. At the age of fourteen he entered the service of Mr. Edward Glew, corn merchant, Brunswick, in order to learn the grain trade, and, after a stay there of some duration, obtained an appointment with Messrs. Wilson, Hardy, and Co., produce merchants, Flinders Street, Melbourne, of which firm he was, at the end of a few years, admitted as a partner. He remained in this business for some considerable time, and then retired from it, starting on his own account in Queen Street, Melbourne, as a produce merchant in the grain and produce trade. He was very successful in this line, and at the end of ten years, having acquired a competency, he retired from commercial pursuits, and took a pleasure trip round the world, visiting his native town, and spending a considerable time on the Continent and in America. Mr. Wallis has always taken a lively interest in public matters, and when living in Hawthorn he was for eleven years a member of the Hawthorn Town Council, filling the office of Mayor of that important city. He was appointed a justice of the peace in 1883 for the Central Bailiwick, and, on his settling in Geelong, was transferred to the Southern Bailiwick. He has been a member of the committee of the Geelong Hospital, and is a director of the County of Bourke Building Society Board, which society weathered the collapse following upon the bursting of the Victorian land boom in 1892, paid its creditors in full, and is now (1901) in a prosperous condition, paying regular dividends. Mr. Wallis is married to a daughter of the Rev. H. Groube, and has a family of two sons and seven daughters. He was one of the promoters (and a director for many years) of the Australian Tesselated Tile Company, Mitcham, which is now producing tiles equal to those imported, and favourably



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM THOMAS WALLIS.

known on account of their high quality in the markets of all the Australian States. Mr. Wallis is a member of the Geelong Town Council, having been elected representative for Bellarine Ward in June, 1901.

HORACE FRANK RICHARDSON, Market Square, Little Malop Street, Geelong, is the fourth son of the late Mr. John Richardson, M.P., who represented Geelong in the Legislative Assembly for fourteen years. Mr. H. F. Richardson was born in Geelong in the year 1854, and was educated at the Geelong College. On the death of his father (who held the position previously) he was, at the

age of twenty-one years, appointed secretary to the South Barwon Shire Council, which position he filled for nineteen years, and during a portion of the time was also secretary to the Barrabool Shire Council. He is now president of the Shire of South Barwon, in which district, on the banks of the River Barwon, he has his private residence, which is built on the site of the residence of one of Geelong's pioneers — the late Dr. Thomson, first Mayor of Geelong. In 1881, Mr. Richardson, having been appointed electoral registrar for Geelong, and district agent for several insurance companies, opened an office in Geelong as insurance and commission agent. In 1886 he removed to the Exhibition Buildings, in the Market Square, obtained an auctioneer's license, and established the Geelong Corn and Produce Exchange, which has proved of material benefit to the farming community, as it is attended by large numbers of persons from the surrounding districts, and by local, Melbourne, and Ballarat buyers. The Exchange was about two years ago transferred to the opposite side of the road, facing Market Square, where Mr. Richardson erected extensive premises, capable of meeting the expansion of his business as produce, live stock, and general auctioneer, insurance and house and land agent. The sales are held on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays of each week, the chief sale day being Thursday, when the town is crowded with country people, so that Thursday has become the busiest day in the week for the Geelong shopkeepers. Mr. Richardson takes a lively interest in municipal matters. He was a member of the Geelong Council from 1887 to 1898, and was Mayor of Geelong for the year 1895-1896. He is a trustee of the Geelong branch of the A.N.A., and was the originator and an active member of committee of the Jubilee Juvenile and Industrial Exhibition of 1887. He is now a member of the executive committee of the Municipal Association.

The late RICHARD CHEETHAM, founder of the Solar Sea Salt Works, on the eastern shore of Corio Bay, Geelong, was born in Manchester, England, on 27th February, 1836. He was educated at the Manchester Grammar School, and on leaving school was placed in an American shipping house to gain a commercial education. After spending some years in mercantile pursuits he found his health failing, and, being advised to seek a warmer climate, he left Liverpool per ship "Morning Light" in 1861, accompanied by his wife. On his arrival in



Willetts *Geelong*

MR. RICHARD CHEETHAM.

Melbourne he turned his attention to chemical pursuits, and soon afterwards established chemical works in Prahran, which he carried on for some years. Having formed the opinion that salt works, for extracting salt from sea water, could be successfully established in Victoria, he undertook a tour through Europe with the view of gaining the latest and fullest information with respect to the French, Spanish, and Portuguese methods of working their salt marshes. In the year 1888 he procured a lease, and began to lay out the Stingaree Bay Salt Works, near Geelong. He carried on these alone for about three years, and was then joined in partnership by Mr. Cunningham, of the National Bank, Geelong. Mr. Cheetham personally supervised the management of the business until his death in July, 1900. Since the death of Mr. Cheetham the active management has been taken up by Mr. Andrew H. Cunningham and Mr. Trevor Cunningham. The company is working under a seventy-five years' lease, dating from 1896.

WILLIAM GARDINER, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on 10th October, 1824, and educated for commercial pursuits at the Ayr Academy. He came to Victoria in the year 1853, and, after devoting some time to the acquisition of colonial experience, chiefly in and about the Beechworth and Maryborough districts, he established himself in business as a draper and general storekeeper at Sebastopol Hill, near Ballarat, and at Smythesdale. In the year 1859 he sold out and returned to Scotland, taking his passage in the "Great Britain," commanded by Captain Grey. He married in the old country, and, after purchasing stocks, returned to Victoria in De-



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM GARDINER.

cember, 1859. He proceeded by coach to Ballarat, and thence to Creswick, where he established himself in business, remaining there for upwards of twenty years. In 1880, having been very successful, he retired from business, and settled down in private life at Geelong, at his present address. Mr. Gardiner has never aspired to any public position in the district, but his investments bring him into relationship with many commercial and financial institutions. He is chairman of directors of the

well-known firm of Ball and Welch, Melbourne; a member of committee of the Geelong Hospital, a supporter of the local Mechanics' Institute, and a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Gardiner has a family of four sons and one daughter, one son being in business at Euroa, one in Melbourne, one a civil engineer and surveyor, at present in the United States, superintending the building of a railway line near Salt Lake City, and one a medical practitioner, who was at one time resident medical officer at the Ballarat Hospital, but is now in London gaining professional experience.

WILLIAM BARR, "Kanoona," Buckland Avenue, Geelong, late of "Barholm," Murroon, was born in 1831 in Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland. He came to Victoria in 1853, and, after engaging for a few years in mining pursuits, bought his present estate from Messrs. Scoullar Bros. in 1862. Barholm, which was originally part of the Ingleby Estate, comprises 700



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM BARR.

acres, of which 400 have been cultivated and sown down in English grasses (50 are under cultivation annually), the remainder being utilised for grazing purposes. The house was built in 1871. Mr. Barr is the owner of about 400 sheep (crossbred) and 100 head of stock. He is a shareholder in the Geelong Butter Factory, and has always taken a prominent part in the promotion of shows and other agricultural matters. He married, in 1866, a daughter of Mr. A. Lang, of Shotts, Lanarkshire, and has a family of five sons and four daughters. Owing to failing health, Mr. Barr relinquished "Barholm," and removed to Geelong, purchasing "Kanoona," where he now resides. Three of his sons are now in Gippsland, whilst two are engaged in the Western District.

PATRICK ALFRED CROKER, Medical Practitioner, of Yarra Street, Geelong, is a son of Mr. John Croker, of Essendon. Dr. Croker was born in Quebec, Canada,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. PATRICK ALFRED CROKER.

on 4th October, 1852, and was brought to the colonies by his parents when very young. After attending St. Patrick's College, he for some time studied at the Melbourne University; then went to Glasgow, and qualified for the medical profession, taking there the degrees of M.B. et Ch.M. He spent a considerable period visiting the hospitals of London and the Continent, and then returned to Victoria, settling down to practise in Geelong, where he has remained up to the present time (1901). He has been consulting surgeon to the Geelong Hospital for the last fifteen years; is Government medical officer to the Gaol and Orphanages. The doctor takes a keen interest in musical matters, and is president of the Geelong Liedertafel.

GAVIN McCALLUM, Medical Practitioner, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, is the son of the late Daniel McCallum, of Queenscliff. His grand-



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. GAVIN MCCALLUM.

father and father were both early Victorian colonists, having landed at Geelong in the year 1852. The doctor was born on 10th June, 1857, and received his early education at the Castlemaine Grammar School; matriculated at the Melbourne University, passed the London examination held at Melbourne, and was for two years engaged in teaching at the Camberwell Grammar School. He then proceeded to the Glasgow University, and on taking the diploma B.M. et Ch.M. was appointed resident assistant to Sir William Gairdner, physician to the late Queen at Balmoral, then resident medical officer at the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, for one year. For the next year he occupied the position of University assistant to the Regius Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health at the Glasgow University, and the following year was house surgeon to Professor Sir William Macewen. On his return to Victoria he was at once appointed resident surgeon to the Geelong Infirmary, Ryrie Street, where he re-

mained for about two years, and then started practice at his present address. Dr. McCallum is honorary surgeon to the Geelong Hospital.

The late JAMES G. CARSTAIRS, M.D., Retreat Road, Newtown, Victoria, son of the late Surgeon W. Carstairs, of the Honorable East India Company's service, was born at Poonah (in the Bombay presidency), India, on 28th June, 1829. At the age of three years he was sent to Scotland in a vessel of 300 tons, to be brought up by his grandfather, who was town clerk and provost of Cupar, the county town of Fife. His education was begun at the Madras College and University, St. Andrew's, East Fife. Thence he proceeded to the Edinburgh University, where he remained three years, taking the diploma of L.R.C.S., Edin., and the degree of M.D., Edin. After visiting the Paris hospitals for experience, he returned to London just prior to the opening of the great Exhibition of 1851. He then became assistant to Dr. Gardner, F.R.C.S., Edin., who was practising at Crieff, Perthshire, and, after completing his engagement



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. JAMES G. CARSTAIRS.

with that gentleman, he entered the emigration service, and brought to Victoria two vessels, the first being the "Isle of Skye," 330 tons, which arrived at Point Henry, Geelong, on 12th December, 1852. On this occasion Dr. Carstairs returned to London in the ship "Melbourne," which was then under the command of Captain Picken, afterwards stationed at Williamstown. The second vessel in which Dr. Carstairs came out to Victoria was the "Lady Peel." He commenced practice in Moorabool Street, Geelong, in February, 1854 (in a four-roomed cottage, at a rental of £4 per week), and remained constantly in the practice of his profession until the time of his death in January, 1904. He was health officer for the Bellarine Shire, also for Newtown and Geelong. Dr. Carstairs married, in 1857, a daughter of the late Mr. W. P. Weston, then Premier of Tasmania. Mrs. Carstairs died in 1860, and the doctor afterwards married a daughter of Mr. John Smith, of the Post Office, Geelong. Of his two surviving sons, one is engaged in pastoral pursuits in New South Wales. The other is a barrister and solicitor, but went to South Africa in 1900 as lieutenant in the Third Victorian Contingent, the Bushmen's Corps, where he was for some time engaged in active service under General Plumer. For many years Dr. Carstairs was engaged in a large private practice, but since 1881 he devoted his time to public health matters, and his papers and reports on various subjects were, in the opinion of his professional brethren, models of painstaking and scientific research.

HENRY MUELLER, Medical Practitioner, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, was born at Versmold, Germany, on 15th February, 1851, and is a son of the late Dr. Louis Mueller, of that place. His college education was received at the Gymnasium, Bielefeld, Westphalia, and he afterwards pursued his studies at the celebrated University of Tuebingen, in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg, and at the Universities of Marburg, Leipzig, and Berlin. He took his M.D. degree at Marburg in the year 1874, passed his States examination in 1875 in the same city, where he settled down to the practice of his profession. On the 1st April, 1875, Dr. Mueller entered the army, and served six months in the ranks, and six months in the large military hospital in Hanover. He left Hanover after having been appointed a sanitary officer. In the month of May, 1876, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Versmold, his birth-



Willetts *Geelong*

DR. HENRY MUELLER.

place, but in 1880 he took a larger practice in Hohenleuben, in the principality of Reuss. In the beginning of the year 1890, after accepting an invitation from Dr. Augustus Mueller, of Yackandandah, to come out to Victoria, Dr. Mueller again visited the Universities of Halle and Vienna till October, 1890, thence proceeding to Australia in December, 1890. After practising in Yackandandah till September, 1891, Dr. H. Mueller removed to Geelong, where he has remained in practice ever since.

THOMAS JOHN KENNEDY, Medical Practitioner, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, son of the Rev. Robert Kennedy, of Ballarat, was born on 9th June, 1867, in the county Galway, Ireland, and was brought to Victoria in the same year by his parents. His early education was acquired in his father's school, Ballarat, and from thence he matriculated at the Melbourne University, taking the degrees of M.B., Ch.B., in 1888. He then received the appointment of resident surgeon to the Women's Hospital, Carlton, and afterwards served as resident surgeon at the Melbourne Hospital. In 1890

he was appointed surgeon to the Geelong Infirmary, which post he held for seven years. During this period (viz., in 1895) he obtained leave of absence, and visited the old country for the acquisition of in-



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. THOMAS JOHN KENNEDY.

creased experience, going the rounds of the London hospitals, visiting Scotland and Paris, and the museums generally, for a period of nine months, and then returning to Victoria. He started practice at his present address in 1897, and holds the position of hon. medical officer to the Geelong Hospital, assistant port health officer, health officer for the Shire of Bannockburn, and in January, 1900, was elected a member of the Geelong Town Council. Dr. Kennedy is married to a daughter of the late Mr. John Boyd, of Bairnsdale.

FOSSEY JAMES NEWMAN, Medical Practitioner, Latrobe Terrace, Geelong, Victoria, was born at Fitzroy on 18th April, 1859. He is a son of Henry Newman, of "Sadova," William Street, Melbourne, one of Victoria's successful colonists, who landed in Melbourne in 1854. Dr. Newman's school days began at St. Paul's Grammar School, Melbourne, and finished at the Wesley College. He matriculated at the Melbourne University, and was exhibitioner and first class honorman at the second honor examination, taking the degrees M.B., Ch.B., in 1880. He was appointed to the position of resident surgeon at the Geelong Hospital in 1882, which position he filled till 1888. He then entered into practice on his own account, and was appointed honorary surgeon to that institution, a position which he still holds. He is also health officer for the Borough of Geelong West, the Shires of South Barwon and Barrabool, and public vaccinator for Geelong. In the year 1891 the doctor, in order to extend his experience still further, travelled through India and the Continent of Europe, and was for a period attached to the Vienna Hospital. He likewise visited the hospitals of London, Rome, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, and Paris.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. FOSSEY JAMES NEWMAN.

This gave him an opportunity of examining the latest improvements, and on his return he reported upon these for the benefit of the Geelong Hospital. Dr. Newman married, in 1891, a daughter of the late Mr. Geo. Anthoness, of "Fairholme," Camberwell, Victoria.

ARTHUR WILLIAM MARWOOD, L.R.C.S. and P.E., L. et L.M.F.P.S.G., Latrobe Terrace, Geelong, is a son of the late Mr. Matthew Marwood, a member of the well-known firm of Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, and one of the early colonists of Victoria, who arrived in Melbourne in the year 1858. Dr. Marwood was born at Brighton, Victoria, on the 6th of August, 1864. He was a pupil at the Hawthorn Grammar School and the Wesley College, Melbourne, proceeding thence to Dublin, where he matriculated at the Royal College of Surgeons, and studied for four years in that city, and for one year at the Edinburgh University. In the year 1887 he took the diplomas L.R.C.S., Edin., and P., Edin., and L. et L.M.F.P.S., Glasgow. For six months he held the position of resident surgeon at St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin, and was a pupil of Coomb's Lying-in Hospital in the same city. On his return to Victoria he was appointed resident surgeon to the Geelong Hospital, which position he filled for two years, and then started practice on his own account. He is on the honorary medical staff of that institution, and is honorary physician to the Female Refuge. Dr. Marwood is an ardent supporter of amateur sport, and has held the position of captain of the Geelong Cricket Club; is vice-president of the Geelong Coursing Club (1901); has been for twelve years honorary medical officer to the Geelong Football Club, and is an active member of the Geelong Bowling Club. Dr. Marwood ranks



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. ARTHUR WILLIAM MARWOOD.

as a Past Master in the Masonic fraternity, having passed through the chair in the local lodge of Unity and Prudence. He married a daughter of the late Mr. D. Cottier, of New York and London.

JOHN SMALL, Medical Practitioner, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, son of Mr. Lindsay Small, of Fifeshire, Scotland, was born in that county on 1st October, 1859. His father came to the colonies in 1878, en route for New Zealand, where he intended to settle, but finding, on his arrival in Melbourne, intelligence awaiting him that he had inherited an estate in Fifeshire, owing to the death of his brother, he returned to Scotland. Dr. Small was educated chiefly at St. Andrew's, in Fifeshire. On leaving school, he for a short period attended the University there. Then, owing to his family moving to Stirlingshire, he commenced his medical education proper at Glasgow University, but after one summer session went to Edinburgh, where he studied for two years. As his father intended to settle in New Zealand, Dr. Small went out to the colonies before him, in order to assist him on arrival. An attack of fever and his father's unexpected return caused him to change his plans, and return to his medical studies. Dr. Small first visited the colonies in 1878 in order to get experience of station life, and remained for a period of six months,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. JOHN SMALL.

but his health failing, he returned to his native place. On arrival there, he determined to continue his studies for the medical profession at Edinburgh, where he took, in 1881, the diplomas L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P. He then took charge of an immigrant ship to Brisbane, and on his arrival proceeded to Gympie, where he started the practice of his profession. After a stay at Gympie of about three years, his uncle, Dr. J. G. Carstairs, of Geelong, arranged for him to take over the practice of the late Dr. Erskine Wyer, of Ryrie Street, where he has since remained, doing a very large general practice in addition to his official positions. About seven years after establishing himself in Ryrie Street the doctor contracted influenza, and took a voyage to Europe to recuperate. While there he embraced the opportunity of extending his studies, and obtained the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. He then returned, and resumed practice in Ryrie Street. Dr. Small is now consulting surgeon to the Geelong Hospital, having been previously an honorary surgeon since his arrival in Geelong, and has also been a member of the Hospital Committee for eight years, as likewise medical officer to most of the friendly societies of the district. The doctor has always taken a keen interest in Masonic matters, and is a member of the Unity and Prudence Lodge at Geelong; is a steward of the Geelong Racing Club, and surgeon-captain to the Garrison Artillery Militia, as well as a contributor to, and member of, the Victorian Medical Society. He is married to a daughter of the late Captain Richard Mant Hall, of Bath, who saw service in the Crimea.

STEPHEN MABERLY SMITH, Medical Practitioner, of Ryrie Street, Geelong, son of Mr. Henry Maberly Smith, of Eltham, Kent, England, was born on 19th October, 1854. His parents came to Victoria in 1851, but, after remaining there for three years, returned to England. Dr. Maberly Smith was taken to the old country by his parents, and received his early education at the public school, Westminster; thence he went to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The diploma M.R.C.S., Lond., he gained in 1875, and L.R.C.P. et L.M., Edin., in 1876, and was then for some time assistant to Mr. Frank Rodgers, M.R.C.S., in Hampshire. He then came to Melbourne, and from 1876 to 1881 occupied the position of resident surgeon to the Women's Hospital, Melbourne. In 1881 he retired from the Women's Hospital, and started practice in



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

DR. STEPHEN MABERLY SMITH.

Geelong, where he has remained uninterruptedly up to the present time (1901). When he came to Geelong he succeeded the late Dr. Day, a gentleman of distinguished repute, both in the colonies and on the Continent of Europe, who discovered the "test for blood." The doctor is married to a daughter of Mr. Frederick Coote, of King's Hill, Buninyong, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

HAROLD EDWARD MATHEWS and WALTER HERBERT HARRISON, Surgeon Dentists, practising at Ryrie Street, Geelong, occupy premises specially constructed under their direction. Mr. H. E. Mathews is a son of the late Mr. William Mathews, of Geelong, an old colonist, who arrived in Victoria in 1855. He was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, and from thence went under training for his profession with Messrs H. G. and R. H. Roebuck, of Geelong. After remaining there for four years, he went to Launceston, and associated himself with Dr. Paul Fraser, taking the management of his dental practice. Thence he went to Bendigo,

and during a period of six years managed for Mr. J. H. Knight his Northern district practice, periodically visiting all towns between Bendigo and the border. Mr.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. HAROLD EDWARD MATHEWS.

Mathews entered into partnership with Mr. Harrison in April, 1899. Mr. W. H. Harrison is a son of Mr. Arthur Harrison, of Bendigo, and was born in that city on 9th February, 1874. He gained the State



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WALTER HERBERT HARRISON.

School scholarship, entitling him to three years' tuition at college, and in the second year of his college course passed the matriculation. On leaving college he was articled to Mr. Knight, of Bendigo, for three years, and, on the expiration of that term, entered into an engagement with Mr. Knight for four years. This having been completed, he joined with Mr. Mathews in establishing a practice at Hopetoun Chambers, Ryrie Street, Geelong. Meeting with success, Messrs. Mathews and Harrison were obliged to remove into larger premises in November, 1900. The suite of rooms consists of two surgeries, waiting room, and spacious workroom, all elaborately fitted with all the requirements of up-to-date dental surgeons.

SAMUEL R. J. MAWSON, Surgeon Dentist, practising at 201 Moorabool Street, Geelong, is carrying on the old-established connection started in Geelong by his father, Mr.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. SAMUEL R. J. MAWSON.

F. S. W. Mawson, in the sixties. Mr. S. R. J. Mawson is a native of that town, and was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, under the late Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson. On leaving school he studied for the dental profession under his father, and, becoming qualified for its exercise, he continued to work with him until 1892, at which date he took over the practice on his own account. Mr. Mawson's surgery is supplied with all the latest appliances requisite to keep pace with the rapid advance made of late years in dental surgery. His practice is very extensive, and is chiefly confined to Geelong and the Western district.

HENRY GILSON ROEBUCK, Surgeon Dentist, 43 Malop Street, Geelong, was born at sea on the ship "Larpent," which arrived at Geelong (Port Henry) in the year 1849, and is a son of the late Mr. Henry Roebuck, who was town treasurer of



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. HENRY GILSON ROEBUCK.

Geelong for a period of twenty-seven years. He was educated in Geelong, and was afterwards articled to Mr. Richard Heath, the well-known dentist. In 1872 he started in business on his own account in Geelong, and has carried it on ever since. Mr. Roebuck has always taken a great interest in yachting. He is a member of the council of the Gordon Institute, and president of the Amateur Photographic Association, being an ardent devotee to the art of photography. He married, in 1872, a daughter of Mr. Richard Clarke, the well-known merchant, of Geelong, and has a family of seven children.

Lieut.-Colonel C. RASHLEIGH, V.D., of Geelong, entered the Geelong Rifle Corps as private under Colonel Reed in 1859; received his commission as lieutenant 19th April, 1861; and, after the usual promotions, was gazetted lieutenant-colonel on 1st January, 1884. This officer had

command of the two companies—the 1st and 2nd Geelong, afterwards amalgamated—that is, the Geelong Rifle Corps and the Field Artillery, afterwards changed to Garrison Artil-



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. RASHLEIGH.

lery. Lieutenant-Colonel Rashleigh holds the V.D. for long volunteer service. He has been connected with the Education Department for years, and is now retired on a pension.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MAJOR ALBERT FINCHETT GARRARD.

ALBERT FINCHETT GARRARD, Major in command Geelong Artillery, was born in Highton, Geelong, on 15th October, 1863, and educated at the Geelong College, under the late Dr. Geo. Morrison, and afterwards at the Melbourne University. Major Garrard has been a master at the Church of England Grammar School since 1883. His military career has been thorough. Entering as gunner during the Russian war scare of 1884, he passed through all the grades to command. He was gazetted lieutenant 30th April, 1886; captain, 1st January, 1891; and major in command, 13th March, 1896. He also commanded the 3rd Battalion of Cadets, which comprised the whole of the Geelong and Warrnambool corps, from 1887 to 1898. Major Garrard married a daughter of the late Mr. John Bracebridge Wilson, head master of the Church of England Grammar School from 1863 to 1895.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

CAPTAIN GEORGE MOORE STRONG.

Captain GEORGE MOORE STRONG, of the Geelong Battery Garrison Artillery, was born 18th July, 1870, and is the son of the late Mr. James Strong, J.P., of Geelong, of which town he was Mayor and councillor for many years, being an old identity of the district. Captain Strong was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, and was afterwards articled to Colonel J. L. Price, solicitor, of Geelong, but did not complete his law course, for in 1897 he entered into partnership with Mr. Frank Shrimpton as auctioneers, etc., in which he has remained ever since, the firm of Messrs. Shrimpton and Strong being one of the best known in the town and district. Captain Strong received his early military training as a cadet in the Church of England Grammar School Corps (established by the late Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson), which he joined almost at its inception. Having gone through all the different steps, from cadet to lieutenant, he left school in 1890, and immediately applied for and obtained a commission in the Geelong Artillery, having been gazetted lieutenant on the 12th of December, 1890. He was appointed captain 8th May, 1896, and is now senior captain of the Geelong Artillery, which is unusually strong, numbering 250 men. Captain Strong, in addition to his business and military duties, takes a great interest in flower culture, especially in the rearing of orchids. He married, in 1898, the youngest daughter of Mr. John Daniel, a well-known early pioneer of Geelong.

Lieutenant F. C. PURNELL was born in Geelong on 10th February, 1868, and educated at the Geelong College, under the late Dr. Geo.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

LIEUTENANT F. C. PURNELL.

Morrison. Was gazetted lieutenant Geelong Battery Garrison Artillery, 22nd March, 1899. Mr. Purnell is an architect by profession, and is now a partner with his father in the well-known firm of Purnell and Sons, architects and builders.

GEELONG RACING CLUB.—Early in 1897 the management of this club was taken over by the present stewards, and Messrs. N. Campbell and J. MacMullen were appointed hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively. The club was at that time indebted to the London Bank to the extent of £166, and there were current debentures to the amount of £1,450. The stewards prevailed on the holders to hand in, as donations to the club, the whole of the debentures, thus relieving the club of a liability that threatened to crush it at any future time when the claim might happen to be pressed. The overdraft at the bank was paid off out of the first funds available, and, after disbursing £3,100 in stakes, spending £350 in repairs, etc., and paying salaries and bonuses to the extent of £250, the position of the reorganised club at the end of the fourth year of its existence was such as to show a credit balance of over £200. The club is indebted to gentlemen like Messrs. F. Austin, L. A. Whyte, the late W. R. Wilson, and others for their generous support from time to time. This has largely contributed to the sound financial position which it enjoys at the present time. The three gentlemen mentioned were elected life members as a slight recognition of their substantial interest in the welfare of the club. Out of eight race meetings held, five have been successful financially (in one instance a profit was shown of £290). The other three, unfortunately, resulted in a slight loss, owing either to adverse weather or the postponement of the fixtures, attributable to the flooding of the course by the Barwon River. There is every prospect of the club prospering in the future, as horse-owners are recognising that the Geelong Racing Club is being run, not as a money-making concern by any individual, but in the true interests of sport, as also that all profits over and above the amount required for repairs, etc., will eventually find their way back to them in the shape of increased stakes. On the whole, then, the club is to be congratulated upon the prudence and sagacity with which it is being managed, the generosity of the gentlemen who surrendered their debentures by converting them into donations, and upon the bright outlook which now lies before the institution.

JOHN MacMULLEN, Honorary Treasurer of the Geelong Racing Club, is a native of Victoria, having been born in Geelong in 1864. He is the second son of Mr. Wm. MacMullen, a very old colonist, who established himself in business in



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOHN MACMULLEN.

Geelong half a century ago as a wine and spirit and general merchant. Mr. John MacMullen was educated at the Geelong College, and was afterwards, for eight years, on stations in the north-west of New South Wales. In 1889 he returned to Geelong, where he was engaged in his father's business, which was subsequently made over to him and his brother William, who have since been trading under the style of Wm. MacMullen and Co., wine and spirit merchants, Ryrie Street, Geelong. Mr. John MacMullen has always taken great interest in sport of all kinds. In addition to being hon. treasurer to the Geelong Racing Club, he is president of the Geelong Football Club, and delegate to the V.F. League.

NEIL CAMPBELL, Secretary to the Geelong Racing Club, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Archibald McArthur Campbell, a native of Argyleshire, Scotland, who came to Victoria in 1842, and embarked in pastoral pursuits, taking up the Gannawarra Station, in the Murray district, New South Wales, of which, with the late Robert McDougall, he was one of the pioneers. Mr. Campbell was an accomplished boxer and athlete, and had remarkable influence over the blacks, whose language he spoke fluently, and to whom he became known as "Weebar" (Good) Campbell. He did much towards establishing the mission station at Lake Boga in 1851, and was the writer of one of the fifty-seven letters to Governor Latrobe, which have been published in book form by the trustees of the Melbourne Public Library. He went eventually to reside in Geelong, and was the first president of the Bellarine Shire Council, an office he held for five consecutive years, but took no active part in politics. Mr. Campbell died



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. NEIL CAMPBELL.

in 1896, at the ripe age of eighty-two. Mr. Neil Campbell was born on Lake Connewarre in 1860, and received his education at the Geelong College, afterwards engaging in grazing pursuits with his father in the Western district. On the retirement of the latter, he entered into mercantile life at Geelong as auctioneer, etc. Mr. Neil Campbell has been hon. secretary of the Geelong Racing Club since 1896, and also holds the position of president of the Caledonian Society. He is an ardent

sportsman, taking keen interest in shooting, golfing, and polo, and the preservation of native game; is also greatly interested in poultry farming. In 1898 he was elected to a seat in the Geelong Town Council. He is likewise a member of the council of the Agricultural Society, of which body he was president in the year 1897-8. In 1892 Mr. Campbell married Elizabeth Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Simson, an old and highly esteemed colonist, who was engaged in pastoral pursuits at O'Brien's Bridge, in Tasmania, and at "Roseneath," Casterton, in this State. Mr. Campbell has a family of one son and one daughter. In November, 1903, he was elected to the mayoral chair for the ensuing year.

EMIL THEODOR SICHLAU, of Mercantile Chambers, Ryrie Street, Geelong, has been long associated with Geelong and the surrounding district. He is of Danish parentage, but was born on 9th January, 1848, at Christiana, Norway, where his parents were travelling at that time. He was educated at the University at Kolding, in the province of Northern Jutland, Denmark, and was next trained at the cadet school, Copenhagen, it having been then intended that he should follow the military profession, but this intention having been abandoned, he went to England to perfect himself in the language of that country, and to acquire a knowledge of commercial pursuits. While there he became junior partner in an importing and exporting firm, and, after remaining in this position for three years, he determined to visit Victoria, and arrived in Melbourne in 1866. After a few months' stay in that city he left for Geelong. Having obtained a thorough insight into insurance business while in England, he resolved to carry on the calling of insurance and estate agent in Geelong, and accordingly took offices in the premises now occupied by the Free Library, and had for neighbours in the same building the well-known residents of Geelong, Messrs. Chas. Dennys and the Hon. G. F. Belcher. Here he remained for twenty years. During this period Mr. Sichlau promoted the establishment of the Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Collins Street, Melbourne, the date of formation being 3rd June, 1878, and the original share list as follows:—T. E. Beaver, 100 shares; E. T. Sichlau, 100 shares; R. W. Dickson, 100 shares; W. L. Jack, 100 shares; A. Chandler, 100 shares; T. J. Martin, 100 shares. Mr. T. Jacques Martin became managing director, and Mr. Sichlau provincial superintendent. The company has been highly successful, for since its formation it has for the most part paid dividends of 8 per cent., and now (1901), with a paid-up capital of £37,500, has a reserve fund of a similar amount. Mr. Sichlau takes



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. EMIL THEODOR SICHLAU.

charge of Geelong and the district extending from thence in a westerly direction to the border of South Australia, comprising between sixty and seventy agencies. In 1888 he removed to his present address in Ryrie Street. Mr. Sichlau is married to a daughter of Mr. Goddard, merchant, of Adelaide, and has a family of two sons and two daughters. His two sons were trained at the Dookie and Longerenong Colleges in fruit culture, grazing, and general farming, and are now settled on his fine estate of 1,700 acres of freehold and leasehold land on the Anglesea River, in the Jan Juc district, where, in addition, great attention is paid to the rearing of high-class poultry. Of the Geelong district Mr. Sichlau is able to give many interesting reminiscences, as it is now thirty years since he first camped on the banks of the Anglesea River. To him belongs the credit of having first suggested the formation of a mounted rifle corps. Having a thorough local knowledge of the coast line between the Heads and Lorne, and knowing the possibility of an enemy effecting a landing, and thus evading the Queenscliff forts, he impressed upon the military authorities, during the Russian war scare, the advisability of raising a force of men possessing a good topographical knowledge of the district, and he offered to form a corps. His proposal was accepted, and the Victorian Mounted Rifles soon became an accomplished fact. Mr. Sichlau was the originator of the Geelong Fish Acclimatisation Society, founded in 1875, and has been connected with it ever since. He is now (1901) president of the association. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having entered the Unity and Prudence Lodge in 1876. Mr. Sichlau was captain of the first rifle corps in Geelong, and in 1886 received his commission as lieutenant to the Mounted Rifle Corps.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Geelong.—The Church of England Grammar School, Geelong, is well known as one of the leading public schools of Victoria. The foundation stone of the present buildings was laid on 24th June, 1857, by Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the colony; and the school, which was erected at a cost of over £14,000, was opened on 24th June, 1858, by Bishop Perry. The first head master of the school was the Rev. Canon Vance, D.D., of Lincoln College, Oxford, the present well-known Dean of Melbourne. He was succeeded at the beginning of 1863 by Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson, M.A., F.L.S., of St. John's College, Cambridge. The school remained under his able management for thirty-three years, and his tenure of office was only terminated by his death in October, 1895. The present head master is Mr. L. H. Lindon, M.A., of Jesus College, Cambridge.

The GEELONG COLLEGE.—The position of this well-known and justly popular institution almost rivals that of its English prototype which crowns the summit of Harrow-on-the-Hill, in Middlesex. The prospect visible from Geelong College embraces in one direction the beautifully-shaped Bay of Corio, with the picturesque masses of the You Yangs rising from its curving shores, while to the south the vision comprehends the ocean in Bass Straits, and an intervening landscape full of variety and charm. Hence one of the first essentials demanded for the site of a great school, namely, perfect healthfulness, combined with an abundance of pure air, and those aids to mental cheerfulness which are derived from agreeable natural scenery, is supplied by the elevated position of this college. And in the ages to come, when a long line of distinguished men will look back with pride and pleasure upon the early days which they spent within its walls, and will connect the training they received there with the eminence they subsequently achieved, similar historical associations may be expected to gather round it to those which lend so much interest to the famous schools in the old country. Already, indeed, owing very largely to the personal character and influence, the scholastic attainments, and special faculty for teaching which were so happily combined



DR. GEORGE MORRISON.

in the founder of the Geelong College (the late Dr. George Morrison, M.A., LL.D.), many of its former alumni have reflected honor upon it by the prominent positions they have acquired in the public, professional, and mercantile life of the Australian Commonwealth. His son, Mr. C. N. Morrison, M.A., the present principal, has inherited his father's methods, traditions, and enthusiastic love of the work he has engaged in, so that the impress originally stamped upon the institution by its excellent founder promises to become an enduring characteristic. The college dates from the year 1861, so that it has entered upon the fifth decade of its useful and honorable existence; and it had not been long established before the high quality of the intellectual and moral culture attainable within its walls was very generally recognised. It was not less conspicuous, in fact, than the admirable natural advantages of the site chosen with so much sagacity and forethought. The pleasure grounds cover an area of more than sixteen acres, and nothing has been neglected in the way of transplanting and landscape gardening to heighten the beauty of the situation, so that the buildings, while they are collegiate in character, have the air of



W. H. Watts **Geelong College.** *Geelong*



Willetts *Geelong*

MR. C. N. MORRISON.

an elegant and substantial mansion, erected in the midst of a stately park, which includes a spacious cricket ground, seven acres devoted to football, a tennis court, and a large gymnasium, thoroughly well equipped with all the latest and best appliances. Thus the collegians have the means of recreation provided for them in great abundance, and, besides those already enumerated, they have the boating sheds and a large fleet of boats on the river Barwon, which presents an animated

scene on Saturdays, when the resident boarders make picnic excursions upon the stream, and find a vigorous muscular training in rowing down to the Barwon Heads, and in sea bathing outside. Connected with the college is a cadet corps, 130 strong, under the command of Captain Morrison, and reputed to be one of the most efficient in Victoria, in proof of which it may be mentioned that at the present time it is the holder of the Sargood Shield and of the Cumming Cup. The system of instruction pursued at the Geelong College is designed to meet the diversified requirements of Australian life, in which a man's occupation and career in his maturity are often determined by circumstances that were unexpected in his youth, so that a good all-round education, calculated to make him a many-sided man, is of more importance and utility to his future advancement and well-being than one that is more limited and specialised. The value of such a system was fully recognised by the late Dr. George Morrison, who had been educated in the Elgin Academy, Scotland, by his brother, Dr. Donald Morrison, the late rector of the Glasgow Academy, who promptly discerned his pupil's excellent gifts, which enabled him to become the most distinguished student of his course in the Aberdeen University, where he attained equal distinction in classics, mathematics, and natural philosophy. Coming out to Victoria in 1858, he soon found a congenial sphere of effort in scholastic work, and the college he founded grew so steadily under his capable administration as to necessitate successive extensions, involving a total outlay of £15,000. He died in February, 1898, and his memory is appropriately perpetuated by a beautiful library erected at the school by his old pupils, who cherish his recollection as that of "a good man, an accomplished scholar, and a wise and loving friend." At the present time the college is double the size which it was a few years back—the best evidence of its substantial progress—and its prestige is fully maintained by its present principal, who was associated with his late father as vice-principal in its management. Nor must we omit to mention the Old Geelong Collegians' Association, with Professor Kernot as its president, as being a great source of strength to the institution, to which it has presented a scholarship in the University for annual competition, thus fostering an honorable ambition in the minds of students.



Geelong College Playground.

Messrs. HENDY and APTED, Architects and Building Surveyors, 173 Moorabool Street, Geelong. This business was established in 1898. THEO. F. HENDY, the senior partner of this firm, is a son of Mr. James Hendy, of Geelong. He was born in that town in 1876, and received his education there, afterwards making an extensive tour round the world, studying architecture in England, Italy, and Germany. After serving his articles he was for two years with the firm of Carter

and McIntosh, architects, Pretoria, South Africa. He returned to Victoria in 1898, and wrote a series of articles on his African travels. He commenced the practice of his profession in 1898, in Geelong. Mr. Hendy took a great interest in the celebrations held in commemoration of the relief of Mafeking in 1900, and acted as honorary secretary to the



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. THEO. F. HENDY.

Citizens' Demonstration Committee in Geelong. He has been associated with various other patriotic celebrations, and is assistant secretary to the Queen's Statue and Transvaal Memorial Funds (1901). He is connected with the Geelong Mutual Improvement Association, of which he has been vice-president, and was one of the team which won the champion prize at the Debating Tournament in 1899. In the following year he won the first prize at the Ballarat competition for an essay on "Public Life in Australia," out of thirty-three competitors, when the Hon. Alfred Deakin acted as judge. Among the many buildings in the district designed and carried out by this firm may be mentioned the premises for the Electric Light and Traction Co. of Australia, and the Mechanics' Institute at Heathcote, a handsome brick structure. FRANK APTED, partner in the firm of Hendy and Apted, architects, Moorabool Street, Geelong, was born at Reigate, in Surrey, England, in the year 1866, and educated in his native town. He went through the science and arts course at South Kensington, London, in 1885, securing the first class certificate for building construction, and the following year came out to Victoria, settling shortly afterwards in Geelong, where he was engaged for some years as a master builder. Like Mr. Hendy, Mr. Apted visited other parts of the world to gain experience, and was in New Zealand for two years prior to joining Mr. Hendy in partnership in 1898. Since then they have practised together under the style of Hendy and Apted. Mr. Apted takes a great interest in literary matters, and has been a member of the Geelong Mutual Improvement Association for the past ten years, during one of which he was president, and has been secretary since 1899. He



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. FRANK APTED.

also became secretary to the Geelong Musical and Elocutionary Committee after winning the champion prize for literary work and elocution at the competitions in 1899. Mr. Apted is a man of all-round ability and of great energy, everything he undertakes being carried out with a thoroughness that has won for him high encomiums from the townspeople.

JOHN ANGUS LAIRD, Architect and Surveyor, of Dalgety Chambers, Moorabool Street, Geelong, practising under the style of "Laird and Barlow," was born at Eddington Station, Western District, Victoria, on 25th May, 1862, and is a son of Mr. John Laird, one of the early pioneers of Victoria, who arrived in this State in the year 1852, and took over the management of Eddington Station. Mr. Laird, sen., was afterwards manager of Mt. Fyans Station, and is now acting in the same capacity at Glencoe Station, South Australia. Mr. J. A. Laird was educated under a tutor, whilst his parents were at Mt. Fyans, until fifteen years of age, when, on his parents leaving for South Australia, he was placed with Mr. Joseph Watts, architect, of Geelong, under whom he made rapid progress, and became supervising architect for Mr. Watts. In that capacity he supervised the erection of the Grand Hotel at Queenscliff, and other important works throughout the district. He started on his own account in 1891, and in the following year took as partner Mr. Fred. J. Barlow, who has lately retired from the firm. The firm gained, in open competition, the premium for the best design for the Geelong Show Grounds and buildings, and carried out the work at a cost of £10,000. They were also architects for Dalgety and Co.'s wool warehouses at Geelong. The Geelong Butter Factory and Creameries, and many works connected with public buildings and private residences throughout the district, were likewise designed by them. Lately the firm have been successful in obtaining in competition the premium for a design for new fire station at Geelong, which is intended to be shortly erected. Mr. Laird married, in 1893, a daughter of Mr. Robert Gillies, of Geelong.

THOMAS FREDERICK SEELEY, member of the firm of Seeley and King, architects, Market Square, Geelong, is a native of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, England, and was born on 14th February, 1848. He is a son of the late Mr. Elijah Seeley, contractor, of Geelong, who came to the colonies with his family in the year 1857, per ship "Admiral Boxer." Mr. T. F. Seeley was educated at the Geelong Wesleyan School, and from thence proceeded to

learn the business of contractor and builder under his father's tuition and direction, taking over the business on his father's death. He also, at the age of thirteen, began to study under an architect, and in due time



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. THOMAS FREDERICK SEELEY.

qualified himself for the practice of that profession. At the age of nineteen he joined the first Technological School in Geelong, and in 1871, at the examination of the Technological Schools of Victoria, gained the distinction of producing the best five architectural drawings. Mr. Seeley has for some time abandoned the business of contractor, his firm confining itself to the profession of architects and surveyors. As such it has had a large share of the structures in Geelong and district under its supervision; among others, Haworth's tannery, the Breakwater on the Barwon, Richardson's Exchange and markets, Parker and Murphy's drapery establishment, the Prince of Wales Hotel, Mr. Vaughan's private residence, Newtown, etc., etc.

Messrs. TOMBS and DURRAN, Architects, Ryrie Street, Geelong. This firm was established by the late Mr. Joseph Watts, one of the first architects in Geelong. In his later years he was joined by Mr. Durran, and on the death of Mr. Watts in 1890 the business was taken over by Mr. Tombs and Mr. Durran, who have carried it on ever since under the style of Tombs and Durran. Among the many buildings designed and carried out by the firm in Geelong may be mentioned the following: — The business premises of Messrs. Robinson and Douglas, the Gordon College; Messrs. Strachan, Murray, Shannon, and Co.'s wool stores; the Government Savings Bank; St. Mary's Hall, the Elephant and Castle Hotel, many additions to the Geelong Hospital, the Church of England Grammar School drill hall, besides many private residences in Geelong and elsewhere, including those of Mr. Philip Russell; T. Bostock, Esq.; the late Mr. W. R. Wilson, St.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JAMES DURRAN.

Albans (and jockeys' quarters); Mr. F. W. Fairbairn, Woolbrook; Mr. D. Fairbairn, Meltham; Mr. W. J. Volum, Roxby Park; Mr. R. W. Noble, Connewarre; Dr. Croker, Dr. Newman, Mr. F. M. Douglas, Geelong; the Government Savings Bank, Colac; and the private residences of Dr. J. G. Wynne, Mr. James Matthews, and Mr. C. R. Tulloh, of Colac. The firm has been successful in several public competitions, the more important of these having been Gordon College and Haines Memorial Homes, Geelong; the Bacon Factory, and the Free Library, Colac. WILLIAM ALLEN TOMBS was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, in the year 1866, and is a son of Mr. George Tombs, of the well-known firm of Whitcombe and Tombs, of Lambton Quay, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and served his articles with T. S. Lambert, architect, of Christchurch. Upon coming to Melbourne, he was for some years with Mr. Chas. D'Ebro, architect, and in 1889 went to Geelong. He practised his profession for some time in that town, and then entered into partnership with Mr. Durran as above. Mr. Tombs was elected an Associate of the Royal Institute of Architects of Victoria in 1892. JAMES DURRAN was born in Geelong in 1861, and is the only son of the late Mr. Job Durran, a very old identity of Geelong.

EDWARD HAREWOOD LASCELLES, the senior partner of the firm of Dennys, Lascelles, Austin, and Co., wool brokers and stock and station agents, Moorabool Street, Geelong, is an Australian of the third generation, his grandfather (Thomas Allen Lascelles) having landed in Tasmania in the year 1808, where he afterwards became a police magistrate. His grandfather



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. EDWARD HAREWOOD LASCELLES.

on the maternal side came to the colony in 1820, taking up land in the Bothwell district. Mr. E. H. Lascelles, who was born at Bothwell on 3rd October, 1847, came to Geelong in 1853, his principal education

having been received at Mr. Ross' Bellevue School, near Batesford. At the early age of fourteen he entered the office of his uncle, Mr. C. J. Dennys, being admitted as a partner on attaining his majority in 1868. In the previous year the total sales of the firm only reached 3,647 bales. Four years later the erection of the present extensive premises was commenced, and the yearly sales have increased to close on 40,000 bales, Geelong being now recognised as the market for the choice clips of the Western district, a position mainly brought about by Mr. Lascelles' exertions. Mr. Lascelles is probably better known throughout Australia as a pioneer of the mallee country, having purchased, in 1878, Lake Corrong, a large sheep run in that arid district. But, finding the results of sheep farming anything but profitable, he, after paying a visit to South Australia in 1887, determined to embark in wholesale clearing and subsequent cultivation of his scrub runs. He is now interested in 120,000 acres of wheat crops, partly worked by himself and the Mallee Agricultural and Pastoral Company, of which he is managing director, and partly by farmers whom he has settled on the land. The seasons have not been propitious; but they have not damped Mr. Lascelles' faith in the future of the mallee, nor abated his ardour, and year by year he steadily increases his cultivated area. To quote his own words :— "A run of good seasons must come, and likewise a good European market, and when they happen together the mallee farmer, with his large areas under wheat, will be amply recompensed for his past misfortunes." Mr. Lascelles has not been identified with Geelong public matters, but in the local public bodies of the mallee country he has always taken a leading interest, being the first president of the Shire of Karkarooc, of which he is still a councillor. He founded the township of Hopetoun in 1890—named after our first Governor-General, who was then paying his first visit to the mallee country with Mr. Lascelles. Mr. Lascelles married, in 1887, Ethel, eldest daughter of his partner, the late Mr. C. J. Dennys, and has a family of one son and four daughters.

JOHN JAMES BURNS, of the firm of Robinson, Burns, and Sparrow, auctioneers, stock, station, land, insurance, and general commission agents, valuers, etc., Moorabool and Ryrie Streets, Geelong, was born in Geelong on 20th December, 1844. Was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, under the Rev. G. O. Vance (since Canon and Dean), and was trained for commercial pursuits. On leaving school, he entered the service of the Victoria Insurance Company, Geelong, at the age of sixteen years, but after remaining there for twelve months he found the occupation involved too much confinement, so he applied for and obtained a junior clerkship with



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOHN JAMES BURNS.

Messrs. Lascelles and Tozer, live stock and horse and cattle salesmen, eventually becoming a partner in the concern, under the style of Robinson, Burns, and Sparrow. The business carried on by Messrs. Robinson, Burns, and Sparrow is well known throughout the State of Victoria.

ALFRED HILL ROADKNIGHT, Auctioneer, Stock and Station Agent, Land Agent, and Sworn Valuator, of Moorabool Street, Geelong, carrying on business under the style of T. Roadknight and Co., is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Roadknight, an early colonist, who landed in Victoria in 1836. He was born at the River Station, Winchelsea, on 17th March, 1852, and was educated first at the High School, and from thence he went, with Mr. George Armytage, of "Ingleby," as the first of the late Mr. J. Bracebridge Wilson's boarders to the Church of England Grammar School. In 1868 he was one of sixty-three who passed the Civil Service examination in Melbourne, 400 candidates being "plucked," but did not seek to enter the Government service. On leaving school he went into his father's office to be trained for the estate agency business, and in 1872 took out an auctioneer's license, which he has renewed every year since. He is a recognised authority on the values of land and house property, and was one of the two valuators appointed to act for the Government in the local Court of Arbitration in 1889 to fix the amounts as compensation when seventeen hotels were closed in Geelong. In 1898 and 1899 he effected a valuation of all the property in the Corio Shire, the result being highly satisfactory. Mr. Roadknight was elected in 1881 as a representative for Villamanta ward in the Geelong Town Council; occupied the position of alderman for three years, and served as chairman of several important committees, retiring in 1893. He married a daughter of Mr. John Carr, of Geelong, and sister of Mr. W. P. Carr, at present (1901) Mayor of Geelong. The late Mr. Thomas Roadknight was one of the earliest of Victorian settlers. When a child of five he came out with his father, mother, brother, and sister, in the ship "Skelton," landing in Hobart Town, Tasmania, on the 20th of November, 1820. He lived in different parts of Tasmania until the year 1836, when he and his father brought sheep over to Port Phillip in the cutter "Van Sittard," landing with them at Williamstown (then called Point Gellibrand) on the 14th of May, 1836. At this time there were only three huts on the site where the city of Melbourne now stands. Mr. Roadknight settled first on the Barrabool Hills, but at the end of three years the home station was sold by Government, and he moved to the River Station, on the River Barwon, about four

miles from where the township of Winchelsea now stands. Mr. Roadknight was one of the search party organised to look for Mr. Gellibrand and Mr. Hesse, and it was at his camp they dined before



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ALFRED HILL ROADKNIGHT.

starting on the expedition from which they never returned. To the late Mr. Roadknight is due the credit of cutting the track through the forest to Cape Otway, which occupied nearly six months, during which he underwent many hardships. On 1st June, 1836, he was present at a meeting of the residents of Port Phillip, and was one of those who signed a petition to Governor Bourke, praying him to appoint a resident magistrate for the province. In 1839 Mr. Roadknight's father purchased from Government twenty-three acres of land on the River Barwon at £16 per acre, which comprised the first suburban allotment that was sold near where the town of Geelong now stands. At that time the town boundaries were marked out, but there were no buildings erected. There Mr. Roadknight lived until his death, and afterwards Mr. Thomas Roadknight occupied the house his father had built until the time of his death, on the 28th of October, 1891. His experiences as an early pioneer were many and varied. Whilst living on the Barrabool Hills he was obliged to apply to the Sydney authorities for protection against the attacks of the blacks. Mr. Thomas Roadknight was an original holder of twenty-five shares in the Geelong and Melbourne Railway Company, which held its first half-yearly meeting in the month of January, 1854.

ARCHIBALD JAMES YOUNG, of the firm of A. J. Young and Co., auctioneers, house, land, and commission agents, 43 Malop Street, Geelong, was born in Geelong in the year 1858, and is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Young, a very old resident and storekeeper of the district. He was educated at Geelong West, and in 1891 entered into business on his own account in Malop



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ARCHIBALD JAMES YOUNG.

Street as above. The firm hold weekly (Tuesday) sales of furniture, etc., and other sales as occasion arises. Mr. Young has been secretary of the Geelong Protestant Orphan Asylum since 1892, and was secretary of the Geelong Dog and Poultry Society. He is a licensed auditor and accountant, in which capacity he acts for the corporation of Geelong, and for most of the leading business firms of the city. He married, in 1892, a daughter of Richard Clarke, Esq., of Geelong. Mr. Young is a member of the A.N.A.

JOHN ALEXANDER DAWSON, Local Manager of the Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia Limited, Geelong, was born at Wedderburn, Victoria, in the year 1863. In the year 1876 he entered the electric telegraph service of the Victorian Government at Newstead, and, after four years' service, was transferred to Geelong, where he was entrusted with the technical work of both the telegraph and telephone circuits. In 1886 he became manager of the central branch telegraph office, and voluntarily severed his connection with the Government service in 1888, for the purpose of entering the broader field of electrical engineering. Mr. Dawson held the position of lecturer on telegraphy and electricity in the Gordon Technical College from 1886 to 1891, when he was appointed lecturer on electrical engineering at the School of Mines, Ballarat—the chief science and mining school in Australia. In 1894 he was appointed supervising engineer to the Ballarat Electric Supply Company. Later on he proceeded to England, where he went through a four years' course of study in mechanical engineering. Returning to Australia, he personally supervised the erection of the Geelong plant and underground wires of the Electric Lighting and



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOHN ALEXANDER DAWSON.

Traction Company. In 1900 Mr. Dawson was elected to a seat in the Geelong Town Council. It was owing to his energetic endeavours that the Transvaal War memorial movement was first inaugurated in

Geelong. During his residence in England he entered as a member the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and he owes his progress to enthusiasm and hard work. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the St. Andrew's Lodge.

The firm of BRIGHT and HITCHCOCK'S, the well-known drapers, is one of the principal mercantile establishments of Geelong, and imports direct from manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent. The Geelong business is conducted by Mr. George M. Hitchcock and his son, Mr. Howard Hitchcock, the London office being represented by Mr. W. M. Hitchcock and his son, Mr. H. L. Grieve being buyer in the home markets. About 150 hands are employed, of whom fifty are in the "sales," and the remainder in the millinery, mantle, dressmaking, underclothing, furnishing, and tailoring workrooms. Mr. GEORGE MICHELMORE HITCHCOCK, J.P., the senior partner of the firm, was born at Barnstaple, England, on 7th October, 1831, and is a son of the late William Hitchcock, of South Moulton, Devonshire, England. He came to Victoria with his father in the ship "Amity Hall," in the year 1850, prior to the discovery of gold in Victoria, and settled down to business pursuits. Soon after he, with his brother, entered into partnership with the late William Bright, and has continued in business ever since. Notwithstanding the claims on his time and his energies exacted by his business duties, he has always found time to assist in philanthropic movements connected with the district of Geelong. In 1875 he was elected without opposition to the Geelong Town Council, but on the expiry of his term of office he did not seek re-election, finding the duties too great a tax upon his time. In literary and educational matters, Mr. Hitchcock has always taken a great interest. He has served on the committee of the Mechanics' Institute since its resuscitation in 1854, and for several years has been president (1901) of the Gordon Technical College. The Industrial and Juvenile Exhibition of 1887 was successfully carried out under his presidency, and a resulting balance of £300 was contributed to the Elizabeth Austin Cottage Homes. Mr. G. M. Hitchcock was appointed a justice of the peace for the Southern Bailiwick in 1892. He married, in 1859, a daughter of the late Hon. John Lowe, of St. Albans, Geelong, a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church. It was mainly owing to this happy alliance that Mr. Hitchcock was led to connect himself with that church, with which he has ever since been closely identified. Without doubt his best thought and closest attention have been given to the Yarra Street Sunday School, with which he has been associated,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. GEORGE MICHELMORE HITCHCOCK.

first as secretary, then as superintendent, for the past thirty years; his wife, son, and daughter being equally devoted in their efforts to benefit the young. He was elected president of the local Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures for the years 1891 and 1892, and that chamber has had the advantage of his counsel and advice up to the present time.

WILLIAM MacMULLEN and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Ryrie Street, Geelong. This business was established in 1852 by Mr. William MacMullen, who arrived in Victoria in 1849, and entered into business as a wine and spirit merchant at Geelong, in his present premises, where he has carried on for nearly half a century. Mr. William MacMullen, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Geelong in the year 1859, and educated at the Geelong College. On the completion of his college studies he entered the Government service, in the Customs Department at Geelong. In 1888 he was admitted a partner in his father's business, and his brother John joined the firm a few years later. Mr. Wm. MacMullen, sen., retired from active business life in 1890, and the business has been carried on by the two brothers ever since. The firm finds employment for twelve hands, and has a large connection throughout the district. Mr. William MacMullen has never gone in for public life, but is associated with all the sporting and social functions in the district.

JOHN JOSEPH TRAIT, of 135, 137, 139 Malop Street, Geelong, Wine and Spirit Merchant, Manufacturer of Cordials, Aerated Waters, etc., is a son of Mr. Kyram Trait, of Kilkenny, Ireland, who came to Victoria in 1855, and is now a resident of Geelong, retired into private life. Mr. J. J. Trait was born in that town on 29th August, 1859, and received a commercial education at St. Mary's, Geelong. The business which he is now conducting was established in the year 1860, and was originally owned by Messrs. P. Matthews and Co., for whom Mr. Trait was for some years manager, becoming the proprietor of it in 1891. Since then it has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, the connection extending through all the leading towns of Victoria; one of the lines, XXX hop beer, a temperance drink, having an exceedingly large consumption. Mr. Trait is a widower. His late wife, a daughter of the late Mr. Michael Clark, sergeant in the Imperial Army, was an active worker in all charitable movements in the Geelong district, and especially in connection with St. Mary's Church. To everyone in Victoria and the adjacent colonies who during the last sixteen years has taken an active interest in amateur sports, the name of Mr. J. J. Trait is familiar as umpire for the Victorian Football

Association, and for intercolonial and local South Australian matches. He has taken an active and lively interest in all out-door sports; has been secretary of the St. Patrick's



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOHN JOSEPH TRAIT.

Day demonstration for sixteen years; secretary of the Catholic Young Men's Society for twenty years; was the last president of the Geelong and Western District St. Patrick's Society, and first president of the H.A.C. Benefit Society. He was largely instrumental in effecting the amalgamation of the St. Patrick's Society and the H.A.C.B.S., his efforts in connection with which were recognised by the presentation to him of a handsome illuminated address. Mr. Trait has been a member of the Geelong Hospital Committee, as also of the local branch of the A.N.A., and of the Agricultural Society Council.

THOMAS HOLDEN, Chaff, Grain, and Produce Merchant, Mercer and Cavendish Streets, and Brougham Place, Geelong, Victoria, is a native of New South Wales, in which colony he was born in the year 1837. He arrived in Geelong with his parents in 1847, and, after farming for a short time, he engaged in 1856 in the produce trade, and in 1870 established himself in business as a general produce merchant. In 1884 he started a branch business at Wallace, in the Warrenheip district, which is now owned and managed by his son, Mr. George Frederick Holden. In 1895 Mr. Holden was elected to a seat in the Geelong Town Council, and represents the Villamante Ward. He was elected alderman in 1900. Mr. Holden married, in 1865, Miss Mary Hague, a native of Melbourne, and has a family of six—four sons and two daughters. His eldest son, the Rev. Major Holden, B.A., went to South Africa with the Imperial Contingent, and his second son, George Frederick, was elected to represent Warrenheip in the Legislative Assembly in 1899, and was re-elected at the end of that year. Mr. Holden's father came out to the colony of New South Wales in 1830 with his wife and two children. He



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. THOMAS HOLDEN.

was then a private in H.M. 17th Regiment, on duty in New South Wales and Moreton Bay districts, until 1836, when the regiment was ordered to India. Mr. Holden being desirous of remaining in Australia, obtained his discharge by purchase, and settled with his family in New South Wales, where he engaged in farming until 1847, when he removed to Victoria (then called Port Phillip), and settled at Geelong, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the year 1883.

SACHS and CO., Produce Merchants, Myers Street, Geelong (sole proprietor, Mr. Chas. Pringle Storrer), is one of the old-established businesses of Geelong, having been founded in 1860. Mr. STORRER, the proprietor, who is the son of Mr. Henry Storrer, one of the old identities of the district, now living in retirement, was for many years manager, and on the retirement of Mr. Sachs he succeeded to the business. Educated for commercial life, Mr. Storrer has always given close attention to business, but in his leisure hours has been an ardent patron of all kinds of amateur athletics and sports. He is a steward of the Geelong Racing Club, and has been connected with the Geelong Coursing Club since its existence. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Newtown and Chilwell Council. Mr. Storrer is married to a daughter of the late Duncan Robertson, Esq., of Junee, New South Wales, and has a family of two sons and five daughters, his eldest son being associated with him in the above business.

Mr. W. H. WATTS, Portrait and Landscape Photographer, Ryrie Street, Geelong, is a native of Ashford, in the county of Kent, England, where he acquired his educa-



MR. W. H. WATTS.

tion at the British School. He served his apprenticeship to the photography business with Mr. S. W. Barns, one of the leading photographic artists in Kent, with whom

he remained for a period of nine years. Mr. Watts then left his native land for Australia, landing in Williamstown on Sunday, the 27th of June, 1886. In September of the same year he went to Geelong, under engagement to Mr. G. L. Massingham, a position he filled until July, 1896, when he entered into business on his own account, having purchased the connection of Mr. Monteith, which had been carried on by that gentleman at the present address in Ryrie Street. Mr. Watts had the premises thoroughly renovated. The studio, reception, dressing, and printing rooms were refitted, and all the very latest apparatus and appliances were added, with the result that the business increased by leaps and bounds, and he was very soon compelled to enlarge the establishment. This was done by building a new and more commodious dark room, and by renting the rooms over Mr. Wadellon's shop, which are fitted up as enlarging and retouching rooms. Mr. Watts' studio is regarded as the leading one in Geelong, and is noted for the excellence and artistic finish displayed in all branches of photography, including copying, enlargement, landscape, and flashlight work, etc., in addition to that carried on in the studio.

M. DONAGHY and SONS' FAIRVIEW ROPE WORKS is one of the oldest-established manufacturing businesses in the Geelong district, having been founded at Marnock Vale by the late Mr. Michael Donaghy in the year 1854, after whose death it was carried on by his sons, Messrs. John and Michael Donaghy. The present partners are Mr. Henry Sargeant and Mr. F. Scarlett, both of whom entered the firm in 1888, and Mr. F. Donaghy; Mr. John Donaghy having died in 1895. The head office and works at Geelong West are managed by Mr. Sargeant; the Melbourne offices and stores at Flinders Street, Melbourne, by Mr. Fred. Scarlett; and the Adelaide works by Mr. F. Donaghy. The present site of the works in Packington Street, Geelong West, having an area of five acres, was purchased in 1871, and the operations of the firm transferred thither, the Marnock Vale estate having become too small for the rapidly growing business. Here the firm have the largest rope walk in the colonies, viz., 3,000 feet long. The output consists of rope of all descriptions, "Kangaroo" harvest twines, and coir mats of all varieties. Prizes have been awarded to these articles at all exhibitions where the firm have exhibited. The late Mr. John Donaghy took an active interest in public matters. He was elected a member of the Geelong West Borough Council in 1876, and was Mayor of Geelong West in 1882 and 1886, in which latter year he was also elected member for Geelong in the Legislative Assembly. He was created a



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. HENRY SARGEANT.

justice of the peace for the Southern Bailiwick in 1880. Mr. HENRY SARGEANT, the resident partner of the firm, was born in Berkshire, England, on the 27th of March, 1843, and came to the colonies with his parents in 1847. He was educated for commercial pursuits, and became associated with the firm of Messrs. Donaghy and Sons in the year 1870. In 1889 he entered the Geelong West Borough Council, and occupied the mayoral chair for five years. He retired in 1898, and was gazetted a justice of the peace in 1899. Mr. Sargeant was president of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce for the year 1898. Mr. FRANK SCARLETT is a native of Victoria, and was born on 4th November, 1850. He has always taken a modest interest in social affairs connected with the district. He has been for a number of years a vice-president of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, and is a member of the Council for the Promotion of Technical Education, in which he is a strong supporter of its extension to our State schools. Mr. Scarlett resides in Melbourne, where he is well known in business circles.

G. HIRST and CO., Geelong, the Excelsior Woollen Mills Co. Nos. 1 and 2, of which the proprietors are Messrs. Chas. Shannon, Godfrey Hirst, and Chas. H. Smith. The mill, though now the largest in Victoria, was a very small concern when first started by Messrs. Godfrey Hirst and Chas. Shannon with three hand looms, under the style of the Excelsior Woollen Mills Co., South Geelong. After carrying on the mills for three or four years, the partners bought a large portion of the Yarraville Mill machinery, with the intention of building. But the Barwon Woollen Mill coming into the market at this time, they purchased it, took into partnership Mr. Chas H. Smith, and worked it for ten years. Subsequently, on the Victorian Woollen Mill (the first woollen mill established in Victoria) being offered for sale, the firm purchased this also, the joint concerns being amalgamated, under the style of "G. Hirst and Co., the Excelsior Woollen Mills Co., Nos. 1 and 2." The works of the company are situated on the Barwon River, and the manufactures are principally flannels, blankets, fancy tweeds, and vicunas. Two hundred and sixty hands (male and female) are employed, and the wages sheet totals about £1,400 per month, over 2,000 bales of wool being worked up per annum. The bulk of the output is disposed of to the Melbourne warehouses, but a good trade is done throughout the Australian States generally. No stock is carried over from season to season, all being manufactured to order only. There are sixteen sets of carding machines in the mills, and spinning, weaving, and finishing machinery to follow, all the old machinery having been pulled out and replaced with new up-to-date

machinery, making it one of the most complete and modern establishments it is possible to find in this part of the world.

ALBION WOOLLEN MILLS, on the Barwon River, are the outcome of a venture started in 1869, under the style of Alexander Gray and Co., by Mr. Alexander Gray, who had as a partner Mr. Robertson, a practical miller. On Mr. Robertson's decease, Mr. Gray took in as partner Mr. Thachrah, who continued with him until 1891, when the latter retired,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ALEXANDER GRAY.

and Mr. T. M. Dobie became associated with the firm, the style of which was altered to the Albion Woollen Mill Co. At the same time Mr. William McGill entered as partner, the members of the firm now being Alexander Gray, Thomas M. Dobie, and William McGill. The office is situated at 65 Little Malop Street, Geelong, and the Melbourne warehouse, where stocks are kept, under the management of Mr. McGill, is in Degraves Street, Melbourne. The mills employ sixty females and fifty males on the average, the wages sheet being £130 per week. The principal line manufactured consists of fancy Scotch tweeds, only pure wool being used in the fabrication of the same. They are disposed of to the Melbourne warehouses, being always in good demand. Additions to the machinery of the mills are continually being made, the cost of building and plant now amounting to £25,000. The firm is prepared to make considerable additions to the capacity of its works in order to meet trade which it expects to open up with the other States under Federation.

The AUSTRALIAN TANNERY, founded in 1852, was carried on for many years as a partnership concern. In 1883, in conjunction with another tannery, it was floated into a limited liability company, which at the end of a few years went into liquidation. The Australian Tannery portion of the assets was purchased from the liquidator in 1886 by Mr. Alexander Gray, who is the senior partner of the present firm, and has associated with him in partnership Messrs. John McGill and Alexander William Gray. The head office is at Little Malop Street, Geelong; the tannery at Marshallstown, and a depot at Sydney,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ALEXANDER WILLIAM GRAY.

through which the firm buys a large proportion of its hides. The hands employed at the tannery number from sixty to seventy, and the weekly wages sheet averages £110, the output of hides being about 1,000 weekly. Crop, or sole leather, is the chief article manufactured, and a considerable proportion of harness leather is also turned out. The bulk of the output is disposed of in the London market, where it commands the top price for Australian leather. Mr. Alexander Gray, the senior partner, came to Victoria in 1852, and since that time has been engaged in business pursuits in Geelong. Mr. Gray has never sought to enter public life, and spends most of his spare time in horticultural pursuits.

The BARWON SOAP WORKS, Fyans Street, South Geelong, were founded in 1871 by Mr. Samuel Law, who carried on the business



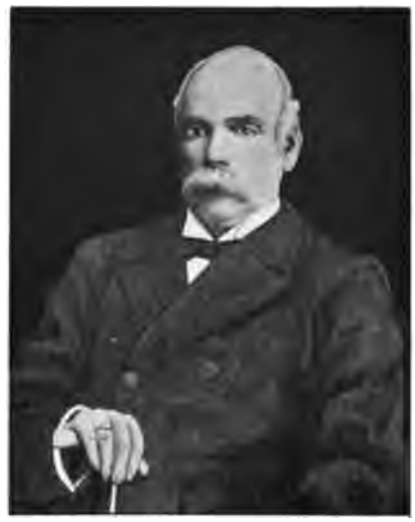
W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOSEPH CHARLES KING.

for nineteen years, and then sold out to the present proprietor, Mr. Joseph Charles King, by whom the concern has been carried on from 1890 up to the present date (1901) with great success, a very extensive trade being done in the manufacture of household soap and soda crystals, and in tallow and glycerine refining. Mr. KING was born on the island of Savaii, in the Samoan or Navigator Islands, South Pacific, and is a son of the Rev. Joseph King, late of Samoa, and now organising agent for the London Missionary Society in Australasia, etc., in which capacity he visits all the Australian States and New Zealand, as also New Guinea and the South Sea Islands. At the age of eight years Mr. J. C. King was taken to England by his parents, remained in Southampton for eighteen months,

and then returned to Victoria, where he was put to school at St. Andrew's College, Bendigo. On leaving college he went into the service of Messrs. J. Kitchen and Sons, soap and candle manufacturers, Melbourne, in order to receive a practical training in office work, and also to learn the business of soap-making. He remained there until the amalgamation of the Apollo Company with Messrs. Kitchen and Sons, and then travelled for the new company through the whole of Queensland. On his return he had control, as inspector, of five country soap factories belonging to this company, and also managed the sales department. At the end of 1890 he entered into business on his own account as above. Mr. King married, in 1886, a daughter of Mr. John Western, of Glenferrie, Victoria, and has a family of five children.

JAMES MUNDAY, Tanner and Leather Merchant, of Moorabool Street, Geelong, was born on 16th November, 1810, and is a son of Neil Munday, Esq., of county Donegal, Ireland. He arrived in Melbourne in the year 1863 by the ship "Lenora," and in 1867 started a tannery in South Barwon, in premises rented from Mr. Douglas. Upon his business becoming well established, he built premises for himself at Barwon Bend, below the Victorian Woollen Mills—now Excelsior No. 2. In 1875, in addition to his tannery, he opened a leather warehouse in Moorabool Street, where he does a good business in general leather supplies. Mr. Munday formerly took a lively interest in council matters, and was for some time an alderman of the Geelong Town Council, but owing to pressure of business he was forced to resign his seat. He has been for twenty years a member of the general committee of the Geelong Hospital, and for three years on the house committee of that institution. Was formerly a member of committee of the Geelong Chamber of Commerce. Is a member of committee of the Free Library, and a life honorary member of the H.A.C.B.S.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JAMES MUNDAY.



J. Munday's Geelong Tannery.

JOHN McLEOD, Proprietor of the Victoria Soap and Candle Company (head office and warehouse, Market Street, Melbourne; and manufactory, Barwon River, Geelong), was born at Johnston, near Glasgow, on 15th March, 1840, and is a son of Mr. William McLeod, soap and candle manufacturer, of Renfrewshire, Scotland. He left Scotland for New Zealand in 1862, and, on his arrival there, went to the Otago goldfields, where he remained about three or four months. He subsequently went to Invercargill, and started soap-making, and, after a stay there of four years, moved to Dunedin, and, in conjunction with his two brothers, established a soap and candle factory, under the style of McLeod Bros. The business very soon grew to large dimensions, and was finally converted into a limited company, under the style of McLeod Bros. Limited, Mr. John McLeod accepting the position of managing director of the company. After filling this position for two years, Mr. McLeod left for Victoria, and in 1886 established a soap factory on the banks of the Barwon River, Geelong, which he has conducted with great success up to the present time (1901). The works are erected on two acres of freehold ground, with an extensive river frontage. The firm has a branch manufactory at Glebe Point, Sydney, N.S.W. A large trade is done in the company's "Magic Soap," "Heart and Arrow" brand, "Pink Borax," and "Blanketta" soaps. In 1880, when in New Zealand, Mr. McLeod took the gold medal for soap



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co *Melb.*

MR. JOHN McLEOD.

and candles against all competitors at the Melbourne Exhibition. A large export trade to China and Ceylon is done by this firm in mottled soaps. Mr. McLeod is the oldest soap-maker in Australia. He was apprenticed in 1850 at his father's soap works. At that time there was a duty of 2d. per lb. on bar soap, and a halfpenny less on soft soap. The excise man used to enter the factory at 6 o'clock in the morning, and leave at 6 o'clock at night, after locking up all boilers and vats. The duty was removed in 1854. Mr. McLeod personally superintends the factory at Barwon River, and has in control of the Glebe Point branch a manager who received his training at the head factory.

The AUSTRALIAN PORTLAND CEMENT PROPRIETARY COMPANY LIMITED, situated at Fyansford, near Geelong, was established in the year 1890, the erection of the buildings and the laying down of the plant having been carried out under the supervision of the managing director, Mr. Richard Taylor, who has controlled the concern from its inception, and established the business. The company, which enjoys the distinction of having established the first cement works in Australia, has spent about £30,000 in plant and machinery. The material is quarried from limestone quarries in the neighbourhood of the works. A very large Victorian trade is done, and a great interstate business is anticipated when, under Federation, the interstate duties shall have been removed. The cement is largely used by the Melbourne Metropolitan Board of Works, and for bridges under the Monier patents. About 150 hands are employed by the company. Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR is a native of England, and came to Victoria in the year 1886. He received his training for the cement manufacturing business from his youth up in England and Germany. Living in the vicinity of the works, he has them under his constant supervision.



Crown Studios *Sydney*

MR. CLEMENT NASH.

CLEMENT NASH, Monumental Sculptor, Marble and Granite Merchant, Gheringhap Street, Geelong. Bluestone quarries and steam stone-cutting works, Lethbridge. This well-known business has been carried on for many years by Mr. Clement Nash, who is a native of Gloucester, England, and was born in the year 1820. In 1854 he was engaged upon the carving in the Norwich Cathedral,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ERNEST NASH.

when the attractions of Victoria induced him to leave England, and he came to Victoria per ship "Joshua." Landing in Geelong, where he settled, he commenced business as a general contractor, some time later establishing therewith the present monumental business. Among the many contracts carried out by Mr. Nash in the Geelong and surrounding districts may be mentioned St. Patrick's,



The Australian Portland Cement Proprietary Company's Works, Fyansford.

Mount Moriac; St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches, Geelong; also St. Mary's, Geelong (as far as it is built). When building St. Mary's he bought the bluestone quarries at Lethbridge, and had a complete steam stone-cutting plant, also stone-crushers, etc., erected there. The largest blocks of bluestone and the largest landings used in Victoria have been obtained from these quarries, and the quality of the stone is such that it is largely in request for flagging, landings, steps, etc., for Government buildings and important works. It also gained the highest order of merit at the Melbourne International Centennial Exhibition. Numerous specimens of all descriptions of memorials erected by this firm are to be seen in various parts of Victoria, and even in the adjacent States, and they always maintain a high reputation for the excellence of the work. Mr. Nash has gained many distinctions in connection with public memorials, and his design for the late Queen's Memorial Statue was accepted in preference to others, also those for the Geelong, Castlemaine, and other war memorials. All kinds of ecclesiastical work, such as pulpits, mural tablets, fonts, altars, etc., may be obtained from the firm, and upon application to the works (which are always open for public inspection) one can rely upon obtaining all information and particulars in connection with any matter relating to the trade. The Lethbridge quarries and the Geelong yards have railway sidings, and the yards are adjacent to the wharves, which greatly facilitate railing or shipping orders to any part of Australasia. Mr. Ernest Nash (the manager) is the elder son of Mr. Clement Nash.

WILLIAM HUMBLE, senior partner of the firm of Humble and Nicholson, engineers, boiler-makers, etc., Vulcan Foundry, Ryrie and Malop Streets, Geelong, is a son of the late Mr. Thomas Humble, of Bradford, Yorkshire, and was born at Thornton-le-Steward, Yorkshire, on 9th April, 1835. He left England early in 1858, in the ship "Electric," from Liverpool, landing in Melbourne after a voyage of 118 days. On his arrival, he entered the service of Fulton's Foundry, in Flinders Street, Melbourne, and remained there for some time. In 1861 he started business at the corner of Latrobe Terrace and Wellington Street, Geelong, in partnership with Mr. John Simmons and Mr. Ward Nicholson. Mr. Simmons died after having been two years in the firm, and his interest was taken over by Mr. John Lessels, who had been for many years foreman of the Phoenix Foundry, Ballarat. At the end of one year he retired, and his place was filled by Mr. John Ballantyne, nephew of Mr. Fulton, of the Fulton Foundry Company, Melbourne, but he only stayed a short time in this connection, leaving to rejoin the Fulton Foundry Company, which had recommenced operations. At this juncture Mr. Humble and Mr. Nicholson became sole owners of the business, which had already assumed considerable proportions, and continued in partnership till the end of the year 1900, when Mr. Nicholson retired into private life. At the beginning of the year 1901, Mr. Humble took into partnership his three sons, the Messrs. Thomas Strong, William Henry, and George Bland Humble; the two former having been educated to a practical knowledge of the business, and the latter, after acquiring an experience of about fourteen years at the Commercial Bank, taking charge of the financial department. The firm occupies a leading position, and has carried out many important works under Government contract, as well as for the various municipalities and shires of Victoria, such as the railway bridge of the Little River, railway turn-tables; elevated tanks for the railways, of 20,000 and 6,000 gallons capacity; boiler and pumps for pumping engines; the bridge at Cressy, under instructions from three shires, designed and superintended by Mr. Wilson, engineer of Leigh Road Shire; air pumps and pneumatic tubes between the Melbourne General Post Office and the Exchange, etc. Among the practical lines manufactured are refrigerating machines, of which the firm were originally the exclusive makers on the absorption principle, but for the last eight years there has been a preference for the ammonia compression machine, of which large numbers are manufactured by the firm for use throughout the Australian colonies and New Zealand. Of the well-known Ferrier wool press, the firm have distributed over 1,200, while a large trade is likewise done in grain and pollard distributors, for destroying rabbits; engines and boilers, etc. Mr. Humble takes an active interest in the public institutions of the district; has for many years worked with energy on the committees of the Geelong Hospital; is one of the trustees of the Geelong Free Library and the Gordon College, in the foundation of which he took an energetic part, being one of the three original trustees of technological classes in Geelong, the other two being the late Mr. De Bruce Johnston and Mr. Couves. He was a member of the Town Council for over twenty years, and held the office of Mayor in 1888 and 1889, retiring from the council at the end of his term as alderman. Mr. Humble is married to a daughter of the late Mr. George Strong, of Geelong, and has a family of four sons and one daughter.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM HUMBLE.

WARD NICHOLSON, late a member of the firm of Humble and Nicholson, Geelong, was born near Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, in the year 1836. He

served his apprenticeship to the iron and foundry business at Stephenson's Foundry, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and, on the completion of his indentures, sailed for the colonies, settling eventually in Geelong. He worked



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WARD NICHOLSON.

at Ford's Foundry for several years, and in 1861, in conjunction with Mr. Humble, started business for himself at the Western Foundry, under the style of Humble and Nicholson. The firm afterwards purchased the business of the Vulcan Foundry. Mr. Nicholson has never taken an active interest in public affairs. He married, in 1858, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Ford, of Ford's Foundry, and has a family of two sons and one daughter.

HENRY HOBBS, Engineer, Proprietor of the Barwon Foundry, Fyans Street, South Geelong, is one of the early pioneers of Victoria. He came to Australia per ship "Prussian," landing at Port Fairy in January, 1852, and first took employment on a station, but soon abandoned this occupation, and engaged in the calling of builder for about seven years. He then established himself in the Barrabool Hills as a wheelwright and shoeing smith, remaining there for four years. He next accepted an engagement at the Vulcan Foundry, Geelong, then owned by Messrs. Ford and Tannock, where he worked for two years, and during this period had for co-workers Mr. Humble and Mr. Nicholson, who then became the proprietors of the Vulcan Foundry, and at the time of purchasing the concern invited Mr. Hobbs to join them in the ownership. He, however, at this time not being prepared with sufficient capital, did not fall in with the proposal, but took an appointment with the new concern, and remained there for the ensuing eight years. At the end of this period he made a start on his own account in Corio Street, Geelong, and, after carrying on there for two years, moved to Great Fyans Street, South Geelong, where he has remained up



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. HENRY HOBBS.

to the present date (1901), having succeeded in working up a most successful business as engineer, millwright, brassfounder, manufacturer of horseworks, chaffcutters, steam engines, bone mills, etc. Mr. Hobbs makes a speciality of chilled ploughshares, he having been the first in Victoria to start making cast ploughshares. His establishment has made quite a name in connection with this article of manufacture, and turns out enormous quantities. Mr. Hobbs was born at Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, on 16th April, 1824, and was married at the age of twenty-three to Miss Ellen Urry, a native of Newport, Isle of Wight. He has a family of one son and four daughters. His son, Mr. George Hobbs, has been brought up to the business, and has thoroughly studied every branch of the trade. Mr. Henry Hobbs is a member of the Wesleyan Church, and takes a prominent part in church matters in his district.

WILLIAM BOX, of the firm of W. Box and Sons, Ironmongers, Moorabool Street, Geelong, is a native of England. He came to the colonies with his parents in 1843, at the age of three years. His father, Mr. Edward Box, first landed in Tasmania from the emigrant ship "King William," but, after a stay there of twenty months, came to Geelong in 1845, under engagement to Mr. James Howell, tailor, of Kardinia Street. Mr. W. Box was educated at the Wesleyan Day School, Yarra Street, under Messrs. J. B. Lee and G. W. Barker, and on leaving school he filled various occupations until he entered the ironmongery business in 1858, and in 1874 started on his own account as a general ironmonger. The business, a small one at first, has increased tenfold, and Mr. Box is now assisted in carrying it on by his two sons, one taking the management of the general hardware, and



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM BOX.

the other of the tinsmith's manufacturing department. In 1893 he sought relaxation from business by taking a trip to England and France. Mr. Box is able to give many interesting details with respect to the early days of Geelong, his boyhood

having been spent in the district. Moorabool Street was then very little better than a bush track. He is married to a daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Newling, farmer, of Cowie's Creek, and has a family of two sons and three daughters.

JOHN WEBBER and SON, Coopers, Mercer Street, Geelong. This firm has the largest coopering establishment in Victoria, and was founded by Mr. John Webber in the year 1853. The partnership consists of Mr. John Webber and his son, Mr. William Webber. Mr. JOHN WEBBER was born in 1820, and came to Victoria in 1852. Landing at Melbourne, he, after spending a few months there, went to Geelong, and started business as a cooper in Ryrie Street. From the commencement the business has readily progressed, and the development of the wine trade in Victoria has caused such a large demand for the firm's manufactures that a few years ago it was rendered imperative for larger premises to be erected. Accordingly, the present site in Mercer Street, over an acre in extent, was purchased by the firm, and extensive premises built. Mr. WILLIAM WEBBER was born in Geelong on 16th March, 1866, and educated at the State School, Geelong. On leaving school he was placed in a mercantile office to acquire business training, and, having gained experience in this direction, was apprenticed at his father's works, and studied every branch of the coopering trade. He was admitted a partner in the firm in 1895, and since then has taken over the active management of the concern. Mr. Webber, sen., though now (1901) eighty-one years old, still engages in business duties. The firm has an extensive business connection throughout all the Australasian colonies and New Zealand, doing a vast amount of work for the leading brewers and vignerons. For the Foster Brewing Company alone it has manufactured over 185 casks, of 1,000 gallons each.

McRORIE BROS., Decorators and Painters, of Malop Street, Geelong. This firm was established by Mr. Daniel McRorie and Mr. William McRorie, the former having since retired from the firm, leaving Mr. William McRorie sole proprietor. The firm being widely and favourably known in Geelong and the Western District, secures the principal contracts for high-class decorative work in mansions and private houses. Mr. W. McRORIE was born in Geelong on 6th May, 1868, and is a son of Mr. William McRorie, of Geelong, who came to Australia in 1853, and, after visiting the goldfields of New Zealand and Victoria, settled down in business as a builder and contractor in Geelong, where he has remained up to the present time (1901).



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOHN THOMAS WINDSOR.

JOHN THOMAS WINDSOR, Coachbuilder, Little Malop Street, Geelong, was born at Mount Moriac, near Geelong, on 23rd February, 1856, and is a son of the late George Windsor, farmer, of Ashcott Villa, Somerset, England, one of the early settlers of Victoria, who came to the colonies in the year 1841, engaged in farming pursuits, and, being possessed of means, made several voyages between the old country and the colonies. His death occurred in the year 1869. In his boyhood Mr. J. T. Windsor attended the Mount Moriac public school, and on leaving this he first of all engaged in farming pursuits, but was afterwards apprenticed to the coachbuilding trade, under the late Mr. John Henry Hood, of Little Malop Street, Geelong. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he was engaged by Messrs. Hargreaves and Nott, of Ryrie Street, with whom he remained for twelve years, proceeding from thence to Adelaide, S.A., where he filled engagements with several firms. On his return to Melbourne he entered into engagements with Messrs. Daniel White and Co., and Messrs. Pickles and Sons. Having by these varied experiences gained a complete knowledge of every department of his trade, he returned to Geelong, and was engaged by Messrs. A. Grote and Co., eventually becoming a partner in that firm. He started on his own account at his present address, Little Malop Street, in the year 1892, where he has worked up a prosperous business. A first-class plant of the most up-to-date machinery has been laid down, and the electric light installed throughout the premises. A recent invention, in the shape of a tyring machine, has also been added, and the firm is noted for the excellent work turned out. Mr. Windsor numbers amongst his numerous patrons most of the leading men throughout the district, and guarantees that all work is carried out on the premises. Mr. Windsor occupies a prominent position in the Manchester Unity I.O. of Oddfellows, being a Past Provincial Grand Master. He sat for four consecutive years on the board of directors, has been for years examining officer for the Corio district, and in the year 1901 he visited Castlemaine, representing the Order as member of the annual movable committee.

JOSHUA VINES, of the firm of Cobb and Co., Coach Proprietors, Geelong and Western District, was born in London on 2nd September, 1834, and came to Melbourne per sailing ship "Emigrant" in 1852. He entered the Government service as junior clerk in the Treasury Department, Melbourne, and from there was transferred to the Gold Office, Ballarat. He remained there for a few years, and was in Ballarat at the time of the riots in the camp. On the diggings being started at Creswick he was transferred to the

Gold Office there, and shortly afterwards he retired from the Government service. At the age of twenty years he started the business of gold buyer, and, in addition, gradually worked up a coaching and carrying business under the style of Vines and Co. The business was finally merged into that of "Cobb and Co.," with



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. JOSHUA VINES.

centres at Ballarat, Geelong, Hamilton, Warrnambool, Queenscliff, and all the important towns of the Western District. On the occasion of the first visit to the colonies of the present Duke of York, Mr. Vines undertook to conduct the Royal party, including the Duke and His Excellency the Governor, through the Western District, across the mouth of the Glenelg to Mount Gambier, carrying out the arrangements for shooting parties at the different places en route. This was, of course, long before any railway was built through the district. Subjoined is a sketch of the coach in which the Royal party was conveyed. Mr. Joshua Vines has a family of five sons and five daughters. He takes the personal control of the financial portion of the business, and his son Arthur the active management. Mr. ARTHUR VINES was born in Geelong on 5th January, 1872, and educated at the Geelong Grammar School. He was prepared for commercial pursuits, and on leaving school took up the business of Cobb and Co. in conjunction with his father.

EDWARD JAMES MINCHIN, L.R.C.S. and L.R.C.P., Dublin, is a native of Ireland, and received his education first at Trinity College, Dublin, and afterwards at the Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Ireland. After obtaining the degree of B.A. at the Dublin University, he took, in 1884, the diploma L.R.C.S. et L.R.C.P., Dublin. While at the Adelaide and Richmond Hospitals, Dublin, he had the advantage of association with the late Sir William Stokes and Dr. Kendall Franks, and was afterwards for some time resident physician at the Fever Hospital, Salford, Manchester. He then entered the service of the Dominion line of mail steamers, and the African Mail Steamship Company. The doctor came to Australia in 1888, and, after practising for some time in the neighbourhood of Adelaide, S.A., took a trip to South Africa. He then returned to Australia, and settled down in practice at Portarlington, Victoria.



The Coach used by the Royal Princes when touring the Western District.

The late ROBERT CHIRNSIDE, J.P., of Mount Rothwell, Little River, was born at Chapel Hill, near Cockburn's Path, Berwickshire,



Kricheldorff *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT CHIRNSIDE.

Scotland, on the 2nd of June, 1830. He was educated at the Musselburgh Academy, a famous school in its day, and then, with his father, was engaged in farming pursuits on the estate of the Duke of Northumberland. In 1857 he arrived in Australia, and became manager of the estate of his uncle, the late Mr. Thos. Chirnside, of Werribee Park, which position he retained till 1866. During the ensuing seven years he was lessee of Werribee Park. In 1873 he removed to his own estate, Mount Rothwell, where he had built a commodious residence in picturesque scenery near the You Yang Hills, which was his home up to the time of his death in 1902. In 1861 Mr. Chirnside was elected a member of the first Wynd-

ham Road Board, which was afterwards merged into the Shire of Wyndham, holding office as councillor for nearly twenty years. In 1879 he took a trip to Scotland, on which occasion he was presented by the Shire Council with a handsomely-illuminated address, acknowledging his services to the shire and district. He returned in 1881, and in 1887 again visited the old country, staying there till 1891. He married, in 1868, a daughter of the Rev. Jas. Forbes, one of the earliest Presbyterian ministers of Victoria, and of whom mention is made in another portion of this work. Mr. Chirnside died on the 3rd May, 1902.

Mr. FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN, Woolbrook, Teesdale, is a native of Victoria, having been born in Melbourne. For six years he was a resident of Queensland, where he occupied the position of manager of the Logan Downs Station. Was a member of the Division Board, and held H.M. commission of the peace. He purchased



Falk Studios *Melb.*

MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM FAIRBAIRN.

the Woolbrook Estate in 1900, and is now making large additions to the homestead, and carrying out vast improvements on the estate, which consists of 15,300 acres of rich grazing land. Mr. Fairbairn shears about 14,000 merino sheep, and runs 100 head of cattle.

THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, Landowner, "Burnside," via Leigh Road, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in the year 1860. He came to the colonies at an early age, and commenced his scholastic career at the Geelong Grammar School, where he spent six years, proceeding thence to England, and finishing his education at the Cambridge University. He returned to the colonies in 1882, and proceeded to Queensland, where he spent two years, partly on Peak Downs Station, and partly out west. After this he came back to Victoria, and took over the management of his father's stations, Lara and Yallambie. The Burnside property was given him by his father previous to the death of that gentleman in 1892. In the year 1886 Mr. Fairbairn married Lena, eldest daughter of Mr. Colin Simson, of "Carmyle," Toorak. "Burnside" is situate four miles from Leigh Road railway station, and the property, in conjunction with rented land, comprises 10,700 acres. It is well watered by the Brunes Creek and by dams. The annual shearing averages 10,000 sheep, the stud flock being descendants of Mr. Russell's well-known stud sheep, and the shearing is done by hand.

The GOLF HILL ESTATE, Shelford, consists of about 28,000 acres of about equal proportions of open plains, timbered country, and stony rises. The Leigh River runs through the property, and always has a good supply of water. The estate carries about 25,000 comeback sheep and about 200 head of cattle. Mr. R. C. Bell leases Golf Hill at present (1901) from the owner, Mrs. Biddlecombe, a daughter of the late Mr. George Russell, an early pioneer, and by whom the property was originally taken up and improved. The homestead is magnificently situated on a prominent eminence above the river. It is a massive two-story structure of bluestone, and constitutes one of the finest homesteads in Victoria.

A. P. BINGLEY, Warrambeen South, Shelford, is the eldest of three brothers who now rent Warrambeen South Estate from the trustees of the late Mr. J. Bell. He was born at Mount Mercer, his father's station, which adjoins the Warrambeen Estate, in 1873. The land in this estate comprises 21,000 acres, consisting of open stony plains, well adapted to raising merino sheep, 200 acres of which, on the Leigh flats, are under cultivation. The



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. A. P. BINGLEY.

annual shearing averages about 16,000 sheep and 4,000 lambs, and, in addition, carries about 200 head of cattle. Water is rather scarce on this estate, but has been found in one place at a depth of 60 feet under the basaltic formation.

ROBERT WASHINGTON NOBLE, Grazier, of Charlemont, Mount Duneed, was born at Connewarre on the 18th of March, 1860. He is a son of the late Mr. James Noble, J.P., one of the earliest settlers in Geelong district. Mr. R. W. Noble was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Geelong, and after three years' business experience in the office of Messrs. Dennys, Lascelles, Austin, and Co., wool brokers, of Geelong, he settled down at Charlemont, assisting his father in the management of the estate. From 1877 to 1884 Mr. Noble was a prominent and popular member of the Geelong Football Club, and was one of the Geelong team which gained the football championship in 1879. He is now a councillor of the Shire of

South Barwon, a member of the committee of the Geelong and Western District Agricultural Society, and a steward of the Geelong Racing Club. His estate is named after the ill-fated "Earl of Charlemont," a large immigrant vessel that was wrecked at Barwon Heads on "Waterloo Day," 18th June, 1853. The ship's bell of the "Earl of Charlemont" is still preserved on the estate as an interesting and valued relic of the disaster.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ROBERT WASHINGTON NOBLE.

W. F. VOLUM, Roxby Park, Murgheboluc, was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in the year 1861, and came to this colony in 1884. For some years he occupied the position of accountant of the Commercial Bank of Australia at Geelong, and afterwards as manager at Mornington. He purchased Roxby Park from the Captain Coltish Estate in 1891. The estate consists of 4,000 acres of grazing land, on which Mr. Volum runs 5,000 sheep of the comeback breed, and about 200 head of cattle. He has taken several prizes for pure-bred Shropshire sheep. The homestead is a substantial bluestone building, occupying an elevated position on a plateau, and is fitted with every modern convenience and contrivance.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. W. F. VOLUM.

Winchelsea.

The municipal township of Winchelsea is situated on the Barwon River, seventy-one miles to the south-west of Melbourne, and is the centre of a large grazing and agricultural area. Its position is eminently picturesque, resembling that of an old-fashioned village in one of the midland counties of England. This is especially the case in the vicinity of the Barwon, which meanders through the place, spanned by three bridges, and its green banks are fringed by drooping willows and by gnarled and venerable red gum trees, while the cottage gardens slope down pleasantly to the water's edge. The prettiest part of Winchelsea is to be found in close proximity to the Barwon Bridge, a structure of bluestone of three arches, which has been thrown across the stream close by the Barwon Hotel. Constructed in the year 1867, and formally opened by Prince Alfred in the same year, the bridge traverses the river at a point where its swift current is broken up by huge boulders, against which its waters fret and foam with a sort of melodious murmur as they hurry onward, only to find their impetuous course barred in places by fallen timber and such-like obstacles, which give rise to eddying pools and whirling vortices; these, however picturesque in the eyes of the landscape painter, being a source of constant trouble and vexation to the angler, fishing in the stream, and bent upon the capture of the perch, trout, and blackfish with which its waters abound. Approached from the railway station, along the road, a large expanse of open country meets the eye, thousands of acres of splendid grazing land spreading away in all directions, comprising the estates of Barwon Lee, McIntyre's, and other large squatting properties, upon which a very large quantity of wool is yearly shorn, bearing a high repute in the English market, while the arable and pasture land yields heavy crops of oats and hay. Looking to the south, the Otway Ranges are seen stretching away in the distance, with Mount Gellibrand and Mount Hesse conspicuously soaring upward towards the south-east. To the N.N.W. are the Brisbane Ranges, Mount Buninyong, and Mount Pollock, with the Anakies in the background. In Main Street, the principal thoroughfare, are situated the little wooden Post Office; the Shire Hall, a well-constructed building of bluestone, obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood; the Colonial Bank of Australia, a substantial brick building; the State School, and the principal shops. On the rise of the hill stands the Mechanics' Institute, with an excellent library of 2,500 volumes. In the same neighbourhood is the neat little church belonging to the Roman Catholic denomination. Overlooking the river is the Temperance Hall, and near it the Anglican Church, built of bluestone. The solidly constructed place of worship belonging to the Presbyterian body, erected alongside the road leading from the railway station, completes the number of churches in the township. A large public park of sixty-six acres, containing a racecourse, where meet-

ings are held annually, is approached from the Lorne road. Excepting in its quietude and the pleasantness of its situation, there is little in the township to recall the ancient borough and seaport in Sussex from which it has derived its name.

The country begins to improve in character before the next township is reached, for orchards become distinctive features of the landscape at this point, together with plantations of conifers, and there is a visible amelioration in the quality of the land, as shown by such of the indigenous timber as has been permitted to remain upon its surface, as also by the nature of the soil turned up where the plough has been at work in the stubble. One remarkably fine orchard climbing up the slope of a hill on the south side of the railway is protected from the violence of the wind on all sides by a solid wall of pine trees. On the other side of the line, Mounts Pleasant and Marmaduke constitute conspicuous landmarks; and to the north of these Mount Hesse preserves the memory of the unfortunate explorer who perished with Gellibrand somewhere in the Cape Otway Ranges. It was while searching for their remains that a party headed by Mr. Armytage, jun., discovered Lake Colac, the beautiful sheet of water, covering twenty square miles, which forms part of a lacustrine system embracing something like twenty other smaller lakes, mostly salt or brackish, which may be regarded as a bequest from the geological epoch at which the whole of the surrounding country was submerged below the sea—according to the computation of Mr. Reginald A. F. Murray—to a depth of not less than 5,000 feet below the present level of the land. After its gradual emergence from the ocean the entire district must have been the scene of intense volcanic activity.

JAMES FAIRBAIRN ARMYTAGE, Turkeith, Winchelsea, Victoria, was born in the year 1866, and is a son of the late Mr. Felix Armytage, and grandson of the late Mr. George Armytage, one of the



W. H Watts *Geelong*

MR. JAMES FAIRBAIRN ARMYTAGE.

early colonists, who came to Australia in the year 1816. Settling in Tasmania in the first instance, he proceeded from thence to Geelong in 1847, establishing himself at Ingleby Station, and afterwards building the "Hermitage," where he died in 1862. Mr. J. F. Armytage was educated at the Toorak College, near Melbourne, and afterwards resided in Queensland for a short time. He has visited England twice, and now manages the Turkeith Estate for the family. The estate comprises 11,800 acres of grazing land, and is situate in the centre of the finest wool-growing district in the colony. Mr. Armytage goes in chiefly for the comeback breed of sheep, about 12,000 fleeces being sheared annually on the Turkeith Estate.

WALTER HOPKINS, of Wormbete Estate, Winchelsea, is a native of Victoria, having been born at Wormbete in the year 1855. He has lived all his life on the station, which was purchased by his grandfather, the late Mr. Henry Hopkins, from Mr. Thomas Austin. His father,



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WALTER HOPKINS.

the late Mr. John Rout Hopkins, arrived in Port Phillip in 1845, and resided there till his death. The Wormbete Estate now consists of 17,000 acres, a small portion of which is under cultivation for onions, etc., the remainder being utilised for grazing. On his father's death Mr. W. Hopkins succeeded to the whole of the estate, but it is now about to be divided amongst the family of the late Mr. J. R. Hopkins. The annual shearing averages 17,000, mostly merinos. The Wormbete homestead is beautifully situated on the Wormbete Creek, about four miles due south of Winchelsea. The estate, which was all fenced in by Mr. J. R. Hopkins, is well supplied with water by the Barwon River and Wormbete Creek.

ALEXANDER McCALLUM, Manager of the Mount Hesse Estate, Winchelsea, was born at Inverleigh in the year 1857, and has been engaged in pastoral pursuits all his life. Commencing with James Kininmonth, Esq., on Barunah Plains in 1874, he afterwards went with that gentleman to Mount Hesse in 1882. Mr. Kininmonth, who was a councillor of both the Winchelsea and Colac shires, died in 1896, and Mr. McCallum then managed the estate for Mrs. Kininmonth until her death in January, 1903, since when it has been carried on in the interests of the surviving children. The estate, which comprises about 16,000 acres of entirely grazing land, was originally taken up by Mr. William Harding, and, passing through the hands of Messrs. Wm. Timms and Sons, was eventually purchased from them by Mr. Kininmonth. Some of the buildings on the estate are very old, having been erected by Mr. Harding in

1840. The land is entirely netted, covering a distance of twenty miles. The annual shearing averages about 16,000. In the early days a large woolshed was erected on Mount Hesse by Mr. Harding, his object being to get the surrounding neighbours to have their sheep shorn in it, for which he agreed to charge them so much per head. This arrangement soon fell through, as it was found not to work well, each settler preferring to erect a woolshed for himself. During the fourteen years that Mr. J. L. Kininmonth lived on Mount Hesse he improved the estate beyond recognition. He was never better pleased than when he had a large number of hands on the estate, carrying out the different improvements under his direction. His liberality was a household word, and an appeal for any good cause was never made to him in vain. His death caused widespread sorrow, as it left



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ALEXANDER MCCALLUM.

a void it will be very hard to fill. Mr. McCallum married, in 1882, a daughter of Mr. Frederic Amiet, of Murgheboluc, and has a family of one son and four daughters.

PETER McINTYRE, Murdeduke, Winchelsea, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1826, and came out to this colony in 1852, settling in the Western district, where he remained for thirty-six years, and then came to reside at Murdeduke. The estate, which originally belonged to the Hopkins family, consists of 24,000 acres of grazing land, which Mr. McIntyre utilises entirely for the breeding of merino sheep. The annual shearing averages 25,000, and the fleece per sheep 8 lbs. Murdeduke Station adjoins the Turkeith and Mount Hesse properties. Mr. McIntyre has taken many prizes for wool, including first prizes at Amsterdam and Calcutta for washed wool, first prize at Sydney in 1879, and championship prizes for grass-fed



Vandyck *Melb.*

MR. PETER MCINTYRE.

rams in 1885 and 1887. He has also lately (1901) sold two lots of sheep of 1,800 each to the Victorian Government for shipment to the troops in South Africa. Mr. McIntyre married, in 1855, Miss Margaret Baxter, who is also a native of Scotland.

CHARLES DUNCAN McINTYRE, Manager of the Mountside Estate, Winchelsea, is the son of Mr. Peter McIntyre, of Murdeduke Station, and was born at Hopkins Hill, Chatsworth. Mountside consists of 8,000 acres of rich grazing land, carrying 7,500 sheep, principally of the merino breed, but including a few comebacks. The estate originally formed part of the Mount Hesse and Eurack properties, and belonged to the Timms family, subsequently passing into the hands of Mr. Tully, who in turn sold it to Mr. Peter McIntyre. Mr. C. D. McIntyre married, in 1900, a daughter of Mr. Felix Armytage, of Turkeith Station.



Talma *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES DUNCAN MCINTYRE.

L. McNEILL, Manager of the Ellengerrin Estate, Inverleigh, has been in the employ of the late Mr. Alex. Armstrong and his executors for a number of years. The late Mr. Armstrong came to Victoria in 1852, managing and then leasing Warrambeen Station. He subsequently purchased the Ellengerrin Station from Mr. Campbell. He was a member of the Leigh Shire Council, and died in 1890. The present homestead was built in 1893 by Mrs. Armstrong, who now resides at "Killearnan," Thomas Road, North Brighton. The estate consists of 9,800 acres of mostly grazing land, and carries a few head of cattle, while some 10,500 sheep are shorn annually. The property is well watered by the Warrambeen Creek, and has been for several years under the management of the executors of the abovenamed gentleman.

JAMES RUSSELL, of Barunah Plains Estate, Inverleigh, was born in Scotland in the year 1859, and arrived in Victoria in 1877. The estate was founded by Mr. A. Hopkins, who afterwards ex-

changed it with Mr. Jas. Austin, by whom it was sold to Messrs. Russell and Simson, the estate passing successively through the hands of T. Russell and Co., G. Russell and Sons, and J. and A. Russell to its present owner. The Russell family originally came from Fifeshire, in Scotland. Barunah Plains comprise something over 51,000 acres of grazing land, and carry up to 50,000 merino sheep and 200 head of pure shorthorn cattle. This flock is the most noted in the Western district, and innumerable are the prizes they have taken, principally in the grass-fed sections. Mr. Russell also took the first prize for wool at the International Exhibition, London, in 1899. (See Brune's "Sheep-breeding in Australia" for full account of this wonderful flock.) The homestead on the estate is a magnificent residence, situate about thirty miles from Geelong, and erected entirely of bluestone. A portion of the land is well supplied with water, and, with the exception of one year, when the whole of the run was burnt out, has been particularly free from fires. Mr. Russell has been a member of the Leigh Shire Council since 1880, and is now president.

Birregurra.

The small agricultural and pastoral township of Birregurra is situated on the Barwon River, eighty-four miles to the south-west of Melbourne. From the railway station the place presents a pleasing aspect, nestling in a green hollow, with the white walls of the cottages gleaming out from amidst the dark foliage of the numerous trees, chiefly coniferous, with which the streets and gardens have been judiciously planted. The unpretending bluestone Anglican Church, with its belfry tower and steeple, has been erected on an eminence, and is likewise embosomed in trees, which form a pretty framework for the simple details of its homely architecture, whilst close by, at the bottom of the hill, lies the recreation reserve, with the Barwon River flowing past it, and lending freshness and verdure to this portion of the landscape, the more distant features of which owe their grandeur to the Otway Ranges in the south, and Mount Gellibrand in the north. The principal thoroughfare is Main Street, and contains the shops, stores, the two hotels, and the Mechanics' Institute, with its library of 1,450 volumes. This likewise serves as a Court House once a week, besides being the lodge-room of the local branch of the Oddfellows' friendly society, and the place which serves for purposes of general entertainment to the township. There is likewise a State School, together with a Post and Telegraph Office.

The principal crops grown in the district are oats, with considerable quantities of hay; the country round about being volcanic in origin, and heavily grassed. Birregurra, like the surrounding district, depends to a great extent for its prosperity upon the grazing capabilities of the latter, although considerable quantities of onions and potatoes are produced here, as the soil appears to be eminently suitable for the production of these crops. The current of existence seems to flow on very languidly in Birregurra, and its smooth surface is rarely ruffled by any incident more remarkable than a wedding or a funeral, and each of these is of rare occurrence. Its 500 inhabitants are content with the quietude of their daily lives, and are naturally conservative in their modes of thought, their habits, and their views. Their mental horizon is of necessity less expansive than that of dwellers in a populous city, their personal ambitions more restricted, and their objects in life are less stimulating; but they have fewer disappointments, fewer vicissitudes, fewer reverses of fortune, and, probably, greater contentment. In fact, the thoughtful observer who spends a few hours in one of these inland townships frequently finds himself instituting comparisons between the career of the "town mouse" and that of the "country mouse," which are not always in favour of the former.

EDMUND ARCHIBALD HAYES, Gifan, Birregurra, Western District, was born in Tasmania in the year 1837. He arrived in Victoria in 1860, and went to Birregurra, where he shortly afterwards was appointed manager of the Armytage Estate at Ingleby, which at that time consisted of 40,000 acres. He remained there for a period of thirty-three years, and in 1898 purchased 1,200 acres of grazing land for himself, on which he has recently erected his present residence. Mr. Hayes occupied a seat in the Shire Council for many years, and in 1888 was created a justice of the peace. He was for some time returning officer for the Education Board, and is a prominent member of the committee of the Free Library. He married, in 1859, a daughter of Mr. Esh Lovell, of Carrington, Richmond, Tasmania, and has a family of three sons and six daughters, one of the sons being manager of the Ingleby portion of the Armytage Estate. Mr. Hayes' property consists entirely of grazing land, with a carrying capacity of one and a half sheep to the acre. Gifan House is well situated, commanding charming views of the forest and Mount Gellibrand.

THOMAS BAKER, Fruit Grower, Birregurra, was born near Geelong in the year 1867. In 1887, when twenty years of age, he settled in the Birregurra district, entering into agricultural pursuits and fruit-growing. He is the owner of about 337 acres of land, of which 20 are planted with fruit trees, three-fourths of which are apples, 25 are under cultivation, and the remainder utilised for grazing purposes, on which he carries about 500 sheep. The whole of the product of Mr. Baker's fruit trees finds its way to the Melbourne market, for which he has been very successful in choosing

the best varieties, these being principally the "Sturmer Pippin," "Rokewood," "Rome Beauty," "Rymer," and "Five Crown Pippin." The orchard has been very free from insect pests, having only once, in 1898, been visited by a plague of grasshoppers.



Yeomans *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS BAKER.



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. A. G. CAMPBELL

A. G. CAMPBELL, Manager of the Ripple Vale Estate, Birregurra, was born at Melaluka, Lake Connewarre, Victoria, in the year 1862, and educated at the Geelong College. He has been manager for the owner of Ripple Vale, Mr. Cecil F. Armytage, since the year 1893. He is a son of an old colonist, the late Mr. A. M. Campbell, who took up the Ganawarra Station, on the Murray, in 1845, and afterwards purchased the Ellingerrin Estate, Inverleigh, which he sold in 1886. Mr. Campbell has had many years' experience of station life. He married, in 1893, a daughter of the late Mr. F. F. Armytage, of Turkeith. In 1888 Mr. Cecil F. Armytage purchased Ripple Vale from Mr. J. F. Strachan. It then contained about 3,000 acres, and was formerly the property of the late Sir Charles Sladen. In 1894 a portion of the Ingleby Estate, which belonged to Mr. Armytage's father, the late Mr. George Armytage, was added to Ripple Vale, which now contains nearly 10,000 acres. Small portions of the property are let for cultivation and dairying, and the remainder used for grazing and fattening purposes. There are about 10,000 sheep and 450 head of cattle on the estate. The sheep are cross-breds, mostly of the comeback type, and a small flock of pure Lincolns is also kept.

JOHN BICKET, Dairy Farmer, of "Sunnybrae," Birregurra, was born in Birregurra, Victoria, in the year 1871. His father, Mr. John Bicket, who is a native of Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, came out to this colony in 1852, establishing himself in business at Colac as a shoemaker, and his mother, also a native of Fenwick, Ayrshire, Scotland, arrived in Victoria in 1863. Mr. John Bicket, in conjunction with his brother Hugh, owns 160 acres of grazing land, carrying 45 head of dairy cattle, and in addition holds 2,000 acres in partnership with Mr. McCallum, of Birregurra, on which they graze about 2,000 sheep of the comeback breed. Mr. Bicket is a member of the Winchelsea Shire Council, and takes great interest and a prominent part in all local club and social matters connected with the district.

J. W. SETTLE, Station Manager, "Bleak House," Birregurra, was born in Leeds, England, in the year 1862, and made his first visit to this colony in 1878. For many years he was an officer on one of the Orient liners, but in 1896 he married, and settled down at "Bleak House." The estate, which comprises 6,800 acres of grazing land and 800 acres under cultivation, is amply supplied with water. It originally belonged to Messrs. Nichol and Airey, from whom it passed to Messrs. Beal and Trebeck, and was subsequently purchased outright by Mr. Charles Beal, who built the present residence. The soil throughout is of the very best, and game abounds in all parts of the estate. The annual shearing averages 9,000 sheep, which are principally of the comeback breed. In addition, the land carries a few cattle and horses. Mr. Settle married, in 1896, Blanch Beatrice, daughter of Mr. Chas. Beal.



Donald MacIver *Leeds*

MR. J. W. SETTLE.

Mrs. RAMSAY, of Mooleric Estate, Birregurra, is the widow of the late Hon. R. Ramsay, solicitor, formerly a member of the firm of McGregor, Ramsay, and Brahe, of Melbourne, and who occupied a seat in the Legislative Assembly for East Bourke from 1872 to 1882, the year of his death. The Mooleric Station, which comprises 5,400 acres of sound pastoral country, was purchased by Messrs. Ramsay Bros. in 1899 from Mrs. Alexander Thompson. The estate originally belonged to the Hon. Jas. Strachan, and afterwards

successively passed through the hands of Messrs. Felix Armytage, Lewis Robertson, and A. Thompson. Mooleric is situate on the side of Mount Gellibrand, which is of volcanic formation, and the summit of which is 870 feet above the sea level. It is named after Gellibrand, the explorer, who was last seen in that vicinity. About 7,000 sheep are shorn annually on the estate, principally of the comeback breed.

RICHARD V. DENNIS, Tarndwarncoort, Warncoort, Western district, was born on the Tarndwarncoort Estate in the year 1842, and is a son of Mr. Alexander Dennis, who, with his two brothers, John and William Dennis, arrived from England in the year 1840 by the ship "John Bull," and settled first at Big Warrion. They subsequently purchased the Tarndwarncoort Station from Mr. Matson, the original settler, together with Mt. Gellibrand Station, which was afterwards sold to Mr. Chas. Airey. The estate now consists of 8,000 acres, including the homestead, of which 500 are under cultivation, and 60 planted with fruit trees. The shearing averages 11,000 yearly, of Mr. Dennis' own breed, the comeback, a flock well known throughout the colony. Mr. R. V. Dennis was educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne. He married, in 1864, a daughter of Dr. Lawrence, of Melbourne. His father, Mr. Alexander Dennis, was one of the first magistrates appointed at Colac,



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. RICHARD V. DENNIS.

and was likewise one of the earliest members of the Colac Shire Council, a position he occupied for twenty years.

WILLIAM ALLIN MOUNTJOY, "Glenara," Dean's Marsh, was born near Geelong in the year 1857. In 1864 he went with his father to Lorne, and remained there for twenty-seven years, and in 1891 he purchased properties at Dean's Marsh, consisting of 436 acres, for the purpose of entering upon dairying pursuits. There is also a daily service of coaches between Dean's Marsh and Lorne. Forty horses are kept in use, and he has sufficient coaches to seat 120 passengers. Mr. Mountjoy has been a member of the



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

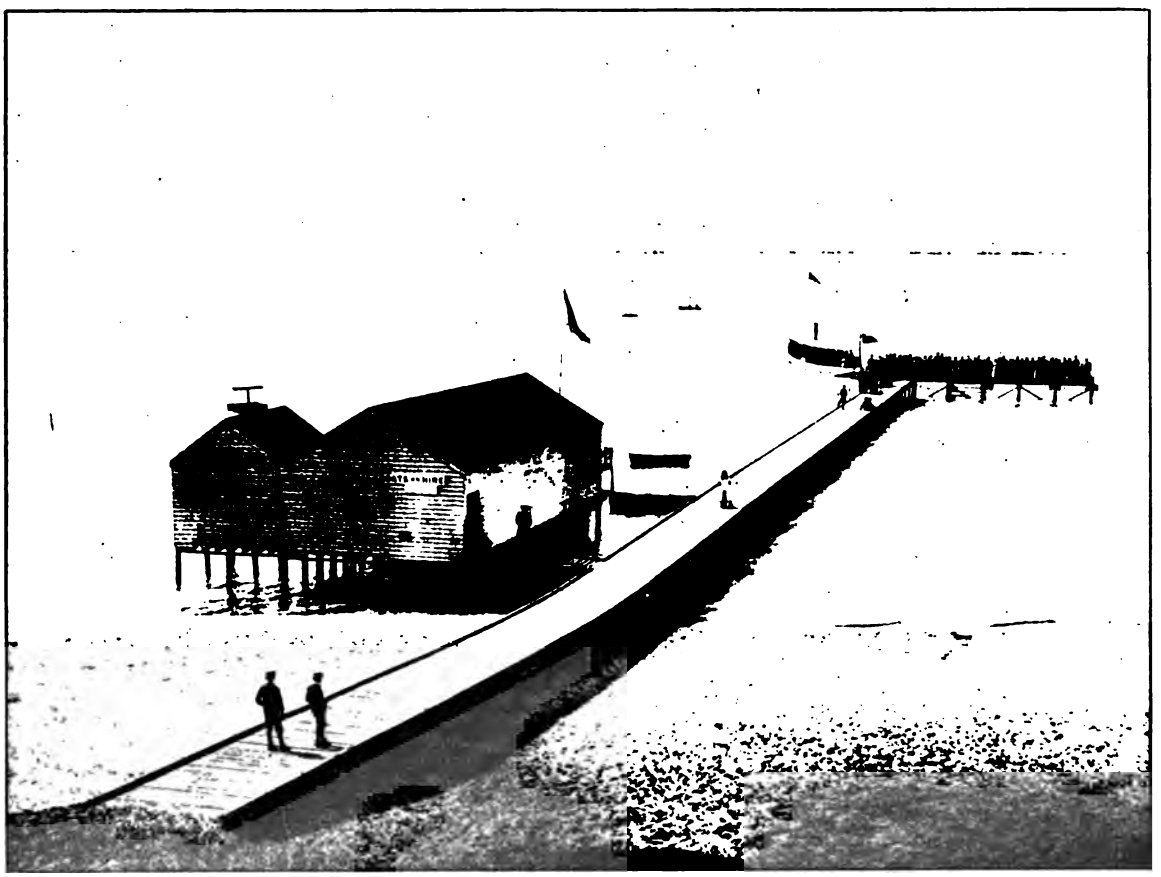
MR. WILLIAM ALLIN MOUNTJOY.

Winchelsea Shire Council since 1890, and has occupied the presidential chair. He is also a member of the local Board of Advice.

Colac and Vicinity.

The important and rising town of Colac, situated upon the shores of the lake of that name, ninety-six miles south-west of Melbourne, may be said to possess a certain amount of antiquity, from a Victorian point of view, for the country round about it was first settled by Mr. Hugh Murray in the month of September, 1837, and he was accompanied or immediately followed by Messrs. G. F. and A. Lloyd and William Carter. His own flock consisted of 100 ewes, and theirs conjointly of 500, and the three combined for mutual protection. They had brought their sheep over from Tasmania. Early in the year following, Messrs. Briggs, Bromfield, Dearing, and Pollock took up such land as remained unoccupied in the immediate vicinity, and stretching away from the banks of the lake, and these gentlemen were soon followed by Messrs. Watson and Hamilton, after whom came the Messrs. Manifold, who extended their search for good pastoral country still further to the westward with such satisfactory results that, before the end of the year 1839, a very large area of the best grazing land had been taken up, the stock being brought mostly from Tasmania, with the exception of a good many head of cattle imported from New South Wales.

The late Mr. J. N. McLeod, of Tahara, claims to have been the first to traverse the entire circuit of Lake Colac, the shores of which formed the hunting ground of a tribe of natives, who were constantly made war upon by four other tribes, so that from being once powerful and numerous they had become reduced to not more than forty in the year 1837. Captain Fyans states that within his experience the lake had become almost dry, and in his opinion was at that time likely to degenerate into a huge swamp. But it mysteriously filled up again, and in May, 1852, its waters overflowed their banks, and spreading over the plains found a natural outlet in the Barwon and the Leigh, occasioning the memorable flood of the 20th of that month, when the first of these two rivers rose twelve feet above its normal level at Geelong, sweeping away a bridge, and destroying a great amount of property. To look at the tranquil aspect of the lake



J. M. Arnest **First Trip of the "Wando" on Lake Colac.** *Colac*

to-day no one would suspect it of such riotous conduct, but when one remembers the numerous manufactories which have sprung up during the last thirty or forty years on the banks of the Barwon, at South Geelong, a feeling of uneasiness is engendered by the possibility of the recurrence of such a calamity.

Upon the southern shores of the lake, the flourishing town of Colac has been built, and is embosomed in trees, with the blue waters at its feet, and the Warrion Hill forming the boundary of the prospect to the north. Colac is an attractive place to visit, owing to its natural position, the advantages of which are enhanced by the beauty of the Botanical Gardens, which slope down to the edge of the lake, and appear to be kept in excellent condition. Upwards of 400 feet above the level of the sea, and with such an expanse of water to mitigate the aridity and high temperature of the hot winds, Colac enjoys a favourable position from a hygienic point of view, while, as the centre of a highly productive district, it is, from an economic point of view, endowed with many elements of material well-being.

In the year 1853 the magnificence of the surrounding country called forth the admiration of Captain Fyans, whose words are worth quoting, because they illustrate very forcibly the remarkable nature of the change it has since undergone. It was then, he says, "lying waste and idle, with an odd flock of sheep here and there, and five fat bullocks with hundreds of square miles to roam over. This land for agricultural purposes nothing can surpass, and it would maintain thousands and thousands of people by common industry, with a yearly surplus of grain enough to feed the entire population of Victoria." The writer could scarcely have anticipated that, in less than half a century, the district which was then being turned to such indifferent account would become a large exporter of farm and dairy produce, not only to other parts of Victoria, but to the mother country.

In another portion of the letter, the captain furnishes us with a glimpse of the social life of this region fifty years ago which is too valuable to be overlooked. "Many of the squatters," he writes, "are gentlemen, worthy and excellent men, of undoubted character, and well connected at home. . . A noble pack of hounds was kept up (in the neighbourhood of Mount Emu) by gentlemen squatters, who met every season, hunting twice and thrice a week, and meeting at each other's houses, where good cheer and good and happy society were ever to be met. I have sat down with thirty gentlemen at Mr. Goldsmith's to an excellent dinner given by that gentleman. There was an ample provision of all that was good set before his guests, who one and all had hearty and joyful faces, talking of to-morrow and the day's sport before them. We retired to rest on our shakedowns on the floor at 11 o'clock. At daybreak the master of the hounds, a squatter, sounded his bugle. Shortly after his second, for breakfast; and in half an hour his third bugle, when a fine pack of dogs from the kennel appeared, full of life and glee, led away by the well-known master of the hounds, Compton Ferrers, followed by thirty well-mounted gentlemen squatters. . . There were twenty in at the death, after passing over sixteen miles of country without one check. The wild dog is noble sport, and at the day I speak of I doubt if even Leicestershire ever turned out a better pack or a better set of sportsmen in a field during a season."

Thus early, it will be seen, was one of the most popular forms of English field sports introduced into Victoria, and horse-racing naturally accompanied or followed it wherever settlement was sufficiently numerous to justify the reservation of a course, the institution of a club, and the collection of an adequate assemblage of spectators. To-day it is one of the most popular recreations in the Western District, and constitutes one of the chief holidays in the year in the localities set apart for the annual meeting.

The town of Colac had advanced sufficiently in population in the year 1844 to entitle it to be proclaimed a municipality. The first Road Board was proclaimed in 1860, and four years later the district was formed into a shire. In 1865 the first Court of Petty Sessions was held, composed of Mr. Calvert as police magistrate, and Messrs. H. Murray, D. E. Stoddart, and A. Dennis as justices of the peace.

Lake Colac is one of the largest sheets of fresh water in Victoria, covering, as it does, an area of nearly twelve square miles. The lake teems with fish, and is a favourite resort for anglers, having been stocked by Mr. Joseph Connor in 1858, when that gentleman introduced, as an experiment, thirty-two Murray cod (which all died), seventeen bream, ten Murray perch, and some carp. The latter seem to have been more successful, for these fish now abound in large numbers in the lake, and are almost sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants in this respect. The best point of vantage from which to obtain a panoramic view of Colac and its lake is from the summit of the grand-stand on the local racecourse, lying about two miles south of the railway station at Elliminyt. Here the visitor on a clear day, from his elevated position, commands an extended prospect, embracing not only the town and its environs, but of the whole of the surrounding country, which spreads out in one unbroken expanse like a map before the spectator, right away to the Warrion Hill, which cuts the sky line to the north-west. In the foreground, and on the edge of the lake, which here curves round like the blade of a Damascus scimitar, the town, half hidden by the leafiness of the numerous trees with which it is planted, with its white iron roofs glittering in the sun, offers an effective contrast to the carpet of verdure which environs the waters of the lake in every direction, and to the colours of the sky reflected on its placid surface. More to the westward is discernible a lofty eminence, which is the favourite holiday resort of the townsfolk, and from its summit is visible one of the most magnificent views in the whole district, comprehending, as it does, an extensive area of country, and reminding the visitor of a vast expanse of emerald velvet, inlaid with sheets of silver, varying both in size and outline. For it teems with lakes, most of them the craters of extinct volcanoes, suggesting comparisons between their present calmness and repose and the appalling activity by which they must have been characterised at some remote epoch of geological time. The largest of these sheets of water, and, indeed, the largest in Victoria, covering, as it does,

an approximate area of 57,700 acres, assumes under certain aspects of the sun and in certain conditions of the atmosphere, a wonderful lustre, like that of highly-burnished metal. To the north-west, Mount Elephant is seen in the extreme distance, whilst in the immediate foreground is Robinson's Hill. To the W.N.W. is Mount Leura, with the thriving pastoral township of Camperdown lying at its base. A little further to the north is an eminence from whose gravel pits great quantities of ballast are supplied to the Railway Department. To the N.N.E. Mount Mercer is to be seen, with Mount Buninyong further to the north-east. Southward lies the Beech Forest, to which a narrow gauge railway has been constructed, commencing at Colac, and terminating in the parish of Olangolah. The line was authorised in 1898, its length being thirty miles, and the cost over £60,000.

The township of Colac presents a neat and orderly appearance. Its streets are wide, and well planted with fine trees, principally elms. Approached from Gellibrand Street (named after the unfortunate explorer), on the right of the railway station, the principal business thoroughfare (Murray Street) is reached, where are to be found five branch banks, all fine substantial structures, and the leading business houses. Gellibrand Street crosses Murray Street at right angles, and continues straight onward to the shores of the lake. On the right are the Botanical Gardens, which embrace about thirty acres of land, very favourably situated on the south shore of the lake, running down to the water's edge, near which is a fine avenue of fir trees and a band-stand or pavilion for the convenience of picnic parties. The grounds are tastefully laid out in broad walks and flower beds, and planted with a great variety of trees and shrubs. A small jetty runs out a short distance into the lake, from which a steamer plies for hire for the convenience of visitors; also a number of boats and small sailing craft for the convenience of anglers. There is a local Rowing Club, with a boat-house close to the jetty. It has a strong membership, and holds its annual regatta on the lake, which, being free from reeds, makes a fine rowing course.



J. M. Arnest **The Post Office, Colac.** *Colac*

The public buildings of Colac are on the whole good substantial structures, but lay no claim to any special excellence. One of the daintiest pieces of architecture in the township is the Free Library, in Murray Street, which was erected in the latter part of 1901, at the close of the South African War, as a peace memorial, by public subscription, at a cost of £700. The building was designed by Messrs. Tombs and Durrant, a Geelong firm of architects. The interior is as compact and cosy as its exterior is ornate. On the wall just inside the porch is a brass tablet, with the names of several soldiers from the district who fell in South Africa inscribed upon it.

There is a commodious reading-room, and a library of 1,600 volumes; billiard and card room, with excellent table by Alcock. The building stands on the eastern portion of the Market Square, opposite the Victoria Hall, which is a spacious edifice, with a fine stage and the necessary accessories. Most of the entertainments of the town take place in it, and it offers seating accommodation for 500 persons. At the eastern end of Murray Street stands the Post Office, and next to it the Shire Hall, both of them square, solidly-built brick edifices. Directly opposite is the site where there formerly stood a primitive shanty, built in 1848, and serving as the first hotel erected in Colac, long since demolished, and near it is situated one of the finest and most commodious hotels in the town. The Court House stands at the angle formed by Murray Street and Queen Street, a large square, solid-looking building, in appearance similar to the Post Office, and directly opposite are the Salvation Army Barracks.

Nearly all religious denominations have their respective places of worship, most of them being very creditable specimens of architecture. St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is a Gothic building, designed by Mr. W. B. Tappin, and erected at a cost of £3,000. The foundation stone was laid in 1882 by Dr. O'Connor. Near it is the Convent of Mercy, founded in 1889, and in connection with it are the Convent schools. These, with a fine presbytery, form a picturesque group of buildings in Gellibrand Street, near the lake. The Anglican Church, in Hesse Street, is of brick, and has a high battlemented belfry tower. Next to it is the Sunday School room, a tastefully-designed building of red brick, tuckpointed, and faced with white freestone. A stone's throw beyond this, also in Hesse Street, is the St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, a well-built bluestone structure, with its high steeple, and a capacious school-room attached.

Colac possesses a small cottage hospital, with a staff of four nurses and matron, and has accommodation for thirty in-patients. The hospital has a Government grant of £300 per annum. It is a training school for nurses, under the rules of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. It was founded in 1880. Its resident surgeon is Dr. W. H. Brown.

The richness of the soil in and around Colac is favourable for the growth of all kinds of agricultural produce, and cereals of every kind except wheat, which does not thrive so well as oats and barley. These, therefore, constitute the principal crops grown. Onions and potatoes are produced in great quantities, but the main industry is that of dairying, as the output of the local Butter Factory, situated close to the railway station, which is sometimes over forty tons per week, and pays £12,000 per month for cream, clearly proves. The factory, which commenced operations in 1892, is a co-operative concern, fed by twelve creameries, and pays a dividend of £5 per cent., with a handsome bonus, yearly to the shareholders. The butter produced is of a very high grade.

The show grounds of the Polwarth and South Grenville Pastoral, Agricultural, and Horticultural Society are near the railway station, and comprise fifteen acres of land. Shows are held annually, and are principally remarkable for their fine exhibits of stock and stud horses.

The racecourse is worthy of so flourishing a district, and contains a commodious grand-stand. It is two miles south of the railway line, and two meetings are held in the course of the year. Contiguous to the racecourse the golf links are situated, a sport which is very popular in Colac, and the club has a strong membership. Cattle sales are held weekly, and a great number of horses and stock change hands on all occasions. The first of these was held in the year 1874 at a place called "The Hill," about four miles west of Colac, and was annually repeated.

Colac gives one the impression of a prosperous and soundly-established place, for the country side for miles in all directions is covered with well-to-do farmers, and the butter industry bids fair to grow into still greater proportions, whilst the general agricultural produce must always be considerable, being little affected by drought, on account of the ease with which water is found by shallow sinking, sometimes at a depth of four feet, and seldom more than thirty feet from the surface. The water supply of the township is raised by means of windmills, and one of these appears to be the natural adjunct to every house of importance in Colac.

WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, Medical Practitioner, Colac, Victoria, was born in the year 1861, in Kent, England, and was educated partly in Germany, and partly at the London University College. In 1883 he qualified as a surgeon, M.R.C.S., Eng. He came out to Victoria in 1885, settling at Maffra, Gippsland, where he practised his profession for six years. In 1891 he went to Colac, in the Western district, settling down in practice, and has remained there ever since. In addition to his ordinary practice, Dr. Brown has a private hospital. In 1900 he admitted Dr. Wm. Hope, M.B., Melbourne, into partnership with him. Dr. Brown is surgeon to the Colac Hospital. He married, in 1886, Clara, daughter of Mr. Richard Williams, of Rosedale, and has a family of four children.

WILLIAM JAMES McINTOSH, Dental Surgeon, Murray Street, Colac, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, in the year 1864. He was educated in his native city, and afterwards studied for the dental profession. Upon the completion of his studies, he practised his profession in Oxford and in London. In 1889 he came out to Victoria, and established himself in business as a dental surgeon at Maryborough, where he remained for three and a half years. He afterwards proceeded to Benalla, where he was located for four years, and then went to Colac. He has now been practising in the Western district for some years, and does a very large business throughout the district generally. His head establishment is at Murray Street, Colac, but he has also a branch establishment at Camperdown. Mr. McIntosh is assisted in his practice by two capable dentists, one of whom served his apprenticeship with him.

PATRICK C. WILSON, of Colac, was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 21st of June, 1831. His father was Mr. John Wilson, landed proprietor and mill owner, near Glasgow; his mother a daughter of



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. PATRICK C. WILSON.

Captain Andrew Thompson, R.N., who sailed under and fought with Admiral Lord Nelson. Mr. Wilson was educated at Glasgow University, and, after serving four years in a merchant's office in Glasgow, came to Victoria in 1854. After two years he went to Colac, and married the eldest daughter of Mr. Donald Cameron, of Cameron's Hill, near Colac. Up to the year 1865 he was engaged as accountant in Melbourne, Geelong, and Ballarat. In that year he returned to Colac, and was appointed secretary to the Colac Shire Council. For a few years he carried on business as an accountant and agent at Colac, and in 1872 was reappointed shire secretary, with which position he now combines the duties of collector. For a number of years he was secretary of the Colac Hospital, and also correspondent of the Board of Advice of the Education Department. He has been local agent of the Australian Mutual Provident Society and the Australian Alliance Assurance Company for nearly thirty years. Mr. Wilson has always taken a deep interest in every movement calculated to promote the welfare and interests of the district. He is a Presbyterian, and has for many years been a member of the board of management of the Colac Presbyterian Church, besides having been for a long time its secretary. His family consists of his wife, three sons, and five daughters.

DANIEL FENTON COLE, M.C.E., Authorised and Licensed Surveyor, engineer to the Shire of Colac, was born near Camperdown, Victoria, in the year 1858, and is the second son of the late Francis Cole, Esq., who came out to Victoria in 1841, and settled at Camperdown for four years. He then went to South Australia, and engaged in sheep farming till 1850, when he sold his station for the sum of £5,000, and returned to Camperdown, where he settled at "Woodlands," and was occupied in grazing and sheep farming till his death in 1873. Mr. D. F. Cole was educated at the Geelong Grammar School, and afterwards at the Engineering School, Melbourne University, where he graduated, taking the degree M.C.E. in 1888. He has practised as a civil engineer since 1883. Was assistant engineer on the Yarrawonga Waterworks Trust in 1885-86, engineer to Yarrawonga Shire in 1887, and in October of that year was appointed to his present position of engineer to the Shire of Colac. Mr. Cole married Lilias Augusta, daughter of P. C. Wilson, Esq.

WILLIAM ST. L. ROBERTSON, "The Hill," Colac, was born in 1864, and educated at Oxford University. In 1886 he was selected to row in the 'Varsity eight against Cambridge. His father, the Hon. Wm. Robertson, was born in Tasmania in 1839, and was educated at Hobart and at Oxford University, where he took his degree in 1862, and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple the following year. He rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge boat race in 1861, and was the first Australian to pull in the 'Varsity eight against Cambridge. He returned to Victoria in 1863, and practised at the Bar till 1872, when he joined his father on the Colac property. He was president of the Colac Shire Council in 1877, and a member of the Legislative Council, representing the South-western Province. Mr. Wm. St. L. Robertson's grandfather, the late Wm. Robertson, Esq., was born at Alvey, Inverness, Scotland, in 1798, and came out to the colonies with his brother John in 1832, settling in Tasmania, where they remained for ten years, engaged in pastoral pursuits. In 1842 the brothers came to Victoria, and purchased the Colac property from Mr. Foster Fyans, along with the famous brand which, by the importation of pure bred stock, afterwards became the most celebrated, extensive, and valuable one in the colonies.

JAMES ERNEST ROBERTSON, "Glen Alvie," Colac, eldest son of Mr. James, and grandson of Mr. Wm. Robertson, the founder of the family in the Western district, was born in the year 1872, and educated at the Geelong Grammar School. The estate of "Glen Alvie" comprises some of the best land in the colony, as likewise of the finest dairy pasture in the district, it being one of the first estates in the colony to be broken up for this purpose. Mr.



T. Humphrey and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES ERNEST ROBERTSON.

Robertson has always been greatly interested in pastoral pursuits. "Glen Alvie" was built by Mr. James Robertson, sen., in 1874. It is beautifully situated under the Warrion Hills, and is in every way worthy of

the estate surrounding it. The name of Robertson will always be associated with the splendid breed of shorthorn cattle originally imported from England. Mr. James Robertson, sen., was educated at Rugby School, England, and, when eighteen years of age, came out to the colony, and eventually became managing partner in the estate for Messrs. Robertson Bros. Mr. Robertson, sen., was the original settler on the estate, which was in 1885 divided into small holdings for dairy farms. Mr. Robertson died in 1890.

THEODORE WILLIAM HANCOCK, Solicitor to the Shire of Colac, Victoria, was born at Kew, near Melbourne, and is the second son of the late Theodore Hancock, a solicitor, of Somersetshire, England, who came to Victoria in the year 1852, and practised his profession in Melbourne. He stood for Colac in the Legislative Assembly, was elected, and represented the district for a number of years. He left Melbourne in 1867, taking up land in Colac, where he practised as a solicitor till his death in 1890. Mr. T. W. Hancock, his son, received his early education at the Daylesford Grammar School, where he was for four years, and afterwards at Wesley College, Melbourne, under Professor Andrew. He was articled to his father, and finished his law studies with Mr. Geo. L. Skinner, solicitor, of Melbourne. He commenced the practice of his profession at St. Arnaud, and remained there until 1890, when he went to Colac to take over the practice of his late father, and has continued there ever since. While at St. Arnaud, Mr. Theo. W. Hancock occupied a seat in the Borough Council, and afterwards was for some time solicitor to the borough. He took great interest in the movements of the St. Arnaud branch of the A.N.A., of which he was secretary and president, and is now a trustee of the Colac branch of that body. Mr. Hancock is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Stewart Lodge, 61, V.C., St. Arnaud. He is a Past Deputy Grand Director of Ceremonies of the Grand Lodge of Victoria, and is a Past Master of the Warrions Lodge, 83, V.C., Colac. He married, in St. Arnaud, a daughter of the late Mr. Louis Perrotlet, of Beechworth.

J. G. JOHNSTONE and CO. (Messrs. J. G. and T. W. Johnstone), General Auctioneers and Stock and Station Agents, Colac. This business was established by the present partners in 1883, and now extends all over the district of Colac. The



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. JOHN GLASS JOHNSTONE.

auctioneers are Mr. J. G. Johnstone (who is also a sworn valuer under the Act) and Mr. C. Stewart. The firm's sale-yards at Colac are the finest in the State, extending from Bromfield Street to Murray Street, having a frontage of 244 feet to the former street, with a depth of three chains. In addition, they have recently erected splendid yards exclusively for the sale of dairy stock, which for completeness are unrivalled in the State. An idea of the extent of business done is best afforded by the books of the firm, which show that 300 head of cattle are sold in a week, the sale day being Saturday, while from 500 to 1,500 sheep (this number sometimes going up to 2,500) are also disposed of. A special pig sale is held every fortnight, when from 300 to 400 pigs are brought into the yard, according to the season. The sales have acquired a widespread fame, buyers coming from Melbourne, Ballarat, Geelong, and other parts of the State. Pig-breeding is now developing into an extensive industry in the Western District, and is in fact one of the principal sources of income to the dairy farmer. Special horse sales are held four times during the year, and are largely attended by buyers from all parts of Victoria. The firm also does a large monetary business, making advances on freehold securities, the special knowledge of the district acquired by the partners during their residence in Colac being of great value to them, while their financial operations are greatly facilitated by the numerous clients who entrust them with money for investment. In addition, Messrs. Johnstone and Co. carry on a large business in household furniture, their large store being stocked from floor to ceiling with every conceivable



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. THOMAS WILLIAM JOHNSTONE.

requirement in this line, and this branch is under the capable management of Mr. R. Miller. The Colac yards are built so as to afford every convenience to buyers. They are very neat and clean, with a plentiful supply of water laid on to the pig pens, while the construction of the cattle pens is exceptionally strong, and capable of holding the wildest cattle with perfect security. In addition to the yard accommodation, the firm have, for the convenience of stock-owners, paddocks well supplied

with water and grass, situated close to the town. The firm do a good business in land, and act as agents for many estates, and for the letting and selling of land. Outside stock sales are also held, and sales of farmers' stock are conducted at the residences of the owners. Personally the Messrs. Johnstone are much esteemed, and have gained a reputation for attention to the interests of their customers, as also for probity and fair dealing, which may be regarded as one of the most valuable assets of the firm. Mr. JOHN GLASS JOHNSTONE is an ex-councillor of the Shire of Colac, having been elected to the seat vacated by Mr. R. S. Murray owing to effluxion of time. He was born in Geelong in 1857, and is the eldest son of Mr. John Johnstone, who arrived there in the year 1852, and was in business in that town and in Colac for many years till he retired in 1900. Mr. J. G. Johnstone was educated at the Flinders School, Geelong, and at Colac, and on leaving school joined his father in that gentleman's saddlery business, and there learned the trade. In 1883 he entered into business on his own account as an auctioneer and stock and station agent in conjunction with his brother (Mr. Thos. Wm. Johnstone), under the present style of J. G. Johnstone and Co., the firm having since grown to be one of the largest in the district, their sale-yards being at Colac, Carlisle River, and Beech Forest. Mr. Johnstone is a member of the I.O.O.F., and takes a great interest in all matters appertaining to the advancement and welfare of the district. He married, in 1882, a daughter of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson (formerly owner of the Polwarth Flour Mills, and an old councillor of the shire), and has a family of five children. He is a member of the A.N.A., and an ex-president of the Colac branch of that association, and is likewise an old member of the Masonic fraternity, having been initiated in the Warrions Lodge, No. 83, V.C. Mr. THOMAS WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, the other partner of the firm, was born in Geelong in 1858, and was educated in that place and in Colac. He married, in 1896, Miss Amy Francis, eldest daughter of the late Mr. S. S. Bennalack, of Borongarook, and has a family of six children.

HUMPHREY MEAD HEARN, Stock, Station, and Land Agent, Auctioneer, etc., Colac, was born in Somersetshire, England, in the year 1834, and came out to Victoria when sixteen years of age (1850). He was engaged for eighteen months on the property of the late Mr. Lewis Clarke, Deep Creek, and was afterwards engaged in various callings in the Colac district until 1885, when he started in business for himself as above, and has carried on ever since. Mr. Hearn was elected to a seat in the Shire Council of Colac, and remained in office for a period of five years. He was one of the inaugurators of the I.O.O.F. in Colac, and was the first Noble Grand Master of the Colac Lodge. The sale-yards in connection with Mr. Hearn's business are situate in Bromfield and Corangamite Streets, Colac, where weekly (Saturday) sales are conducted. He has also branch businesses at Gellibrand River, at Forest, and at Winchelsea, where monthly sales are held. Mr. Hearn is agent for the Royal Insurance Company.

The COLAC GAS COMPANY was established in 1886. The works of the company are in Bromfield Street, and the offices in Murray Street, Colac. CHARLES HUIE JOHNSTONE, secretary of the Colac Gas Company, was born in Geelong, Victoria, and is the youngest surviving son of Mr. John Johnstone. On leaving school he entered his father's saddlery business, where he remained for about eleven years, learning his trade, and then left in order to take up his present position. In addition, Mr. Johnstone is secretary to the Colac Limestone Company Limited, whose works are situated at Love's River, about thirteen miles south of Colac, on the Beech Forest narrow gauge railway line, and the works are connected by tram with the nearest railway station (Karwarrin). An excellent sample of lime for agricultural and building purposes is being turned out, and this product in the course of a few years will find its way all over the State. He is secretary of the Colac Ladies' Benevolent Society, which has accumulated funds of £7,000, and is instrumental in doing a great deal of practical good throughout the district; £350 annually is distributed for benevolent purposes. He is also secretary of the Loyal Colac Lodge, No. 25, I.O.O.F., which numbers 270 members, and has accumulated funds of £6,100, the interest on the investment being £227 per year. The lodge-room is one of the best belonging to a friendly society in the State of Victoria. In addition, Mr. Johnstone is secretary of the Colac Fire Brigade, official assignee in in-



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

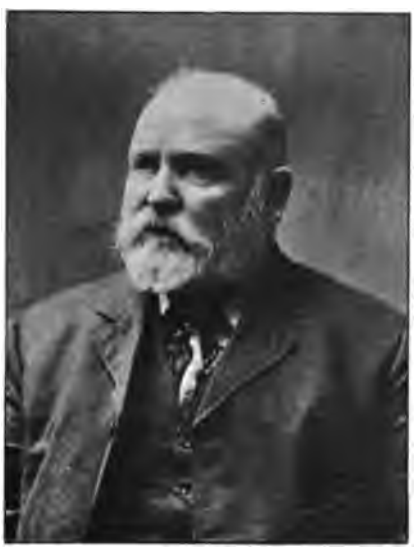
MR. CHARLES HUIE JOHNSTONE.

solvency for the Southern District, commissioner for taking affidavits, and agent for the Equity Trustees Company Limited, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, Australian Widows' Life Fund, and the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company. Mr. Johnstone carries on business in Colac as a finance and commission agent and stock and share broker.

Messrs. BAKER, SYDENHAM, and CO., Stock, Land, and General Commission Agents, Valuators, and Auditors. (Thomas Baker, George Francis Sydenham, Edward Boylan.) The offices and auction rooms of this firm are situate at the corner of

Murray and Queen Streets, Colac, and the saleyards in the centre of the town. These yards are a model of completeness, the sale ring being one of the finest in the State, having a circumference of 200 feet, with seating accommodation for over 200 people. It is entirely roofed in with iron and glass, and affords comfort and protection to buyers in all weathers. The idea of this construction originated with Mr. Baker, and it was designed by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., architects. Regular stock sales are held every Saturday, and special sales of cattle and horses at short intervals throughout the year. Pig sales are conducted every alternate Tuesday, as many as 1,200 pigs being yarded at a time in Colac amongst the different yards, the splendid accommodation provided by the enterprise of Messrs. Baker and Sydenham being largely availed of at these fortnightly sales. The firm, which is one of the most important in the Western District, has also saleyards at Stonyford and Beech Forest, where monthly sales are conducted. GEORGE FRANCIS SYDENHAM, who acts as auctioneer to the firm, and who is also a licensed auditor under the Act, was born at Moonambel, near Avoca, Victoria, and educated at Bendigo. He went to Colac about 1881, where he at first followed the calling of an accountant, and was then engaged for some years in a general storekeeping business, which he relinquished upon obtaining the appointment of valuer and rate collector to the Colac Shire, a position he held for some ten years. He was also secretary, for a period of fifteen years, to the M.U.I.O.O.F., of which body he is still a member ; and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, occupying the Past Master's chair in the Warrions Lodge, V.C. Mr. Sydenham was one of the agitators for, and took an immense amount of trouble in advocating, the Beech Forest railway line, which is now an accomplished fact. He delivered lectures in connection with the agitation to crowded houses in Melbourne, Ballarat, and Geelong. On resigning his seat in the Colac Shire Council, he was presented by the members with a handsomely-illuminated address. He married, in 1885, Zoe, daughter of the late James Hills, Esq., one of the pioneers of the Colac district.

The COLAC AND DISTRICT PASTORAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. — President, Mr. John Leishman ; vice-president, Mr. J. M. B. Connor ; treasurer, Mr. Geo. Angus, manager Union Bank of Australasia ; with a committee of management comprising seventeen members. This society was re-



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. P. W. FALLON.

established in 1879, after having been closed for a period of four years, Mr. P. W. Fallon being appointed to the position of secretary, which office he still holds. The show-grounds are situated adjacent to the Colac railway station, and are surrounded by an iron fence six feet high. The sum of £1,400 has been expended on the grounds, and it is the intention of the committee to further expend on improvements, and when these have been carried out the grounds will be second to none in the States. They contain an excellent cycle track and a foot-racing circle, measuring a quarter of a mile in circumference. Mr. FALLON, the popular secretary, is a native of Geelong, Victoria, and was educated in that town and in Tasmania. In 1872 he established himself in business in Colac, and has held the positions of valuer and rate collector to the Shire of Colac for twelve years. Mr. Fallon, who is a sworn valuator under the Transfer of Land Act, also acts as a general agent. He has taken a great interest in matters appertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, as also in all charitable institutions, and the different sporting associations throughout the district.

Mr. J. M. ARNEST, Photographer, Gellibrand Street, Colac, was born in America in the year 1843, and is a son of a Virginian gentleman who for many years carried on business in St. Louis, and who, being seized with the gold fever, started in the year 1852 with his family across the great plains to California, where he engaged in gold mining and other pursuits. On the completion of his education the subject of this sketch pursued various avocations, including house and sign



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. J. M. ARNEST.

painting, land and estate business, gold mining, etc., and took part in the Civil War between the Northern and Southern States. He subsequently took up the study of photography in the well-known house of Bradley and Roulofson, San Francisco, where he remained for a period of nine years. In 1881 he left California for Australia, and opened up business under the name of Tuttle and Co., San Francisco Portrait Parlours, Elizabeth Street, Mel-

bourne, and also in Adelaide, Brisbane, Sydney, Auckland, and other places throughout the colonies. In 1901 Mr. Arnest established his present successful business at Colac, where he continues to receive the principal share of the local patronage. While with Messrs. Bradley and Roulofson, of San Francisco, he won several gold and silver medals for photography, and the work turned out from his studio is notable for its style and delicacy of finish.

Messrs. BRYAN BROS., Colac, Inventors and Makers of the famous Cyclone Self-Regulating Windmill, Makers of Tanks and Troughs, and all Windmill Requisites. This business was established in 1890 by Mr. A. M. Bryan, who at an early age displayed great aptitude for the construction of machinery; and, being in the midst of a large grazing and dairy farming district, where pumping by hand was the usual way of supplying stock with water, and as the power pumping plants then in use were of an expensive type, he conceived and developed the idea of a cheap and effective windmill, such as would be within the reach of everyone requiring water, and accordingly started a windmill manufacturing business, which has grown into one of the largest of its kind in the colony. Messrs. Archie Mark Bryan and Thos. Pierce Bryan are both natives of the Western District, their father having been one of the early pioneers of the colony. Their windmills are now largely used all through Victoria and New South Wales and other parts of the Australian colonies.

ERNEST JONES, Windmill Manufacturer, Troughs, Tanks, Piping, Pumps, and all Windmill Requisites, Gellibrand Street, Colac. Mr. Jones was born at Essex, England, in 1868, and came to Victoria with his parents when a child. He was educated and trained to mechanical engineering, and was engaged with several well-known firms in Melbourne. In 1890 he went to Colac, where he started operations as a windmill manufacturer, and soon gained a reputation. He is the patentee of the "Jones Ideal Steel Windmills and Towers," which have become so well known throughout Victoria and the other States of Australia. Mr. Jones personally supervises the erection of his windmills, which may be seen in full working order throughout the whole of the Western District. He is assisted in his work by some half a



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. ERNEST JONES.

dozen men, who are always kept busy carrying out work for the leading people in the district. Mr. Jones is a member of the I.O.O.F.

WALTER SELWOOD is a native of Colac, Victoria, where he was born in 1865, and is the youngest son of Mr. James Walter Selwood, one of the early settlers of Colac. He was educated in his native town, and was afterwards for a few years engaged in farming. In 1887 he commenced operations in the iron trade, in which he was successful. Later on he went into the drapery business, and was senior partner in the firm of Selwood and Northcote, drapers, etc., from which he retired after a few years of satisfactory trade. He then turned his attention to the stationery business, purchasing a business of this kind in the main street, near the Union Club Hotel. Mr. Selwood has speculated in land and property in and around Colac, and owns several business places in the town. He takes a keen interest in the I.O.O.F., in which association he holds the position of Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Victoria. He married, in 1891, Mary, daughter of Mr. Thos. Clarke, of Colac, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

WILLIAM SARGANT, Builder and Contractor, Gellibrand Street, Colac, is a native of Gaffney's Creek, Wood's Point, Gippsland. He was educated at Bairnsdale, and was afterwards apprenticed to Messrs. Austin and Hamshaw, architects and building contractors. On the completion of his indentures he went to Bendigo, and from thence proceeded to Parkes, New South Wales, where he was engaged for some time in building, and afterwards assisting in the erection of the Deniliquin Meat Preserving Works, under Mr. Frank Coxen, one of the most celebrated engineers of New South Wales. He was for some years engaged in the erection of mining machinery plants in different parts of New South Wales and Victoria, and constructed the machinery (water wheel and battery) for the Royal Standard Mining Company at Wood's Point. From thence he went to Melbourne, being engaged to design and carry out patent machinery for a syndicate, and on its completion he was engaged by the Browne's Creek Dredging Company, for whom he designed and constructed the barge and machinery in connection with their plant. Mr. Sargant then proceeded to Ballarat, where he carried out several large contracts for building and the erection of machinery. He was subsequently engaged to build the Commercial Hotel, Birregurra, and on the completion of that contract Mr. Sargant decided to start operations in the district in which he now resides. He accordingly opened a business on his own account in Colac, where he has remained ever since. His transactions have expanded so rapidly that he finds constant employment for twelve hands. Quite a number of contracts have been carried out by Mr. Sargant, and among others is that for the erection of Dr. Wynne's Coffee Palace, Murray Street.

Mr. J. A. THOMPSON, Tinsmith, Colac, was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1849, and received his education in Queenstown, in that country. On the completion of his scholastic career he shortly afterwards sailed



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. J. A. THOMPSON.

for Victoria, arriving in 1863. During the same year he commenced business as a plumber and gasfitter in Geelong, where he remained until 1876. He then removed to Colac, in the Western District, and established his present extensive business, which he has worked up until it now ranks as the premier one of its kind in the district. Mr. Thompson takes an active interest in the town with which he has been for so long a period honorably associated, and in private life is held in high esteem.

ERNEST McLENNAN FORBES, House Decorator, Oil and Colour Merchant, Murray Street, Colac, was born in London, and came with his parents to Adelaide when a boy. He served his apprenticeship to the house decorating business with his father, Mr. Robert Forbes, who was in business for many years in Adelaide. Mr. Ernest Forbes came to Victoria in 1879, and two years later established himself in business in Colac, where he has carried on ever since. A large business is done throughout the Western District by Mr. Forbes, who carries a large stock of wall papers, oils, colours, glass, and artists' colours and materials. His work and store rooms are fitted up with the most modern fixings and appliances. The plant is complete, and on an average some ten men are engaged in the establishment, which also possesses two business traps and complete sets of harness, used in connection with the business. The block of land on which are erected Mr. Forbes' residence, shop, and workshops, comprising an area of 66 feet frontage and a depth of 200 feet, was purchased for the sum of £30, and is now valued at £25 per foot. He is a large property-owner, including, among other valuable properties, several shops in the main street. Mr. Forbes is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the Warrions Lodge, V.C. He married, in 1877, Miss McCure, of Colac. Mr. Forbes has always taken great interest in public affairs, and in 1888 was elected a member of the Colac Shire Council. For five years represented Corangamite riding in that council, and in 1893 was president of the shire.

Messrs. WILSON and LUCAS, Butchers (John Wilson and Arthur S. Lucas), Colac. This business was established in 1886 by Mr. Wilson, who eventually sold out to another person, who failed, Mr. Wilson taking the business over again in partnership with Mr. Lucas. The firm employs seven hands, and three carts and a dozen horses are kept in constant use. The output averages sixty sheep and twelve carcases of



Mr. Ernest McLennan Forbes' Residence, Colac.

beef per week. They buy ewes to lamb, and have their own slaughter-yards and boiling down establishment (comprising forty acres) at Irrewarra. Mr. JOHN WILSON was



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. JOHN WILSON.

born in Colac in 1853, and is a son of the late Mr. Andrew Wilson, a well-known miller, of Colac, who was for nine years a councillor of the Colac Shire, and died in 1878. Mr. John Wilson was engaged for some



J. M Arnest *Colac*

MR. ARTHUR S. LUCAS.

years in selecting before going into his present line of business. In addition, he goes in for dairying, and has a dairy farm situate about one and a half miles from the town. His private residence is "Glengowan," a mile out of Colac. Mr. Wilson married Miss Bishop, niece of Mr. Wright, of the late firm of Douglas and Wright, fellmongers, of Geelong, and has a family of eight children. He is a member of the I.O.O.F., with which body he has been connected for the last nineteen years.

TALISIN WILLIAMS, of Colac, Grazier, was born near Port Fairy in the year 1849, and was educated partly at Woodford, Victoria, and partly in England. On his return to this State in 1869, he entered into farming pursuits in the Warrnambool district, and in 1899 removed to Colac. Mr. Williams is well known as a breeder of pure Lincoln sheep, Berkshire pigs, and poultry, for which he has gained numerous prizes at the local shows and at Melbourne; his pigs, in particular, being noted for the excellency of their breed throughout the whole of the Australian States. He has taken nine champion prizes out of a possible twelve in six years at the Royal Show, Melbourne. Mr. Williams was a member of the Warrnambool Shire Council, and was on the committee of the local Agricultural Society; a member of the local Board of Advice, and member of the I.O.R., having occupied the position of Chief Ruler of that Order. He married, in 1875, a daughter of the late Mr. William Carter, of Geelong, and has a family of four sons.

EVERARD BROWNE, "Cororooke," Colac, was born at Penrith, New South Wales, in the year 1864, and is a son of Mr. T. A. Browne, still better known, perhaps, by his nom de plume of "Rolf Boldrewood." In 1895 he visited England for twelve months, returning to reside at "Cororooke," which he had previously bought from Mr. Robertson. The estate comprises 1,500 acres, of which 300 are under cultivation, the remainder consisting of very rich dairy and grazing land. Mr. Browne is the largest supplier of milk to the Colac Butter Factory, which is the largest of the kind in the colony. Four hundred cows are milked daily at "Cororooke." In order to improve his dairy stock, Mr. Browne has imported a number of valuable shorthorns of the milking strain, having sent an agent over to England specially to purchase for him. Amongst the most noted of the herd were "Royalist," a bull, bred by Mr. W. Atkinson, of Oberthwaite, Milnthorpe, Lancashire, and three cows, bred respectively by Mr. W. J. Hoskin, of Hale, Cornwall; Mr. J. Morton, of Kendal, Westmoreland; and Mr. Peter Blundell, of Kirkham, Lancashire. Cororooke House is charmingly situated in the midst of



Vandyck *Melb.*

MR. EVERARD BROWNE.

well laid out gardens and grounds. Mr. Browne married, in 1894, a daughter of Mr. Andrew Chirnside, of Werribee Park.

JOHN JAMES, Riccarton, Alvie, near Colac, was born near Windermere, England, and came to this colony in 1873. He brought with him from England four bulls for Mr. R. C. Morton, of Mt. Derrimut, two of which, namely, Oxford Cherry Duke and the Earl of Geneva, were the most notable bulls in Victoria; the others being Baron Colin 2nd and Baron Colin 3rd. Oxford Cherry Duke was sold for 2,500 guineas, the Earl of Geneva for 1,550 guineas, Baron Colin 2nd for 800 guineas, and Baron Colin 3rd for 700 guineas. He remained in charge of Mr. Morton's stud until 1876, in which year the Mt. Derrimut stud herd was sold to Messrs. Robertson Bros., of Colac, and Mr. James became manager for those gentlemen, occupying that position until 1887, when he rented "Riccarton," the home of the short-

horns and Clydesdales. In 1896 he visited England, and brought out the famous Clydesdale stallion, King of Hearts; two shorthorn bulls, Clinkie and Duke of York 2nd, the latter being purchased from him by Sir Rupert Clarke a little later on. He again visited England in



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN JAMES.

1899, for the purpose of purchasing shorthorns and Clydesdales, bringing out one shorthorn bull and one Clydesdale colt for himself; two mares, and three shorthorn cows with the milking strain, and one shorthorn bull for Mr. W. T. Manifold, of Purrumbete; three shorthorn cows with milking strain and one bull for Mr. Everard Browne, of Cororooke House; and one Ayrshire bull for Messrs. Cummings and Brisbane.

WILLIAM CONNOR, "Ross Moyne," Cororooke, is manager for Messrs. Connor and Gillespie, the owners of the estate. He was born in Geelong, Victoria, in 1869, and educated at the Geelong College. His father, the late Hon. J. H. Connor, M.L.C., represented the South-Western Province in the Legislative Council, and was one of the original promoters of both the Beech Forest and Colac to Geelong railway lines. After leaving college Mr. Wm. Connor remained in the Geelong district for a period of eight years, and in 1892 was appointed manager of the Ross Moyne Estate, Cororooke, in the Western District. This magnificent property, which was formerly a portion of the late W. Robertson's estate, and situated within four miles of the township of Colac, comprises 1,000 acres of grazing land, and carries one bullock to every two acres. The grass land, which has never yet been ploughed, is remarkable for its seed, the value of which is well known, and readily brings five shillings per bushel. Ross Moyne is beautifully situated, having an extended frontage to the Colac fresh water lake. The grounds have lately been laid out in plantations of considerable area with pinis insignis and other rare shrubs and plants. A very costly windmill has been erected, and everything done which might



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. WILLIAM CONNOR.

tend to the successful working of the estate. The land is excellent for breeding horses, and there is a valuable bluestone quarry on the estate.

ALEXANDER McRAE, Dairyman, Eglintoune, Larpent, was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, and came to this colony in the year 1851. He first settled near Geelong, where he remained two years, and then went to a farm near Birregurra, where he resided with his parents for a period of thirty-two years, subsequently removing to Cobden, where he spent another twelve years. He purchased his present estate, "Eglintoune," in 1896, and goes in entirely for cheese-making, for which he has gained many prizes, including the championship of New South Wales in 1897, and the championship for the whole of Australia in 1900. The daily output amounts to about 300 lbs., which is



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. ALEXANDER McRAE.

principally sold on the Melbourne market. The estate was purchased from the Murray family, and comprises 228 acres of grazing land, on which are run 160 head of dairy cattle. Mr. McRae is an ardent admirer of all forms of out-door pastimes, and has won over 100 prizes at local sports, besides prizes in South Australia and New South Wales. He is a member of the Leura Lodge of Freemasons. He married, in 1889, a daughter of Mr. John McDonald, of Gheringhap, and has a family of three daughters and one son.

Mrs. URQUHART, of "Moondah," Larpent, Victoria, is the widow of the late Mr. Angus Urquhart. The estate, which bears a Queensland name, comprises 500 acres of the best dairy and grazing land in the district. It was originally part of the Robertsons' estate, but was sold by them to Mr. McCulloch, who in turn sold to Mr. Urquhart in 1897. Mr. Urquhart was born at "Yangery Park," near Warrnambool, and for some years managed the Ardochy

Estate, near Hamilton, for his father. He had a station on the Barcoo, in Queensland, for ten years (1880 to 1890), and then went to Western Australia, where he remained on a short visit, returning from thence to "Yangery Park." In 1897 he purchased "Moondah," and built the present mansion. Mr. Urquhart was a good judge of stock, in which capacity he acted at all the principal shows in the district, and also at the Royal Agricultural Show in Melbourne, besides having been an excellent valuer of land. His stud of long-woolled sheep, which has been sold since his death, was well known throughout the colonies. He married twice—first, in 1878, Miss Armstrong, of Hexham Park, and had one daughter by that marriage. Mrs. Urquhart died in 1879, and in 1886 he married Mary Jamieson, daughter of the late Mr. Robert Jamieson, of Bolac Plains and Stony Point, by whom he leaves a family of four daughters and one son. Mr. Urquhart died in September, 1900.

JOHN W. GARDNER, Ditchley Park Hotel, Beech Forest, was born in Ballarat, Victoria, in the year 1861. He went to Beech Forest in 1884, and built his present hotel, which was the first house erected in the district. The hotel is a very commodious and comfortable hostelry, situate on a beautiful eminence, 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. Mr. Gardner owns 320 acres of surrounding forest land, and has added to Nature's endowment of beauty all that could possibly be desired to make one of the pleasantest tourists' resorts in the colonies. All around are magnificent timber-clad mountains, with charming fern-tree gullies, in which Mr. Gardner has cut out some very beautiful walks, and planted with innumerable varieties of ferns. He has also established an exquisite shower bath, where one may find cold water always flowing, even on the hottest day in summer. The Hopetoun Falls, in this district, should not be missed by the intending tourist, who will find them well worth a visit. In 1894 Mr. Gardner established a race meeting in the Beech Forest, with stakes of the value of £50, which on one occasion was honored by the attendance of Lord Hopetoun, then Governor of Victoria. He married in 1888, and has a family of two sons and three daughters.

Cape Otway District.

A straight line drawn from Colac to Cape Otway, with a slight deflection to the westward as it neared the coast, covering a distance of nearly forty miles, would almost bisect the county of Polwarth, and would run through the magnificently timbered promontory which finds its most southerly projection in the Cape we have just named. The contour of its coastal margin pretty closely conforms to the direction taken by a range of mountains more remarkable for their bulk than for their altitude, which, commencing at Peter's Hill, about eight miles due north from the beautiful watering-place of Lorne, sweeps round with a majestic curve to the mouth of the Gellibrand, a few miles beyond Moonlight Head. That river, which takes its rise near Mount Sabine, the culminating and almost the central link in the chain, is remarkable for its eccentric passage to the sea. Born in the secret recesses of a sylvan solitude,

> It makes a sudden sally,
> And sparkles out amongst the fern
> To bicker down a valley.

Flowing northward, its waters are augmented by hundreds of little rills issuing from the grooved and fissured mountain slopes, and eventually bend round to the south-west, and describe an irregular crescent before they empty themselves into the ocean. In the watershed upon the southern side of this massive range of mountains, quite a number of rills and rivulets, not to speak of streams which lay claim to the dignity of rivers, take their rise and make a more or less rapid descent towards the sea, but not before forming a succession of cataracts of singular beauty, "fretted with sands and rocks, and swept by the wind of the forest," and making a sweet and varied music as they do so, "like the great chords of a harp in loud and solemn vibrations." These waterfalls, which sometimes leap from ledge to ledge, impetuous and voluminous, all fill the surrounding atmosphere with soft spray and a refreshing coolness, and resemble a sheet of glass in their perfect transparency, or a veil of lace in their delicate tenuity, imparting an indescribable charm to the scenery of this part of the coast, and offer a striking contrast to its grander and more rugged aspects, where these are composed of frowning cliffs or of scattered masses of rocks running out far into the sea, which breaks over them in great rollers of green water, white surf, and spuming foam.

The natural resources of this extensive district are as yet but very imperfectly ascertained, as so much of it is covered by a dense forest, which is in some places almost impenetrable, because, with a rich soil fattened by the accumulated humus of centuries, and with an annual rainfall of from thirty to forty inches, the growth of the timber and of the underwood is luxuriant in the extreme. The trunks, which resemble stately columns in symmetry and simplicity of form, rise sheer up to a height of a hundred feet before they send out a single branch, and then the foliage continues to issue from their stems, which begin to diminish in girth, for another 200 feet, until the topmost plume attains an altitude of no less than 300 feet, or even higher. And, of course, the value of the part they play in attracting and condensing the clouds that float inland from the enormous area of

evaporation presented by the surface of the South Pacific, and in causing their precipitation in the shape of rain, which, percolating through the moist and porous soil, forms innumerable springs, that ooze out at lower levels to form the fountain heads of creeks and rivulets, is literally incalculable. How long this may continue to be the case will depend upon the extent to which the Government of the country will continue to permit the timber to be destroyed upon the northern watershed of the Otway Ranges, for it is quite conceivable that a time may come when the sources of the Gellibrand and the Barwon may dry up, as so many rivers in the Spanish Peninsula have done, owing to the denudation of its



J. M. Arnest **Beech Forest Railway.** *Colac*

sierras, and as the Volga is already doing from a similar cause, while the waters of the Caspian Sea are yearly shrinking for the same reason, namely, because the volume of water poured into it by the Volga is becoming more and more contracted.

Owing to the geological formation of the Mount Otway district, it is regarded as improbable that it will ever be found auriferous to any extent, except perhaps in fissures, but there are good grounds for believing that other valuable minerals will reward by their discovery the enterprise of scientific research, for, according to Mr. J. M. Meek, who made a personal investigation of this region some years ago, malachite and precious stones have been found there; small seams of coal have been seen; kerosene shale has been met with; sulphuric acid has been observed oozing from the calcareous rocks; the water in certain localities is strongly impregnated with alum; and quarries of useful building material may hereafter be opened. Mr. Meek describes some beautiful timber, particularly well adapted for the purposes of the cabinet-makers, as growing along the banks of the Gellibrand in wild luxuriance. It is known among bushmen as the pencil-wood tree, and presents two varieties. The one growing near the channel of that river resembles the English elm in general appearance; its trunk from 30 to 48 inches in diameter, and its lateral branches in most cases as thick as the bole itself; and he estimates the value of this tree, when delivered to the furniture-maker, to be not less than £200. The other variety grows upon the flats, and in swampy localities near the river. Mr. Meek says:—"Its barrel is perfectly straight, its bark smooth, and it attains the height of from thirty to sixty feet without a branch. Its grain is very free, its fibre tough, the colour of its grain is red, and it is very easily worked." One peculiarity of its fibre is that it appears to possess as much spring and elasticity as whalebone. Another kind of wood, called by the natives "wooloojong," is said to possess the properties which make it eligible for the purpose of constructing tool

handles of. In those parts of the forest in which the grass tree is indigenous, it is suggested that, as it contains a considerable amount of saccharine substance, which it must draw from the soil in which it flourishes, that soil must be well adapted for the cultivation of the sugar beet and the sorghum saccharatum.

Beeac and Vicinity.

Beeac is a small postal township situated on the salt lake of the same name, about 103 miles to the south-west of Melbourne, and is the centre of a fine agricultural district. The place, which consists principally of one long devious street, lies just behind the railway station, and runs parallel with the shores of the lake. This is referred to, when the water has evaporated, hundreds of tons of salt are despatched to Benalla, Violet Town, Deniliquin, and other large pastoral districts, where this particular mineral is in great demand on account of the striking preference which sheep and cattle evince for it, and the extreme relish with which they eat it. Some



J. M. Arnest **Corner of Studley Station, showing Lake Beeac.** *Colac*

a shallow sheet of water, oval in shape, and having a circumference of about seven miles, its greatest depth being about two feet. The shores are flat and uninteresting, save in a westerly direction, where a view is obtained of the Warrion Hill, about three miles distant, and of the Red Rock. The water of the lake presents a somewhat turbid appearance, and is as salt to the taste as that of the sea. During the winter months, and after a continuance of heavy rain, the lake attains its greatest depth, but is nearly always dry during the summer, when a thick crust of salt is formed upon its bed, sometimes to the depth of two inches. This salt is in great demand for stock and agricultural purposes, and in the season just years ago there were three salt works in the neighbourhood of Lake Beeac, but they have not been in existence for several years past. There are several other salt lakes of smaller size besides Lake Beeac ; the next in importance being that of the Horseshoe, so called from its peculiar configuration, which yields greater quantities of salt in proportion to its size than Lake Beeac. In the dry season of the year special licenses are granted from the Court of Petty Sessions, at the rate of five shillings per week, tenable for the entire summer, which empower the holders to collect and dispose of the salt. A diligent "gatherer," working on a good "crust," can collect, it is understood, as much as ten tons per day, having a com-

mercial value of from twelve to fifteen shillings per ton. The method of collecting the mineral is very simple. It is scraped off the bottom with shovels, thrown up in heaps, put into boxes, and dragged off by horses to the shore, where it is packed in bags, and is often sold to buyers upon the spot.

The district surrounding Beeac is noted for the richness of its soil, which is a deep black loam, favouring the production of luxuriant crops of wheat, oats, and barley, with root crops, such as onions and potatoes; whilst the several large sheep stations in the neighbourhood produce great quantities of wool every season of such a quality as to attest the excellence of the pasturages. The farmers in and around Beeac are progressive and remarkably well-to-do, and the place conveys an impression of prosperity and contentment.

The most conspicuous edifice in the place is the Bank of Victoria. There are four churches (representing as many denominations), mostly of bluestone, all of them situated in Main Street, which has this peculiarity, that the buildings have been erected on one side of it; and opposite to them, on the other side, is a stately row of grand gum trees, and behind these are hedgerows which separate the thoroughfare from cultivated paddocks. Beeac contains a Post Office, Telegraph Office, and Savings Bank, and a Free Library near the railway station. There are several large creameries in the neighbourhood. The population is about 300.

EDWARD STEPHEN KELLY, Manager of the London Bank of Australia, Beeac, was born in Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1867. He was educated at Carlton College, and afterwards entered the head office of the London Bank of Australia in Melbourne. His promotion was steady, and in 1899 he was appointed manager of the Beeac branch. Mr. Kelly takes a prominent part in all movements in connection with public and social matters in the district. He is vice-president of the Beeac Race Club, a member of the committee of the Free Library, president of the District Cricket Association, and treasurer of the Beeac Rifle Club, which now comprises eighty members. The Beeac branch of the London Bank of Australia was established in 1888, and was the first bank in Beeac. It has a very good connection, being situated in the centre of a prosperous dairy and grazing district, which is considered to be one of the soundest in the colony, and may be naturally anticipated to increase in productiveness and prosperity.

THOMAS HYLAND, Farmer, Beeac, Victoria, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, in 1854, and was brought up to the grocery business. He came out to the colonies in 1876, and settled in Warrnambool, Victoria, where he was connected with an auctioneer's business. In 1888 he purchased 270 acres of grazing and agricultural land from Mr. Chirnside, of Curack, and entered upon farming pursuits at Beeac. Mr. Hyland has also an interest in 370 acres of grazing land under Crown lease, and carries a stock of 200 sheep and 35 dairy cows, besides fattening about 60 head of cattle yearly. He is one of the directors of the Colac Butter Factory. He married, in 1884, Miss McKenna, of Purnim, near Warrnambool, and has a family of five sons and four daughters.



J. M. Arnest *Colac*

MR. THOMAS HYLAND.

The late Mr. JOHN FENTON, Grazier, of "Aberdour," Beeac, was the oldest colonist in the Western District of Victoria. He was born in Aberdour, Scotland, in the year 1814, and had the unique distinction of having lived during the reigns of no less than four British Sovereigns. The late Mr. Fenton had been brought up to the millwright business, and in 1853 came out to the colonies with a valuable consignment of machinery for the Hobson's Bay Company. In 1866 he purchased his estate, "Aberdour," comprising 144 acres of rich grazing land, and was engaged thereon in grazing pursuits up to the time of his lamented death in February, 1901.

CHARLES PINK, Grazier, Pine Vale, Beeac, was born at Colac in the year 1858. He is a son of the late Mr. William Pink, who arrived in the Beeac district in 1863, and died in 1866. Pine Vale, which is beautifully situated on rising ground, is the original homestead founded by the late Mr. Pink in 1863, and consists of 305 acres of valuable grazing land, carrying 600 sheep and about 30 head of cattle. Mr. Chas. Pink is a shareholder in the Colac Butter

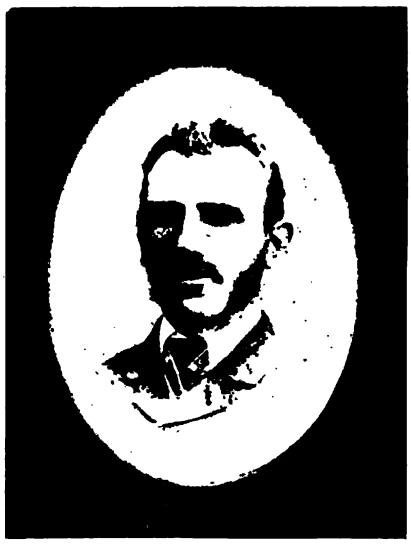


R. Yeoman *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES PINK.

Factory and the Fresh Food Company. He is a trustee of the Wesleyan Church, a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, and takes an active interest in all local social movements. He married, in

1889, a daughter of Mr. Ilett, of Beeac. Mrs. Pink died in 1896, leaving a family of one son and one daughter.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM PINK.

WILLIAM PINK, Grazier, Beeac, was born in Colac in the year 1860. He is a son of the late Mr. William Pink, who came to Beeac in 1863, and died in 1866, leaving four sons and two daughters, who afterwards divided his estate between them. Mr. Wm. Pink is the owner of 140 acres of the best grazing land, and engages entirely in dairying, having at the present time (1901) thirty cows in milk. He is a shareholder in the Colac Butter Factory, and a prominent member of the Beeac Cricket Club. Besides being a steward and trustee of the local Wesleyan Church, he has been for twenty years a member of the church choir. He married, in 1887, the eldest daughter of Mr. R. Fisher, of Charlton, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

JOHN NELSON, Manager of the Yarima Estate, Cressy, was born in Wigton, Scotland, in 1829. He arrived in Victoria in 1852, and at once entered the employ of Messrs. Thompson Bros., the then owners of Yarima. The estate comprises 13,700 acres, consisting entirely of grazing land, and is well supplied throughout with water by the Wadi-alloc River. The annual shearing is about 14,000. The original settler on the estate was a Frenchman named Du Varnaz, who sold it to Messrs. Thompson Bros., and it subsequently passed to Messrs. McNab and Elder, and in 1869 to the present owner, Mr. Thos. Russell. Mr. Nelson married, in 1851, the daughter of Mr. John McMillan, of Scotland, and has a family of six sons and three daughters.

The late DUGALD McNEILL, Grazier, Weering, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1831, and came out to the colonies in 1853. He first settled near Shelford, and in 1859 removed to Weering, where he built his present residence. The estate consists of about 650 acres, of which 70 are under cultivation, and the remainder utilised for grazing purposes. The land carries about 1,000 sheep and a few dairy cows. Mr. McNeill married, in 1859, Miss McDonald, of Inverness, Scotland, and had a family of six sons and three daughters, one son having gone to South Africa with the Sixth Victorian Contingent of Volunteers. Mr. McNeill died in January, 1902.

Camperdown and Vicinity.

Camperdown itself lies at the foot of Mount Leura, which also forms part of the Manifold estate, and the principal thoroughfare running north and south is remarkable not only for its breadth, but because the centre of it is occupied by a noble avenue of elms, about twenty years old, extending for a distance of a mile and a quarter. Another avenue, of oak trees which are only ten years old, but already yield plenty of shade, connects the town with the railway station to the eastward. Where these two avenues unite, a handsome and massive clock tower, mediaeval in design, and surmounted by a mansard roof, has been erected at a cost of £1,500, pursuant to the wish of the late Mr. Thomas Manifold. It is four stories high, with a circular turret at each angle, and is the most conspicuous object in the town. The Church of England, which originally consisted of a nave only, has been enlarged by the addition of a transept and of a circular apsis, such as the Knights Templar used to erect in their churches in England; and this enlargement, together with a handsome organ and six stained glass windows, attest the liberality of the Manifold family, as does a commodious church hall, occupying the same block of land as the gabled and ivy-mantled vicarage, standing in a luxuriantly leafy shrubbery, the home and its surroundings recalling many a similar structure and its bowery adjuncts in rural England. The Shire Hall and Post Office are near the intersection of the principal thoroughfares of Camperdown, and all the out-of-door life of the quiet little town seems to eddy round the corner of the comfortable Leura Hotel, under the shadow of the campanile, or beffroi; its verandah and the path outside being the gathering place of those who, duly as evening falls, meet there, as Crabbe says,



Lucton Studio **Camperdown, from the Clock Tower, showing Mount Leura.** *Camperdown*

> "To pass the social hour, and lose
> The past day's labours and the next day's news;
> They come for pleasure in their leisure hour,
> And they enjoy it to their utmost power."

The southern arm of the elm avenue leads to the foot of Mount Leura, which may be said to be the dominant note in the landscape; and on ascending to its summit you find that it forms the rim of an extensive crater, the basin of which is now covered with herbage. The north-western and southern edges of the cavity have been

broken down at some remote epoch by the force of impetuous floods of red-hot lava which have poured down into the plains beneath, and wherever they have met with obstructions they have formed mounds and dykes, upon which horses and cattle are now grazing with a placidity in powerful contrast with the tremendous uproar which



Manifold Street, Camperdown.

must have filled the air when this volcano was vomiting forth huge columns of flame and smoke and streams of liquid fire, and when from a hundred other fumeroles within a radius of fifty or sixty miles there were being projected into the air from the inner recesses of the earth the elements which constitute the secret of its present fertility.

To-day the panoramic view from the top of the mount embraces the greater part of the county of Hampden to the north, and a portion of that of Heytesbury to the south. To the eastward the waters of Lake Corangamite spread themselves out, more blue in colour than the sky above them; and everywhere you find gratifying evidences that still more profitable forms of husbandry have, to a very great extent at least, superseded the primitive pursuits of the pastoralist over an immense area of slightly undulating country, sparsely dotted with timber. Formerly, it is said, each of the lakes visible from this eminence was framed in trees, like a sapphire set in a circlet of emeralds, and as the country does not appear to have been heavily timbered originally, but rather resembled an English park of immense extent, the brothers Manifold, who seem to have been the first to stand upon Mount Leura, must have felt very much as Christian did when he stood upon the top of the high hill called Clear, and saw "the glory of the place."

The history of this thriving and picturesquely situated town dates back for little more than half a century, as the first building erected on the site now occupied by Quinn's Hotel, in Manifold Street, was put up by Mr. David Fenton, who is still a resident of Camperdown. It was a slab hut, roofed with calico, like a tent, and stood in an acre of land, which was purchased from the Government for £74. Another block, with a similar area, was purchased at the same time, and for the same price, by Mr. Manifold, who leased it to Messrs. Douglas and Stevenson, and erected upon it the Leura Hotel. This was subsequently pulled down, and replaced by the present commodious structure, which faces the Clock Tower.

Where the Church of England now stands was a marsh, and all around it a dense box-wood scrub, presenting during the hottest months of summer just the kind of inflammable materials for a bush fire to seize upon and lick up with its fierce flames; and a characteristic anecdote is related of a poor Irishwoman familiarly known as "Auntie Peggy," who, seeing the infant settlement threatened with instant destruction, ordered her son to save the bag of flour, and with it the two rushed into the marsh, and remained standing there, with the water up to their waists, until the fire had spent its force, and they could venture out to search for the charred ruins of their little home.

Irrespective of the wide prospect obtainable from the summit of Mount Leura, which we have already described, a comprehensive view is to be had from the public park of 300 acres which overlooks Lakes Gnotuk and Bullenmerri. Situated about two miles from Camperdown, and occupying a plateau nearly equal in height to the summit of Mount Leura, the outlook from it is an exceedingly extensive one, embracing, on a clear day, upward of half a dozen conical hills, such as Mounts Koang, Kurtweeton, Menincorot, Myrtoon, Wiridgil, Noorat, and Gnardgein, each of them the crater of an extinct volcano, as some lakes were likewise. These are even more numerous than the isolated fumeroles which rise above the plain. For, besides the great sheet of water already spoken of as Lake Corangamite, the following fall within the field of vision:—Lakes Bookaar,



Lucton Studio **Clock Tower, Manifold Street.** *Camperdown*

Colangulac, Kariah, Koreetming, Elingamite, Purrumbete, Gnotuk, and Bullenmerri, the latter in its outline bearing a surprising resemblance to a shamrock leaf. It is 268 feet deep in the centre. Surveying the landscape from this eminence, it is impossible to avoid recalling the aspect it must have presented—supposing it had been

possible for a human being to look upon it—when from more than a score or two red-lipped volcanoes streams of incandescent lava and torrents of liquid stone were belched forth at a heat of at least 2,000 degrees centigrade, while the earth shook with its internal convulsions, and great bodies of flame and columns of boiling water and volumes of lurid smoke leaped into the sulphurous atmosphere, where now all is pastoral peace and plenteousness, and Nature has clothed the once terrible outlets of her subterranean fires with a mantle of verdure.

On the crest of the hill are the Public Gardens, comprising three acres, which are tastefully laid out in beautiful lawns and flower beds, and containing some very fine trees, more especially the lindens. In the centre is an ornamental rotunda, of iron, with a spiral stairway leading to a look-out. An indifferent statue of Burns, in a sitting posture, executed from a picture said to have been painted by an intimate friend of the poet's, but which is unlike any portrait of Burns extant, is but an indifferent addition to the gardens, which may vie with any others in the State in towns of similar size for taste, natural beauty of situation, and the admirable order in which they are kept by the curator (Mr. Fuller). Facing the Clock Tower, in Finlay Avenue, a marble statue, surmounting a pedestal of red granite, has been erected as a memorial to the soldiers of the district who fell in South Africa. The figure is that of a mounted rifleman standing "at ease," and was erected by the people of Camperdown and district at a cost of £250.

The Mechanics' Institute, a massive square building of brick, contains the nucleus of a museum, instituted by the late Mr. James Dawson, an amateur taxidermist of considerable ability, together with a library of 2,000 volumes. The institute possesses one good picture, a copy of Raphael's "Adorato," which may possibly serve as the commencement of a future Art Gallery. Connected with the building is a large hall, capable of seating 500 persons, and containing a stage and scenery.

Besides the Church of England, Camperdown possesses another ecclesiastical structure worthy of notice. This is the Presbyterian Church, built at a cost of £2,000, in front of the old bluestone building. It is Gothic in style, of red brick, relieved with white freestone facings. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and has a very ornate pulpit, constructed of polished yellow pine and blackwood. The other denominations are represented by well-built and commodious places of worship.

Close to Mount Leura is situated the Pastoral and Agricultural Society's show-ground, forming a natural amphitheatre. The society is in a flourishing condition, and has of late effected considerable improvements by the erection of new buildings, cattle pens, and a trotting track, involving an outlay of £350.

One of the most popular institutions in Camperdown is the Turf Club, whose racecourse is conveniently situated near the town. This has been recently remodelled and improved, at a cost of upwards of £2,000. The annual meeting is held on Foundation Day.

Camperdown is above all things a dairying centre, and the Camperdown Cheese and Butter Factory is a flourishing institution. Two branches of the company are situated at Pomborneit and Bostock's Creek respectively. The future of Camperdown would seem to rest upon this branch of industry, and it is mainly owing to its expansion that the town has made such progress of late years. The people seem prosperous, and take a pride in beautifying their town, which wears an air of refinement and culture not often found in provincial centres of the same size.

WILLIAM BURROW CUMMING, Mount Fyans, Camperdown, was born on the estate, and educated at the Geelong College and the Scotch College, Melbourne. He is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Cumming, who came from Tasmania in 1838, being at the time only one year old, and was afterwards president of the Mortlake Shire Council, and president of the Royal Agricultural Society and Sheep-breeders' Association. He took a keen interest in the improvement of his properties, and always occupied a prominent position in all local movements; in addition, he was a great traveller. Mr. W. B. Cumming is also a member of the Mortlake Shire Council, of which he has been president for two years, and has been president and vice-president of the Sheep-breeders' Association. Mount Fyans comprises 9,000 acres of grazing land, and the annual shearing averages 10,000 sheep of the pure merino breed. The stud flock of the estate is well known, and has made the name of Mount Fyans famous throughout the world. Numerous prizes have been gained with this celebrated flock, including the championship at Melbourne, and gold medals for wool at London and Chicago. The rams from this flock average from 500 to 600 guineas each, the highest price ever given (680 guineas) being paid for Sir Thomas. There is also a herd of pure shorthorns and a number of thoroughbred mares on the estate, the most noted of the horses bred here being Omra and Cerise. The station was originally taken up by Captain Fyans, passed successively through the hands of Messrs. L. Mackinnon and T. Montgomery, and was finally purchased by the late Messrs. Wm. and Geo. Cumming. It is of volcanic formation, partly plains and partly stony rises, and there are some magnificent plantations of blue gums and willows on the property. The special feature of Mount Fyans, however, is the permanent springs, one of which yields an average of 1,000,000 gallons daily.

A. B. and G. F. CUMMING, Myrngrong, Camperdown. A. B. CUMMING was born at Geelong, and educated at Toorak College. When the various estates were divided on the death of their father, the late Mr. Wm. Cumming, they went into partnership. They received for their portion of the estates 16,400 acres of the Mount Fyans Estate, which they called "Myrngrong," after a fresh water lake on their run. In addition to this lake, the property is well watered by numerous fresh water springs, dams, and wells. There are several splendid bluegum plantations on the estate, which were laid out by the late Mr. Wm. Cumming. The

Messrs. A. B. and G. F. Cumming have a herd of pure shorthorn cattle, but they devote themselves principally to the breeding of their well-known flock of merino sheep, of which, when the estates of their father, the late Mr. Wm. Cumming, were divided up, they got for their portion half the Mount Fyans stud sheep and flock sheep. Messrs. A. B. and G. F. Cumming showed sheep in conjunction with their brothers, C. and W. B. Cumming, at the Australian Sheep-breeders' Show in Melbourne in 1899, when they took champion grass-fed ram and other prizes. The champion ram is now being used in the Myrngrong stud flock. Most of the rams which are being used in the stud flock are by the Tasmanian rams "President" and "Nelson." G. F. CUMMING, Myrngrong, Camperdown, was born at Toorak, near Melbourne, and was educated at Geelong Grammar School.

The late JOHN CUMMING, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and barrister of the Inner Temple, London. The Mount Violet Estate was formerly the northern half of the Mount Fyans squatting run, and consists of about 17,000 acres of volcanic red soil rises, watered by numerous never-failing springs, and is well sheltered by indigenous timber and artificial plantations. There are numerous lakes and dams on the property, on some of which a gun is never fired, forming breeding places and places of refuge for various kinds of wild fowl. The property was taken up as a squatting run by Mr. McKinnon, and passed into the hands of Mr. Montgomery, from whom it was purchased in 1856 by Mr. John Cumming, sen., a native of Aberdeen, and the grandfather of the present owner. Mr. Cumming, sen., gave the property to his two sons, George and William, who afterwards divided the land, George taking the northern portion, which he named Mount Violet. The Mount Fyans, after which the original estate was named, is situated on Mount Violet, and was much better known to the old bushmen as the Devil's Peak, and this is still the name usually applied to it. It is stated to be 12 feet higher than Mount Elephant. There is a large bluegum plantation around and on the top of it, which adds to its height, and renders it conspicuous from great distances. The country is admirably adapted for cattle and sheep, and stock from this estate invariably top the fat stock markets. Mr. John Cumming died in September, 1901.

EDWARD MANIFOLD, Wiridgil Estate, Camperdown, was born at Purrumbete in 1868, and is a son of the late Mr. John Manifold. He was educated in Melbourne, and at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he took his degree. Wiridgil Station comprises 6,000 acres of good grazing land, about 1,000 acres of which are let for dairying purposes, and the remainder carries about 4,000 crossbred sheep, in addition to 800 head of cattle. There is also a herd of pure shorthorns on the estate, as well as a



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb*

MR. EDWARD MANIFOLD.

herd of pure polled Angus cattle. Mr. Manifold keeps a large stud of racehorses, among the most notable of which are "Dungan," "Apsley," and "Geometry." The present homestead was built by the late Mr. T. P. Manifold, who was killed in the hunting field in 1895. The Danedite estate, adjoining Wiridgil, also belongs to Mr. Manifold. He is a member of the committee of the V.R.C., and a member of many other racing clubs.

WILLIAM THOMSON MANIFOLD, of "Purrumbete," Weerite, near Camperdown, was born on the estate, and educated in Geelong, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, England. He holds H.M. commission of the peace for the Western District. The station comprises 14,000 acres of splendid grazing land, most of it being suitable for dairy purposes. There are six dairy



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM THOMSON MANIFOLD.

farms, all of which are held on the share system, under which Mr. Manifold owns 600 head of pure shorthorn cows. About 10,000 crossbred sheep are shorn annually on the estate. Mr. Manifold has imported several pure-bred shorthorns, in addition to which he in 1900 imported some pure-bred Clydesdale horses. He owns one of the largest studs of draught horses in Victoria, having no less than forty pure-bred Clydesdale brood mares. The homestead is a noble structure of bluestone, picturesquely situated on the north side of Purrumbete Lake, which is of fresh water, seven miles in circumference, and 150 feet deep in the centre. There is on the estate one of the finest English oaks in the colony, which was planted by Mrs. Thomas Manifold in 1840. The land was originally taken up by John, Thomas, and Peter Manifold, who came over from Tasmania in 1839, and were the first people to come through the Stony Rises. It was held under an old grazing grant

from the Sydney Government, dated 6th February, 1843, and was at that time known as the Portland Bay district. Mr. Manifold has a private butter factory on the station, and there is also a complete electric light installation. The original homestead was built on the east side of the lake, but, in consequence of the frequent attacks of the blacks, the present one was built by Mr. John Manifold, the father of the present owner, on what was then a peninsula of the lake, and, therefore, more secure from attack. Mr. Manifold married a daughter of Mr. J. H. Cridland, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

JAMES CHESTER MANIFOLD, M.P., Talindert, Camperdown, was born at Purrumbete, and educated at Geelong and the Melbourne Grammar Schools. "Talindert" comprises 7,500 acres, which are leased for dairy farming to nineteen tenants. Water is found on the land by sinking at an average depth of 100 feet. The property, which surrounds Mount Leura, was originally part of the Purrumbete run, and the homestead is a modern two-story stone mansion, situated on the side of Mount Leura, commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. Mr. Manifold owns two noted blood horses, "Wellington" and "Pivot," and breeds about twelve foals annually. He has been a member of the committee of the board of the Camperdown Butter Factory since its inception, and is a prominent member of all the local clubs. He has been a member of the Hampden Shire Council since 1889. Mr. Manifold was elected in 1901 to a seat in the House of Representatives in the Federal Parliament by a large majority. He married, in 1891, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Curle, of Geelong, Victoria.

CHARLES SIBBALD CURRIE, B.A., of Larra, Camperdown, was born in Geelong, Victoria, and educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, and at Brazenose College, Oxford, England, where he took his degree. He was called to the English Bar, but did not practise his profession in the old country. In 1901 Mr. Currie divided the estate with his brother, and built a two-story bluestone mansion on the shores of the fresh water lake Tooliarruc. The Sheepwash Creek runs through this portion of the estate, which has been named Ettrick, after the parish in which it is situate.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. CHARLES SIBBALD CURRIE.

JOHN LANG CURRIE, of Larra, Camperdown, was born on the estate, and educated at Geelong College and Wesley College, Melbourne. Larra consists of 27,600 acres of good grazing land, and the ownership is shared by Mr. J. L. Currie with his brother, Mr. C. S. Currie. The estate is well supplied with water by numerous surface springs on the fringe of the volcanic formation, and by the Home and Sheepwash Creeks, which daily discharge 1,600,000 and 630,000 gallons respectively. The annual shearing is from 35,000 to 37,000 pure merino sheep of the Spanish merino as opposed to the Vermont breed. These sheep were exhibited up to 1886, and gained many prizes and awards. The Messrs. Currie have also a pure herd of 750 shorthorn cattle, descended from a well-known cow named "Beauty," imported from Tasmania in 1851 by Mr. J. Ware, and given by him to Mr. J. L. Currie, sen. The run was originally taken up under Crown lease by Mr. Jas. Kinross, and was purchased by Mr. J. L. Currie, sen., in 1844. The present homestead was built in 1869 by the latter gentleman, who took a prominent part in all local and municipal affairs, and died in 1898. Mr. John Lang Currie, of Larra, the subject of this article, is a member of the Hampden Shire Council, and takes a prominent part in all movements of a social and public kind calculated to advance the welfare of the district. He married, in 1894, a daughter of Mr. Henry Box, of Melbourne, and niece of Mr. J. B. Box, who held the Australian championship as a tennis player for thirteen successive years.

EDWIN CURRIE, Gala, Lismore, was born at Larra, Camperdown, and educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School. After five years of station life in Queensland, he took up his residence



Falk Studios *Melb.*

MR. EDWIN CURRIE.

at Gala, which estate his father (Mr. J. L. Currie) had purchased in 1889. Mr. Currie, sen., who is a native of Selkirk, Scotland, settled at Larra in the year 1844. The estate, in common with that of Mt. Elephant, belongs to Mr. Edwin Currie and his brother, Mr. H. A. Currie. It consists of 25,800 acres of the best grazing land situate on the plains. Being naturally high, it is perfectly drained, and is noted for its soundness as a sheep grazing run. A special feature of the run is the 600

acres of gum and wattle plantations, nearly all of which have been planted by the Currie family. There is a good supply of water from tanks and dams on the property. The original settler was Mr. J. Brown, who came from Tasmania in 1840, and Lismore itself was known as Brown's Waterhole. It was purchased by Mr. Currie, sen., from Mr. J. Wilson, who originally came from Scotland. The annual shearing is about 24,000 sheep of the best merino breed. Mr. Edwin Currie married, in 1892, a daughter of the late Mr. Frank Grey Smith, of Melbourne, a gentleman so well known and greatly respected in banking and in cricketing circles.

JOHN NEIL McARTHUR, Meningoort, Camperdown, was born on the estate, and educated at the Geelong College and the Melbourne University. Mr. McArthur, in addition to breeding sheep and cattle at Meningoort, goes in for the breeding and training of racehorses, for which purpose the splendid racing track on the estate offers every facility. Among many notable horses bred and trained at Meningoort may be mentioned the young colt Billali, full



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN NEIL MCARTHUR.

brother to Bobadil, who promises well; Falkirk, half-brother to Resolute; and Verne (since dead), full sister to Bobadil. Canoona, a good mare in her day, and Pevril, the well-known steeplechaser, also carried Mr. McArthur's colours, and are now running. Mr. McArthur occupied a seat in the Legislative Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury for four years (1896 to 1900), and was also for some years a member of the Warrnambool Shire Council. The station, which is well watered, was originally taken up under Crown lease by Mr. Peter McArthur (father to the present owner) and Mr. N. Cole in 1839. These gentlemen afterwards separated, and Meningoort was retained by Mr. McArthur. The homestead is a handsome structure of bluestone, beautifully situated on the side of Mount Meningoort, commanding extensive views of the plains. It was built by Mr. Peter McArthur.

JOHN THORNTON, Auctioneer, Camperdown, senior partner of the firm of Thornton, Palmer, and Co., was born in Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1835, and is the eldest surviving son of the late Mr. Ebenezer Thornton. He arrived in Victoria by the well-known ship "Great Britain," in 1853, and has been a resident of the Camperdown district since 1870, having been engaged in pastoral pursuits ever since his arrival. Mr. Thornton is the owner of extensive properties, including a fine dairy farm at Cobden. He was the founder of the firm of John Thornton and Co., auctioneers, etc., which he established over a quarter of a century ago, and the business of which he carried on till January, 1901, when Mr. Palmer was admitted as a partner, under the style of Thornton, Palmer, and Co., auctioneers, with branches at Terang and other places. Mr. Thornton takes a keen interest in cricket, of which popular game he has been an ardent devotee for the past twenty years. His prowess on the field is well known, and he was one of the fourth intercolonial team at Sydney in 1860. In 1881 he was gazetted a justice of the peace. His residence, "Mount Myrtoon," is situate about eight miles from Camperdown. "Myrniong," Mr. Thornton's dairy farm at Cobden, comprising 1,590 acres of pastoral land, is in charge of a manager. One hundred cows are milked daily on the farm. Mr. Thornton is chairman of the Cobden Butter Factory, a member of the Agricultural Association, and a member of the Camperdown Racing Club. He married, in 1862, Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J.



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. JOHN THORNTON.

R. Clough, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, and has a family of one son and two daughters. One of the latter (the eldest) is the wife of Major Grimwade, son of the Hon. F. S. Grimwade, of Melbourne, whilst the other married a son of Mr. Justice Hood, and is now residing in Sydney.

JOHN HERBERT THORNTON, Mount Myrtoon, Kariah, was born in Gippsland, Victoria, and educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School. He is a son of the well-known cricketer of that name, who is the only survivor of the fourth intercolonial cricket team who played at Sydney in 1859-60. The Mount Myrtoon Estate was originally part of Koortkoortnong, and, thrown open in the land lotteries, was considered the pick of the whole district. This prize was secured by Mr. Evans, and sold by him to Mr. Thornton, sen., in the year 1870, for whom it is now managed by his son. Mount Myrtoon is volcanic, and has a perfect crater 250 feet in depth, with a small lake at the bottom. The estate consists

of 1,320 acres, and Mr. Thornton rents 2,000 acres in addition. The run carries 7,000 sheep, mostly of the crossbred breed. Water in abundance is obtained by sinking to



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN HERBERT THORNTON.

a depth of from 30 to 100 feet. Mr. Thornton also manages for his father a large dairy farm of 1,500 acres, situate at Myrnong, near Cobden. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and a prominent member of both the Camperdown polo and cricket teams.

WILLIAM PETER BRISBANE is the resident partner of Cumming and Brisbane, of the Gowrie Park Estate. He was born at Berwick, near Melbourne, in the year 1866, and is a son of Mr. J. G. Brisbane, the well-known shorthorn breeder. He was for many years manager of the stud cattle on the Mt. Fyans Station for Mr. Cumming, and was very successful with the herd of pure Ayrshires, winning many prizes, in addition to the Royal Championship at Melbourne six years in succession. Mr. Brisbane is now a partner with Mr. Cumming, and they are renting 440 acres of the Danedite Estate, and have a herd of pure Ayrshires and 150 head of mixed dairy cattle. The highest price ever given in the colony, namely, 45 guineas, was obtained by him for a three weeks old calf. Among the most noted of Messrs. Cumming and Brisbane's herd of cattle may be mentioned "Favorite of Munnoch," an imported cow, winner of the Royal Championship of Melbourne for three years, which has a daily milk record of 67 lbs., yielding 3 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter, and is the dam of "Munnoch of Fyans," the winner of the champion prize in Tasmania, and of Viscount Gormanston's special prize; also "Rob Roy," a great prize-taker in New South Wales; Drumlaurig's "Ada of Fyans;" "Heatherlass," a great prize-taker at Melbourne, and daughter of the imported "Heatherbell;" "Russell," winner of five first prizes at Melbourne; and "Royal Warren of Nether Craig," a young bull imported from Scotland in 1900. "Lady Bess" and "Queen Bess of Fyans" are also stud cows that have won a number of prizes in the show-yard, besides having a record of over 2½ lbs. of butter per day. Mr. Brisbane, having been brought up among stud cattle, finds his services as a judge in much request at the principal shows in the States of Victoria and New South Wales.

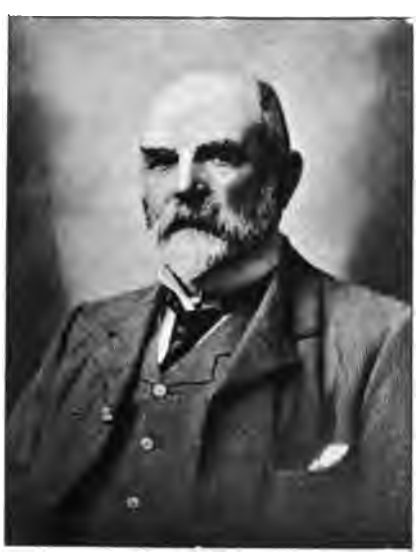
JOHN LAMONT, Dundonnell, Camperdown, was born in Ross-shire, Scotland, in the year 1845, and came out to this colony with his father in 1849. They first settled near Melbourne, but subsequently removed to Colac, where they remained for six years and a half, and later on they



The Property of Cumming and Brisbane, Gowrie Park, Victoria.

proceeded to Birregurra, where they resided six years. In 1866 Mr. Lamont settled on the Dundonnell Estate, which consists of 1,650 acres, and originally formed part of the Mount Fyans run, but was taken up by the Lamont family under the 42nd clause in the year 1869. The land is all of volcanic formation, and consists of stony rises covered with chocolate soil. It is well watered by dams and wells, and the annual shearing at Dundonnell averages about 2,500 sheep of the first cross and comeback breed. Mr. Lamont is also postmaster at Dundonnell. He married, in 1882, a daughter of Mr. Morrison, of Geelong, Victoria.

STUART REID, Member of the Hampden Shire Council, was born in Dundee, Scotland, in the year 1845, and is the second son of the late Mr. Alexander Reid, of Geelong. He came to Victoria with his parents in 1852, and received his education at the National Grammar School and the Church of England Grammar School, Geelong. On leaving school he entered his father's office, and remained there some years, subse-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. STUART REID.

quently entering into business in Melbourne on his own account. In 1867 he married Jessie, the only daughter of the late Mr. Angus Craig, of "Eddington," and in 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Reid took up their residence on the estate, which consists of about 5,000 acres, situated on the Emu Creek, about twelve miles north-west of Camperdown. Mr. Reid, during his residence on "Eddington," with his wife and family of three sons and two daughters, has expended most of the income he has derived from the estate in its improvement. It is, consequently, now getting into fair working order, and, with careful management, should leave a working margin over expenses. Mr. Reid is a breeder of stud sheep, and has been a prize-taker both with merinos and Lincolns. He has also a herd of polled Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Always taking an active interest in public affairs, Mr. Reid was elected a member of the Hampden Shire Council in 1890, and was president of that body for two years. As an ardent and uncompromising free-trader from his youth, Mr. Reid has never sunk his convictions in order to court popularity, and for the last six years he has been annually re-elected president of the Camperdown branch of the Australasian National League, which, under his presidency, has consistently advocated the right of free exchange of all the products of labour, holding that such freedom is as much a part of well-ordered liberty as freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of the Press.

CLEMENT GEORGE SHUTER, Barrister and Solicitor, Camperdown, was born at Greendale, near Ballan, Victoria, and is the third son of Mr. Charles Shuter, formerly police magistrate. He was educated at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, and served his articles with Mr. Arthur Palmer Blake, of the firm of Messrs. Blake and Riggall, solicitors, Melbourne. He was admitted to the Bar in 1887, and in 1894 went to Camperdown. Mr. Shuter is a member of the Law Institute of Victoria, and solicitor for the Shire of Hampden.

J. G. DESAILLY, M.B., Ch.B., of Camperdown, was born in Gippsland, Victoria, in the year 1870, and educated at the Melbourne University, where he took his degree in 1892. He then proceeded to England, visiting the principal hospitals of London in order to gain experience, returning to Victoria in 1893. Shortly after his arrival he was appointed resident



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

DR. J. G. DESAILLY.

surgeon at the Children's Hospital, Carlton, for two years, and at the termination of this period he acted in the same capacity at the Women's Hospital. In 1895 he commenced private practice in Camperdown. Mr. Desailly's father was a well-known station owner in New South Wales, and his grandfather was medical officer to the convict settlement in Tasmania.

The Rev. Father JOHN SHINE, Priest of the Parish of Camperdown, Victoria, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1861, and received his education in his native land. He came to the colonies in 1881, and was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church at Ballarat in 1886. In 1891 he was appointed to the cure of Camperdown. The parish church, St. Patrick's, was established thirty years ago, but the present edifice, which is of brick, and cost £3,000, was not erected until 1900. The school in connection with St. Patrick's has sixty scholars on the roll, and is under the supervision of a capable lady teacher. The Rev. Father Shine takes an active interest

in all matters appertaining to the welfare of the town. In addition to the curacy of Camperdown, he has also charge of the parishes of Cobden and South Purrumbete.



Talma *Melb.*

REV. FATHER JOHN SHINE.

CAMPERDOWN CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED. Directors: Messrs. J. C. Manifold (chairman), W. A. Taylor, G. R. Hope, C. T. Lucas, and W. Podger. The premises of the company are situate on the Terang Road, adjacent to the township of Camperdown, and were erected in 1891. These have been enlarged from time to time to meet the rapid increase of business in this line of industry. About fourteen hands are employed by the company, and twenty-one separators are in use daily. There is a branch factory at Pomborneit, and a creamery at Bostock's Creek. The output is over 700 tons of butter per annum, while for the year ending 31st of May, 1900, £55,810 was paid for milk, and £2,350 in bonuses to suppliers; the gross turnover being over £70,000 sterling. JOHN S. WEATHERHEAD, the manager of the factory, was born at Portland, Victoria, in 1850, and comes of an old Yorkshire farming family. He was educated in Warrnambool, and brought up to farming pursuits. He was engaged in dairying and country work until 1888, when he was appointed manager of the Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Limited. This was the first butter factory registered in the State of Victoria, and Mr. Weatherhead was the first manager appointed therein. The company had a hard struggle at first, losing £200 the first year, and just balancing the second year. At the end of the third year it had cleared £1,000, and from that time it has made amazing progress. In 1891 Mr. Weatherhead left the Warrnambool Company, and took the management of the Camperdown Company. This company has grown in the ten years since its establishment from one of the smallest to one of the largest in the State. It gained first honors in 1901, including the Government gold medal and diploma, and prizes of the value of £30. Mr. Weatherhead is a thoroughly practical man. He supervised the erection of the plant and



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. JOHN S. WEATHERHEAD.

machinery of the factory, and is his own architect and engineer. JAMES MILLAR, Secretary to the Camperdown Cheese and Butter Factory Company Limited, was born near Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland. He left home when twenty-three years of age, and arrived in Victoria in 1869. He was educated near his native town. Mr. Millar has been engaged by the above company since 1892, when he was appointed its secretary. In addition to fulfilling the duties of that office, he likewise acts as milk-tester to the company.

WILLIAM PERRETT, Talindert Farm, Camperdown, Victoria, was born in Wiltshire, England, in the year 1848, and arrived in this State in 1852 with his parents, who first settled in Geelong. Mr. Perrett has been engaged in farming pursuits in the Camperdown district since 1871. In 1890 he managed a farm on the share system, and in 1899 leased 276 acres of grazing land from Mr. J. C. Manifold, on which he dairies about 90 head of cattle, and he has 20 acres



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. WILLIAM PERRETT.

under cultivation. Mr. Perrett is a prominent member of the Wesleyan Church and of the Rechabite Lodge. He married, in 1874, a daughter of Mr. Lane, of Williamstown, and has a family of eight sons and four daughters.

W. K. MACKINNON, Marida Yalloak, Boorcan, was born at Jancoort, Victoria, and educated at the Geelong Grammar School, and is now manager of the above estate for the family. He is a son of the late D. Mackinnon, Esq., who was for many years president of the Hampden Shire Council, and a brother of the present member for Prahran, Victoria. Mr. Mackinnon has been a member of the Heytesbury Shire Council since its formation in 1896. Marida Yalloak comprises 14,000 acres of good grazing land, of which 5,000 acres are utilised for dairying purposes, a portion of the latter

being leased on the share system. Mr. Mackinnon milks 400 cows, and has a large cheese factory on the estate. There is a herd of pure shorthorns and another of pure polled Angus cattle on the run, which were specially imported some years ago. A large number of mixed cattle and crossbred sheep are also fattened annually. The estate, which includes Mount Naroghid, at one time was very heavily timbered. It is abundantly watered by numerous permanent springs, and has several miles frontage to the Emu Creek. The property was originally taken up by Mr. Stephen Ewing, who came out from Ayrshire in 1839. In 1852 he sold out to Messrs. D. Mackinnon and Hugh Scott, who were at that time also the owners of Jancoort. When the property was afterwards divided, Marida Yalloak fell to Mr. Mackinnon, who had come out to the colonies from Arran, Scotland, in 1839.

JOHN ROBERTSON, Ennerdale, Dundonnell, via Camperdown, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland, in the year 1835, and arrived in Sydney with his parents in 1838. The family remained in New South Wales for some years till 1843, when they came to Victoria, and settled in the Western District. They purchased the present property from Mr. Stewart in 1867. It comprises 9,200 acres, and carries 13,000 sheep of the merino breed. The land lies principally on the plains, but a small portion is of volcanic formation. The homestead is a large and commodious wooden structure, with a store of bluestone attached.

ARCHIBALD THOMSON, Gnarput, Lismore, was born in Tasmania, and came to Victoria in the year 1878. He was for a period of eight years with Mr. Manifold at Dandenong, and was then appointed manager to Mr. J. C. Manifold at Gnarput, where he has remained ever since. The original settler at Gnarput, or Struan as it was then called, was Mr. A. S. Robertson, by whom the estate was sold to Mr. J. C. Manifold in 1886. Lake Gnarput, or Struan, is a salt water lake, but there is plenty of good water obtainable by sinking, and from several dams on the property. Brown's Waterhole also runs through the estate, which has been lately improved by the laying out of a large number of plantations. Mr. Thomson married Miss Cridland, of Christchurch, New Zealand.

ANDREW BURLEIGH, Factory Manager, Bostock's Creek, Camperdown, Victoria, was born near Warrnambool, Victoria, and has been engaged in butter-making all his life. The Bostock's Creek Factory was established in 1901, and is a branch of the Camperdown Factory. There are already twenty-three suppliers of



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. ANDREW BURLEIGH.

milk, and the quantity is daily increasing. This factory, in conjunction with that of Camperdown, took the Government prize in 1901 for the best butter exported during the season. Mr. Burleigh, who has had an extensive experience in buttermaking, was at Glenormiston when that factory won the Sydney special prize. He has been a member of the Victorian Mounted Rifles since 1893, and, in addition to his many and onerous duties, acts as postmaster at Bostock's Creek.

ARTHUR BLACK, Dairyman, "Baden Powell," Boorcan, was born in the Western District, and has lived there all his life. He is at present the lessee of 370 acres of land owned by Mr. W. K. Mackinnon, of Marida Yalloak. Mr. Black has a herd of 127 head of the very best dairy cows, and has sent as much as 350 gallons of milk per day to the Glenormiston Butter Factory, in which he is a large shareholder. The land is excellent, well suited for dairying purposes, and is well watered by the Blacks River and a large mill. Mr. Black takes a great interest in all local affairs, and is a prominent member of the clubs and social institutions of the district.

JOSEPH RYAN, Dairyman, Bostock's Creek, Camperdown, was born in Geelong, Victoria. He came to the Camperdown district as a child, and was for many years subsequently engaged on the estate of Mr. J. C. Manifold, from whom he is at present leasing 205 acres of land. Mr. Ryan runs seventy head of dairy cattle, and has sent over 150 gallons of milk per day to the Bostock's Creek factory. He is and has been a member of the Independent Order of Oddfellows since 1886. He married a daughter of Mr. Leeson, of Dublin, Ireland.



E. Sands *Williamstown*

MR. JOHN WALLS.

Messrs. WALLS and HORNE, Carriage Builders, Camperdown. This well-known firm was established in 1853 by the late Mr. John Walls, who died in 1898. Every description

of vehicle is built by Messrs. Walls and Horne, who are noted for their good workmanship, and for the excellence of the materials used in the manufacture thereof. They also undertake all classes of blacksmithing work, and have the only undertaking business in Camperdown. The firm employ about fifteen men, and have a very large connection, extending for a radius of nearly fifty miles. The late Mr. John Walls was a member of the Camperdown Shire Council for



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. JOHN HORNE.

a period of thirty-three years, and took a prominent part in all local affairs. He was a very strong temperance advocate, a total abstainer, and a member of the Rechabite Lodge for over thirty-three years. The surviving partner, Mr. John Horne, was born in Terang, and apprenticed to Mr. Walls. He subsequently went to Mildura, and in 1897 entered into partnership with Mr. Walls. Mr. Horne is secretary and trustee of the Camperdown Cemetery Trust, and takes an active interest in the movements of the Horticultural Society and all local affairs.

JAMES McCRAE, Builder and Contractor, Manifold Street, Camperdown, was born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, in 1825, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to the building trade. He arrived in Victoria by the ship "Aberfoyle," in 1852, landing at Melbourne, where he was engaged for some time building and contracting. He afterwards went to Geelong, but there being a great falling off in the building trade at that time, Mr. McCrae proceeded to the Ballarat diggings, where he was engaged in mining for three years. He returned to Geelong in 1863, and went from thence to Camperdown, where he followed his calling as builder for two years, finally establishing himself in his present business in Manifold Street. Among the principal public buildings erected by Mr. McCrae may be mentioned the Mechanics' Institute, the Church of England and Roman Catholic Churches in Camperdown, and the State School; while he has erected the private residences known as "Greenhill," "Purrumbeet House," "Warragil," and "Talindert," and many others throughout the district. Some twenty hands are employed in assisting Mr. McCrae in carrying out his contracts. Mr. McCrae was created a justice of the peace in



Eden Studios *Melb.*

MR. JAMES McCRAE.

1878. He is married, and has a family of two daughters and one son. One of his daughters married the Rev. Wm. Hancock, of Bairnsdale. Mr. McCrae is one of the oldest elders of the Camperdown Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MITCHELL, Jancoort, Cobden, was born in Forfarshire, Scotland, and came to this colony in 1859. He has resided at Jancoort since 1884. Previous to that he was on various stations. He is a member of the Heytesbury Shire Council, and was the first president on its inception in 1897. The estate was originally taken up by Mr. C. B. Fisher, and thence passed to Mr. Hugh Scott, who in turn sold it to Mr. Mitchell, of Lilydale, brother of the present owner. The homestead was built by Mr. Scott, and the home station, which originally comprised



Lucton Studio *Camperdown*

MR. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

8,000 acres, now consists of 620 acres, the greater portion having been split up and sold for dairy farms. The land carries 200 head of dairy cows, and Mr. Mitchell also goes in for the breeding of draught and blood horses, many of the latter having been sold for exportation to India and South Africa, and one is now in the possession of the Governor of Cape Colony. There is an abundance of good water available from creeks and springs on the estate, and it can also be obtained by sinking at a small depth. Mr. Mitchell married a daughter of Mr. Lidgow, of Lilydale, and is an uncle of Madame Melba, the great Australian singer.

J. H. VAGG, Lesleigh, Cobden, was born in Geelong, Victoria, in the year 1846, and has lived in the Cobden district for the last thirty-five years, having arrived there in 1866. In addition to 170 acres of his own,

Mr. Vagg leases 400 acres from the Tandarook Estate. He dairies about 140 cows of the Jersey and Ayrshire cross breeds, and is one of the largest suppliers to the Cobden Butter Factory, having sent as much as 300 gallons per day. His own



W. H. Watts *Geelong*

MR. J. H. VAGG.

farm lies upon a limestone formation, and is well watered by a permanent spring sufficient for 1,000 head of cattle. Mr. Vagg is a director of the Cobden Butter Factory, and a prominent member of the local racing and other clubs. He has likewise been a successful breeder of trotting horses.

Messrs. WATT BROS. and TOD, Stock and Station Agents, Cobden. This well-known business was established in 1890 by Mr. Thomas Constable, who in 1893 sold it to Messrs. J. and C. W. Watt. The latter retired from the firm a year later, but the business was carried on until 1899 by Mr. J. Watt, under the title of Watt Bros. In September of that year Mr. J. W. Tod became a partner in the business. The firm carried on for some time an extensive branch of their business in Camperdown, but the increasing importance of the forest portion of the district caused them to dispose of this branch, in order to devote the whole of their energies to the southern portions of Heytesbury. Branches are now carried on at Scott's Creek, Princetown, and Nirranda, and this firm has practically a monopoly of the stock and land sales in the extensive tract of country extending from Cape Otway to near Warrnambool, and forming one of the largest connections in Victoria. Weekly sales of stock are held in Cobden, where one of the best-equipped saleyards in the State has been recently erected. The pig sales at these yards are held monthly, and are recognised as a large factor in the success which has attended the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN WATT.

dairying industry. Monthly sales of all classes of stock are also held at the other district branches. Sales of land have of late assumed large proportions, the buyers being mostly farmers from the drier portions of the State. The senior partner, Mr. JOHN WATT, was born at Kyneton, in this State, but for many years resided in Queensland and northern New South Wales, where he carried on business as an auctioneer and mining broker at Drake and Tenterfield. He was intimately associated with the early mining histories of these parts, being one of the first prospectors on the Fairfield goldfield, and one of the discoverers of the Great White Rock silver mine, which was afterwards floated for one million pounds. Mr. Watt was also intimately connected with the military forces of Victoria and New South Wales, having served in the Victorian Engineers, the Upper Clarence Light Horse, and the N.S.W. and Victorian Mounted Rifles. He was formerly identified with public life, but of late years has devoted himself entirely to his business.

W. ORTON and CO., General Storekeepers, Cobden. This well-known and extensive business was established in 1885 by Mr. W. Orton, in conjunction with Mr. G. Morrison, under the style of Younger, Morrison, and Co., as a branch of the Camperdown firm of that name. In 1887 Mr. Orton took over the business, and since then has carried on under the present style of W. Orton and Co. The firm do a large trade in every conceivable article, and has a very large connection, extending as far as Princetown and Port Campbell. Four waggons and horses are kept in constant employment daily by the firm. WILLIAM ORTON was born in Beechworth, Victoria, and came to Cobden in 1885 in order to take charge of the above business. He is a prominent member of the Leura Lodge of Freemasons, and also of the Independent Order of Oddfellows. He takes an active part in all local functions in connection with the rifle, cricket, and football clubs of the district.

Terang.

Terang, a prosperous agricultural and pastoral township, is situated on the lake of the same name, 137¼ miles to the south-west of Melbourne. The railway station is on the line from Melbourne to Warrnambool and Port Fairy. The first object which strikes the eye of the visitor entering the place is Bowman's Hotel, a very handsome and commodious structure at the corner of Lyons Street, which leads directly from the railway station into the township. It is constructed of dark brick, relieved with yellow dressings of freestone, was erected at a cost of over £6,000, and is one of the finest buildings in Terang. Proceeding along Lyons Street, which runs north and south, and is planted with fine elm trees, the principal thoroughfare is reached, and the finest architectural feature of the place—the Thomson Memorial Church (Presbyterian)—reveals itself on a very fine site at the corner of High Street and the Warrnambool road. This beautiful church was designed on the model of the Scots Church, Collins Street, Melbourne, by Messrs. Tappin and Smart, of that city, and erected at a cost of over £11,000. The material employed is Waurn Ponds freestone, relieved by dressings of Oamaru, the use of the two different coloured stones in the construction having a very artistic effect. Its ornate spire, which rises to a considerable height, is built entirely of the lighter stone, and offers an effective contrast to the darker material of which the main body of the church is composed. The fittings in the interior of the building harmonise with the external beauty of the church, which contains a fine organ, and a handsome pulpit of carved Oamaru stone. The church is capable of seating 600 persons, and was erected by the widow of the late Mr. John Thomson, in pursuance of the intention of that gentleman to erect a church in the year of his jubilee (1890). This proved to be the year of his death, and the building was erected in 1894 by Mrs. Thomson, who added a commodious schoolroom at the rear of the church. On the opposite corner, in Lyons Street, is located the first Roman Catholic Church built in Terang, a small building of bluestone, now called the Hibernian Hall; whilst directly in front of it is Mount Misery, which at the present time certainly belies its name, for whatever may have been the origin of so dolorous an epithet, it is now a picturesque little hill, covered with verdure, with several pretty villas, surrounded by smiling gardens, built around its base, with nothing miserable about it except the one solitary skeleton of a dead gum tree which crowns its summit. Adjoining the precincts of the Thomson Memorial Church is the Terang Park, about sixty acres in extent, including a good tennis court. The shore of the lake is fringed at this point by an avenue of noble willows. The view from this point is a really charming one, for on the opposite shore of the lake a line of low hills gently rises to the south-east, and on the crest of these the Cemetery has been formed, with the red roof of the chapel peeping out from a group of sombre pines surrounding it. To the left, in the distance is the new Roman Catholic Church, a modest bluestone building.

The lake itself is a small sheet of water, gradually contracting in size by reason of the persistent growth of peat turf from the bottom, which is gradually diminishing the depth and narrowing the circumference of the lake. This, according to many an old resident, has shrunk to half its former dimensions in about thirty years. All around the lake is a border of thick elastic peat, yielding to the tread, and covered in many places by a dense growth of ferns and rushes. This peat makes excellent fuel and manure, and is similar in quality to that of the Irish bogs. Fish abound in its waters, but of late years have not been considered fit for consumption, as from some unknown cause they have become poisonous, and yet a careful chemical analysis of the fish fails to disclose the presence in them of any toxic element. By some it is conjectured that the poison is located in the skin, for when this is carefully removed the fish are alleged to constitute a wholesome article of food.

High Street is a clean, spacious thoroughfare, three chains in width, with an avenue of elm trees in the centre. In this street will be found the principal shops and public buildings, the best of these being the banks (notably the Bank of Australasia and the Colonial Bank of Australasia), and the Mechanics' Institute, with a library of 600 volumes, with hall, stage, and scenery, capable of seating 300 persons.

Terang of late years has made rapid strides, owing to the development of the butter industry. The local factory, situated near the railway station, has an annual output of over 200 tons, and is rapidly increasing and extending its operations. The land round about the township is very rich, and will grow almost any kind of produce. Terang liberally supports a Racing Club, which holds its annual meeting on New Year's Day, the fixture being an exceedingly popular one, and drawing a considerable concourse of visitors from the surrounding district.

ARTHUR JOHN STAUGHTON, Keayang, Terang, is a native of Victoria, having been born in the Werribee district, where his grandfather had taken up a large block of land, and was educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School. He afterwards proceeded to New South Wales, where he spent twelve months, and returned to Keayang in 1894. The estate consists of 5,050 acres of splendid grazing land, and is well watered, having the Emu Creek as a boundary for a radius of three miles. Mr. Staughton

has up to the present time (1901) cultivated about 1,000 acres, and is now breaking up and bringing under culture new land to the extent of about 200 to 250 acres every year, all such land, after three crops have been taken off it, being sown down with English grasses. The remainder is utilised for dairying and fattening purposes. About 450 head of cattle are dairied on the land, in addition to the fattening of 600 head of bullocks and cows and 2,000 crossbred



T. Humphrey and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ARTHUR JOHN STAUGHTON.

sheep, together with about 800 head of young cattle, annually. The property is well known for its grazing properties, carrying as it does on part of the estate one bullock to the acre. It was originally taken up by Mr. Ayres, successively passed through the hands of Messrs. Napthin, Ware, and O'Brien, and was finally purchased by the Hon. S. T. Staughton, father of the present owner. The rainfall in the Keayang neighbourhood is very heavy, there being an average of 37 inches per annum. Mr. Staughton keeps a pack of harriers at the homestead, which is the only private pack in this State.

NEIL W. BLACK, of Dhalvui, forming part of the old Mount Noorat Estate, Noorat, was born on the Glenormiston Station, and is the third son of the late Mr. Neil Black, M.L.C., who came out from Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1839. Mount Noorat comprises some 13,000 acres of the best dairying and



Vandyck *Melb.*

MR. NEIL W. BLACK.

grazing land, which is leased to dairymen. The estate includes part of the old Mount Noorat Estate, and has an excellent supply of water by sinking, in addition to which it is bounded on the east and south sides by the Emu Creek. The run, together with Glenormiston, was originally taken up in 1840 by the late Mr. Neil Black, in conjunction with Messrs. Stewart, Gladstone, and Finlay, and is now owned by the Messrs. A. J., S. G., and N. W. Black.

ALEXANDER DENNIS, Eeyeuk, Kolora, was born at Tarndwarncoort in the year 1844. He was a member of the Mortlake Shire Council for a period of twenty-one years consecutively, and then retired. He takes great interest in rifle shooting; was a member of the Mounted Rifles for about five years from their initiation, and was present at their first four encampments. Mr. Dennis is very fond of coursing, and allows the Mortlake



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALEXANDER DENNIS.

and Camperdown Club to hold two meetings every year at Eeyeuk. The estate, which comprises 6,200 acres, originally formed part of the Keilambete run, which was taken up by the



Eeyeuk House, Kolora, the residence of Mr. Alexander Dennis.

late Mr. John Thomson. It then passed into the hands of the late Dr. Macfarlane, who sold it to the father of the present owner in 1867. The property was at one time lightly timbered with blackwood, but nearly all the trees perished in the drought of 1898. An abundant supply of water has been obtained by sinking, and there are several good permanent springs. Mr. Dennis has a special flock of sheep bred by himself from comebacks and merinos. The annual shearing averages 10,000, and about 300 head of cattle are depastured yearly with the sheep. The homestead is a handsome two-story mansion of bluestone, which was built by the present owner in 1875.

JAMES ECCLES, Manager of the Glenormiston Butter Factory, Terang, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in the year 1861, and arrived in Victoria in 1887. He resided in Warrnambool for three and a half years, engaging in engineering pursuits, to which profession he had been brought up, and was subsequently appointed manager of the Grasmere Factory, a position he held for three years. In 1895 he was appointed to a like position at the Glenormiston Factory, when it was first established. This is believed to be the largest separating factory in the world, having sixteen large separators and five churns, which can be worked with a 25-horse power oil engine or with steam. Up to 16,000 gallons of milk have been received daily, and the output in butter averages 456½ tons yearly. Mr. Eccles won the special prize of £50 at Sydney in 1896 for the best exhibit of five boxes of butter for export, being the successful competitor out of fifty-six other exhibitors; and was also second for the Victorian Government prize of £20 in 1900-01 for export butter, the competition lasting over three months.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JAMES ECCLES.

Mortlake and Vicinity.

This municipal township, situated at the foot of Mount Shadwell, 146 miles to the west of Melbourne, and thirty-five miles to the north-east of Warrnambool, in the counties of Hampden and Villiers, lies in the centre of a large wool-producing district. It is an old-established place, the first town building lot (half an acre) having been sold in December, 1853, when it realised the sum of £40. The little township is approached from the railway station by Webb Street, and, crossing the main thoroughfare, named Dunlop Street, runs on towards Mount Shadwell, which the visitor will observe straight before him on quitting the station. Dunlop Street derives its name from one of the early pioneers of Mortlake, a gentleman who in those days occupied most of the land to the west of the town as far as Mount Shadwell. It is a fine broad thoroughfare, three chains wide, and is planted throughout its entire length with pepper trees, on either side of which green lawns of native grass contrast agreeably with the lighter foliage of the trees. The first hotel built in the township is situated in this street, being that named after Mount Shadwell, erected by an eccentric individual called "Watty" Williams. It is a low-pitched, rambling building of bluestone, at the corner of Dunlop Street, facing Post Office Hill. From the southern end of the street the road opens out upon a small common, triangular in shape, and refreshingly green, so that it has a decidedly English appearance. On the confines of the common rises a little knoll, called Post Office Hill, on which are situated all the modest public buildings of the place. Immediately on the right, at the foot of the hill, are the Botanical Gardens, about forty acres in extent, which might more accurately be termed a park, containing, as it does, some noble avenues of trees, chiefly pines and willows. Close at hand, and just on the rise of the hill, stands the small bluestone Temperance Hall. The Museum is on the opposite side of the road, a small stone building, founded by Mr. Thos. Shaw in 1892, who generously offered the nucleus of such an institution to the town. A grant of land was given by the Government, and the present structure was proceeded with, the foundation stone having been laid by the founder on the 21st of April in that year, and opened to the public on the 26th of December, 1892. The neat little building is set back from the road in a small shrubbery, and contains a modest collection of shells, minerals, stuffed birds, reptiles, and aboriginal weapons, with portraits in oils of the donor and his wife. Adjoining is the Mechanics' Institute, formerly called the Mortlake Library, founded in 1859. Starting with a library of eighty-one volumes, it has since been augmented, so that it now numbers 3,133. The main body of the hall, as is the custom in most country towns, is occasionally utilised as a theatre, and is capable of accommodating 300 persons. Next the Mechanics' Institute is the Post Office, a small, low-pitched stone building, adjoining which is the Court

House, also of stone. Then comes the Shire Hall, a substantial, solid-looking structure, with a verandah in front. At some little distance further up the hill is the prettily-situated Presbyterian Church, with its ivy-covered front, standing well back from the road, amidst well-kept lawns and flower beds, with a neat schoolroom at the back. Right on the summit of the hill stands the Anglican Church, a bluestone edifice, surrounded by a grove of pine trees; and directly opposite, on the other side of the street, is the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the most ornamental of them all, rendered conspicuous by its dressings of white Oamaru stone, relieving the sombre colouring of the basaltic material of which the main building is constructed. A pleasing view of Mortlake and the surrounding country can be obtained from the summit of Mount Shadwell, which is not very high or difficult of access were it not for the plentiful crops of thistles which will be found growing upon the Mount, and attaining a height of nine feet in places. The little hamlet at its foot presents a delightful spectacle, seemingly half inclined to creep up the side of the mount, against which it nestles as if for protection from the east wind. For miles around, the eye rests upon richly grassed country and extensive sheep runs. Hexham Park, from which station are obtained good horses for Indian remounts, and such large runs as Mount Fyans, Bootkoi, and Wooriwyrite (which is the largest in the district, and owned by Mr. Thos. Shaw) are among the more prominent features of the landscape.

To the south the little hamlet of Ellerslie can be seen, with Woorndoo to the north, Camperdown to the east, Hexham to the west, Mount Noorat to the east, Mount William (in the Grampians) to the north, while Mount Abrupt and Mount Rouse to the west loom out from the rolling uplands with wonderful distinctness, and lend an element of grandeur to a landscape of which the dominant note is pastoral repose.



Bert Stewart **Bringing Wool into Mortlake.** *Mortlake*

THOMAS MONTGOMERY, President of the Shire of Mortlake, was born in County Donegal, North of Ireland, in the year 1844, and arrived in Victoria in 1863. He settled in Terang, and ten years later came to Mortlake, where he established himself in business as a general storekeeper and produce merchant. Mr. Montgomery has been a member of the Mortlake Shire Council since 1873, and in 1900 was elected to the presidential chair. In 1889 Mr. Montgomery made a trip to England, and on his return was asked to contest his seat in the council, which he resigned during his absence, and was returned by a large majority. In 1900 he was also requisitioned to represent the Mortlake constituency in the State Parliament, but, owing to the advice of his doctors, he retired from the contest. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the St. John's Lodge, V.C., and a member of the Manchester U.I.O.O.F. His private residence is "Killymard," called after his native place, Ireland.

McDONALD and BRUMLEY, Auctioneers and General Commission Agents, Mortlake. (John McDonald, Wells Brumley.) Agents for Cooper's Dipping Powder, Dalgety and Company Limited, Imperial Insurance Company Limited. This well-known extensive business was established in 1879 by Mr. John McDonald, the senior partner in the firm, who was joined by Mr. Brumley in 1890. They hold large sales of stock at Mortlake every fortnight, and at Penshurst monthly, and also conduct clearing sales throughout the district. They enjoy a large and prosperous connection throughout the whole of the Western district. Mr. Wells Brumley, who is also a commissioner for taking affidavits in Victoria, was born in the Mortlake district, and has been intimately connected with the business in which he is now engaged all his life.

RODERICK ROBERT URQUHART, "The Auld House," Hexham Park, Hexham, second son of the late Roderick Urquhart, of



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. RODERICK ROBERT URQUHART.

Yangery Park, was born at Yangery, eight miles from Warrnambool. With the exception of four years spent in Scotland, and six years in Queensland, he has resided continuously in the Western district of Victoria. For the last twelve years he, in partnership with Mr. N. J. T. Armstrong, has been renting all the properties of the late William Armstrong, and now resides at "The Auld House," Hexham Park. This property consists of about 17,500 acres, and, together with Shadwell Park and the Lakes, shears from 33,000 to 35,000 crossbred and comeback sheep. A splendid herd of about 350 shorthorn cattle also run on these properties. Hexham Park is watered by the Hopkins River, Salt Creek, and Muston's Creek, and consists of picturesquely undulating country, well timbered with sheoak and beautiful red gum.

Mr. WALTER J. T. ARMSTRONG, of Hexham Park, Hexham, is the fourth son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, of Hexham Park. This estate, which is situated within the Shire of Mortlake, on the plains, was purchased by the late Mr. William Armstrong from Mr. Dunlop in the year 1851, and members of the family have continued to reside there ever since. Hexham Park has recently been subdivided, and Mr. W. J. T. Armstrong purchased 6,500 acres, including the homestead block. During a period of six years Mr. W. J. T. Armstrong underwent a course of study at the Geelong Grammar School, under the late Mr. James Bracebridge, the then principal, and emerged therefrom with some slight inkling into the mysteries of Grimm's law and a large and unsatisfied taste for ornithology. Returning to the station in 1897, he married Mabel, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Ross, of "The Tums," the resultant olive



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WALTER J. T. ARMSTRONG.

branches of the union being two—Edith Lilian and William Ross. Mr. Armstrong is one of the members representing Ballangeich riding in the local civic Parliament, Mortlake Shire, and has the honorable privilege of dispensing His Majesty's laws



Hexham Park, the Residence of Mr. Walter J. T. Armstrong.

in the Western Bailiwick, without honorarium, but by the aid of "Louis Horwitz, his statutes."

ROBERT ALEXANDER DAVID HOOD, Landowner, Merrang, via Hexham, is a son of the late Mr. Robert Hood, of the Merrang Estate. He was born on the station in August, 1863, and was educated at the Geelong Grammar School. In 1882 he went to Burrenda Station,



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. ROBERT ALEXANDER DAVID HOOD.

on Warrego River, Queensland, and some time after his return to Victoria took over the management of "Merrang," which he subsequently purchased from the family on the death of his father. Mr. Hood is a member of the council for the Ballangeich riding, Shire of Mortlake. He takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to sport; is one of the finest polo players in the Western district, and was captain of the team sent to New Zealand in February, 1901, which won seven matches out of ten. He is a steward of the Warrnambool Racing Club and Amateur Turf Club, trustee for the Mortlake Racing Club, and has been president of both the Warrnambool Amateur Turf Club and Mortlake Racing Club. The station comprises 18,534 acres, of which 2,000 are rich river flats. Two thousand acres of the whole estate have at different times been under cultivation, the rest being good pastoral land. Water is supplied from the Hopkins River, several permanent creeks, and by means of windmills. The average shearing is about 23,000 sheep, of the cross breed; a stud Lincoln flock having been started in 1872, with Lincoln ewes from Barwon Park, and eleven rams and thirty-three ewes from the celebrated flocks of Messrs. Marshall and Kirkham, of Lincolnshire, England, and kept up to a high standard ever since. The shearing is done by machinery. Besides his own herd, Mr. Hood also grazes a number of dairy cattle for surrounding farmers. About sixty horses are kept on the estate, the main point aimed at in the breeding being to obtain a first-class breed of polo ponies.

ALBERT EDWIN WHITING, Boortkoi, Hexham, was born at "Kelso," George Town, Tasmania, and is a son of the late Captain Edwin Whiting, who arrived with his



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ALBERT EDWIN WHITING.

brig, the "Henry," at Launceston, Tasmania, on the 9th of April, 1836, after a voyage of 120 days from London. Within a month he sailed with a cargo of 700 sheep, two cows, and one horse for Port Phillip, and landed the same at Geelong, when he named Point Henry, in Corio Bay, after the brig. "Boortkoi," which comprises 28,000 acres, was taken up by the late Mr. Thos. Ed. Bostock about the year 1859 for the late Mr. Peter Manifold, of Purrumbete, Camperdown, who arrived in Geelong in the "Henry" during the thirties. "Boortkoi" being left to his nephew Edward, Mr. A. E. Whiting took over the management of the property in 1870, and has resided there ever since. The property is bounded on the south by Hexham Park, Merrang, and Barwidgee, on the west by Caramut North, on the north by the Hopkins Hill and Salt Creek Estates, and on the east by Salt Creek and Hexham Park. The homestead is situated on the Hopkins River, which flows through the estate from north to south. The post town is Hexham, two miles down the river, where a daily mail arrives and departs.

GERALD DOWLING CUMMING, Manager of the North Station, Mortlake, was born at Stony Point, Victoria, and is a son of Mr. Thos. F. Cumming, secretary to the Australian Sheep-breeders' Association. He was educated at the Toorak College, Melbourne, and, when his father sold the Stony Point Estate, went to his grandfather (the Hon. Thos. Dowling), at Jellalabad, remaining there for nine years. Since 1899 he has managed North Station for Mr. W. T. Manifold. The property consists of 14,607 acres of grazing land, having an abundant supply of water at about a depth of 60 feet, and situate on the plains. The estate includes some excellent land on the side of Mount Shadwell. The average annual shearing comprises about 15,000 crossbred sheep. The estate was originally taken up by the Manifold family. It has lately been greatly improved by the putting in of sugar gum plantations, and by mills and wells having been placed in all the paddocks. In the cattle line, Mr. Cumming interests himself chiefly in the rearing of young stock and specially catering for the dairy farmers, having at the present time about 600 head of dairy heifers of all breeds.

CAMPBELL McARTHUR, M.L.A. for Villiers and Heytesbury, of the Lawrenny Estate, Caramut, was born on Meningoort Station, Camperdown, on the 20th of July, 1864. He was educated at the Geelong

College, and afterwards took over the management of the Meningoort Estate until his father's death, which occurred in 1897. He then leased the Lawrenny Estate from the trustees. While at college he played



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. CAMPBELL MCARTHUR.

in the Geelong senior football team during the years 1881 and 1882, when they held the premiership. Mr. McArthur entered the political arena on his brother's retirement in 1900, his opponent being Dr. R. N. Cole, whom he defeated by 301 votes, and was elected in November of that year. He is an ardent admirer and a strong supporter of all healthy out-door sports; is steward of ten racing clubs, and judge at the meetings at Penshurst, Caramut, and Camperdown. The Lawrenny Estate comprises 12,820 acres—all white gum country, and first-class pastoral land. Muston's Creek, a permanent watershed, and Spring Creek, intersect the property, which is, in addition, watered by wells and tanks. The sheep are all of the merino breed, and descendants of the Terrinallum, Nerrin Nerrin, Murdeduke, and St. Enoch flocks. The annual shearing averages 21,000. The estate also carries a few shorthorn cattle, but the principal attention is given to sheep.

ERNEST ROBERT DE LITTLE, Landowner, Caramut South, via Caramut, was born on Caramut Station on the 19th of July, 1868. His education began at the Geelong Grammar School, where he studied for four years, and he then had two years of private tuition, afterwards proceeding to England, where he entered at Jesus College, Cambridge. After a stay of twelve months he entered at Cambridge University, where he remained three years. While at Cambridge Mr. De Little played cricket against Oxford in 1889, when Cambridge won. He then went to India as one of Lord Hawke's team, where, during a five months' trip, the team won fifteen matches out of sixteen. He returned to the colonies in 1890, and proceeded to Caramut. On the death of Mr. De Little, sen., in 1870, the estate was left to the family, and, some years after the return of Mr. E. R. De Little, was divided between him and his brother Harry, the properties being at present known as Caramut North and Caramut South. Mr. De Little is an enthusiastic polo player, and breeds some fine ponies for the sport. He also takes great interest in golfing pursuits. He was elected a member of the Warrnambool Shire Council, and occupied his seat for a period of four years. In 1896 he married Ethel Ludlow, fourth daughter of Mr. Colin Simson, of Carmyle, Toorak.

ANDREW JOHN McINTYRE, Salt Creek, Woorndoo, via Mortlake, was born at Hopkins Hill, and educated at the Geelong Grammar School. He was then on various stations in New South Wales for four years, and subsequently on the Mawallock run for eleven years. Since 1893 he has been managing the Salt Creek Estate for Messrs. Peter McIntyre and Sons, who lease the estate from executors late J. Moffatt. The estate comprises 25,750 acres of grazing land, and is of basalt formation, with the exception of 5,000 acres flinty soil and timbered country. The water is very brackish, the Salt Creek being the principal supply, which is fed by salt springs, but on the overflow of Lake Bolac in winter time the water becomes fresh. There were 28,000 sheep shorn, shearing season 1900, on the run, half being merinos, and half crossbreds and comebacks. Mr. McIntyre has also a herd of pure Hereford cattle, descended from the famous Mt. Napier herd, the original herd in Victoria. The property was originally taken up by the Clyde Company, and thence passed into the hands of the Moffatt family. Mr. McIntyre married, in 1892, Miss Armstrong, of Woorndoo.

JOHN MOFFATT, J.P., Chatsworth House, Hopkins Hill Estate, Chatsworth, is a son of Mr. Wm. Moffatt, late proprietor of Burnewang Estate, and nephew of the late John Moffatt, proprietor of Hopkins Hill, Berrambool, Salt Creek, The Leigh, and Little River Estates, all in the State of Victoria. He was born in the year 1854, at Shirva, Kirkintilloch, Scotland, and with his parents arrived in the colony in February, 1872. Was educated for four years in the High School, Glasgow, Scotland, and for two years at the Geelong Grammar School. At the age of nineteen, upon leaving the latter establishment, he took over the management of the Burnewang Estate, near Bendigo. On the death of his father, in 1879, he inherited Chatsworth House, and the land surrounding it he leased from the trustees in his uncle John Moffatt's estate, the estate known as Hopkins Hill. Mr.



Vandyck *Melb.*

MR. JOHN MOFFATT.

Moffatt is a member of the council of the Shire of Mt. Rouse, in which he held the position of president for a period of six years. He married, in 1894, a daughter of Mr. S. McKenzie, of Geelong. The estate comprises 33,000 acres of fine pastoral land, and

is splendidly watered by the Hopkins River, which runs through the property, and by tanks and wells. The sheep are all merinos, descending from the famous Tasmanian and Wanganella rams, and the annual shearing averages about 32,000. The estate also carries about 500 head of shorthorn cattle and 60 horses. The house was built about 1866, and is on a palatial scale, the outbuildings and stables being built of stone, and furnished in a lavish style. When the Duke of Edinburgh visited the colony in 1867, he stayed at Mr. Moffatt's home, and the following is an extract from a publication issued at the time in connection with the Royal visit, "Prince Alfred in Victoria, 1867" :—"The Prince, on his arrival at Chatsworth House, expressed his wonder at the architectural beauty of this house, so well known to all Western graziers. In those days, as now, if not quite the most modern, still it is the finest house in the district. The grounds also are very beautiful, and are stocked with a great number of rare exotics, native plants, and shrubs. The house itself is almost palatial. The 'Illustrated News' of 27th January, 1868, gives a vivid description of His Royal Highness' visit, eulogising highly the magnificent apartments reserved for the Royal visitors, and goes on to describe the kangaroo hunt which was organised on Caramut Station for the occasion." Over 100 visitors were accommodated at Chatsworth House, and Mr. Moffatt's capacities as a host were proved incomparable.

GEORGE WARE DOWLING, Jellalabad, Darlington, was born on the estate, and is a son of the Hon. Thos. Dowling. He was educated at the Geelong College, and afterwards engaged in squatting pursuits. Most of his life has been spent at Jellalabad, with the exception of four years in Melbourne and five years at Fine View, Terang, which station he leased for that period. The Jellalabad Estate comprises 16,850 acres of rich grazing land, and carries about 17,000 merino sheep. The stud flock is well known as one of the oldest and best in the Western district, and Mr. Dowling owns, in addition, a herd of about 500 head of cattle. The run is well watered, having three miles frontage to the Emu Creek, one of the largest dams in the district on the Mt. Fyans Creek, and sundry springs, upon which windmills are erected. Jellalabad was originally taken up by



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. GEORGE WARE DOWLING.

Mr. Ware, and subsequently purchased by the present owner, the Hon. Thos. Dowling. Mr. G. W. Dowling married, in 1900, a daughter of the late Mr. J. L. Currie, of Larra.

C. P. F. CUMMING, Stonehenge, Derrinallum, is a native of Victoria, having been born at Queenscliff, and is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Cumming, of Mount Fyans. He was educated at Toorak College, and afterwards entered into squatting pursuits. Stonehenge consists of 9,000 acres of rich grazing land, carrying 10,000 pure merino sheep, descendants of the famous Mount Fyans flock, as also a small herd of pure shorthorn cattle. There is an abundant water supply obtainable by sinking at a shallow depth, and extensive plantations of sugar gums are in process of being planted. Mr. Cumming is also building a new homestead. The property was originally taken up by Mr. J. P. Lloyd, and, passing into the hands of Captain Ormonde, was subsequently purchased by the late Mr. Wm. Cumming.

The late JAMES MACONOCHIE, Poligolet, Darlington, was born in the Isle of Bute, Scotland, in the year 1830, and came to this colony in 1853. He was at Glenormiston, Western District, for a time; then he was engaged in farming for a period of ten years near Melbourne, but in 1865 he selected West Bank under the Grant Act, and in 1889 he purchased the Poligolet Estate from Mr. Dodds. This property, which was originally owned by Mr. J. L. Currie, consists of 6,515 acres of good grazing land, containing within its area one-third of Mount Elephant. The homestead, which is a very substantial bluestone residence, was built by Mr. Dodds, and there is an abundant supply of water on the property, obtainable by sinking. About 12,000 sheep of the cross breed are shorn, and some 150 head of



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JAMES MACONOCHIE.

cattle fattened annually at Poligolet. Mr. Maconochie was for many years in great requisition as judge at many of the agricultural shows in the colony. He also owned the West Bank Estate, comprising 10,000 acres of grazing land. Mr. Maconochie died in May, 1903.

HENRY ALAN CURRIE, of Mount Elephant, Derrinallum, was born at Geelong, and educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, and afterwards at the University, where he went through a

course of engineering. The Mount Elephant Estate comprises 14,400 acres of grazing land, and was originally taken up by Messrs. Logan and Chirnside, from whom it was purchased by the present owners, Messrs. E. and H. A. Currie. There is an abundant supply of fresh water on the estate, including two lakes, which cover an area of 2,000 acres. Mount Elephant, from which the station takes its name, has one of the most perfectly formed craters in the colony, 300 feet in depth. The country surrounding the mount was at one time very dry, but innumerable springs are now in existence, which are fed, it is conjected, from subterranean reservoirs, the formation of which has been favoured by the porous character of the volcanic soil. Half the mount, which is 600 feet high, is included in the estate, and forms a most unmistakeable landmark from all parts of the surrounding plains. In addition, there are 3,000 acres of volcanic formation, the remainder being open country and stony rises. The homestead, which is of bluestone, was built by Messrs. Logan and Chirnside. The annual shearing on the Mount Elephant Estate averages 18,000 pure merinos, sprung from Mr. A. S. Chirnside's flock. Messrs. Currie have also a herd of pure shorthorn cattle.

DONALD STEWART, "Wongan," Streatham, was born on the estate, and educated in Ballarat. He is a son of the late Mr. Archibald Stewart, who came out from Kintyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, with his brothers, and settled in Skipton in 1854, and in 1860 took up the Wongan Estate under the Duffy Land Act. Mr. Donald Stewart has been prominently identified with all matters pertaining to the advancement of the district in which he resides, and is a strong supporter of the Church, acting on the committee of the Streatham and Skipton Presbyterian Churches, being secretary for the former. In 1894 he joined the Fiery Creek Lodge of Freemasons, of which he is a most enthusiastic member. He has been a member of the Ripon Shire Council for five years, being elected in 1896, and is now president of that shire. In 1899 he married a daughter of Mr. William Trewin, "Avondale," Waubra. At the local annual show



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. DONALD STEWART.

he has been a successful exhibitor, having secured thirteen prizes in the year 1900, and fourteen in 1901, including champion prizes for draught mare and merino ram. The estate comprises 4,000 acres of land, 400 of which are leased on the share system for cultivation. In addition, Mr. Stewart rents 3,000 acres, the annual shearing averaging 8,000 sheep of the pure merino breed. The fat sheep from "Wongan" invariably bring top prices in the Ballarat market, and cause keen competition amongst the butchers. The property consists of plains and volcanic stony rises. There is an abundant supply of water from surface springs, and also from Lake Wongan.

THOMAS H. BROWN, Proprietor of the Streatham Hotel, Streatham, is a native of the Western District, where he was born in the year 1856. He became the landlord of the above well-known hotel in 1882. This was a noted hostelry in the old coaching days, being the half-way house between Ballarat and Hamilton, and situate about fifty miles from either place, twenty-eight miles from Beaufort, and thirty-three miles from Ararat. The building, which is composed of bluestone, was erected about the year 1860. It contains about sixteen large rooms, and is furnished in a very cosy and comfortable style. There is ample stable accommodation, and altogether every requirement to meet the wants of visitors. The late Duke of Edinburgh patronised the house when visiting the colonies in the sixties. Mr. Brown is a strong supporter of all local clubs. He married, in 1881, a daughter of Mr. H. Seville, of Streatham.



Streatham Hotel, Streatham.

Warrnambool and Vicinity.

Formerly called Lady Bay, Warrnambool was first discovered by the crew of a whaler in August, 1844. In the year 1841 a tract of country on the east side of the river Hopkins was taken up for pastoral occupation by Messrs. W. and J. Allan, but the river itself was discovered in 1839 by the Messrs. Watson, who took up the Merrang run on the western side of it. A township began to be formed in 1847, but its progress was slow until the year 1851, when it was deserted, for most of its 340 inhabitants migrated to the goldfields ; but they returned with plenty of gold in their pockets twelve or eighteen months later, invested it in the purchase of town, suburban, and country land, built houses and stores, and laid the foundations of the present prosperity of Warrnambool. Constituted a borough in 1855, and a town in 1883, it has made steady progress under self-government.

The counties of Villiers and Heytesbury soon became famous as grain-growing districts, owing to the magnitude of the yield, as much as from forty to fifty bushels per acre having been reaped ; so that, although the price of wheat might be no more than from half a crown to three shillings per bushel, and it was all hand-gathered by men who were paid from 40s. to 50s. per acre, its cultivation was extremely profitable. It subsequently declined, and potato culture was partially substituted. This was followed or accompanied by the rearing of pigs for bacon, the production of sheep, cattle, and poultry, and ultimately by the establishment of creameries and butter and cheese and bacon factories, with the most satisfactory results.

Hence the prosperity of Warrnambool rests upon a solid foundation, and if the staple industries of the splendid area of highly productive country lying at the back of it are not interfered with by mischievous legislation, that prosperity must continue to increase with the expansion of the dairying industry, which is yearly assuming proportions of greater magnitude ; while the mildness of the winter climate here causes it to become a favourite place of resort with invalids and persons in delicate health, for whose accommodation plenty of provision has been made by hotel-keepers and private householders. The Ozone, which is much frequented by visitors, presents many of the features of a good continental hotel.

Built upon an eminence, or rather upon an undulating plateau, with broad, rectangular streets, planted with coniferous trees, the town presents a strikingly bright and clean appearance. It is in regular communication with Melbourne, both by land and sea, the construction of an extensive and costly breakwater some years ago having rendered the harbour much more accessible than it was formerly, by protecting it from the south-westerly seas and heavy gales.

The country around Warrnambool bears a strong resemblance to the Sussex Downs, and where it approaches the sea, its undulations cease to be covered with herbage somewhat to the westward of the town, and change into sand hummocks. More to the eastward, however, they terminate in dark cliffs. The falls on the Hopkins, about ten miles distant from Warrnambool, constitute, in the rainy season, when a large body of water is carried over them to the sea, an object upon which a good deal of admiration can be deservedly bestowed.

The public institutions are numerous, and worthy of the importance of the place. The Hospital and Benevolent Asylum are built on high ground in a salubrious position, in the midst of twelve acres of land, and the purity of the air alone must be conducive to the recovery of patients, and to the longevity of those who have found a secure haven in the asylum in their old age. Excellent State Schools, and a grammar school and high school supply the inhabitants with abundant facilities for the education of the young ; and a Mechanics' Institute, with a good library and a well-furnished news-room, helps to continue the education of a considerable section of the adult population. Nor should we omit to mention that Warrnambool contains an Art Gallery, which offers at present the nucleus of what will probably grow to be an interesting collection of pictures. Already it possesses two clever examples of the work of Defane, the French paysagiste, and pupil of Corot, one, representing the Forest of Fontainebleau, being especially meritorious ; two of the best Victorian landscapes ever executed by the late Signor Rolando ; a characteristic scene in Egypt, by the late R. Dowling ; a view of the interior of the Church of Santa Maria della Salute during the celebration of the mass showing some skilful architectural perspective ; an effective picture of a Picardy shrimp-fisher, by Mr. T. St. G. Tucker ; an apple orchard in Normandy, by Paul Colin, one of whose pictures was bought by the French Government from the Salon in 1888 ; a replica of Louis Buvelot's famous "Water-hole at Coleraine ;" a view on the Scheldt, by Beernaert ; the Abbey porch at Engleberg, showing the brethren of the Misericordia carrying in a corpse to the church, by Felix Passart ; a landscape by Joseph Vernet, from whose pencil there are nearly fifty pictures in the Louvre ; a couple of clever interiors, by Zimmerman ; and "A Spring Evening," by E. Weichberg, are the more notable works in the gallery.

Warrnambool has enjoyed municipal government, as we have said, since June, 1855 ; and since the

former period the improvements effected in the town have been very considerable, and reflect great credit upon those by whom they were designed and carried out. The Government and municipal offices are all grouped together, and, like the banks and many of the private residences, are solidly constructed of durable materials. Public baths of hot and cold salt water are under the control of the local authorities, and Warrnambool is fortunate in the extent and variety of its reserves for recreation, these including the Botanical Gardens, Albert Park, the grounds of the Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Association, a racecourse, the Town Common, and the Friendly Societies' Park. With a good supply of water and gas, Warrnambool in less than fifty years has reached a stage of development equal to that attained by many European cities after centuries of slow growth.



Scott Barry **Warrnambool.** *Warrnambool*

The secret of its prosperity is intelligible enough to all who are well acquainted with the highly productive nature of the country by which it is surrounded, and that stretches inland for many and many a league, reminding one of the benediction pronounced by Juno in "The Tempest" :—

> "Earth's increase, foison plenty,
> Barns and garners never empty,
> Vines with clustering bunches growing,
> Plants with goodly burthen bowing;
> . . . . . .
> Scarcity and want shall shun you,
> Ceres' blessing so is on you."

Situated on the shores of Lady Bay, 163 miles to the south-west of Melbourne, Warrnambool has been built for the most part in a shallow basin, with the outlying portions climbing up a series of eminences which overlook the shores of Lady Bay. Many of the principal public buildings and churches are built of a kind of soft sandstone, obtained from local quarries. It is easily worked, can be cut with a saw, but is much affected by the weather, so that many of the older buildings constructed of this material already show signs of decay. The streets are wide, are planted in some places with trees, and present a remarkably clean appearance, owing to the fact that a great deal of limestone and sandstone has been employed in their construction, there being large deposits of this material in the immediate neighbourhood, and the porosity of the soil is such that it quickly absorbs the water after the heaviest rain, and prevents the streets from becoming muddy. Some of the best sites in the town itself are occupied by the churches. The Presbyterian Church of St. John, situated at the northern end of Kepler Street, is a very conspicuous building—one which might easily be mistaken at a distance for a small cathedral. It is built of sandstone, and already shows signs of decay. Near it is the Roman Catholic Church, dedicated to St. Joseph, a handsome structure, the spire of which rises to a height of 150 feet. The building was designed by Mr. W. B. Tappin, architect, and was erected at a cost of £13,000, and is one of the most complete churches in the diocese. Christ Church (Anglican) is situated at the eastern end of Koroit Street; a quaint, old-fashioned structure of two aisles, with a solid-looking battlemented tower, in the lancet style of Gothic architecture. It contains several pretty stained glass windows. That in the chancel represents the Crucifixion in the upper light, and the lower is a copy of Da Vinu's "Last Supper." The west wall contains three memorial windows, representing the Passion, Resurrection, and Ascension. There are two other large stained glass windows, one in the south and the other in the north

aisle. Internally it has an old-fashioned look, with its high-backed pews and low, dark-stained roof, among the beams of which the swallows build their nests, and fly to and fro over the heads of the congregation.

Among other public institutions worthy of notice in Warrnambool is the Mechanics' Institute, a substantial and commodious structure at the south end of Liebig Street, containing a large, well-lighted, and well-appointed reading-room, liberally supplied with periodical literature; and this, together with a lending library of 7,000 volumes in all departments of literature, and a free reading-room, open daily to the public, make it an institution of considerable educational importance to the town. The Museum, in Timor Street, next to the Court House, contains a collection of interesting curiosities, which is gradually being added to, and in time, no doubt, will become a very valuable one. The Museum is open to the public daily. Next to the Mechanics' Institute is the bowling green, which is justly popular and extremely attractive.

Warrnambool is fortunate in possessing a number of fine gardens, park, and recreation reserves, among which the Botanical Gardens take a high place, being a most delightful resort. The lofty pines which enclose the gardens, and shelter visitors and flowers alike from the wind, offer a pleasing contrast, with their sombre foliage, to the more vivid verdure of the herbage and the shrubs, and the visitor, as he rests upon one of the many seats, embowered in green leaves, and listens to the pleasant plash of the fountains, enjoys to the full Nature's beauties heightened by the hand of man.

At the eastern end of Koroit Street, past the Benevolent Asylum on the left, are situated the Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Association's show grounds, about fifteen acres in extent. Sheltered as well as enclosed by a belt of tall fir trees, they have been supplied by Nature with a grand-stand, in the shape of an amphitheatre in the southern angle of the ground, which has a very gradual rise, and contains tiers of seats from which spectators obtain a splendid view of all that is going on below. The society has upwards of 200 members, and a prize-list of £500. An annual show is held in October, and attracts a large concourse of people. On the opposite side of the road are the Friendly Societies' grounds, about eight acres in area, entirely surrounded by trees. In this enclosure the football matches of the town take place, which are much patronised by the public. The park is delightfully situated, and is an ideal sports ground. Near the railway station lies the cricket ground, to which has been added a very fine new pavilion and other improvements. The ground has been formed out of a reclaimed swamp, and, therefore, has always a fresh and remarkably green appearance, owing to the moisture of the sub-soil. A lawn tennis court adjoins the cricket ground.

To the north-east of the town the Albert Park occupies a fine position on a rising ground, and from the crest of the hill a charming view is obtained, embracing a radius of twenty miles and upwards. To the east the dark line of the Heytesbury Forest forms an impressive background, while to the westward Tower Hill and Koroit are distinctly visible, the intervening space being filled in by cultivation paddocks of green and gold, intersected by darker hedgerows and stone fences. The park contains golf links, the club-house of which is only ten minutes' walk from the town. The grass is always short, so that good lies can be depended on nearly every stroke, and the ground is of such a nature that golf can be played as well in the middle of summer as in winter. The greens and links are as good as any lover of the sport could wish.

The Warrnambool racecourse is below Albert Park, and is one of the most picturesque of the kind in Victoria. Environed by hills, it forms a vast amphitheatre, and a perfect view can be obtained of every race from the sides of the hill, which forms a natural gallery, furnishing accommodation for about 17,000 persons. There is also a remarkably fine grand-stand, with a lawn tastefully planted with choice flowers, making a delightful promenade on race meetings. The fixtures of the Warrnambool Race Club are very popular, and attract great numbers of people to the town.

The Jubilee Park, situated on the banks of the Hopkins River, was formed, as its name implies, to commemorate the Jubilee of the late Queen, and its natural beauty has not entirely disappeared under the hand of the landscape gardener. This spot is a favourite one with picnic parties, and may be approached by land or water. There are two jetties—one for the steamer Lady Loch, and another for pleasure boats.

Warrnambool abounds with picturesque spots of interest to the tourist, and during the summer the Hopkins River is a deservedly popular resort, and it was possibly on this account that the aborigines named the place Warrnambool, which in the native tongue signifies (according to a recent writer) "watercourse" and "grove," for the river abounds in charming stretches of sylvan beauty and romantic nooks, such as the Mermaid's Cave, etc., the Falls, and Clifton Banks; and the scenery around the mouth of the river in the days when the dusky aboriginal roamed in unrestricted freedom, unmolested either by the bullet or the poison of the white invader, must have been clothed with a robe of loveliness of which in these days it is difficult to form more than a faint idea.

Warrnambool possesses a feature of engineering skill which no visitor could possibly miss seeing—the Breakwater, designed and carried out according to the plans of Sir John Coode, the eminent engineer, consisting of a viaduct more than 500 yards in length, constructed on piles over the shallow water to the Breakwater pier, which is composed of large blocks of concrete, weighing some thirty tons each, and placed in position by a Titan crane, now to be seen alongside the Breakwater. A parapet runs along the whole length of the Breakwater, forming a good promenade, and extending about a quarter of a mile into the sea. This work has already cost over a quarter of a million, and is not yet completed. A railway line runs to the end of the Breakwater, and from this ships of deep tonnage are loaded.

Shelly Beach, a popular place of resort with the townsfolk, is one of the most attractive and picturesque spots on the coast in the locality. Situated on the

western shore of Lady Bay, about half an hour's walk from the town, whether approached through the cutting, past the lighthouse, or westward, over the Merri River. Here the scene is one of wild and rugged grandeur, presenting the appearance of having been formed by the eruptive forces of Nature, whose volcanic action has thrown up vast masses of rock to the surface, while at the same time carving deep caverns and fissures out of the foreshore, into which the waves, driven by tempestuous gales, dash with a deafening boom, flinging up columns of seething foam and spray.

To the west of the town is the common, consisting of a number of pretty hills and dales, clothed in springtime with a mantle of green herbage, upon which graze numbers of cows and horses, with bright patches of potato crop here and there, interspersed with dark brown outcroppings of limestone and sandstone. The few houses dotted about belong to the recently-formed village settlement. Between these and the sea runs a ridge of bright yellow sand dunes, glistening in the sunlight, flecked with broad patches of marram grass of a dark green at their base, planted there by the Town Council, to prevent the sand from being carried away by the wind, and scattered broadcast over the surrounding country. A stroll along this pretty common is delightful. The fresh, invigorating breeze from the ocean, with the varied scene around him, makes the tourist's blood pulse with a healthful glow, while upon the tired brain of the professional or business man it acts as a natural soporific.

GEORGE SUTHERLAND MACKAY, Councillor of the Town of Warrnambool, was born in Sutherlandshire, Scotland, in the year 1850, and educated partly at local schools, and at the University of Glasgow, where he passed all the necessary examinations, and qualified to practise as a solicitor. He afterwards engaged in the practice of his profession in Glasgow, and for a time was in the employ of the well-known firm of McGregor, Donald, and Co., solicitors, which at the time consisted



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. GEORGE SUTHERLAND MACKAY.

of six partners and fifty-three clerks. In 1884 he came to the colonies, and was engaged in the legal profession in Queensland for upwards of four years and a half. In 1889 he came to Victoria, where he entered the office of Messrs. Davies and Campbell, solicitors, Melbourne, and afterwards of Messrs. Maddock and Johnson, and in 1891 proceeded to Warrnambool, where he started in practice on his own account. In 1893 he purchased the business of the late Mr. James Fletcher, solicitor, which he added to his own, and now carries on his profession under the style of Fletcher and Mackay, solicitors, Koroit Street, Warrnambool. Mr. Mackay was elected a member of the council for the Hopkins Ward of the Town of Warrnambool in August, 1896, and has held office ever since. He is an elder and clerk of session of St. John's Presbyterian Church, Warrnambool, and is a representative elder of the General Assembly. He married, in 1898, a daughter of the late Mr. John Atkinson, of "Flowerfield," Koroit, this being his second marriage. A daughter by his first marriage is at present studying medicine at the Glasgow University.

EDWARD JAMES MURRAY, Councillor for Victoria Ward of the Town of Warrnambool, having been elected in 1900. He was born in Hobart, Tasmania, in the year 1863, and came to the Western District with his parents when eight years of age. He was educated in Warrnambool, and afterwards engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1890 he entered into the business of wool and skin merchant, Warrnambool, which he still carries on in Koroit Street. The principal line dealt in is wool, and he is the largest buyer of our staple product in the district. The wool is all properly classed, pressed, and shipped to London for sale, or consigned direct to manufacturers. Large quantities of sheepskins, tallow, rabbit skins, etc., etc., after being prepared, are shipped to London and other centres every year. Although the nature of this business



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. EDWARD JAMES MURRAY.

is one which does not afford great scope for description, it is a very large one, and is of especial convenience to sheep farmers and others, and, being a large export trade, consequently helps towards the advancement of the port. Mr. E. J. Murray has been a member of the local Masonic fraternity for some years, and was elected Worshipful Master for the year 1903-1904.

JOHN HYLAND, of Warrnambool, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in the year 1830, and was educated in Ireland. He came to the colonies in

1850, landing at Queensland, where he remained for a period of two years, coming to Warrnambool in 1852. As a mounted trooper, his first employment in that town was in connection with the Warrnambool



MR. JOHN HYLAND.

Road Board, and subsequently he went in for pastoral pursuits near Mortlake. He remained there for eleven years, and in 1871 started in business as an auctioneer and stock and station agent, carrying on that business until 1901, when he sold out to Messrs. Feehan, Campbell, and Co. Mr. Hyland has always taken a keen interest in local affairs. He was a member of the Mortlake Shire Council for five years, as also a member of the Warrnambool Town Council, a position he has filled for many years. He has on two occasions filled the office of Mayor of Warrnambool. He was besides a member of the committee of the Agricultural Society and of the Warrnambool Racing Club, and a territorial magistrate for the Western Bailiwick. After thirty years of business life, Mr. Hyland has now retired, and resides on his estate, close to Warrnambool; but he is still the proprietor of, and takes an active interest in, an extensive property, which is sublet to farmers for dairying purposes, the milk being sold to the local butter factory.

The late R. F. KENNEDY, J.P., of "Ivanhoe," Canterbury Road, Warrnambool, formerly wholesale, retail, and manufacturing chemist, was born near Portsmouth, Hampshire, England, in the year 1826. He was educated in Devonshire, and came to Victoria in 1856, and for many years was connected with the wholesale drug business in Melbourne, during a period of which time he was vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and held a seat on the Board of Pharmacy, from which his removal to Warrnambool necessitated his retirement. He severed his connection with Melbourne in 1870, and removed to Warrnambool, where, by his energy and enterprise, he established the largest and best-appointed pharmacy in Australia. After years of suc-



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. R. F. KENNEDY.

cessful management he retired from business on a well-earned competency. He always took an active interest in all local matters, and was at all times ready to lend assistance to any project that had for its object the prosperity of the town. He held a seat in the Town Council for some years. He had been for many years president of the Warrnambool Hospital and Benevolent Asylum, in which he took a live interest. He was president of the Mechanics' Institute and Art Gallery, a trustee of the Savings Bank, and for many years a justice of the peace.

THOMAS SCOTT, Surgeon, of Warrnambool, Victoria, is a son of the late James Scott, Esq., of Lisnamallard and Woodlands, near Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, and was born on 27th April, 1842. His education commenced at the Omagh Academy, under Mr. Potterton. Thence he went to the Dublin Private Medical School, and, after studying there for a period, was articled to Henry Thompson, of Tyrone County Infirmary. He studied for four years at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin, and took the diploma M.R.C.S., Eng., in 1863, and L.R.C.P., Edin., in 1866. During his medical course he studied under Sir Dominic Corrigan, Thomas Smith, Edward Hutton, and Robert Adams. In the year 1864 he came to the colonies owing to ill-health, and settled in practice at Mount Prospect, near Creswick, remaining there for one and a half years. He then returned to Great Britain, and qualified as L.R.C.P., Edin. During this visit he married a daughter of George McCarter, Esq., of "Beachmount," Strabone, County Tyrone. He returned to Victoria in 1869, and was appointed resident surgeon to the Ararat Hospital, where he remained about twelve months, and then started private practice at Port Fairy, where he remained during a period of eight years, and then left



Jordan *Warrnambool*

DR. THOMAS SCOTT.

for Hamilton, where he established a most successful practice, and, after carrying it on for eight years, retired therefrom, and took a twelve months' tour through Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, visiting

Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and Belgium. On returning to Victoria, he settled down in 1886 at Warrnambool, where he has since remained in the active practice of his profession, which, in conjunction with the private hospital he has established at North Warrnambool, keeps him busily employed. The doctor formerly took a great interest in public matters, but has now retired from active public life, finding it absorbed more time than he could spare from the practice of his profession. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly for Villiers and Heytesbury in 1892, and at the expiry of his term was re-elected by a large majority. At one time he was Mayor of Belfast, and was also a member of the Warrnambool Town Council, resigning the latter position before entering the Legislative Assembly. Dr. Scott has a family of four children — three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Dr. J. A. N. Scott, M.D., F.R.C.S., Eng., is practising at Wycheproof. His second son, G. M. Scott, is civil engineer to the Port Fairy Shire. His third son, Thos. W. Scott, M.R.C.S., Eng., L.R.C.P., Broderib Scholar, Middlesex Hospital, London, now practises with his father at Warrnambool; and his daughter (Dr. Martha Hunter Scott) has graduated at the Glasgow University as M.B., Ch.B. Dr. Scott established the first private hospital in Warrnambool, and admits about ninety patients yearly, treating all classes of disease, unless contagious. He is also the oldest qualified practitioner in the Western District.

JOHN WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Surgeon, of "Ellerlie House," Warrnambool, is a son of the late Thos. O'Brien, Esq., an early colonist, who came to Victoria in 1853. Dr. O'Brien was born at Buninyong, Victoria, on 28th February, 1856. He commenced his education at the Geelong College, passed the Civil Service examination in 1871, and later on followed the occupation of a contract and mining surveyor for a few years, and then went to New Zealand, where he became trigonometrical surveyor. Having followed this profession for a time, he returned to Victoria in 1881, and engaged in civil engineering. In 1882 he went to the old country, and entered on a course of study at the Dublin University, and in the Royal College of Surgeons, taking the degrees of B.A. and M.B. et B.Ch., Dublin, and the diploma S.M., Trinity Coll., Dublin. He likewise received the diploma L.R.C.S.I.,



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

DR. JOHN WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

Surgery Gold Medallist, in 1886, and F.R.C.S.I. in 1887. He was anatomy prizeman, and for some time assistant demonstrator of anatomy at Trinity College, Dublin, under Professor Cunningham. His studies at the Royal College of Surgeons were carried on under W. I. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S., president of the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Dr. O'Brien returned to Victoria in 1887, and started practice in Elgin Street, Carlton, from whence he removed to 102 Collins Street, Melbourne, in 1889, remaining there until 1892, when he proceeded to Warrnambool, where he settled down in practice at his present address. Dr. O'Brien married, in 1886, the eldest daughter of Commissary-General James Long, of Dublin, and has a family of one son and two daughters.

PATRICK JOSEPH MACNAMARA, Surgeon, of Timor Street, Warrnambool, is a son of the late Patrick Macnamara, Esq., of Limerick, Ireland. The doctor was born at Limerick on the 10th of May, 1846. His education began at Crescent College, Limerick, and his medical education at the Queen's College, Cork, Ireland. Thence he went to the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin, taking the diploma L.R.C.S. After qualifying, he took appointments with the National Steam Navigation Company, the West African Mail Service, and the West India and Pacific S.N. Company, and then came out to this State in charge, as surgeon, of the ship "Agamemnon." On arriving in Melbourne he received a temporary appointment of resident surgeon to the Melbourne Hospital, and, after filling this engagement for some time, went to Port Fairy, and established himself in private practice, remaining there a period of five years. He left Port Fairy, and settled down in Warrnambool in the year 1880,



Jordan *Warrnambool*

DR. PATRICK JOSEPH MACNAMARA.

where he has remained ever since. The doctor was for some time honorary surgeon to the Warrnambool Hospital. Since settling in Warrnambool Dr. Macnamara has twice visited Great Britain and the Continent of Europe (in 1893 and in 1896), in order to visit the various hospitals there. He married, in 1887, a daughter of Lawrence Finn, Esq., of Comely Banks, Port Fairy.

FREDERICK MORETON, Medical Practitioner, is a son of Mr. Samuel Moreton—a scion of an old Cheshire family—who came to Victoria in the early fifties, and engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits for many



Jordan *Warrnambool*

DR. FREDERICK MORETON.

years with much success, finally retiring into private life at his present address, Malvern, Victoria. Dr. Moreton was born on 29th October, 1861, and for many years, like his father, followed the occupation of agriculture and grazing. Fairly late in life, in his twenty-ninth year, he determined to qualify himself for the practice of medicine, having previously for a short time studied under a private tutor, and successfully passed the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University. As it was his desire to study his profession in London, after putting in a year of medical training at the Melbourne University he embarked for London, and there joined the Westminster Hospital, and took the degrees of M.R.C.S., England, and L.R.C.P., London. For some time he filled the position of obstetric house physician at the Westminster Hospital, and subsequently that of house surgeon. His studies at the Westminster Hospital naturally brought him into intimate relations with some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons in London, and greatly enlarged the sphere of his professional experience and attainments. In the year 1895 he returned to Victoria with his wife and family of three children, having married whilst in England, and settled down in practice at Warrnambool. Dr. Moreton, in addition to his private practice, holds the appointment of medical officer to the Warrnambool Hospital.

HARRY LONDON, Chemist and Surgeon Dentist, Liebig Street, Warrnambool, was born at Redditch, in Worcestershire, England, and educated at Hurst-Pierpoint, Sussex. He was afterwards apprenticed to William Corbett, chemist, of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. Mr. London arrived in Victoria in 1883, and was em-



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. HARRY LONDON.

ployed as assistant for eighteen months to Mr. Thomas Longstaff, the well-known chemist, of Ballarat. He then qualified under the Pharmacy Board of Victoria, and entered into business at Euroa. After a stay of four years in that town, he in 1891 sold out to Mr. H. W. Potts, and went for a trip to Europe and England, where he studied dentistry, bringing with him, on his return to Victoria, all the latest instruments used in this branch of his profession. In 1891 he went to Warrnambool, and purchased the business of the late Mr. W. F. G. Nettleton. In 1896 he erected those commodious premises at the corner of Liebig and Koroit Streets, where he has carried on business ever since as a chemist, and also a large and extensive practice as a dentist. In addition, Mr. London deals in all kinds of photographic materials, and keeps a large stock of cameras, Ilford plates, etc. He is the owner of a complete Rontgen X rays apparatus, it being the only one in Warrnambool. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the St. John's Lodge, No. 34, Warrnambool.

WILLIAM JOHN STEVENS DAVIDSON, Dentist, of Kepler Street, Warrnambool, was born at Bendigo on 25th June, 1870, and educated at St. Ignatius College, Richmond. On leaving school he was articled to Mr. Louis Eskell, dentist, of Collins Street, Melbourne, remaining with him for five years. The last two years of this period he managed a branch for Mr. Eskell at Warrnambool. After completing this engagement he took a holiday, travelling through all the colonies for twelve months. He returned to Warrnambool in 1891, and started in practice at his present address, Kepler Street, where he has carried on his profession ever since, having



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. WILLIAM JOHN STEVENS DAVIDSON.

established a large practice throughout the Western District. Mr. Davidson belongs to the modern school of dentistry, and keeps in touch with the principal colleges of England and America. He is an

ardent supporter of all branches of amateur sport; is an enthusiastic follower of the hounds, and occupies the post of hon. secretary to the Warrnambool Hunt Club. He is likewise ex-president of the Warrnambool Bowling Club, having won many trophies, and the championship in 1896. He has been, in addition, an active member of the Warrnambool Cricket Club since he first came to Warrnambool. In the year 1897 he was president of the A.N.A. Mr. Davidson joined the G Company of the Victorian Mounted Rifles in 1895, and during 1896 passed the examinations, and was gazetted lieutenant on the 23rd of October. He has been in charge of the Warrnambool detachment (G Company) ever since, and is a first-class rifle shot.

ROBERT ARTHUR MOLESWORTH, of the firm of Molesworth and Molesworth, Solicitors and Barristers, Kepler Street, Warrnambool, was born at Melbourne, Victoria, in the year 1870, and is the eldest son of Judge Hickman Molesworth, of Melbourne. He graduated at Trinity College, Melbourne, in 1891, and in 1895 was admitted to the Victorian Bar. In the latter year he went to Warrnambool, and, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Wm. F. Molesworth, commenced the practice of his profession. He is an active member of all social and other clubs in Warrnambool, and was for some considerable time actively connected with the Warrnambool Football Club. WILLIAM FARNHAM MOLESWORTH, of the firm of Molesworth and Molesworth, Solicitors and Barristers, Kepler Street, Warrnambool, is, like the preceding gentleman, a son of Judge Hickman Molesworth, and was born in Warrnambool in the year 1873. He was educated in Melbourne, and served his articles with Mr. George Hill, of that city. In 1894 he was admitted a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and was the winner of the Chief Justice's prize at the final examination under the Solicitors' Board. He proceeded to Warrnambool in 1895, and commenced the practice of his profession, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. R. A. Molesworth. Mr. Molesworth is president of the Warrnambool Yachting Association, of which he was a promoter, and a member of all the local social and sporting clubs.

WILLIAM ARDLIE, Solicitor, of Kepler Street, Warrnambool, was born at Moonee Ponds, Victoria, in the year 1843. He is a son of the late Captain Ardlie, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service. He was articled to Mr. George Barber, solicitor, of Warrnambool, and, after passing through the Melbourne University, was admitted to the Bar in 1866. In the same year he entered into partnership with Mr. Barber, and carried on business in conjunction with that gentleman for three years. Since 1869 he has been practising on his own account. Mr. Ardlie has been president of the Hospital, and of the Warrnambool Club. He is solicitor to the Warrnambool Town and Shire Councils, solicitor to the Shire of Mortlake, and acts as legal adviser to several of the local banks and butter factories. Mr. Ardlie is a member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge being the St. John's Lodge, Warrnambool, and is also a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. He married, in 1890, Maud D'Esterre, third daughter of the late Robert Taylor, formerly lieutenant in Her Majesty's Royal Navy.



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. WILLIAM ARDLIE.

The WARRNAMBOOL AMATEUR TURF CLUB.—This club was formed in the month of September, 1859, with the following gentlemen on the list as office-bearers :—President, H. Phillips; vice-president, W. O. Allan; committee, S. McGregor, J. Bland, F. Foster, R. Rutledge, J. M. Knight, S. J. Bayley, A. Bostock, J. A. Bromfield, and J. Bostock; treasurer, R. B. Paterson; secretary, S. Parker. There is no record of the club's races until the year 1862, when in December of that year were published the following results :—Hurdle Race, for Plate of 30 sovs., W. Welchman's Don Juan, 12st. 7lbs.; Amateur Turf Club Plate, of 20 sovs., A. McKenzie's Alice; Ladies' Prize (a claret jug), R. B. Paterson's Journeyman. This horse was owned by Dr. Harrison. Scurry Stakes, A. McKenzie's Black Jack. The meeting in 1863 came off in December, as follows :—Hurdle Race, for 30 sovs., A. McKenzie's Ballarat; Turf Club Plate, of 20 sovs., A. McKenzie's Alice; Ladies' Cup, W. Welchman's Linnet 1st, and C. Stockman's Charley 2nd; Scurry Stakes, of 10 sovs., J. A. Bromfield's Meteor, ridden by Mr. Philip Helpman. Passing on to the year 1867, we find the following results :—A.T.C. Plate, W. Hood's Warrigal; Hurdle Race, W. Baillie's Nautilus; Novel Race, S. McGregor's Harold; Scurry Race, H. Hutton's Victor. There is no occasion, nor have we the space, to give an account of the races for each year. The Warrnambool race meetings are most popular, and the ground is one of the most picturesquely situated in the State, the Steeplechase course being rivalled by none. The grand-stand (a substantial stone building, with out-offices, caretaker's residence, saddling paddock, etc.) was erected in 1875 at a cost of about £2,000, and was opened in March of that year, in the presence of Sir George Bowen, Governor of Victoria. On the formation of the club it was arranged that meetings should be held alternately at Port Fairy and Warrnambool, but this plan was adhered to on only one occasion, and since then the meeting has always taken place on the day between the two days of the Warrnambool Racing Club's Winter Steeplechase Meeting.

The club is purely an amateur one, and only amateurs or sons of members or honorary members are allowed to ride. This rule has never been broken since the formation of the club; and all horses competing must be the bona-fide property of a member for one month prior to the race. The office-bearers for 1901 include the following gentlemen:—President, A. C. McArthur, M.L.A.; vice-president, C. B. Palmer; hon. sec., J. H. Allan; hon. treasurer, Jas. Bostock; committee, E. R. De Little, D. C. Botterill, G. Ritchie, Jas. Lindsay, J. N. McArthur, Jas. Dickson, R. A. D. Hood, D. J. Slattery, C. E. Tozer, J. C. Manifold, G. J. Officer, Dr. Macknight, G. H. Whitehead.

JAMES HENRY ALLAN, Honorary Secretary of the Warrnambool Amateur Turf Club, which was established in 1859, was born in Victoria, and is a son of the late W. O. Allan, Esq., of Allandale, Hopkins River, who came



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. JAMES HENRY ALLAN.

to this State in the year 1839, and settled shortly afterwards in the Warrnambool district. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and, on the completion of his studies, was engaged for some time in a general merchant's office in the Western District, retiring from that position in order to enter into pastoral pursuits. Mr. Allan joined the Warrnambool Amateur Turf Club in 1868, and for many years was a prominent rider at the annual meetings of the club. He was appointed hon. secretary in 1889, and is one of the few original members of the club now living. Mr. Allan is a member of the Warrnambool Racing Club, and in 1901 acted as steward. On the death of Mr. Ivor J. Williams he accepted the position of secretary to the club. He is also (1902) a member of the committee of the Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Association, and honorary treasurer of same. Mr. Allan was at one time in the first eleven of the local cricket club, and a prominent footballer.

SAMUEL McDONALD, President of the Warrnambool Cricket Club, was born in Inverness-shire, Scotland. He arrived in Victoria with his parents when seven years of age, and was educated at St. Mark's School, Fitzroy, and at Bacchus Marsh. As a youth he became acting clerk of courts, and was afterwards appointed clerk of courts at Melton; later on, clerk of courts, clerk of insolvency, and registrar at Shepparton and Mooroopna, at the same time carrying on business as an auctioneer. Owing to the ill-health of his wife, he was compelled to seek a different climate, and in consequence came to Warrnambool in 1886, and entered into partnership with H. W. St. Quinton, carrying on business as auctioneers, stock and station agents, for five years. After severing his connection with Mr. St. Quinton, he joined Angus Urquhart, and for two years remained in partnership with that gentleman, since which time he has conducted business on his own account. Mr. McDonald was a member of the Shepparton Shire Council, filling the position of president for two years, and was president of the Shepparton Racing Club and Agricultural Society. He is a justice of the peace, and Government nominee on the Warrnambool Water Trust. Since his arrival in Warrnambool Mr. McDonald has been closely identified with the local cricket club, of which he has been president for some years. In 1901 he was the recipient of a testimonial from the East Melbourne Cricket Club as an acknowledgment of his generosity in entertaining visiting teams. He married, on 13th April, 1876, Miss Eliza Sliers, daughter of the late Rev. James Lambie, of Werribee, and has a family of three sons and four daughters.

RICHARD GEILHOFER, of Kepler Street, Warrnambool, is a native of Ulm, on the Danube, Germany, where he was born in 1833,



Jordan *Warrnambool*

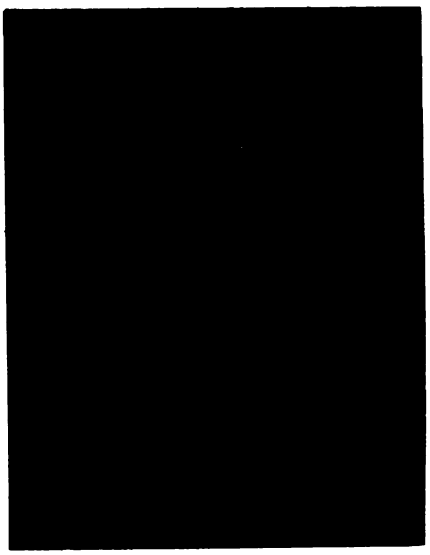
MR. RICHARD GEILHOFER.

and was also educated there and in Stuttgart. He arrived in Melbourne in 1854 by the Black Ball clipper, "Star of the East," from Liverpool, after a passage of seventy-two days. As was customary in those times, he proceeded to the goldfields—the Jim Crow diggings, now Daylesford. Subsequently he went to Ballarat, in which city he spent twenty years. He was with the late firm of Messrs. Wittkowski Bros., the then principal gold buyers in Ballarat, and visited the following gold diggings for the purpose of relieving the storekeepers of their gold in exchange for cash:—Smythes Creek, Browns, Staffordshire Reef, Lucky Woman's, Linton, Daylesford, Creswick, Ararat, Pleasant Creek (now Stawell), Egerton, and Mount Blackwood. When the cash, amounting to £3,000, which he carried in a leather valise across the saddle, was expended, and exchanged

for pure virgin alluvial gold, he started with his "swag" on the return journey. He owned a splendid horse—a real "nugget"—to carry him those long distances safely, his only other companion being his trusty dog, "Grip," a perfect beauty of the cattle-dog breed. Messrs. Wittkowski Bros. purchased the world-famed "Welcome Nugget" for £8,500, in the negotiations for which Mr. Geilhofer took an active part. He was for many years connected with the Ballarat Fire Brigade, and for eight years acted as the brigade's hon. secretary, the members recognising his services by presenting him with a splendid address, illuminated on vellum, and a silver claret jug. He then proceeded to Warrnambool with his family, where he now occupies a Government position as registrar of births and deaths, and electoral registrar for the Warrnambool and Wangoon divisions. In 1891, and also more recently, in 1901, Mr. Geilhofer acted as enumerator of the census for the Government Statist. He also holds a Government certificate as licensed auditor. He is, in addition, the local agent for the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, the National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd., the Phoenix Fire Office, the New Zealand Accident Company, and the Mutual Live Stock Insurance Society Ltd. For twenty years he was a member of the Warrnambool Fire Brigade, having been its captain during the last five years. For the valuable services rendered by him in the cause of fire extinction in Ballarat and at Warrnambool, the members of the Country Fire Brigades Board did him the honor to elect him an honorary ex-captain, this being the first instance in which the Board has granted this favour to any fireman in Victoria. Mr. Geilhofer is an ardent bowler, and was one of the promoters of the Warrnambool Bowling Club, to which he has been hon. secretary since its origination in 1890. In the development and progress of the butter industry Mr. Geilhofer has taken great interest, having been for a period of six years the secretary for the Western District Cheese and Butter Factories Association, a combination of twenty-two butter factories in the Western District of Victoria. For lack of interest in the union, however, the dairymen allowed this important institution to break up. Mr. Geilhofer married, in 1868, a daughter of the late Mr. Valentine Marshall, a well-known botanist, of the Huon River, Tasmania, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.

WARRNAMBOOL CHEESE AND BUTTER FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED. — This company has a capital of £12,500, in 12,500 shares of £1 each, of which £3,789 is actually paid up in money; the number of shares issued being 4,102, of which 3,699 are paid up, and 423 contributing. The factory is situate at Allansford, about eight miles from Warrnambool. The buildings are large and commodious, and the machinery all up to date, as shown by the fact that for the half-year ending 28th February, 1901, the output was 28 tons of cheese and 274 tons of butter, the quantity of milk received during that term being 1,478,895 gallons, with a profit of £4,317 0s. 1d. for the six months, those who supply the butter receiving 9.29d. per lb. for their produce. Creameries in connection with this company are established at Nirranda, Mepunga East, and Lake Gillear. The directors are: — Messrs. Wm. McConnell (chairman), Wm. Abraham, jun., George Simpson, David Kinnear, and Michael Bourke. Manager, R. T. Archer. Mr. Thomas Beattie is the secretary, and the registered office is at the factory at Allansford.

THOMAS BEATTIE, of Allansford, Secretary of the Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Limited, was born in Warrnambool in the year 1870, and educated in his native town. He was afterwards for several years employed as a clerk in Warrnambool, and in 1895 was appointed to his present position. He was secretary to the local Ancient Order of Foresters Lodge, secretary to the Dog and Poultry Association, and is a member of the Australian Natives' Association. He is a son of Mr. John Beattie, a very old and valued employee of the Warrnambool Town Council. Mr. Beattie married, in 1893, a daughter of Mr. Chas. Cossens, of Panmure.



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR THOMAS BEATTIE.

Mr. THOMAS NAYLER, General Merchant, Fairy and Koroit Streets, Warrnambool, was born in Portland, and educated at Brighton, near Melbourne, where, on leaving school, he was engaged in the grocery trade



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. THOMAS NAYLER.

for two years. He then went to Rupanyup, and entered the employ of Mr. W. Cust, of that place, who carried on business as a general storekeeper, remaining there for

some years. He next went to Murtoa to open a branch store for Mr. Cust, of which he took charge for the following five years. Returning to Warrnambool in 1884, Mr. Nayler opened the first successful cash store in the town, and in 1886 leased the large and commodious premises situated at the corner of Fairy Street and Koroit Street, and, finding his business growing still larger, he purchased the land adjoining, and built one of the finest establishments in the Western District for his drapery department. Mr. Nayler carries one of the largest stocks in the town, consisting of general groceries, drapery, ironmongery, and crockery, and has an extensive connection throughout the district. He is a member of the Bowling Club, as also of the Cricket Club; a Freemason, his lodge being the St. John's, Warrnambool; and a member of the M.U.I.O.O.F. Mr. Nayler married in 1880, and has a family of three sons.

VICTORIA CARRIAGE WORKS (Morse and Co.), Lava Street, Warrnambool, Carriage Builders and Importers of English and American Builders' Materials. This business was established in 1891 by Mr. Morse. All kinds of vehicles are built in the factory, from the handsome and commodious four-horse drag to the small two-wheel dog-cart. The firm was awarded a medal and diploma at the Warrnambool Exhibition of 1896 for excellence of design and workmanship; also a large number of prizes at various shows and exhibitions. Morse and Co. keep a large number of vehicles of every description in stock, all of which are manufactured on the premises by a large and capable staff of workmen, from twenty-five to thirty-five in number, who are under the personal supervision of Mr. Morse.

FREDERICK D. B. MORSE, Proprietor of the Victoria Carriage Works (Morse and Co.), Lava Street, Warrnambool, is a native of the Western District, where he has lived the greater part of his life. He is a son of the late Mr. Henry T. E. Morse, one of the first teachers at the Grange, Hamilton. He spent part of his youth in Adelaide, and came to Warrnambool in 1873, where he served his time (seven years) with R. J. Wilson, coachbuilder, of that town. In 1883 he started business as coachbuilder, in conjunction with Mr. Robinson, under the style of Robinson and Morse, and carried this undertaking on until 1891, when the



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. FREDERICK D. B. MORSE.

partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Morse has since conducted the establishment by himself in a central part of the town. The firm does a large business throughout the Western District, extending as far as Colac in one direction, and Casterton on the other, and, as has been already mentioned, it employs from twenty-five to thirty-five hands.

CHRISTOPHER BEATTIE, of the firm of Beattie and Phillips, undertakers, Koroit Street, Warrnambool, was born in Cumberland, England, three miles from the famous Gretna Green, in the year 1839. He came to Victoria in 1852, landing at Geelong, proceeding direct to the Ballarat goldfields, and in the year following came to Warrnambool, where he followed the occupation of contractor until 1865. In that year, in conjunction with Mr. Phillips, he started in business as an undertaker, and, on the death of Mr. Phillips in 1896, continued to carry on the business under the name of Beattie and Phillips. Mr. Beattie has always taken great interest in local affairs. He is president of the Warrnambool Permanent Investment and Building Society, treasurer of the Warrnambool Mechanics' Institute; member, and secretary since 1867, of the Loyal Victoria Lodge of the Manchester Unity, which was established in 1860. In 1877 the lodge presented him with a beautiful gold watch and chain as a mark of esteem. Is a member of the Masonic craft, being a P.M. of the St. John's Lodge, Warrnambool, of which he was secretary for over fifteen years, and on his retirement from the office the brethren presented him with a P.M.'s and secretary's jewel combined. He is likewise treasurer of the Friendly Societies' Park; secretary to the Warrnambool Fire Brigade, having occupied that position for thirty years. He is a steward of the Warrnambool Wesleyan Church, and



Jordan *Warrnambool*

MR. CHRISTOPHER BEATTIE.

was for fifteen years secretary to the Sunday School. He married in 1860, and has a family of nine children — four sons and five daughters.

JAMES BATES, Proprietor of the Warrnambool Iron Foundry and Oven Works, Fairy Street, Warrnambool, was born in Melbourne, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. F. Pullinger, kitchen range manufacturer, of Flinders Lane, Melbourne,

remaining in his employ for several years. In 1893 he proceeded to Warrnambool, and started in business on his own account. Although handicapped by the severe depression existing at that time, Mr. Bates, by his great perseverance and energy, has brought his business to its present premier position in Warrnambool, as shown by the fact that in 1901 he found constant employment for nine hands in the manufacture of ovens, etc. Mr. Bates is a member of the Manchester Order of Oddfellows, and a member of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. THE WARRNAMBOOL IRON FOUNDRY AND OVEN WORKS (James Bates, proprietor), Fairy Street, Warrnambool. Manufacturers and patentees of the Warrnambool patent portable washing copper, the Warrnambool improved oven, and the "Farmer's and Dairyman's Steaming Apparatus." This foundry is one of the best fitted up establishments of its kind outside Melbourne, and is noted throughout the district for the splendid work done in all branches of castings, etc. Since starting operations, over 1,000 improved ovens, 750 patent washing coppers, and 100 steaming apparatus have been manufactured and sold. In 1901 the Victorian Government adopted the use of the patent portable washing coppers, and have since purchased several for use on the railway stations in the Western District. The Lady Bay portable kitchen range, a one-fire stove, is another article made on the premises, and is in great demand in the locality, while the steaming apparatus only needs to be seen to be appreciated; in fact, no properly regulated dairy is complete without one.

JAMES LINDSAY, Quamby Station, Woolsthorpe, is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Lindsay, who was for some years in business in Melbourne, and in 1854 purchased the present estate from Mr. Paul de Castella. He was a member of the Warrnambool Shire Council, in which his son, the present owner of Quamby, now occupies a seat. The estate is six miles from the Union Station, which is managed by Mr. Wm. Lindsay, and worked in conjunction with the Quamby property, which comprises 19,000 acres of good grazing land. It was stocked by Mr. Richard Dry, from Quamby Station, in Tasmania, the sheep being all prime crossbreds, and the annual shearing averages 19,000. Some mixed cattle and horses are also carried, among the latter being several thoroughbred steeplechasers, including Vigil, the winner of several races in Melbourne. The property was originally taken up by Messrs. Mussle, Brown, and Wickham for dairying purposes, and was purchased by the late Mr. Wm. Lindsay in 1854. The homestead, which is picturesquely situated, was built by the present owner. The land, originally densely timbered, is



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. JAMES LINDSAY.

all cleared, and is well watered by tanks and dams. About sixty head of kangaroos are preserved on the estate.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, J.P., Union Station, situated two miles east from Woolsthorpe, is a son of the late Mr. Wm. Lindsay, the former proprietor, who purchased the property in 1864. Union Station, which comprises 13,000 acres of good grazing land, was originally taken up by the Carmichael family in 1843. The property carries sheep, cattle, and horses, and the annual shearing averages 18,500 merino and crossbred sheep and lambs. A plentiful supply of water is obtained by boring, in addition to tanks, dams, and creeks. The land is undulating, and lightly timbered, with rich alluvial flats in-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. Melb.

MR. WILLIAM LINDSAY.

terspersed. The present owner, who was born on the station, holds H.M. commission as a justice of the peace for Victoria.

JAMES HILL BOYD, Grazier and Landowner, managing partner in the firm of Boyd Bros., lessees of the Green Hills Estate, Minhamite, via Warrnambool, from the executors of the late John Ware, was born in Geelong, Victoria, on 23rd January, 1864, and is a son of the late Mr. Alexander Boyd, proprietor of the Tarrone Estate, near Koroit. He was educated at the Geelong College, which establishment he left in 1882, going from thence to Commeralghip Station, then owned by his father, in conjunction with the late Mr. David McNaught. On the sale of this property, Mr. Boyd, sen., purchased Tarrone. In 1898 the subject of this sketch went for a twelve months' trip to England and the Continent, and during his travels saw no land superior to that of the Warrnambool district. On the death of Mr. Alexander Boyd, sen., his sons, William, James, and Alexander, became proprietors of "Tarrone," which is worked in conjunction with "Green Hills." The latter consists of 12,815 acres of clean wool-growing

country, shaded by white gum, and well watered by a permanent creek (Spring Creek), tanks, and by seven windmills employed to raise the water. The shearing averages from 15,000 to 16,000 sheep, the bulk being first cross, out of merino ewes, by rams descended from Mt. Pleasant



Massingham *Geelong*

MR. ALEXANDER BOYD.

and Werrongurt blood, besides which between 250 and 300 head of cattle and about 40 horses are carried on the estate.

DAVID CHARLES BOTTERILL, of "Bryan O'Lynn," Purnim, was born in Victoria in the year 1859, and educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School and at Hamilton College. On leaving the latter establishment he became engaged in pastoral pursuits in the mallee country and in Queensland, finally settling in his present home, about twelve miles from Warrnambool. Mr. Botterill owns a large estate of very rich land, part of which he leases to dairy farmers, and the balance is worked as dairy farms under the share system. "Bryan O'Lynn" is well known throughout Australia, owing to the fact that for several years it was the home of the well-known racing sire, Panic, and it is also the birthplace of some celebrated racehorses, amongst which were Commotion and Paris. Mr. Botterill represents his district in the Warrnambool Shire Council.

THOMAS DIXON, of Wangoon, Western District, Farmer, was born in Cumberland, on the borders of Scotland, in the year 1824, and came to Victoria in 1853, the voyage out, in a sailing ship, having occupied forty-nine weeks. Later in the same year he went to Warrnambool, then a small town with a population of 110 souls, and rented his present farm, which is still owned by the original landlord. Here Mr. Dixon engages in dairy farming, his herd being well known throughout the Western District, and a shorthorn bull owned by him is considered one of the finest imported. In 1862 Mr. Dixon won the silver cup presented by the Warrnambool Agricultural Society for his prowess as a first-class ploughman. He married in England, and has a family of six sons and six daughters. A fact worthy of mention in connection with the steamer "Manchester," the vessel Mr. Dixon arrived in in 1853, is that it was the first vessel chartered to run between Melbourne and Warrnambool. Mr. Dixon has acted fre-



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. THOMAS DIXON.

quently as a judge at ploughing matches, and the fact that his decisions have not been questioned speaks well for his sound judgment and impartiality. Mr. Dixon has been a member and strong supporter of the Villiers and Heytesbury Agricultural Association since its institution in 1853. As a really good Cumberland wrestler the people of Warrnambool are satisfied he has no equal in the district.

Port Fairy.

Port Fairy, formerly called Belfast, is an important municipal seaport township, situated at the mouth of the Moyne River, 181 miles W.S.W. of Melbourne. It is one of the oldest townships in the State, having been duly proclaimed a municipal district on the 1st of July, 1856. To James Wishart, captain of a whaler, belongs the distinction of having been the accidental discoverer of the Port, his small cutter, "The Fairy," having been driven into the Bay during a gale of wind. The sturdy old salt, with perhaps a touch of romance in his nature, named the bay after his little craft, Port Fairy, which, passing the bar, sailed into the placid waters of the "Gnarn Kolak" (the aboriginal name for the Moyne), where never a boat save the bark canoe of the dusky native had previously been seen, on the morning of 25th April, 1810. He was greeted by the astonished natives with cries of "Koo-oo!" "Naranawear?" (What is it?) The locality subsequently became known as a port for whalers, through the sturdy old godfather of Port Fairy (Captain Wishart), who made it a base of operations for his sealing expeditions for many years. The first settlers of the place (according to a recent writer) are said to have been Messrs. Raby and Penny, who had a whaling station there before the Hentys were at Portland in 1834, in October of which year the "Thistle" schooner (still to be seen embedded in the sand upon the east beach) conveyed the pioneers of Portland to their home. Stock was first introduced into the district from Tasmania by Messrs. Conolly and Griffiths, both of whom were ruined by the great cost of the experiment.

There is something about the place reminiscent of the small seaport towns on the southern coast of England; the buildings are small and unpretentious, of brick or bluestone, with narrow windows, and not very lofty. The current of existence flows somewhat languidly. People seem to take life easily, and to enjoy perhaps a greater amount of solid prosperity than is to be met with in communities of a more ambitious and excitable character. The principal thoroughfare (Sackville Street) is the commercial centre of the town, and contains some fine shops. In two other streets crossing it at right angles are situated the different banks, of which there are three—the Bank of Australasia, a very large, square structure of bluestone, at the corner of Sackville and Cox Streets, and so old as to be almost entirely covered with ivy, with little of the front to be seen except its windows; the Bank of Victoria, and the Colonial Bank of Australasia. There are several churches, belonging to the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian denominations; the most picturesque, as well as the oldest, being the church dedicated to St. John (Anglican), a bluestone building, with ivy-covered buttresses. It contains a fine memorial window, representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, in the south transept. The pulpit and reredos are of old English oak, and handsomely carved. They form a memorial of the early minister of the church, Archdeacon Braim.

The Fairy Park, a garden of about fourteen acres in extent, is situated on the Moyne River, and a direct road leads from it to the east beach of Fairy Bay. Originally a low swamp, covered with reeds and myriads of water fowl, it was reclaimed, and these beautiful gardens laid



Scott Barry **Port Fairy Wharf.** *Warrnambool*

out according to the designs of Mr. Henry Hedges, a landscape gardener of considerable experience, who was appointed curator, and commenced his landscape work in 1859. In their present form they reflect great credit upon the artist-craftsman. The centre of the gardens is occupied by a spacious oval sports ground, entirely surrounded by a noble avenue of very tall sheoaks, which in the winter completely shelter the players from the chill blasts blowing in from the ocean. Some remarkably

fine Norfolk pines are among the conspicuous ornaments of the grounds. Beautiful flower-beds, interspersed with green lawns, and lofty pine and elm trees, furnish shady promenades and drives to the visitor in search of health or pleasure. The east beach, or Fairy Bay, is but a few minutes' walk from Fairy Park, the road from it conducting to the centre of the Crescent, which curves round the Bay. Its green waters, as they pulse upon the white shining sand of the foreshore in peaceful cadence, or break upon it in angry foam, disclose occasionally the shattered timbers of some ill-starred ship which has gone to pieces there. Facing the south, on the right lies the mouth of the tiny haven, with the small red lighthouse standing out vividly from the green and yellow background formed by the sandhill, covered to a great extent with patches of dark green marram grass. To the left, from the sand-hills, Warrnambool on a clear day can be distinctly seen, with the foam of the breakers dashing on its rugged coast. The whole scene is delightfully picturesque, in its beautiful dark green mantle of marram grass which thickly clothes the foreshore, with its edging of shimmering sand, giving to the Bay the semblance of an immense opal of ever-changing colours, set in a crescent of green and silver.

Boarding School Bay, situated on the west of the town, is another fine inlet, so called from the numbers of scholars who frequent it from all parts of Victoria during the holidays. Port Fairy has a large and fertile agricultural district at the back of it, and serves as a port for the Penshurst, Hamilton, and Coleraine districts, but no small portion of its future prosperity will no doubt arise from its attractiveness as a watering-place for the Western District.

Koroit.

Koroit is a municipal township 176 miles to the south-west of Melbourne, eleven miles from Warrnambool, and twelve from Port Fairy. The town is surrounded by fine arable country, with for the most part a rich chocolate soil, producing heavy crops of cereals, notably oats, which are extensively cultivated in the district. For some years past, however, the dairying industry has been assiduously cultivated, and the establishment of the Koroit Butter Factory in 1889 has communicated a great impulse to that industry in this neighbourhood. The factory is situated in the Commercial Road, and was erected (creameries included) at a cost of over £10,000, fitted up with the latest machinery, and worked upon the most improved scientific principles, with an annual output of 220 tons. The factory has three "feeders"—at Southern Cross, Tower Hill, and Woolsthorpe respectively.

The principal object of interest in Koroit, to the tourist at least, is what is known as the Tower Hill and lake, which attracts a large number of visitors from Warrnambool and Port Fairy. "The Island," as it is called, with the land and water surrounding it, is a reserve of 2,000 acres for recreation purposes, and rises from the crater of an extinct volcano. Its outer edge has a sheer fall of 250 feet into the lake. This completely surrounds the Tower Hill in the winter season, but at drier periods of the year only partially encircles it. Steep as are the sides of the crater, which forms the banks of the lake, in many places the land is cultivated from top to bottom, generally with potatoes. The island is composed of a series of hills, upon whose summits grow a few stunted gum trees, varied by dark green patches of fern and bracken, and interspaces of brown sombre earth. From the highest point of Tower Hill a magnificent view can be obtained. Looking seawards, the Southern Ocean stretches away to the horizon, with Port Fairy on the west coast line. Should the atmosphere be clear, Julia Percy Island may be seen, almost like a cloud floating upon the edge of the sea. The general contour of the country inland is undulating, and the prospect, especially in spring time, is one of great beauty. Mounts Sturgeon, Napier, and Rouse constitute a well-defined background in the extreme distance, while the Grampians, swathed in grey mist, are visible at times. With such attractive features as these, Koroit may in time possess a lovely park, which it would be difficult to excel. The Botanical Gardens, about twelve acres in extent, are conveniently situated, and are a credit to the town.

The principal street is Commercial Road, and consists of a long, straight thoroughfare, with buildings of all sizes and shapes. Koroit has six hotels and five places of worship, with two branch banks and a Mechanics' Institute, which is the largest structure in the town, with a library of 3,300 volumes, with a spacious hall capable of accommodating 500 persons.

The principal produce of the district is oats and barley, and, as the soil is remarkably fertile, the yield is prolific. Root crops are likewise grown in no inconsiderable quantities, chiefly potatoes.

Hamilton and Vicinity.

Hamilton, the metropolis of the Western District, is situated on the Grangeburn Creek, 165 miles due west of Melbourne as the crow flies, and 576 feet above the sea level. The district was settled before the year 1850 by pastoralists, and the rudiments of a colonial township had already gathered together, namely, a publichouse, general store, and blacksmith's shop, on the south side of the Grangeburn Creek, near the Portland Bridge, a wooden structure which spans the stream at this point. To the right of this bridge, in a bend of the stream, with Digby Bridge about fifty chains higher up to the right, on the flat, close to the creek, stood the first publichouse in the Grange district, afterwards known as Hamilton. It was



J. Meek **Hamilton, looking South-East.** *Hamilton*

a rude structure, called the Grange Inn, with walls of split palings and a shingle roof, built and owned by a certain Mr. Blastock, its original landlord. The blacksmith's shop had been erected close to the inn, and the general store, a small, low-pitched brick building, painted white, first kept by Mr. Beath, is still to be seen standing on the rising ground at the rear of the site once occupied by the old hostelry. These constituted, as has been said, the embryo township in those early days.

Among the earliest of the settlers was a bluff old Highland gentleman known as "Morgiana" Cameron, upon whose sheep run the town of Hamilton was built, and who disposed of the block of land upon which the office of P. Learmonth, stock and station agent, now stands, in the centre of the town, in Gray Street, to a Mr. Quigley, a wine and spirit merchant, for the sum of £60 in the year 1856. In the same year the old-fashioned structure of bluestone known as the Victoria Hotel was erected, but prior to this the Hamilton Hotel, a weatherboard building, then kept by Patrick Bergin, had been established. It is still in existence in Lonsdale Street, opposite the Market Square, and is thus the oldest house of the kind in Hamilton. In the year 1856 the town was surveyed by the Government surveyor (Mr. Turner), and was proclaimed a municipality in 1859. It became a borough on the passing of the Local Government Act, 11th September, 1863. Hamilton is on the line of railway from Ararat to Portland, and is the junction for the Coleraine and Koroit branches. The district is principally pastoral and agricultural, and great quantities of wool are annually despatched to Portland for shipment. Grain is grown in considerable quantities—chiefly oats and barley. Wheat does not thrive well in the district, but hay is produced in great abundance, and considerable attention is now beginning to be paid to the butter industry. The factory already in operation is rapidly increasing its output. There are also the works of the Hamilton Freezing Company, used mainly for the preserving of rabbits, situated close to the railway station. This is a very thriving industry, and the depot to which the trappers throughout the Western District for miles round send thousands of these animals to be frozen for export. The chief thoroughfare is Gray Street, in which are to be

found the most important business houses, banks, and public offices. It is a clean, wide street, wearing an aspect of briskness and prosperous activity. The buildings are plain and unpretentious, devoid of any special architectural features, but solidly constructed either of brick or bluestone. In this street is the Post and Telegraph Office, with its conspicuous clock-tower. A little higher up will be found the Town Hall, a somewhat old-fashioned structure, containing a large public hall, capable of seating 500 persons, together with a stage and the necessary accessories. The Mechanics' Institute, which is likewise situated in Gray Street, is a recently-built structure, having been finished in 1903, and is a very commodious edifice. Originally established in the fifties, the old building occupied the site of its successor. It contains a fine billiard-room, well lighted and ventilated, containing two excellent tables. A large card-room is situated next to it, and a very comfortable subscribers' reading-room adjacent is supplied with all the latest periodicals and magazines. There is a free newspaper reading-room, and provision has been made for a future Art Gallery and Museum by the building of a room 50 by 25 feet, well lighted, and suitable in all requirements. As yet, however, it does not contain a single picture or other work of art. The library contains upwards of 4,000 volumes. The various religious denominations, nine or ten in number, including the Gaelic and German Lutheran, have each their appropriate place of worship. The Anglican, Christ Church, in Gray Street, of which the Ven. Archdeacon Hayman is the incumbent, is a striking structure of bluestone in the style of the thirteenth century, or early English Gothic. The original church was opened in 1856, and the present one erected upon the same site in November, 1875, at a cost of over £6,000. It is crowned by a lofty spire, and is capable of accommodating 500 persons. It is surrounded by a pleasant flower garden, and is well sheltered by trees. On the opposite corner is the Presbyterian Church, to which a venerable appearance is imparted by the mantle of ivy which has covered its walls of bluestone. The Hamilton Methodist Church, a few hundred yards away, is a neat, substantial building, capable of seating some 500 persons. St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic) is situated in Lonsdale Street, opposite the Hospital and Benevolent Asylum. It is a handsome building, erected in 1864-5 at a cost of £4,000, and is capable of seating 700 persons.

Hamilton is exceptionally favoured in respect to its educational institutions. Its college for boys, besides constituting one of the architectural features of the town, enjoys a high reputation throughout a very extensive district for the quality of the instruction imparted within its walls by the principal and his staff of teachers, while the Hamilton Academy, likewise for boys, the Alexandra College for young ladies, a Roman Catholic private school, and a large State School combine to make ample provision for the education of the young belonging to all classes of society.

A handsome club-house constitutes an important social centre for a considerable section of the inhabitants of Hamilton. A local Pastoral and Agricultural Society has its headquarters here, and a Coursing Club is understood to be one of its flourishing institutions.

The Hamilton Hospital, which was founded in 1862, is situated on a gentle slope facing Lonsdale Street, in the midst of ten acres of land. The old building, which originally combined with its functions as a hospital those of a benevolent asylum, is now used entirely for the latter purpose. The present hospital was erected in 1890, when the foundation stone was laid by the Earl of Hopetoun (now the Marquis of Linlithgow). It is a spacious brick structure, erected at a cost of £10,000, and has bed accommodation for eighty patients. The nursing staff consists of a matron, four nurses, and several probationers, as it is a training school under the regulations of the Victorian Trained Nurses' Association. The medical officer is Dr. D. F. Laidlaw. The building is pleasantly situated, and looks out upon a wide expanse of country towards Mount Napier in the south, the intervening space being tesselated with cultivation paddocks and sheep runs. Towards the east the Grampians are visible, and a good view of Mount William and Mount Sturgeon is obtained, with a belt of timber at the foot of the mountains fringing the plains.

The Botanical Gardens are centrally situated, well laid out, and kept in excellent order by the curator (Mr. R. Hughan), upon whose care they reflect great credit. The site is a very picturesque one, for the Gardens have been formed upon a slope looking toward the Grampians in the north, while Mounts Abrupt, William, and Sturgeon appear quite close to the spectator. To the south-east, three miles away, can be seen Mount Pierrepont, 928 feet above the sea level; and nine miles further on, in the same direction, Mount Napier rises to an altitude of 1,440 feet above the sea level. The Gardens contain some fine trees, mostly coniferae, and are intersected by pleasant walks, and abound in shady nooks.

There is a large racecourse situated about three miles from the town, upon which three meetings are held during the year. It contains a good grand-stand, and the whole of the land belonging to the club comprises an area of nearly 600 acres. The fixtures are very popular, and attract a large number of visitors to the town.

The water supply of Hamilton is excellent, and is obtained from the Four Mile Creek, in the Victoria Ranges, about twenty-seven miles from the town, from whence a constant volume of pure water is conveyed through a seven-inch leading main to a high-pressure service reservoir in the Park, about a mile and a half from the town. The surplus supply in winter is diverted by earthenware pipes to the old storage reservoir, with a capacity of 30,000,000 gallons, which will always remain full. The water is conveyed into the town by a nine-inch main, and the streets reticulated with branch pipes varying from three to six inches.

Although the general surroundings of Hamilton are pleasing, there is no specially attractive place of resort in the immediate neighbourhood of the town. The Wannon Falls, situated on the river of that name, lie twelve miles to the westward, and constitute a favourite outing for tourists and picnic parties, great numbers of whom repair thither during the holidays. These falls are necessarily most imposing, and the scenery which imme-

diately surrounds them most picturesque, during the rainy season, when a large volume of water leaps over a broad projecting shelf of rock, and leaves a hollow space behind it, so that the spectator can walk behind the cataract, from one end to the other, and keep perfectly dry, with the wall of a cavern on one side of him, and a transparent curtain of the loveliest green incessantly falling to a depth of between eighty and ninety feet on the other. The atmosphere of this beautiful recess is tinted at times with a colour that can only be called magical, the sound of the lapsing water has all the effect of lulling music on the ear, and the whole scene is invested with such a subtle poetic charm that if you were to meet with that exquisite creation of the German poet, Undine, within this mystical retreat you would scarcely feel surprised. The rocks which frame these romantic water-falls are covered with mosses, lichens, maidenhair ferns, and creeping plants that love the moisture, and enhance the general beauty of the spot. The Byaduk Caves, about fifteen miles distant from Hamilton, are not so well known as they deserve to be. Their formation is somewhat remarkable, and is conjectured by geologists to have been thus occasioned:—At some remote period of the earth's history a great volume of molten lava was poured forth from the crater of Mount Napier, then actively in eruption. Entering a deep ravine, this stream of incandescent matter gradually cooled, and as it did so contracted, so as to leave a hollow centre, the outer crust of which constitutes the roof and walls of the present caverns. In places this crust, being very thin, has fallen in, disclosing numerous shafts, through which admission is obtained to the main cavern—at present only imperfectly explored. As its depth varies from eighty to one hundred feet, the visitor who is adventurous enough to descend into its mysterious depths has to be lowered into them by ropes, and is well rewarded for his pains, the scene, as described by a recent explorer, being extremely grand and awe-inspiring. Illuminated by the light of a sufficient number of torches, the place is worthy to be spoken of as the palace of the gnomes or kobolds. The rugged floor is paved with rough and jagged masses of lava, that have solidified in the cooling, while the walls of the arched roof are covered with fantastic tracery, seemingly executed by Nature in one of her most wayward moods. Overhead, clear water of icy coldness and crystalline purity continually drops with a monotonously liquid tinkle, while the moist and pendant stalactites glisten as radiantly as diamonds in the vivid light of the torches. In addition to the mineral ornaments of the vaulted roof, and of the walls by which it is supported, great elkhorn ferns are suspended from the first, tapestry the sides of the cavern, and introduce a note of beautiful colour—a soft, rich, velvety green—into the pure white of the architecture and sculpture with which Nature has adorned this subterranean recess, hidden away for eons upon eons of time far from human eyes.



J. Meek **Hamilton, looking North-East.** *Hamilton*

ROBERT STAPYLTON BREE, J.P., Commission Agent, Hamilton, was born at Tintagil, Cornwall, on the 11th of November, 1839. He is the son of Rev. Robt. Stapylton Bree, Vicar of Tintagil, Cornwall, and grandson of Sir Edwin Baynton Sandys, Bart., of Miserdon Park, Gloucester. Mr. Stapylton Bree comes from the ancient family of the Brees of Bewsall, in the parish of Halton, county of Warwick, in which place the Bree family have possessed property for several centuries, and, according to tradition, from the time of the Conquest. His education was commenced at the Plymouth Grammar School, and completed at Hereford College, England. Towards the close of the Crimean War, in the year 1856, he left college, and joined the firm of Dalgety and Co., London, where he remained for several years in the capacity of shipping clerk. He then proceeded to Wales, and fol-

lowed pastoral pursuits for a period of two years, after which he came out to the colonies in 1865, and proceeded to the Honorable Stephen George Henty's station, "Warrayure," near Hamilton, of which, after three years' experience with stock, he was appointed manager. In 1871 Mr. Bree relinquished station life, and purchased the stock and station business conducted by Mr. James Learmonth, Hamilton, which he still carries on, and it has expanded considerably under his capable management. Mr. Bree has large saleyards for cattle and sheep, where he holds weekly (Saturday) sales. He has taken a great interest in racing matters, and was one of the promoters of the erection of the Hamilton grand-stand. Amongst well-known horses kept by Mr. Bree may be mentioned Augustine, Agnes, Druid, Curiosity, and Cornwall, the last-named having been selected and ridden by the Duke of Edinburgh, on the occasion of his visit to the colonies, at the hunt given by Mr. Moffatt on the Hopkins Hill Estate, near Chatsworth. Mr. Bree also owned the well-known trotting buggy



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. ROBERT STAPYLTON BREE.

pair, Bricky and Chips, two of the best trotters in the Western District. Having been one of the early residents in the district, he can vividly recall the days when the blacks were camped in the locality, on the site of the present Hamilton College, and where houses are now numerous. He is president of the Hamilton Hospital, member of the Hamilton Pastoral Society, returning officer for the Western Province, and a trustee of the Church of England. He is also a councillor for the Borough of Hamilton, and has occupied the chair as Mayor of Hamilton for six years alternately. Mr. Bree married, in 1874, Annie Maria, daughter of Hon. S. G. Henty, of Warrayure Station, Hamilton, and has a family living of one son and two daughters, his eldest son, Lieutenant Reginald Stapylton Bree, of the Mounted Rifles, having unfortunately died of enteric fever at Bloemfontein, South Africa, while in the service of the Queen in the Anglo-Boer War, on 26th May, 1900.

JOHN LOUGHNANE, J.P., Mayor of Hamilton, Victoria, was born on his father's station, Flowery Vale, Hamilton, on the 27th of May, 1863. He was educated in his native town, and, on the completion of his scholastic studies, was occupied for some years in stock dealing on the Flowery Vale Estate, which, on his father's death in 1886, was bequeathed conjointly to Mr. Loughnane and his brother, Mr. H. Loughnane. Mr. John Loughnane has been intimately associated with municipal matters for a number of years, having occupied a seat in the Dundas Shire Council for twelve years, during which period he occupied the presidential chair. In 1899 he was elected to a seat in the Borough Council of Hamilton, and in 1900 was elected Mayor. Mr. Loughnane takes great interest in sporting matters; is steward of the Hamilton Race Club, a member of the committee of the Hamilton Hunt Club, and is a well-known figure at the meetings of the association. He is also a member of the Hamilton Hospital Committee. The Flowery Vale Estate comprises some 15,000 acres of fine freehold land, principally red gum country, well watered by springs and dams. Its carrying capacity is about two sheep to the acre. Principally crossbreds are reared on the land, which is also largely used for accommodation paddocks while buying and selling stock.

LOUIS HORWITZ, Barrister and Solicitor, Hamilton, is the son of Mr. Henry Horwitz, a native of Germany, and was born in Melbourne on the 29th of April, 1858. He was educated at the Hamilton College, and afterwards entered at the Mel-



F. B. Mendelssohn and Co. *Melb.*

MR. LOUIS HORWITZ.

bourne University, where he passed through the law course. He served his articles with Mr. Samuel, eventually becoming a partner in the firm, and on the death of his partner Mr. Horwitz took over the business himself. He is a well-known man in the Western District as a successful advocate, and interests himself greatly in all local matters. He was a member of the local Borough Council, and has occupied the mayoral chair on two occasions; is very musical, being leader of the Hamilton Orchestral Society; and is a well-known Press contributor. Mr. Horwitz in 1900 published the revised edition of the Victorian Statutes now in use.

HAROLD LEARMONTH, Stock and Station Agent, Hamilton, was born on his father's property, "Prestonholme," on 2nd October, 1863. He was educated at the Hamilton College, where he passed the Civil Service examination, and remained until 1879. On his return to Prestonholme he took over the management of the property, and at the end of two years joined his

father, who was in business as a wool and grain broker in Hamilton. In 1892 he was admitted a partner, remaining in the business until shortly after his father's death in 1893, when he opened out in his present line of stock and station agent, in which he carries on a large and extensive business. Mr. Learmonth takes an active interest in the Hamilton Pastoral and Agricultural Society, in which he has occupied the vice-president's chair. He is also vice-president of the Hamilton Golf Club, of which he is and has been captain ever since its inception. The local Cricket Club also owns him as president, and he is likewise a member of the committee of the Hamilton Hospital, of which institution his father was president for many years. Mr. Learmonth takes a great interest in the Portland Freezing Works, of which he was one of the promoters, and has been a director since its first establishment. Besides a large local business, Mr. Learmonth has a branch at Horsham, managed by his two brothers. Weekly stock sales are conducted at Hamilton and



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. HAROLD LEARMONTH.

Horsham, in addition to monthly sales at Heywood and Condah. He is also agent for the Ballarat Banking Company, the Union Trustee Company of Australia Limited, the Deering Harvester Company, the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company, Little's Patent Sheep Dip, Fire and Insurance and other associations. The properties in which Mr. Learmonth and family are interested are:—Corea, comprising 5,492 acres; Geerak, 848 acres; Victoria Valley, 898 acres; Karabeal, 330 acres; and Prestonholme, 963 acres, on which latter property Mrs. Learmonth, sen., resides. All these places are within easy reach of Hamilton, Prestonholme being only three miles distant. The properties were all owned by Mr. Peter Learmonth, and passed into the hands of his family at his death in 1893. The annual shearing averages 8,500 sheep of the merino breed, which are shorn by hand. The Corea wool, until late years hot water washed, closely contested with the famous Ercildoune clip for first position in the wool market, and realised the phenomenal price of 4s. 0½d. per lb. for the super lambs one season in London. Owing to the constant introduction of the best Tasmanian rams from year to year, it is now found to be more advantageous to shear in the grease, and the wool under these conditions takes its place in the foremost ranks of the staple of the Commonwealth, and has acquired an enviably high reputation among merinos. In exhibitions of the stud sheep, those of Mr. Learmonth have taken the championships at Ballarat and Hamilton shows, and the caste ewes are eagerly sought after by those desirous of breeding good stock. The properties are highly improved and well watered, and a portion of the Corea and Prestonholme estates has been laid down with English grasses, producing good results.

JOHN CAMERON, Grazier, "Lynwood," Hamilton, was born on his father's estate, "Penola," South Australia, on the 1st of April, 1850. His scholastic career terminated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and at the age of seventeen he entered the service of the National Bank, Melbourne, in order to gain financial and mercantile experience. Thence he proceeded to Mount Sturgeon Plains Station, now known as Noorendoo, and also had the general supervision of the Avoca Forest, Strathfillan, and Dalyenong Estates, all of them the properties of his father. These he carried on until 1877, in which year he married Miss Whitehead, of Goodwood. He then rented Strathfillan, and remained there till 1881, when, on the demise of his father, he purchased Warrayure Station, where he lived until 1892,



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. JOHN CAMERON.

and then sold out. Mr. Cameron is now living privately. He is president of the Hamilton Golf Club, a member of the committee of the Hamilton Racing Club, and a trustee of the Hamilton branch of the A.N.A., of which he is the only one of the original members now surviving.

THOMAS GEORGE WHITE, Landowner, Newlands, Hamilton, was born at Rosebank, near Carapook, on 7th June, 1867, and educated at the Carapook school, which he left in 1882. Subsequently he followed farming pursuits for ten years, and then commenced dealing in stock, purchasing some valuable grazing land in the Hamilton district. Through strict integrity, keen judgment, and indomitable perseverance, Mr. White, with the able assistance of his brother Edward, has gained the position of being one of, if not the largest dealer in the Western District. He also acts, and has done for several years, as agent for Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co., of Melbourne. He is

the second son of the late Mr. Thos. White, of Rosebank Station.

EDWARD JAMES WHITE, Newlands, Hamilton, was born at Rosebank, near Carapook, on 10th June, 1869. He was educated privately, and at the Carapook school, which institution he left in 1884. After



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. THOMAS GEORGE WHITE.

spending about ten years at Rosebank, he joined his brother Thomas as dealers in stock, and is recognised as a keen judge and careful buyer. He is the third son of the late Mr. Thos. White, of Rosebank Station.

EDWARD TWOMEY, Squatter and Grazier, Kolor and Langelac Stations, Penshurst, Victoria, was born in the year 1837, and is a native of the county of Cork, Ireland. At the early age of seven he arrived in Victoria, and his education was commenced under private tuition, and completed at St. Francis' School, Melbourne. In 1848 he went to Banemore, then held by his father, who also purchased Langelac, of which latter property Mr. Twomey took over the management, and on his father's death, in 1882, purchased it. Banemore then became the joint property of the Twomey Bros. (Messrs. F. F. O'Connor, Daniel, and Edward Twomey). The Kolor Estate was originally an aboriginal reserve, for which, when thrown open by the Government, a Mr. Scales offered a yearly rental of £1,000, paid a deposit, but, when called upon for the capital, drew out. Then a Mr. Chamberlain took a fancy to the property, and applied for purchase, but before the completion of negotiations he died, and the Twomey family ultimately became the lessees at a rental of £400 per annum, by no means a low one for unimproved land. They afterwards purchased it, and converted it into a freehold. In 1891 Mr. Twomey took a trip to Europe and America, travelling through the States, and visiting New York. Kolor, the present residence of Mr. Twomey, is a magnificent building of bluestone, beautifully situated at the foot of Mount Rouse, forming a splendid instance of the sound sense displayed by the people of half a century ago in building homes combining beauty, comfort, and solidity. The Viscount Canterbury, when Governor of Victoria,



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. EDWARD TWOMEY.

made Kolor his home during a week's shooting over the property. This comprises 10,400 acres of rich volcanic soil, eminently suitable for dairying purposes. The land was originally covered with blackwood trees, and is well watered by bores, the water being raised by windmill power. The annual shearing averages 23,000 sheep of the cross breed, and there is a herd of 600 shorthorn cattle run jointly on the two stations. Langelac comprises 10,000 acres, 3,500 of which are volcanic soil of great richness, the remainder being sound pastoral land, and well watered by wells.



"Kolor," Penshurst, the Residence of Mr. E. Twomey.

JAMES ADAM LAIDLAW, J.P., Landowner, "Coroona," via Branxholme, was born in Creswick, Victoria, on the 2nd of June, 1856. He is a son of Mr. Jas. Laidlaw, late of Amphitheatre Station, who was associated with the Ballarat Shire Council until 1867. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Ballarat Commercial College, which institution he left in 1873, proceeding then

to his father's station, "Lake Wallace South," near Edenhope. In 1875 he took the management of the place, and remained in this capacity till 1893, when he purchased Coroona from Mr. McMaster, of Murphy's



Willetts *Ballarat*

MR. JAMES ADAM LAIDLAW.

Creek. In 1884 he married Annie, only daughter of Mr. Angus Gilchrist, of Balard, Learmonth. Coroona is situated in the east riding of the Portland Shire, six miles from Branxholme. It comprises 1,000 acres of good freehold land, well watered by permanent springs, dams, etc. Heavy crossbred sheep are grown. About 1,000 is an average shearing, this being done by hand. A number of cattle are also carried.

EDWARD YOUNGMAN, Landowner, "Ardgartan," Grassdale, was born in Melbourne on the 7th of June, 1864, and is the son of the late Mr. Henry Youngman, formerly owner of the business at present carried on by Messrs. Felton, Grimwade, and Co., Melbourne. His education was completed at the Church of England Grammar School, Melbourne, which institution he left in 1880 to embark upon a mercantile career. In 1884, owing to a severe accident, caused through falling down a lift well, he was compelled to relinquish commercial pursuits for a period of eighteen months, at the end of which, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. C. F. Youngman, he purchased the present estate of "Ardgartan." The brothers carried on together until 1889, when they purchased 2,000 acres of the "Retreat" property near Casterton, of which Mr. C. F. Youngman then took charge. Ardgartan comprises some 8,000 acres of good pastoral land, and was purchased from the Hon. James Graham in 1886. It carries about 7,000 merino sheep and a few head of cattle, the sheep being bred from rams purchased from the Woodhouse Estate. The land is well watered by the Kangaroo Creek, which furnishes a permanent supply, and by a number of fine waterholes. The "Retreat" property consists of 2,000 acres, purchased from Mrs. Carmichael. The land is watered by the River Glenelg, dams, and springs; is of rich volcanic formation, and is adapted to the growth of lucerne. The shearing averages about 3,000 sheep of the crossbred breed.

MALCOLM NICHOLSON MACKINNON, C.E., B.A. (Cantab.), of "Weerangourt," via Byaduk, Hamilton, was born on Mingbool Station, South Australia, in January, 1874. His education was carried on at the Geelong Grammar School, whence he proceeded to the Edinburgh and Cambridge Universities, where he took the above degrees, returning to Australia in 1891. After a sojourn on his father's station, "Kaladbro," he purchased his present estate in 1899. "Weerangourt" comprises 6,000 acres, composed in part of rich volcanic flats, artificially grassed, well adapted for fattening, well watered by permanent creeks, springs, and dams, and is situate about four miles from Macarthur. The annual shearing averages 8,000 sheep of the light cross breed, which are shorn by hand. The average number of cattle is about 300 head, chiefly Hereford breed.

ALEXANDER GORDON STEWART, Landowner, "The Lyne," via Byaduk South, was born in "Brechin," Scotland, on the 16th of June, 1854. He came to the colonies with his parents in 1858, and, after landing in Adelaide, they proceeded to Morphett Vale Station, near Adelaide, the property of his uncle, Mr. Alex. Stewart. After a short sojourn there, Mr. Stewart, sen., purchased Ardoon Station, in the south-east of South Australia, which place he occupied for eight years, when he sold it, and purchased the present place. Mr. A. G. Stewart was educated in Portland, leaving school in 1874, and going thence to "The Lyne," of which he took over the management in 1889. This became his own property on the occasion of his father's death in 1898. He married, in 1895, Miss E. C. G. Edgar, daughter of the late Mr. Walter Edgar, of "Woodacres," his marriage taking place on the fiftieth anniversary of his wife's parents' wedding. "The Lyne" is situated in the south riding of the Dundas Shire, five miles from South



J Meek *Hamilton*

MR. ALEXANDER GORDON STEWART.

Byaduk. It comprises 2,700 acres of purchased and 360 acres of leased land, well watered by the Lyne Creek and springs. The sheep are crossbred and comebacks, about 3,000 being annually shorn by hand. The stud are bred from Mr. Routledge's Lincolns. The property was bought by Mr. Stewart, sen., in 1866, from Mr. McPherson, of "Pholnes."

JOSEPH G. DUFFETT, J.P., Solicitor, "Oakbanks," via Heywood, was born in Bristol, England. He carried on legal practice in England

until 1852, when he sailed for Australia in the ship "Great Britain," and, after a stay of three months at the Cape, South Africa, arrived in Melbourne in 1853. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in partnership with Messrs. McCullagh and Brown, under the style of Duffett, McCullagh, and Brown. In 1886 Mr. Duffett purchased the Oakbanks estate from Mr. Hamliss, but continued to reside at Hawthorn until 1892, in which year he took up his residence at Oakbanks, which is managed by his son, Mr. Edmund Duffett, J.P. Mr. J. G. Duffett was one of the five founders of the Melbourne "Daily Telegraph" newspaper, which was run successfully for a period of fifteen years, when it was purchased by Sir Matthew Davies and others for £16,000, enjoying but a short reign under the new management. "Oakbanks," a beautiful property three miles from Heywood, is situate on Mount Eccles, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. Since Mr. Duffett took possession the property has undergone vast improvements, the homestead and fine outbuildings presenting the aspect of a village on a small scale. The owner possesses all the qualities of a connoisseur as well as a lover of art, and is justly proud of his large and valuable collection of paintings. The land is well watered, and is of a rich volcanic soil. About 2,300 sheep of the cross and Shropshire breeds are shorn annually, and some fine cattle are also raised on the property.

JOHN RALSTON LEARMONTH, J.P., Landowner, "Ellangowan," via Tyrendarra, is a son of Major William Learmonth. He was born at Logan, near Evandale, Tasmania, in June, 1838, where his education was completed. In 1846 he arrived in Victoria, and, after following pastoral pursuits for some time, joined the Bank of Australasia at Portland, where he remained for eighteen months during 1855 and 1856. In 1857 he took over the management of several of his father's station properties, including the Ettrick, Ellangowan, Eumerella, St. Helens, Fitzroy, Le Strange, and Tahara Estates, between which he spent a number of years. In 1866 Tahara Station was purchased by Mr. Archibald Johnston, and in 1880 Ettrick, St. Helens, and Eumerella passed into the hands of Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart. Mr. Learmonth carried on the management of these properties for Sir William Clarke for a period of ten years. He also rented the Eumerella Estate in 1891, continuing his tenancy for seven years. Previous to the death of his father in 1889, Mr. Learmonth became the exclusive owner of the Ellangowan Station. In 1875 he married a daughter of Canon Fulford, of the Cathedral, Adelaide.



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. JOHN RALSTON LEARMONTH.

The late Major William Learmonth came out to Tasmania in the early thirties. In 1844 he went to Victoria, where he took up the Ettrick and Ellangowan properties, which together comprised 74,000 acres, to which he afterwards added the above-mentioned estates. He spent seven years in Portland in partnership with the late Mr. S. Henty, as merchants, ship-owners, and wool-buyers, etc. Mr. J. R. Learmonth has taken much interest in municipal affairs. For eighteen years he occupied a seat in the Minhamite Shire Council, and filled the presidential chair on three occasions. He has held H.M. commission of the peace since 1861, and is well known as a breeder of thoroughbred horses, many of which he has raced with success, and as a horse judge, in which capacity he has acted at the Melbourne, Hamilton, Warrnambool, and other shows. "Ellangowan" is a fine property of 3,300 acres of freehold land, of a light but sound quality, and is well watered by the Darlot Creek, which runs right through the property, and is never-failing in supply. The annual shearing averages about 2,400 cross-bred sheep, and the estate carries about 400 head of Hereford cattle and some first-class horses bred from selected mares. Mr. Learmonth also rents about 4,000 acres of Crown land.

HAROLD AUGUSTUS ARMYTAGE, Grazier, "Mount Sturgeon," Dunkeld, Victoria, was born on the 28th of March, 1862, at Fulham Station, then owned by his father, Mr. Charles Henry Armytage. He was educated partly at the Geelong Grammar School and partly in England, where he spent three years. In 1885 he came to reside on the Mount Sturgeon property, where he has since remained, with the exception of an occasional trip to the "auld countree." Mr. Armytage is a keen sportsman, and has owned several well-known horses. For several years past he followed the Hamilton and Ballarat hounds on the well-known weight carrier, "The Grampians." Mount Sturgeon comprises some 28,000 acres of rich loamy soil, which is entirely utilised for pastoral purposes, and is well watered by the Wannon River running through the property. The shearing averages about 30,000 sheep of the merino wool-bearing breed, and there are about 300 head of shorthorn cattle on the run. Mr. Armytage also goes in for the breeding of a splendid class of trotting ponies. All heavy goods consigned to Mount Sturgeon are carried by steamer to Port Fairy, and thence by teams to the station.

THOMAS HILARY FITZGERALD, Grazier, of "Cherrymount," Glenthompson, is a son of the late Mr. John Fitzgerald, of "Menenia," and was born on the

10th of September, 1859. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and, on the completion of his studies there in 1876, he went to his father's station, which, on the death of Mr. Fitzgerald, sen., became the property of his brother, J. J. Fitzgerald, and himself. He is a justice of the peace, and was for four years a member of the Mount Rouse



Stereoscopic Company *London*

MR. THOMAS HILARY FITZGERALD.

Shire Council. In 1889 he purchased the Cherrymount Estate, which charmingly situated property he still occupies. Its name was bestowed upon it on account of the wild cherries which originally covered the mount. The station embraces 5,000 acres of fine pastoral land, and is well watered by tanks and dams. The average shearing is about 4,700 sheep, all of the merino breed. The property is bounded on one side by Bushy Creek, and on the other by Glenronald Stations. Mr. Fitzgerald is an enthusiastic golf player, and is a member of the Hamilton and the Dunkeld Golf Clubs. He is also hon. secretary to the Glenthompson Racing Club, and president of the Dunkeld Racing Club.

FRANCIS BEGGS, Grazier, of Bushy Creek Estate, near Glenthompson, Western District, is a son of the late Mr. H. L. M. Beggs, the original purchaser of the estate in 1853 from Mr. Kidd. He was born on the station, and educated at the Hawthorn Grammar School, near Melbourne. In 1875 he left school, and took over the management of the estate, and, after his father's death in 1885, conducted the property on account of the trustees in the estate for a period of seven years, and then leased it from them. The land is very undulating, and covers an area of about 15,000 acres, of which about 70 are under cultivation, principally with Algerian oats, the average yield being about 40 bushels to the acre, and some exceptionally fine crops have been taken off this land. The sheep are all pure merino, and the stud sires used in this flock for the last twenty years are from the flocks of Scone, Eskvale, and Bellevue, Tasmania, which are splendid wool yielders. About 15,000 sheep are



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. FRANCIS BEGGS.

shorn annually on the estate, which, in addition, carries a number of Hereford cattle, descendants of Sir Samuel Wilson's famous Ercildoune stock. The property is principally watered by springs. In 1899 Mr. Beggs obtained a diploma for merino wool at the Greater Britain Exhibition, Earl's Court, England, and a very complimentary notice appeared in the "British Australasian" of 22nd June, 1899, of which we quote an extract:—"I was now drawing near to the end of the exhibits, but there was certainly the best—if that could possibly be—left till the last. The next table contained the wool grown by Mr. Francis Beggs, of Glenthompson, and, if I had been called in to judge the wool, I should have placed 'first prize' on this table. My notes made on the spot say 'best in the lot.' This was greasy merino wool of 80's quality, and, though greasy, it looked almost like scoured. Comment here is superfluous, for its quality was perfect in every known wool characteristic."

WILLIAM MOFFATT, J.P., of the Berrambool Estate, via Wickliffe, is the third son of the late Mr. William Moffatt, of Hopkins Hill Estate, and was born in Scotland on the 29th of June, 1863. His scholastic career was completed at the Geelong Grammar School, on leaving which establishment he took the management of the Burnewang Station for his father's trustees until it was sold to Hunter Bros. In 1884 he rented Lake Bolac Estate from his uncle's trustees, and resided there for eleven years. In 1895 he rented the present property in conjunction with Lake Bolac from the trustees of the late Mr. John Moffatt (his uncle), and transferred his residence to the new homestead. In 1901 Lake Bolac was purchased by Mr. Peter Tyson, nephew of the late Mr. James Tyson. The area of the Berrambool Estate is 31,980 acres of rich sheoak land. The sheep are all pure merino, and descendants of "Wanganella" sires. All the sheep in 1899 gave a return of 10s. 7½d., and the lambs 4s. 5d. per head. The average shearing is 34,000 sheep, and the estate carries in addition about 500 head of cattle and 50 horses. The Hopkins River runs through part of the estate, which is also well watered by dams and wells. Some notable horses have been owned by Mr. Moffatt, amongst others being Ocean, who won the Grand National Hurdle Race in 1886; Darkness, Typhoon, and others. Mr. Moffatt was president of the Ararat Shire Council, and is at present (1901) a councillor for the Shire of Mortlake. He married, in 1885, a daughter of Mr. Donald McLellan, of Hamilton.

Penshurst.

Penshurst is a municipal township 181 miles west of Melbourne, forty miles from Port Fairy, and sixteen miles from Hamilton. It is picturesquely situated at the foot of Mount Rouse, an extinct volcano, 1,213 feet above the level of the sea. The district has for many years been a large pastoral area, noted for the production of merino wool of the finest quality, of which large quantities are sent down during the season to Port Fairy for shipment. Several large stations, however, within the last few years have been subdivided, and sold or leased for dairy farms, and the district in and around Penshurst is now gradually becoming covered with farms, upon the pastures of which nothing but sheep were once to be seen, but they are now covered with innumerable milch kine. The local Butter Factory, situated in the centre of the town, and carried on by the Penshurst and District Butter and Cheese Company as a thriving business concern, was established in 1898, and since the commencement of the undertaking in that year the daily supply of milk has gradually risen from 600 to 3,700 gallons. The factory draws its supplies from one creamery, situated at Croxton East, and the annual output of butter is 270 tons. The town itself, which lies about a mile distant from the railway station, is approached by a good road leading into Martin Street, in which have been erected some large stores and shops. This is crossed at right angles by Bell Street, in which are to be found the Post and Telegraph Office, Mount Rouse Shire Hall, and the Mechanics' Institute, which contains the hall in which the various entertainments of the township take place, capable of seating some 400 persons, with good stage and scenery. The Roman Catholic Church, Presbyterian, and other religious bodies here have also their respective places of worship. Bell Street, running north and south, is a fine broad thoroughfare, three chains in width, and planted with trees. At the south end, at the foot of the hill to the right, is the Public Park, containing some very fine coniferous trees ; near it is the natural spring from whence the water supply of Penshurst is derived. This has been enclosed by the Town Council. The water is excellent in quality, and the supply unfailing, although the rainfall in the district—from twenty to thirty inches per annum—is such that the inhabitants can generally depend for an abundant supply upon their domestic tanks. The soil hereabouts is of volcanic origin, and produces excellent crops of oats and barley, but these cereals are not grown in any great quantities, as the grazing capabilities of the land are so admirable.



Greenham **Penshurst, from Mount Rouse.** *Penshurst*

Penshurst is a pretty little township, and a scene of great beauty presents itself to the tourist from the

summit of Mount Rouse, should he have the temerity to make the ascent, through acres of Scotch thistles, knee deep, with which the Mount is literally covered. Otherwise the surface would be quite smooth, with the exception of an occasional boulder, until the summit is reached, where there is an outcrop of huge rocks. The Mount is easiest of approach from the south side, through a deep gorge leading into the crater, when it is perceived that the Mount is composed of three peaks springing from a common base. From the summit of the highest of these the tourist beholds a magnificent panorama, no matter to which point of the compass his eye may turn. Due north lie the Grampians, enveloped in a haze resembling a delicate mantle of blue gauze; Mount Sturgeon, with the pretty little hamlet of Dunkeld lying at its foot, seventeen miles away; Mount Napier thirteen miles distant, with Lake Linlithgow to the west, shimmering in the plain; Mount Abrupt and Mount William to the north, whence the road to Hamilton is seen winding in and out like a narrow white ribbon stretched over miles of green grass paddocks and sheep runs, relieved by a belt of light timber in the vicinity of the mountains. Looking to the east, Mount Shadwell can be discerned, the little pastoral township of Mortlake lying at its feet. Somewhat more to the southward, Mount Elephant and Mounts Leura and Camperdown arrest the vision, while to the southward Mount Warrnambool arises, and, if the day be clear, the town itself can be seen, while between it and the eye of the spectator are miles of gently undulating agricultural and pastoral country. Immediately below the Mount, Penshurst lies mapped out, like a well-appointed park, the houses being surrounded by numerous tall pine trees, the streets, as viewed from this eminence, resembling garden paths and drives rather than ordinary thoroughfares, and the wide margins of green grass growing on the roadsides suggesting trim and well-kept lawns; whilst the squares of garden surrounding the houses of the industrious townsfolk have the appearance of well-kept and tastefully-designed flower beds, which, with here and there a freshly reaped crop, creates a wealth of colour of variegated green and gold alike charming to the eye and gratifying to the aesthetic sense. At the base of the Mount, on the south side, near the gorge, stands the delightful residence of Mr. Twomey, one of the earliest settlers of Penshurst. The building is in the style of a French chateau, and, standing on a gentle hill, with the Mount rising abruptly at its side, encircled by deep green fir trees and lawns, seems like some sixteenth century edifice magically transposed to its Australian position. In fact, the house and its landscape adjuncts seem to be in harmony with the name of the place, which at once recalls the famous old mansion and park, in the beautiful county of Kent, consecrated by so many poetical associations with the author of "The Arcadia," and with that famous lady,

"The subject of all verse,
Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother."

Portland.

THE FOUNDERS OF PORTLAND.

The venerable lady who, while she lived, was the only survivor of the elder generation of the much-respected family of the Hentys, so closely identified with the earliest settlement of Port Phillip, and who may be called the founders, not merely of Portland, but of the whole Western District, kindly noted down for our use, and for the information of the public, the following "Old Memories" of her own and her husband's early life in this part of the world. The narrative will be found to possess that charm which attaches itself to all such reminiscences when written with frank simplicity and unaffected naturalness. In reading a retrospect like this, referring as it does to incidents which occurred between sixty and seventy years ago, and have now become historical, you feel the full force of the passage in which Charles Dickens tells us how, "rustling above the dusty growth of years come back green boughs of yesterday," for at the age of eighty-four the widow of Mr. Stephen G. Henty seemed to have retained something of the freshness of early youth in her heart and mind, and to look back through the long vista of upwards of six decades of time upon the people and events associated with that far-off period with the same kindly and pleasurable feelings which they originally inspired when she was a youthful bride, standing upon the edge of a great untrodden wilderness; and when, by her companionship and affection, she helped her husband to do his part manfully and courageously in establishing a home in that new land, and in contributing, by his settlement on the shores of Portland Bay, to lay the foundations of a State which Mrs. Henty was privileged to live to see become an integral portion of a great Commonwealth, whose future grandeur, power, prosperity, and influence upon the destinies of the human race, may outrun all present expectation.

Mrs. Henty wrote:—"My father, Captain Walter Pace, had been, from his youth upward, an officer in the service of the Honorable East India Company, and having heard glowing accounts of Western Australia, determined to have a look at the colony, and for this purpose he chartered a vessel in conjunction with Mr. Philip Dodd, an elder brother of the Trinity House, carrying passengers and loading her with cargo suitable to the wants of the colony. They sailed from the river Thames, and arrived at their destination in the year 1832. They were much pleased with the colony, and met with a cordial reception from all classes of the community. The then Governor of the Swan River Settlement, as it was called, was Captain (afterwards Sir) James Stirling, whose brother, Captain Walter Stirling, was an intimate friend of my father in England, so that he and Governor Stirling soon became fast friends likewise. My mother remained in England until she should hear from her husband whether his expectations had been realised. My father, having erected a commodious stone house, wrote to her, apprising her of his intention to return to England for the purpose of bringing out his family to the colony; but my mother, who was extremely energetic, determined to save him the trouble, and forthwith embarked for Australia, accompanied by myself and a younger sister, in a vessel named 'The Quebec Trader,' under the command of Captain Bellamy, a gentlemanly officer, who had been sailing master in one of His Majesty's ships of war. Our voyage was attended with many disasters. Before quitting the English Channel our vessel struck upon a rock at Favey, on the coast of Cornwall, so that some of her timbers were stove in, and we were delayed for a month by the necessary repairs. It was a pleasant rest for me, but my dear mother thought otherwise, as much of our wearing apparel had been destroyed by the sea water. We had much to be thankful for, however, for no less than fourteen vessels foundered in the Channel during that terrible gale. On resuming our voyage, we proceeded to the Cape, at which we landed, and spent a happy time with some friends there; but on quitting Table Bay a violent storm arose, and our vessel was sorely buffeted by a head wind in a heavy sea for a whole fortnight. By God's Providence, however, we safely reached the port of Fremantle, where our arrival greatly surprised and delighted my dear father, who had received no intimation whatever of our having left England. I can never forget the scene which accompanied our arrival. The settlers on the Swan River had had no news from England for nearly a twelvemonth, and they came off to the ship in boat-loads, warmly grasping the hands of the passengers, and plying them with such eager questions as these:—'How are you?' 'How did you leave the King and Royal family?' etc. The quietest member of the group was my future husband, to whom my mother had brought out letters of introduction in case my father should have left Fremantle before our arrival. Mr. Henty was then in his twenty-second year, and I was sixteen. We were married at Fremantle on the 14th of April, 1836, and proceeded to King George's Sound, where we remained for a week, and were present at a ball given in our honor. The captain of the vessel (the 'Sally Ann') was accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a whaleboat when coming off to the schooner, and my husband, Mr. George Stephen Henty, who had acquired some little knowledge of navigation, took charge of the vessel, his intention being to steer for Portland Bay, where his brothers Edward (the pioneer) and Frank had established themselves. The coast at that time had not been charted, and, passing our port of destination, we found ourselves at Port Phillip Heads. Having discovered his

mistake, which had resulted from his sailing by dead reckoning only, my husband resolved to proceed to Tasmania, which we reached in safety, and where we met with a hearty welcome from his family, consisting of his father, Mr. Thomas Henty, his mother, his brothers and sister, who had arrived there some time previously, preferring it as a place of settlement to the Swan River. Mr. Thomas Henty had brought with him from his estate at West Tarring, in Sussex, a number of pure merino sheep, originally from the flock of George the Third, horses, cattle, a plentiful supply of stores, seeds of all kinds, and several farm labourers. These were afterwards sent to Portland Bay, where Edward had formed a whaling station, and had just settled down, not caring to explore the interior, as the natives were troublesome. My husband and myself arrived there in 1836, although we had made some previous trips thither with stock.

"We landed by moonlight on a Sunday night, a sailor carrying me on shore by wading through the surf. On reaching the homestead, a comfortable four-roomed cottage, with a kitchen and dairy attached, we found a bright log fire blazing on the hearth, and the hospitable table spread with a large 'pot' loaf, butter, an abundance of new-laid eggs, and tea. My brother-in-law, Mr. Frank Henty, met me at the door, exclaiming, 'Welcome, Mrs. Stephen,' to which I rejoined, 'My name is Jane Henty, and I am your sister.' Next morning my husband was busily engaged in landing the stock, furniture, etc., while Edward was occupied in putting the sitting-room 'shipshape,' as he called it, for it had been whitewashed on the previous Saturday, and there had been no time to remove the splashes, which he and a man he had brought from Swan River were now trying to obliterate, so I quietly retired to my own room until the effacement had been completed.

"We were a happy and merry party that evening, my three brothers, Edward, John, and Frank, being thoughtfulness and kindness personified, but I could not help feeling the want of female companionship, the woman we had engaged in Tasmania refusing to go with us just as the vessel was dropping down the river Tamar, as someone had told her that if she went she would be eaten by cannibals! My dear mother-in-law wished me to remain behind, but her persuasions were of no avail.

"As I have already mentioned, Edward had made no excursions inland, but Stephen never rested until he had penetrated the interior, the first thing he did being to cut a track through the forest fifteen miles long, with the aid of two men and a dray, and so he reached the banks of the beautiful river Wannon about sundown, and found himself standing in grass as high as his shoulders. 'This is Paradise,' he exclaimed, and lying down he fell asleep, and never woke until sunrise.

"He used to be absent sometimes for weeks together, occasioning me the utmost anxiety, as the natives were not to be trusted. He usually took with him a single companion, a man who had served his term of sentence in Tasmania, a trusty fellow, who was faithfully attached to him. The late Mr. G. P. Winter, who arrived in 1837, had a station called 'Merino,' only a few miles from us on the beach, and usually spent from Saturday to Monday with us. He was a fine, warm-hearted, gentlemanly Irishman, and more like a brother to us all than an ordinary friend. The Hon. Winter Cooke, of Murndal, is a nephew of his. Stephen Henty established all three of the first stations in Port Phillip, namely, Muntham, Merino Downs, and Sandford, each being well known as comprising some of the finest land in the territory.

"In July, 1837, Stephen sent some choice flocks of merino sheep to Merino Downs, his two brothers, John and Frank, taking charge of the flocks in their transit. On the 3rd of August following my eldest son, the first white child to see the light in Victoria, was born, and on the same day the sheep arrived safely at the Merino Downs. Edward was at this time on a visit to his parents in Launceston, and reached home three weeks after the birth of my son. With him came his brother James and his son Henry, who was the first white child to visit the colony. I felt so happy having a dear boy to follow me about, and a darling son in the cradle. Edward brought over a female domestic and her husband, but the former proved to be anything but a comfort. Her husband, however, compensated for her deficiencies by his skill as a carpenter .

"My husband and his brother Edward were partners from boyhood, and continued to be so for years afterwards, Edward managing the Muntham property, and Stephen transacting the mercantile business at the Bay, while John conducted affairs at the Sandford station, and Frank looked after those at Merino Downs.

"It was our custom to have daily prayers, at which our domestics attended; morning and evening services being performed on Sundays, to which the men at the hut came in. Few of them did so at first, until I adopted the plan of giving each of them a slice of plum cake and a small 'tot' of rum, which we were obliged to keep for the shearers. These were distributed after the service, and all of them attended regularly after the adoption of this practice. The motive was good, but the principle I acknowledge to have been faulty. My husband and his brothers conducted these services, and read a short and practical sermon, which I hope may have done some good. All but two of our men, who were a nice steady lot, were convicts whose sentences had expired.

"One Sunday night a somewhat dramatic incident occurred. On returning to their hut the men found it occupied by a number of strangers, who were engaged in devouring the food they found there. The men ran back to the house in considerable alarm, declaring the hut to have been taken possession of by a gang of bushrangers, but behind them arose a voice calling out 'We are not bushrangers. My name is Stephen Rack, of Adelaide. I have been six months out with cattle for Twofold Bay on account of Dr. Embling. We have lost our way, and are nearly starved.' 'But how am I to know you are what you represent yourselves to be?' enquired John Henty. 'I can only offer you the word of a gentleman,' was the reply. 'Open the door, John,' was my immediate rejoinder, and as soon as Mr. Rack had crossed the threshold I offered him my hand, and apologised for the rough welcome he had received. 'Thank God, Mrs. Henty,' he ejaculated, 'that you believe me.'

"Mr. Rack presented a woful appearance. His hair reached nearly to his waist, and his clothes were in

ribands. A good wash and a fresh suit of wearing apparel made a different man of him. He was only twenty-three. Next day I cut his hair, much to the amusement of my brothers John and Frank. He remained with us for two months, and then he and his men took ship to Adelaide.

"My husband was the first white man to stand upon the edge of the Blue Lake at Mount Gambier, and used to declare that he should never forget the feelings of awe and wonder inspired by his suddenly coming upon that beautiful sheet of azure and transparent water lying there in the heart of the silent wilderness.

"Let me conclude with a personal anecdote. We raised our first crop of dwarf peas, and being a novelty I set off to pick some, when all at once I was startled by the sight of a huge reptile, which I supposed to be a young crocodile. The creature stopped feeding, fixing its eyes upon me, and we stood staring at each other as if we were both spellbound, for a human being was probably as strange an object to the reptile as the reptile was to me. Presently it glided through a hole in the fence, and was seen no more. I ran hurriedly into the house, exclaiming, half in alarm and half reprovingly, 'Frank, you never told me you had crocodiles here!' Of course my crocodile was a harmless iguana."

Since those early days, so pleasantly described by Mrs. Henty, the extensive tract of country then occupied by the adventurous pioneers whose honored name she bore comprises fifty or sixty townships within its limits, including important places like Hamilton, Portland, and Belfast. Henty, Merino, and Sandford are now railway stations, and on both sides of the South Australian border settlement is so general, and small centres of population are so numerous, that no one travelling with stock could possibly get "bushed," or be famished for want of food. A district 200 miles square, which was one vast pastoral solitude when the Hentys established their whaling station on the shores of Portland Bay, and sent their flocks of merino sheep inland to the splendid grazing country sixty or seventy miles distant from the coast, is now traversed by half a dozen lines of railway, and has become as famous for its agricultural and dairy products as it was and still is for its grazing capabilities. And this remarkable progress, and these almost astounding changes, have been effected during three-fourths of a single lifetime! And a lady lived to relate the story, and to describe a period at which along the whole coast-line, from Cape Howe in the east to Cape Bridgewater in the west, there was only one white family to be met with—the family to which she herself belonged.



Portland.

THE PORTLAND OF TO-DAY.

This municipal seaport town is situated on the west coast of Portland Bay, 227 miles west of Melbourne, and about the same distance east of Adelaide, fifty-five miles from Coleraine, and sixty-three miles from Casterton. Portland Bay, entered by any one of the three fine steamers which ply between Melbourne and Portland, presents a scene of great natural beauty to the tourist. The town occupies a commanding eminence on cliffs, which are overspread with a mantle of verdant herbage, overlooking the Bay, the waters of which, green and blue by turns, and wonderfully clear, break in soft ripples upon the silver sand of the foreshore with a soothing murmur, or hurl themselves with an angry roar, seething and foaming in tempestuous rage, upon the beetling cliffs,

into whose numerous snug little coves, fringed with stretches of firm white sand, on balmy summer days the children paddle, or throw up earthworks and bastions of ephemeral duration with spade and bucket, and view their rapid destruction by the encroaching tide with unspeakable delight. On the right is the North Bluff, upon which stands the lighthouse, rising up in its massive strength from the carpet of green at its feet. Between the North Bluff and Battery Point the town appears somewhat in the form of a crescent, and the Roman Catholic Church, together with the Loretto Convent, occupy the centre of the scene, and form the most prominent and striking architectural features of the town. On the left, or south side, is the battery, consisting of two 80-pounders and one disappearing gun, erected upon the cliff, on the slope of which the Botanical Gardens have been formed, and the sombre hues of the foliage of the trees offer a strong contrast to the more vivid verdure above. From the summit of Battery Point, looking to the south-east, can be seen the Lawrence Rock, about a mile distant from the shore, resembling the base of a truncated column. From this point of vantage, looking across the Bay, on the north shore, beyond the Bluff, the Narrawong Beach can be seen, and the eye takes in the beautiful expanse of the Bay, with its sweeping coast-line (and the wooded heights of Mount Clay as a background) stretching far away in the distance until it is lost in a curtain of blue mist somewhere near the Julia Percy Island, nineteen miles to the south-east.

The coast scenery in the vicinity of Portland is remarkable for its rugged grandeur. This is especially the case in the neighbourhood of the lighthouse at Cape Nelson, erected on the point of a promontory which juts out between Nelson and Bridgewater Bays. A succession of beetling cliffs some hundreds of feet in altitude, and presenting every variety of form, have received for countless centuries the powerful impact of the great Southern Ocean, which, by the slow attrition of its waters, has worn the face of the rocks into the most fantastic figures, leaving deep fissures here and jagged bosses there, and producing everywhere the most picturesque effects. The great breakers come rolling in, with an impetus derived perhaps from some storm raging a thousand miles to the southward, and, shattering themselves to atoms almost at the summit of the cliffs, fall back again in beautiful showers of glittering spray with as much gentleness as they might drop from some silvery fountain in a peaceful conservatory. Behind the coast-line to the westward, lie the Bridgewater Lakes, which are quite close to the sea, and are accessible by a two hours' easy drive from Portland. This chain of lakes, which extends for some miles, is well timbered on the land side, their wooded banks sloping down to the water's edge, while between themselves and the sea there is interposed a succession of shifting sand dunes stretching away to the borders of South Australia. Here the sportsman generally finds an abundance of wildfowl, and picnic parties everything to give zest to their al fresco entertainment. Another spot which will well repay a visit is that known as the Blow Holes, about sixteen miles from Portland, on the eastern shore of Discovery Bay, through which, when the sea is rough, the water is forced upward and outward with terrific violence, causing a reverberation resembling that of thunder. Columns of spray are sent up to a great height, and the scenery is magnificently wild and rugged. About six miles distant from the town another attractive object is presented by Batt's Caves. These are a wonderful freak of Nature. They consist of a number of subterranean caverns and corridors, so apparently interminable in extension that the adventurous explorer runs no little risk of being lost in their mysterious recesses unless under prudent and experienced guidance. Their ramifications in all directions are exceedingly confusing, their serpentine windings and eccentricities of convolution having all the bewildering intricacy of a complex labyrinth. The sides and roofs of these remarkable caverns are in some places covered with glistening stalactites, while stalagmites rise up in spires and pinnacles, and offer a spectacle of exquisite beauty to the explorer, who can only surmise what they must have been before the caves were despoiled of their lovely ornaments by the hands of ruthless vandals, who carried off cartloads of beautiful crystals from their precincts in earlier days.

While Nature has been lavish of her gifts to Portland, the hand of man has adorned the town with only a few architectural monuments worth speaking of, for the buildings, if substantial—being principally composed of bluestone—are at the same time exceedingly plain, and wear a sober, old world aspect. The streets are wide and clean. But little has as yet been done in the way of tree-planting, except in Bentinck Street, which faces the foreshore, and is lined with coniferous timber. The only two buildings with any pretensions to artistic merit are the Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea (Roman Catholic), erected at a cost of £7,500, and the Convent of Loretto. The spire of the former structure serves as a landmark, and, owing to its elevated position, is visible far out at sea. The funds for its erection were a bequest to the church by the late Mr. O'Reilly. The adjoining convent was founded in the year 1884 by Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ballarat, the right wing having been added in 1900, and the left in 1903. The convent is not yet completed, and will, when finished, form an imposing architectural pile. The convent also includes a boarding school (preparatory) for the special training of young children. The curriculum embraces plain and fancy work, singing, drawing, piano, violin, dancing, drill, etc. Most of the public buildings are situated on the western arm of the Bay. The Public Library, a small structure of bluestone, originally the Post Office, possesses a library of 3,000 volumes, and upon its walls hangs the harpoon used by the Messrs. Henty's whalers, the pioneers of Portland. The large, handsome Post Office stands at the corner, close to the sea, facing Bentinck Street, next to which is the Custom House, a dingy old bluestone building. Round the corner, and facing the sea, is the Court House, and a few hundred yards further on are the Botanical Gardens, about sixty acres in extent. Of these, eleven only have been hitherto cultivated, the remainder forming a park and recreation ground. The Gardens contain some choice trees and flowers, are delightfully situated, and embrace an excellent tennis court.

The Bay is a splendid fishing ground, and a fleet of about forty-eight boats find active employment in gathering in "the harvest of the sea." For their protection a breakwater was constructed by the Government, at an outlay of £31,000, but is said to have completely failed in its object, owing to the rapid silting up of the sand close to this costly undertaking. The water at this point is only four feet in depth. In the opinion of local mariners the breakwater has been responsible for the gradual decrease of the depth of water in the Bay. It is therefore regarded not only as worse than useless, but as decidedly injurious, as was exemplified in the disastrous storm of the 16th December, 1902, when twelve boats were totally destroyed and eleven badly damaged while riding at anchor behind the breakwater. The sea rushing round the end of the masonry, concentrated all its force upon the fleet, dashing the craft up and down upon the sand in the shallow water, so that they broke away from their moorings and strewed themselves in wreckage on the shore, inflicting losses to the extent of upwards of £1,000.

The railway pier, a mile in length, was opened on the 13th of January, 1901, by the Hon. W. McCulloch, in the presence of the Australian Squadron, commanded by Admiral Beaumont, the first ship to come alongside being the s.s. "Warragul," 2,775 tons, belonging to the Lund line. For the first year the volume of trade despatched from the pier, from February to December, was £92,683, and in the following year £95,130.

Portland Bay is of great depth, and affords secure anchorage for shipping of the greatest tonnage, the soundings only a mile and a half from the shore being seven fathoms.

Portland contains some excellent hotels. One of these—the Richmond—is historic, it having been originally the home of the Hentys, and the house in which the first white child in Victoria was born, after whom it was named.

Casterton and Vicinity.

Casterton is a municipal township, situated in the county of Follett, in the parish of Casterton, and the electoral district of Normanby, on the west bank of the Glenelg River, two miles from its junction with the Wannon, and on the main road from Melbourne to Adelaide, 273 miles west of the former city. The town is picturesquely situated in a bend of the river Glenelg, and is surrounded on all sides by hills which until recent years formed portions of large sheep runs, owned principally by the Henty brothers, the enterprising pioneers of the Western District, whose large estates of Wando Vale and Muntham have been cut up and sold for dairy farms—an industry which in time bids fair to entirely supersede the more primitive pastoral pursuits that until recent years were followed, to the exclusion of almost all others, throughout the greater part of the Western District. At present the township does not possess a butter factory, the cream being sent to one at Sandford, some three miles further down the line. The country all the way from Merino Downs through Henty to Casterton is one vast sheep run, the scenery being very picturesque, and not unlike that of the South Downs in Sussex, the rolling uplands being clothed with rich grass, which in the spring makes the scene charming and refreshing to the eye. Casterton is practically a town of one street (Henty Street), into which the visitor turns on leaving the railway station. At the end of it flows the Glenelg, winding its sinuous course in and out among the hills, its banks fringed with stunted and twisted red gum trees, and its waters teeming with blackfish, perch, and eels. Beyond the river rise the Toorak Hills, formerly part of the Muntham Estate, from which an excellent view of Casterton is obtained. To the right the river is spanned by a long wooden bridge, over which is the road to Sandford. Henty Street contains the public buildings, business offices, and stores, and is a long, uneven thoroughfare, none of the buildings in it possessing any special architectural merit, being for the most part plain substantial brick structures. The Mechanics' Institute, in front of which stands a soldiers' memorial lamp, is a commodious building, and has a library of over 4,000 volumes. There is a subscribers' room, and also free reading-room, well supplied with all the leading magazines and periodicals of the day. The public hall connected with the institution is capable of accommodating 600 persons, has a good stage and all necessary accessories. In it the annual show of the Casterton Horticultural Society is held, and the greater number of the public meetings and entertainments of the town take place. There are churches representing all denominations, the most prominent of which is the Roman Catholic Church, designed by Mr. W. B. Tappin, architect, and erected at a cost of over £3,000. Casterton, for a small country town, enjoys plenty of educational advantages. There is an excellent primary school, superintended by the Sisters of Mercy; a Grammar School, conducted by Mr. C. H. Radford; and Miss Scott's High School, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy.

The Casterton Agricultural and Pastoral Society's grounds, situated in Robertson Street, are ten acres in extent, and an annual show of considerable duration is held in September, with an average prize-list of £250. The racecourse of the Casterton Racing Club is about two miles south of the town, and is one of which any town might well be proud. It comprises an area of 138 acres, forming a natural amphitheatre similar to that of Warrnambool, and capable of accommodating a very great concourse of people on the slopes of the surrounding hills. A fine view of the course, which is one of great natural

beauty, can be obtained from the train as it approaches Casterton from Sandford. The flat is a mile in circumference, and kept in excellent order. The club holds two meetings during the year—two days in May and one day in September—the prizes offered at the autumn meeting being £250 in value, and those at the spring meeting £95. The club is very popular, as is shown by its large membership.

Besides the Government Savings Bank, there are branches of three banks in the town—the Colonial Bank of Australasia, National Bank of Victoria, and the Union Bank. The public park, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, containing the sports ground, ten acres in extent, and a good cycle track, is bounded on one side by the Glenelg, and on the other by a creek branching from it, thus almost converting it into an island. There are several first-class hotels in the township, the largest and most commodious being the Casterton, in Henty Street.

Rabbit-trapping is extensively carried on in the neighbourhood, and the rabbit preserving works of Quintin Bros., situated on the Bagahlalla road, is a thriving undertaking. There is also a flour mill, a foundry, and two carriage factories.

The Casterton district is chiefly pastoral, but heavy crops of cereals are grown, principally oats. The soil is volcanic. Casterton has for the past few years received a marked impetus from the dairying industry, and, like other towns similarly situated, has made considerable progress, and increased in general prosperity, largely owing to the cutting up of various sheep stations into small farms.



H. A. George **Casterton.** *Casterton*

KEITH MURRAY MATHESON, Landowner, "Maryville," via Casterton, is the third son of the late Mr. Robert Matheson, of Maryvale and Ullswater Estates, near Yarrow, on which latter station he was born on the 3rd of September, 1875. He was educated at the Hamilton Academy, which institution he left in 1890, going thence, after residing near Portland for twelve months, to Weinterigh Station, New South Wales, where he remained for a period of two years and a half. In 1897 he married Ethel, second daughter of Mr. H. S. Barrett, barrister, of Ballarat. Maryville, in the Glenelg Shire, is situated five miles from Casterton, and comprises about 1,025 acres of fattening and agricultural land, well watered by creeks and wells, windmills being used to raise the water. Besides this property, Mr. Matheson rents the Heathfield Estate, situated fifteen miles from Casterton, the land of which is of a mixed light grass quality, forest and scrub. On the united properties about 8,000 merino sheep will be shorn by hand this year, and some 150 head of cattle and 20 horses are carried. Mr. Matheson has successfully sown a large portion of the Maryville property with rye grass. He is a member of the committee of the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and an ardent supporter of the Casterton Race Club.

JAMES BRUCE GILL, "Runnymede," Casterton, was born in Aberdeenshire, North Scotland, in March, 1849. His father was Mr. David Gill, landed proprietor, of Blairythan, Scotland. His education was completed at Marshall and

King's College, Aberdeen, which institution he left in 1867. From thence he sailed for Australia, and went to Queensland, where his brother, the late P. G. Gill, resided. Together they took up land on the Burdekin River and Christmas Creek,



H. A. George *Casterton*

MR. JAMES BRUCE GILL.

the stations called "Wando Vale" and "Niall," occupying 1,400 square miles. In this latter property, on Christmas Creek, he still retains a half share with the executors of the late J. G. Francis. In 1874 he left Queensland, when his brother Patrick and himself rented "Monomeith," 48 miles from Melbourne, at that time the property of Mr. John Mickle. This place they used principally for fattening purposes, and ultimately purchased it in 1880, in conjunction with the late J. G. Francis. The same year the subject of this sketch purchased Runnymede, and went to reside there. In 1885 he married Ruth, eldest daughter of General Pennycuick, C.B., R.A., and granddaughter of the late Mr. Wm. Rutledge, of Farnham. Mr. Gill is a staunch advocate of sport; is president of the Casterton Racing Club, and connected with many societies. He has run several successful racehorses, notably Figaro, Gilderoy, Whalebone, Leroy, and others. In the hunting field he has been a prominent figure for many years, and his grey horse, Rambler, is a well-known performer. "Runnymede," in the Glenelg Shire, county of Normanby, is situated six miles from Casterton. It comprises 4,870 acres of purchased land of fine quality, having river frontages of about seven miles, and 2,300 acres of leased land. About 500 acres are cultivated on the share system. Mostly merino sheep are grown, about 7,000 to 8,000 sheep and lambs being shorn annually by hand. Some 300 shorthorn cattle are also carried. The stud descend from Mr. Russell's Mowallak flocks. English grasses are grown with success over a great portion of the property.

JAMES MANSON SCOTT, Landowner, "Noss," near Casterton, Victoria, was born at Wick, Caithnessshire, Scotland, on the 19th of Feb-



H. A. George *Casterton*

MR. JAMES MANSON SCOTT.

ruary, 1857, and was educated at Wick and Golspie, Sutherlandshire, Scotland. In 1878 he sailed from London for the colonies, landing in Victoria in January, 1879. He spent four years on the Kajulijah and Moolhong Stations, N.S.W., proceeding thence to Casterton. He has been a member of the Glenelg Shire Council since 1889, and has been president of the shire on two occasions—1898-99 and 1900-01. He is also vice-president of the Casterton Racing Club. "Noss" is situated two and a half miles from Casterton, and forms part of the old "Retreat" Station. The land comprises 1,700 acres of very rich soil, having a full frontage to the Glenelg River, and is, therefore, well watered. The average shearing is about 5,000 sheep of the heavy cross Lincoln breed, and about 200 head of shorthorn cattle are run on the property, which is partly sown with lucerne, yielding splendid results, and is partly under crop cultivation. Mr. Scott married, in 1888, a daughter of Mr. W. B. Haines, of "Willandra," New South Wales.

CHARLES RHODES, Sheep Farmer, "Greylands," via Henty, was born in Portland on the 20th of April, 1859, and is a son of Mr. William Rhodes, a well-known contractor, of that place, at present residing near Henty, where he owns a nice property. He was educated at the Gum Creek School, which he left at the age of fifteen, proceeding thence to a farm belonging to his father, near Henty, where he remained, gaining pastoral experience, until 1885. In that year he married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Kohn, of Merino, and, with his two brothers, rented Greylands from his father, and



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. CHARLES RHODES.

erected a commodious home on the property. In 1890 the brothers dissolved partnership, Mr. Charles Rhodes purchasing the property. He takes a great interest in the Pastoral Societies. Has been on

the committee of the Casterton P. and A. Society for many years, and is also a member of the Hamilton and Coleraine Societies. Mr. Rhodes owns some very fine stallions, notably Enfilade, a blood horse, full brother to Nordenfeldt; King Billy, a pony stallion; and several draughts. These are all prizetakers wherever exhibited. In manipulating the plough he has few equals, and has won many champion prizes, both in Victoria and South Australia. Greylands is situated on the Wannon River, two miles from Henty, and comprises 480 acres of rich land, 150 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Rhodes also rents 750 acres close by, from the executor in the estate of the late Mr. Murdoch Mathieson, deceased. On the combined properties about 3,000 sheep are shorn, some seventy head of cattle and a number of horses being also carried.

CHARLES FREDERICK YOUNGMAN, Landowner, Retreat Station, via Casterton, was born in South Yarra, near Melbourne, on the 31st of October, 1865. His education was commenced in the Melbourne Grammar School, which institution he left in 1875, going thence to the Melbourne University, where he matriculated in 1881. From there he went to Nariah Station, New South Wales, gathering pastoral experience for a period of three and a half years. In conjunction with his brother Edward, Mr. Youngman purchased Ardgartan Station, near Grassdale, and he took up his residence there, remaining until 1896. In that year he married Viva Swan, daughter of Mr. J. T. Edgar, of Kadnook.

Coleraine and Vicinity.

Coleraine is a municipal township, with Telegraph, Post, and Money Order Office and Savings Bank, situated on Bryan's Creek, 236 miles west of Melbourne, on the main road to Adelaide. It lies in the shire of Wannon and the electoral district of Normanby, in the county of Dundas, and is twenty-two miles from Hamilton to the south-east, fifty-seven miles from Portland to the south, and eighteen miles from Casterton to the west. It is the railway terminus of the Western District railway line, and contains rather less than a thousand inhabitants. Its position is a pleasant one, lying, as it does, in a valley entirely surrounded by green hills formed of volcanic tufaceous lava, the underlie of which is schistose, intermingled with veins of crystalline limestone.

The aspect of Coleraine, approached from Hamilton by rail, is charming. The train seems as if about to make an abrupt halt against a cluster of small hills, but suddenly a bend in the line turning sharply round the base of a small conical eminence reveals the pretty little township lying in an amphitheatre of green hills, with level summits for the most part, and laid out in rectangular blocks. Climbing any one of the numerous hills which surround the township, the visitor can obtain a delightful view of Coleraine; indeed, he can see nothing else, for his vision is circumscribed in every direction by the green slopes of the adjacent hills. The creek in winter, when swollen by the rains, sweeps in its tortuous route to the west of the town, at the foot of the hills, and empties itself in the Wannon, a few miles distant, but in summer is always dry, a great deal of the water disappearing in the sand, as well as by evaporation.

The chief industry of the district is pastoral, and the country-side consists almost entirely of sheep stations, having been settled before the year 1851 by the Henty brothers, the original owners of the Muntham and Merino Downs Stations, which stretch from Coleraine to Casterton; Mr. Arthur Pillew, of Hilgay; Young and Turnbull, of Koroit Station; and Mr. Norman McLeod, the original owner of Tahara, having been among the first to settle in Coleraine.

The township was surveyed by Mr. Lindsay Clark, of Portland, Government district surveyor, in March, 1852, and the first building allotment sold, at the corner of Whyte and Winter Streets, by auction fetched the sum of £25 the half-acre block, which in those days was considered an enormous price. The block of land in question is now a garden owned by Mr. McKibbery. The first two buildings erected in the main thoroughfare (Whyte Street), then only a track to Adelaide, were the old Koroit Inn, built by Mr. Gage, and the store now owned by Mr. G. W. Strangmar, both of these fabrics being contained within the present structures, which have been built around them.

A great deal of wool is produced annually in this neighbourhood of the finest quality, and large quantities of stock are reared for the market, the grass of the district being well known for its fattening properties. Considerable quantities of wheat were at one time grown, but of late years that grain does not seem to thrive very well, and its cultivation has of late been abandoned for that of oats and hay. Dairying has likewise been tried with some measure of success, and the Coleraine and Western District Butter Factory, established in 1902, is a thriving undertaking, and gradually extending its operations. It is fed by three creameries, and produces 150 tons of butter annually, all of which is exported to the London market, where it realises the highest price.

The principal business street in Coleraine is Whyte Street, called after one of the early settlers in the district. Here are situated the Post Office, the Shire Hall, the greater number of the five hotels, the shops and stores, and the two branch banks (the National Bank of Australasia and the Bank of Victoria), both of which are fine substantial structures. There are several small but well-built churches, belonging to the Anglican, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan denominations.

Holy Trinity Church, situated in Church Street, is a pretty and interesting structure, designed by Mr. Fox, of Hamilton, and was erected in 1862, at a cost of £3,000, from stone obtained from Konongwootong Creek, about three miles from Coleraine. The edifice contains several fine stained glass windows, notably one in the western wall in memory of Mr. Raven Pratt Winter, consisting of five lights, representing the Te Deum, and a smaller one in the chancel of three lights, a memorial to Dr. Cusack Russell, the pioneer pastor of the Western District. The centre light represents the Crucifixion, the left the Birth, and the right the Ascension of Jesus Christ. There are also five small circular lights in the north wall, the design and colouring of which are very fine; but perhaps the most interesting artistic feature of the church is the handsome brass lectern presented by Mr. Winter Cooke, also as a memorial of Dr. Russell, the ovoidal nimbus, or glory, much employed in early Christian art—and on others are the heads of the four evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, the three first from designs of Overbeck, of the Dusseldorf School of Painting, and the fourth from a drawing by Albert Durer. Four small panels in front of the desk, containing the portraits of the four greater prophets, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel, are easily recognised by the connoisseur as being excellent copies of Michael Angelo's pictures in the Sistine Chapel. The feet of the lectern are embellished with floral designs of exquisite taste, and the desk is embossed in places with Derbyshire spar and other stones. This lectern is worthy of admiration as a genuine work of art. This picturesque church also contains a good peal of six bells, by John Warner and Sons, of London, purchased by the residents of Coleraine at a cost of £600. The Roman Catholic



J. Meek **Coleraine.** *Hamilton*

designed and executed by the Rev. R. H. Cooke, an uncle of the donor, and a very skilful amateur worker in metal. The work is original in design, and of considerable artistic merit, constructed of solid brass. The central panel of the desk contains a representation of the Vesica Piscis—and Presbyterian Churches (the latter dedicated to St. Andrew) are both fine structures.

Coleraine gives one the impression of a thriving and solidly established township, which, although quiet, is steadily progressive.

F. L. GRAHAM, Landowner and Grazier, Nareen, via Coleraine, is the proprietor of the Nareen Estate, which he purchased in 1900 from the executors in the estate of the late Hon. Jas. Graham. Previous to that date he had leased Koolomurt conjointly with Mr. John Haines. Mr. Graham also rents Cuyuac, a property of 5,200 acres, carrying 4,500 sheep. The Nareen Estate comprises 9,000 acres of very fine land, well watered by springs and dams, and the average rainfall is 28 inches. The sheep bred on the station are of the merino breed, descendants of the famous flock presented to King George III. by the King of Spain, and purchased in 1824 by the late Mr. R. Willis, the father of the original owner of the property. Mr. Graham contemplates trying what may be done with the land in the way of lucerne sowing, etc., being of the opinion that such soil should carry more than at present with proper treatment, on which point he is doubtless correct, and it is to be hoped that his experiments will be crowned with success.

ARCHIBALD CAMERON, Grazier, Oakdale, via Coleraine, was born in Argyleshire, Scotland, in the year 1848, and landed in Portland in 1852 with his parents. His early years were spent on the Kangaroo and Ardgartan Stations, where his father was engaged in shepherding for some years, subsequently selecting land near Branxholme, where the subject

of this sketch was educated. In 1862 Mr. A. Cameron, in conjunction with his brothers, selected land near Coleraine, and in 1889 divided the properties, when Oakdale fell to his share. He married, in 1884, Rachel,



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. ARCHIBALD CAMERON.

daughter of Mr. John Montgomery, of Coleraine. In 1889 Mr. Cameron was elected to a seat in the Wannon Shire Council. Oakdale is situated six miles from Coleraine, and comprises 600 acres of fine soil, well watered by creeks and springs. About 1,000 crossbred sheep are shorn annually, and about 80 to 90 head of Durham cattle are run on the property. Mr. Cameron is also a breeder of draught horses, for which he has been successful in securing various prizes.

JAMES GORDON LAIDLAW, Melville Forest, via Coleraine, Victoria, is a son of Mr. Walter Laidlaw, of Newlands, and was born at Mundara Station on the 23rd of November, 1859. His education was completed at the Hamilton College, and in 1880 he took over the management of the Mundara Station in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Gordon Laidlaw. In 1880 the brothers also undertook the management of Wootong Vale, continuing until 1882, in which year they rented the runs from their father. In 1898 they purchased Melville Forest, and in 1900 Wootong Vale Stations. Melville Forest, which Messrs. Laidlaw Bros. purchased from Messrs. Buckley and Nunn, is a fine property of 18,000 acres, and Wootong Vale, which immediately adjoins, comprises 10,000 acres, both estates being good red gum country. The sheep are all of the merino breed, and descendants of the famous Gibson's Tasmanian stud flock, the average annual shearing being 27,000. The property also carries a herd of 500 shorthorn cattle, and is well watered by dams, the average yearly rainfall being 26 inches. Wootong Vale was purchased by Mr. Laidlaw, sen., in 1870, and "Ardachy" and "Benyrs" are two



Tulma *Melb.*

MR. JAMES GORDON LAIDLAW.

other properties rented by the Laidlaw Bros., the first-named belonging to the daughters of Mr. Laidlaw, sen., and carrying about 12,300 sheep and 200 head of cattle. Mundara was purchased from the Armitage family in the early fifties. Mr. Laidlaw married, in 1895, a daughter of Mr. W. E. Burton, a well-known solicitor, of Mount Gambier, South Australia.

EDWARD WHITE, Landowner, "Den Hills," Coleraine, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1840. His education was carried on partly in Ireland and partly in Adelaide, South Australia. He arrived in the latter city in January, 1854, with his father, who, after two years' residence in that city, took up land on the Lloyd, north of Adelaide, selling out at the end of five years, and proceeding to Mount Gambier. There Mr. White had 35,000 acres surveyed on Turpeena and Kalandoo, with the intention of purchasing some of the estate when sold in Mount Gambier, but hearing, while in the latter place, of the land in the Western District of Victoria, he decided to go to Casterton, where he inspected the various estates in that portion of the district, and was so pleased with what he saw that he resolved to take up his residence in Victoria. In 1861, when the land was opened up for selection under the "Heales and Brooke's Occupation License Act," he, with his father and brothers, selected 1,000 acres now known as "Den Hills." This land he still holds. In 1880 he purchased from Messrs. Anderson and Son 1,040 acres known as "Springfield," and when the Retreat Estate was subdivided in 1885 he purchased 425 acres. He retained these properties until 1890, when he sold the Retreat Paddock to Messrs. Youngman Bros., and Springfield to Messrs. Bottrell and Ford. Mr. White claims to be the second selector in the district under the aforementioned Act. He



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. EDWARD WHITE.

was connected with the Hamilton Road Boards in 1861, and, in conjunction with the late Mr. Shannon, carried on business as commission agents. "Den Hills," situated seven miles from Coleraine, is a very fine property, now comprising 3,500 acres.

It is chiefly pastoral, about 100 acres being under crop. The land is well watered by permanent creeks. About 8,000 crossbred sheep are shorn annually, and about 200 head of cattle and some 40 horses are also carried. It is Mr. White's intention to gradually introduce English grasses on the whole property.



Vandyck Studios *Melb.*

MR. JOHN HAINES.

JOHN HAINES, Grazier, Koolomurt, via Coleraine, Victoria, is a son of the late Hon. Wm. Clark Haines, who formed the first "Haines Ministry" on the occasion of the division of New South Wales from Victoria. He was born on his father's estate, Barrabool Hills, near Geelong, in the year 1849, and educated at the Melbourne Church of England Grammar School, which he left in 1866, proceeding to Burrabogie Station, N.S.W., in order to gain pastoral experience. He then spent some years in N.Z. In 1877 he took over the management of Elderslie and Logan Downs Stations, Queensland, the property of the late Sir Samuel Wilson, spending seven years between the two stations. In 1888, in conjunction with Mr. F. L. Graham, he leased the Koolomurt Estate from the late Hon. Jas. Graham, and in 1900 Mr. Graham purchased the Nareen property, leaving Mr. Haines manager of Koolomurt. The estate is distant about twenty-five miles from Coleraine, and comprises 26,825 acres of good land, principally red gum country, well watered by the Pigeonpond, Chetwynd, and other creeks, as well as by springs and dams. The sheep grown are of the merino breed, and the annual shearing averages 25,000. About 200 head of shorthorn cattle are also run on the property. The Koolomurt stud sheep are descendants of the famous Spanish "Paular merinos," of which 2,000 were presented by the King of Spain to George III. of England in the year 1809. In 1824 the late Richard Willis, M.L.A., purchased from the King fifty ewes and three rams, and took them to Tasmania. Of this flock, 500 ewes and several rams were imported to Victoria in 1837, and the pure strain of the flock has been preserved to the present day. The well-known sire, Croagh Patrick, was used and died here, also King Alfred. Many good horses were bred at Koolomurt, including Blue Mountain. There are now on the estate some fine harness horses, prize-winners at all the local shows. The woolshed on the estate possesses historic interest, being the oldest shed, and in the early days the finest, in the Western District, and was for many years looked upon as a show shed. The stables are very commodious, and are paved with prismatic sandstone found on the property, the quarry being supposed to be one of the only two of the kind in the States.



House and Woolshed, Konongwootong Creek Estate, near Coleraine.

The KONONGWOOTONG CREEK ESTATE is the property of Mrs. F. Stanley, and Messrs. T., J., A. E., and Miss M. E. Shilton, these being the children of Mrs. Stanley's first husband. The property is situated in the Shire of Wannon, near Coleraine. It was purchased from Mr. Machonochie in 1891, and comprises in its total extent 6,026 acres of splendidly rich soil. Five permanent creeks run round and through the estate, which is additionally watered by a number of springs. The magnificent flats and gradual slopes are excellently fitted for dairying purposes, and English grasses are grown over the greater part of the property with success. A large number of fine red gum trees are growing over the narrow table lands. Some 16,000 sheep are annually shorn by hand, ten to twelve shearers being on the board at a time. About 300 head of fine shorthorn cattle are also carried, and about fifty horses. One hundred acres are at present under crop. As much as sixty-five bushels per acre of oats have been taken off the land. In 1891 the fine one-storied building on the property was added to, a plentiful supply of volcanic stone being quarried near the house for the purpose, and the result is the magnificent two-storied building, containing forty large, lofty, handsome rooms, fitted up after the English style. The drawingroom alone will easily accommodate 100 couples for dancing. The views from the upper windows are exceptional in extent and beauty, and, taken altogether, "Konongwootong Creek" is a country mansion with very few equals in the Australian States. The extensive conservatory and hot-houses are stored with rare and valuable exotics, in addition to choice

examples of the flora of India, Africa, Japan, and other distant countries.

JOHN FINN KIRBY, Grazier, Mount Koroit, Coleraine, was born on his father's station, Spring Bank, Casterton, on the 7th of October, 1858. His education was completed at the Ballarat College, after leaving which establishment he spent seven years with Messrs. Fisken and Gibson, and Hepburn, Leonard, and Rowe, stock and station agents, Ballarat, in order to gain commercial experience. In 1882 he joined Mr. F. G. Smallpage's stock and station business in Coleraine, and, after spending twelve months with that gentleman, he purchased the business, afterwards taking as a partner Mr. J. M. Gillespie, of the National Bank, in conjunction with whom he carried on the business for five years until 1887. Mr. Kirby married, in 1885, Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs. Crowe, of Mingbool Station, near Mount Gambier, South Australia. He has been a councillor of the Wannon Shire for six years, and was elected president in 1900-1901, and again re-elected president for



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN FINN KIRBY.

1901-1902. He takes a great interest in the Agricultural and Pastoral Society, of which he is president, and strongly encourages closer settlement. The Coleraine Racing Club has on several occasions enjoyed his services as president. He was one of the promoters of the Coleraine and Western District Butter Factory Limited, and was chairman of directors for some years, and has been a director of the company since its inception in 1892. He is also a justice of the peace in Victoria and South Australia. His father, the late Mr. Edmund Kirby, whose death occurred in Ballarat in 1888, was a well-known pioneer, who came to the colonies in 1840. He was the owner of several stations, including "Spring Bank" and "The Avenue," and was one of the most experienced land valuators in the colony, and valuer for the Government for land tax. In 1867 he went to Ballarat, where he remained until his death.

GEORGE McCONOCHIE LYON, Grazier, Strathallan, near Coleraine, was born on his uncle's (Mr. McConochie) station, Konongwootong Creek, on the 9th of September, 1854. He is a son of Mr. Basil Lyon, for many years postmaster and storekeeper at Balmoral. He was educated at the Balmoral school, which institution he left in 1868. In the year following his brothers selected land, and he in 1872 also selected an area, and the brothers worked together until 1876. In that year Mr. Lyon married Marian, daughter of Mr. McKeand, of Bolton-le-Moors, England. They resided until 1879 at Telangatuk, when they purchased their present estate. Mr. Lyon was elected a member of the Wannon Shire Council in 1882, and was re-elected for sixteen years unopposed until 1898, when he resigned. In August, 1901, Mr. Lyon was again elected unopposed for the Balmoral riding. During his tenure of office he occupied the presidential chair for one year. He has been vice-president of the local P. and A. Society, of which he has been a member of the committee since 1880, and has acted as judge at the Balmoral Agricultural Shows since 1894. Strathallan is situated four miles from Coleraine, in the Nareen riding, and comprises 568 acres of rich land, mostly volcanic, well and permanently watered. The sheep grown are of the pure Lincoln breed, and the annual shearing averages 1,500. The stud flocks are descendants of Messrs. Forsyth and Christie's breed, and some fine Hereford cattle are reared on the property, Mr. Lyon having obtained first prizes for the last ten years at Cole-



Scott Barry *Warrnambool*

MR. GEORGE MCCONOCHIE LYON.

raine, and first and champion prizes at the Hamilton Show on two occasions. He also owned the well-known Arab stallion, Young Foreigner, and the draught stallion, Prince Rupert, both of whose stock have taken many prizes at Coleraine and district shows. He also purchased a herd of Ayrshires at the Royal Show sales, Melbourne, in 1893, which were bred in New Zealand by Messrs. Fergusin and McFarlane. These he afterwards relinquished, and the herd was sold in Hamilton to Coleraine, Portland, Warrnambool, and Hamilton buyers, several of them taking prizes at Hamilton and Coleraine from 1893 to 1901.

THOMAS TEMPLETON, Grazier, "Muntham Mains," via Coleraine, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 12th of January, 1834. He was educated in his native town, and came out to the colonies in the year 1844. His first employment was with a farmer at Moonee Ponds, and Mr. Templeton relates that he ploughed the field where the Moonee Valley racecourse is now situated. In 1857 he was sent back to Scot-

land to bring out some Durham cattle and some draught horses. This he accomplished satisfactorily, and on his return the wages he had earned during the trip enabled him to purchase 100 acres of his present property, 11,000 acres being thrown open for purchase under the Nicholson Act in 1860. The balance was secured by Mr. Edward Henty. The price paid by Mr. Templeton for his portion was £6 per acre, unimproved. For many years he enjoyed the reputation of being one of, if not the finest ploughman in the district. He was the first farmer in the Coleraine district, and was elected to a seat in the Wannon Shire Council in 1890. He likewise occupied the presidential chair for one term, and retired in 1898. He has also filled the position of president of the Pastoral and Agricultural Society. Mr. Templeton married, in 1867, Rosina, daughter of Mr. Edward Lander, for many years valuer of the Wannon Shire, and has a family of nine children, two of the sons holding 5,000 acres on the Lachlan, New South Wales, under conditional purchase. "Muntham Mains," well known as the "Model Farm," is



J. Meek *Hamilton*

MR. THOMAS TEMPLETON.

situated three miles from Coleraine. It comprises 500 acres of freehold land, well watered by permanent creeks. About 100 acres are under cultivation, the residue being sown with English grasses, principally rye grass. The sheep carried are crossbred, the stud rams being pure Lincolns, from Mr. Forsyth's celebrated flock. The annual shearing is about 800 sheep, most of the lambs being sold for export. Mr. Templeton breeds a considerable number of draught horses, some of which have been prize-takers. The property has been managed according to scientific methods from the commencement, and the efforts of the owner have been well rewarded. Mr. Templeton also owns 600 acres near Leongatha, Gippsland, which are let for dairying purposes.

WILLIAM BROWN, Grazier, "Sunnyside," via Coleraine, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, on 30th January, 1835. His education was commenced in his native city, and finished in the colonies, to which he came in 1853. Then, after spending three years on Skene Station, he caught the gold fever, and went to the South Island, New Zealand, where three years were passed with such good results that he returned to Victoria in 1864, and selected the present property. In 1869 he married, and has a family of nine children. Mr. Brown has been a councillor for the Wannon Shire for two years, and fills the position of vice-president to the Coleraine Pastoral and Agricultural Society. "Sunnyside," five miles from Coleraine, is a fine, well-watered property of 700 acres, abundantly supplied with creeks and springs. Heavy crossbred sheep are carried, about 2,000 sheep and lambs being shorn annually. Most of the lambs are sent to the freezing works off the shears. Of this property, 582 acres were taken up under the Grant Act in 1865; the balance has been purchased since.

DUNCAN SMITH, Grazier, Balochile, Coleraine, was born at Craigdon, Glencrow, in Argyleshire, Scotland, on the 1st of January, 1840, and educated at Adantinny and Lochlongside schools. On 1st January, 1853, he came out to the colonies, landing in Portland, where his education was completed in a private school. On leaving this establishment he went to his father's place, near Portland, in order to study sheep farming, and at the end of six months proceeded to "Konongwootong," then owned by his uncle, Mr. Wm. Swan. Here he remained until 1861, when he took over the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. DUNCAN SMITH.

management of Bongmine Station, now known as Springwood, Wannon, retaining this position until 1865, when he came to his present property, Balochile, which he owns conjointly with his brother, Mr. John Smith, and sisters. Since taking up his residence at Balochile, Mr. Smith has paid two visits to New Zealand, trying his luck on the mining fields at Queenstown, but did not care for the pursuit. In 1888 he took up the management of Mount Koroit Station. This post he occupied for nine years, and still continues to render invaluable assistance, especially at shearing time. Balochile is situate six miles from Coleraine. It was purchased under the Nicholson Act of 1860, and then comprised 1,300 acres of splendid land. The present area is 500 acres, the soil being volcanic and black flats, very rich, and watered by never-failing creeks and springs. About 1,100 crossbred sheep are shorn annually, and, in addition, the property carries about fifty head of cattle. Mr. Smith is a lover of the pure merino sheep, and has acted as judge of merinos at several of the local shows

HERBERT JONATHAN FILGATE, Station Manager, Ardno (Ardno P.O.), was born in Clare, South Australia, on the 9th of April, 1863. His education commenced at Clare, and was finished at St. Peter's College, Adelaide, on leaving which institution he returned home, and entered the office of Mr. J. W. Gleeson, auctioneer, Clare, with whom he remained until 1885, when the business was sold to Messrs. W. H. and E. B. Young. He was with this firm, and with Messrs. Davey, Farrar, and Scott during their residence in Clare. After a sojourn of two years in Serviceton and Broken Hill, he joined Messrs. Elder Smith and Co. Ltd. in 1890. Mr. Filgate is well known in local cricketing circles, and on the occasion of the visit of the last English eleven he obtained the medal for the top score in batting in the match against the Western District, played at Hamilton. He has the management of several properties in the Hamilton district. "Nangeela," near Casterton, consisting of 5,000 acres of fine soil, is well watered by the Glenelg River and creeks. The annual shearing comprises 20,000 crossbred and merino sheep, which are grown between the various properties. "Ardno," close to the South Australian border, comprises 10,000 acres freehold and leased land. This property belongs to Messrs. Elder Smith and Co., while Nangeela is leased of them. Mr. Filgate also manages about 20,000 acres of leased scrub land between the two stations, being part of the old Refuge and Tulloch runs.

GEORGE HERBERT ARMYTAGE, Grazier, "Fulham," via Balmoral, was born on the estate in the year 1860. His education, commenced at home under private tuition, was continued at Toorak College, Melbourne, and completed at the Brighton College, England. In 1879, on his return to Victoria, he went to "Afton Downs" Station, remained there for twelve months, and then came to Melbourne. He afterwards joined the firm of Messrs. Dalgety and Co., in the wool department, with whom he remained until 1886. He married, in 1892, a daughter of Mr. Tyler, of Melbourne. "Fulham" is under the able supervision of Mr. J. Molloy, who has been associated with the property since 1869. The "Fulham" Estate comprises 28,000 acres, carrying red gum, sheoak, and wattle. The Glenelg River runs through the property, and in the dry season leaves a chain of magnificent waterholes. About 24,000 sheep are shorn annually, up to 25 lbs. of wool having been obtained from individual rams.

JAMES GORDON ROBERTSON, Landowner, "Kongbool," Balmoral, was born at Mount Mitchell Station on the 10th of August, 1859. He was educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, which institution he left in 1878, after having matriculated; proceeding thence to Mount Mitchell, near Ballarat, where he resided, and assisted in the management until 1895. At this period he went to "Kongbool" Station. In 1896 he married Anne Bath, daughter of Mr. Jas. S. Farrer, grazier, of Westbank, Buckley's Road, and has a family of one son. Mr. Robertson was councillor for the Shire of Lexton for a period of eight years, and occupied the presidential chair in the Lexton Council for two years. He has also been president of the Balmoral Pastoral and Agricultural Society for five years. "Kongbool," in the Wannon Shire, is situated two miles from Balmoral, and comprises 27,000 acres of light land, well watered by permanent creeks. Merino and crossbred sheep are shorn, the annual clip being about 20,000 sheep, and shearing machines are employed. The property was purchased in 1873 by Mr. Robertson, sen., and Mr. Robert Laidlaw, from Mr. W. Ronald. This partnership was dissolved about 1880, and "Kongbool," with the Mount Mitchell and Mortat Stations, near Goroke, are the properties of the Robertson brothers — Thomas, James Gordon, John Gordon, and Francis Gordon Robertson.



Vandyck *Melb.*

MR. JAMES GORDON ROBERTSON.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Landowner, Gringegalgona, via Balmoral, was born on Bibbenlook Station, Mannaroo Plains, on the 15th of November, 1839. He was educated at Portland, Victoria, and afterwards went to Satimer Station, then the joint property of his father and Mr. Davidson. In 1860 Mr. Robertson, sen., purchased the estate of Gringegalgona from Mr. Lewis, and on his death, which occurred on 28th November, 1882, Mr. Robertson and his brother managed the property in partnership, which was eventually dissolved, Mr. Robertson remaining at Gringegalgona, and his brother purchasing Emmerdale Station on Lake Bullock Plains, Streatham. Mr. Robertson is the owner of the well-known stallion, "Diamond King," and other equally notable horses. The Gringegalgona Estate comprises 28,000 acres of gum country, plentifully watered by dams, tanks, and waterholes. Natural grasses prevail in abundance. About 25,000 merino sheep are shorn annually, the shearing being done by hand. The homestead is a very fine building of sandstone.

JOHN THOMAS EDGAR, J.P., "Kadnook," via Harrow, Victoria, was born in Portland on the 20th of February, 1848, and is a son of the late Mr. David Edgar, of "Pine Hills" Estate. His education was commenced under private tuition, and completed at the Scotch College, Melbourne, which establishment he

left in 1863, proceeding thence to "Pine Hills," where he remained till 1870. In that year his father purchased the Kadnook Estate, of which Mr. J. T. Edgar took over the management, and some years after be-



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. JOHN THOMAS EDGAR.

came the owner. Later on, the Longlands Station was added to the other properties owned by Mr. David Edgar, upon whose death in 1895 they were divided as follow :—Pine Hills, Jas. O'M. Edgar ; Longlands, W. B. Edgar. Mr. Edgar is a councillor of the Shire of Kowree, in which he has twice filled the presidential chair. He is also an ex-president of the local Agricultural Society. The Kadnook Estate, which is distant fourteen miles from Harrow, is a well-improved, compact property, comprising 15,000 acres of good grazing and agricultural land, mostly utilised for grazing purposes, and is well watered by the Titree, Kadnook, and Powers Creeks. The sheep are first-class merinos, the stud flock being descendants of the celebrated Hyman's Station and Smith Bros.' flocks, South Australia. The annual shearing, which averages 14,000, is all done by hand. During past years Mr. Edgar has shown many fine sheep, and the number of prizes gained by him is evidence of the care which is taken in the propagation of the flock. He married, in 1870, a daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Swan, then owner of Konongwootong Station, Coleraine.

SIDNEY LINDEN OFFICER, Landowner, Maryvale and Ullswater, via Karnak, is the youngest son of Mr. C. M. Officer, of Mount Talbot, who was representative for Dundas for many years. He was born in Brighton, Victoria, on the 9th of September, 1874. After spending seven years at Toorak College, and one year under private tuition, he left in 1891, and proceeded to the Tongala Vineyard, near Echuca, for the purpose of studying viticulture, remaining there for two years. Mr. Officer gave two or three lectures on "Diseases of Vines," and is the author of "Resistibility of Certain Vines to Uncinula Spirali," published in the



MR. SIDNEY LINDEN OFFICER.

"Australian Vigneron." He married, in 1901, Maggie Swan, daughter of Mr. J. T. Edgar, of Kadnook. Mr. Officer is president of the Kowree Pastoral and Agricultural Society. The Maryvale and Ullswater properties are situated six miles apart, in the parishes of Awonga and Charam, the nearest post town being Karnak, which is two miles from Maryvale. Maryvale comprises 11,000 acres, and Ullswater 7,000 acres, both properties being well watered by lakes and creeks.

GEORGE ALFRED BROUGHTON, J.P., Landowner, of Kout Norein, Harrow, Victoria, a son of the late Mr. R. B. Broughton, who landed in Victoria in 1840, was born about six miles from Harrow on 9th October, 1847, and educated at the Scotch College, Melbourne, which institution he left in 1864. A part of the Kout Norein Station was originally taken up by a Mr. Ricketts in 1840, while the late Mr. R. B. Broughton was the first to settle on the Salt Lakes portion of the station a few years after he landed in Victoria. Mr. R. B. Broughton was at that time managing the station, which took in a large tract of land, for one Donaldson, who soon afterwards sold the whole station to Mr. Thomas Hamilton. Mr. Broughton then went to the Mallee, where he rented the Ballarook Station from Mr. George Urquhart. In 1855 Mr. R. B. Broughton bought the Kout Norein property, which then contained 46,000 acres of Crown land, under lease, from Thomas Hamilton. At that time the scab was very troublesome in sheep, and it took several years' constant attention before the sheep in the district were freed from the disease, which caused great losses in stock and deterioration in the wool. About the year 1860 the Crown granted to the



Johnstone, O'Shannessy and Co. *Melb.*

MR. GEORGE ALFRED BROUGHTON.

station owners 640 acres immediately round their homesteads at £1 per acre, and this was the first freehold land on Kout Norein acquired by Mr. Broughton. In 1866 Mr. G. A. Broughton took the management of

the station under the direction of his father, and in 1868 assumed the sole control of it. The whole of the station, except the 640 acres pre-emptive section, was held under lease from the Crown for some years, when portions were from time to time bought at auction by Mr. R. B. Broughton, until the estate reached its present acreage of 12,700 acres of freehold land. Kout Norein was transferred to Mr. G. A. Broughton before his father's death, which occurred in June, 1882. The station is well watered by the Glenelg River, springs, creeks, and tanks, and the annual shearing averages 7,000 pure merino sheep when the place is lightly stocked, as Mr. Broughton is not a believer in heavy stocking. The stud rams on Kout Norein are all descended from Mr. James Gibson's famous "Bellevue Tasmania" flock, and Mr. Thomas Dowling's famous Jellalabad flocks. Mr. Broughton has taken great interest in the improvement of sheep-breeding, and is a member of the Balmoral P. and A. Society, the Coleraine P. and A. Society, and the Agricultural Society of Victoria. He was for nine years a member of the Kowree Shire Council, for one year occupying the presidential chair, and in 1899 was elected unopposed to a seat in the Wannon Shire Council, of which he is still a member. He has for some years been president of the Harrow Mechanics' Institute. In addition to Kout Norein, Mr. Broughton is the owner of the Wilderness Estate, near Coleraine, which consists of 7,000 acres, carrying between 5,000 and 6,000 sheep and 150 cattle, and is managed by Mr. H. B. Broughton, one of his sons. Mr. Broughton also owns the Karabeal Estate, near Hamilton, which comprises 3,000 acres, carrying about 4,000 sheep, managed by another son, Mr. A. R. Broughton, and he is assisted at Kout Norein by another son, Mr. G. E. Broughton, LL.B., who has been admitted to practice as a barrister and solicitor, but relinquished the legal profession in favour of sheep-farming.

BIOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

VOL. II.

	PAGE
Acheson, W. M.	268
Adamson, L. A.	28
Adamant Grave Moulding and Maintenance Company Proprietary Limited	209
Adam, J.	309
Adams, J. I.	382
Allan, A. P.	138
Allison, Joseph	228
Allison, T. H.	228
Allison, John	229
Albert Foundry, The (J. R. Harrison)	288
Albion Woollen Mills (A. Gray)	459
Allan, J. H.	519
Amess, J.	67
Anderson, G. S.	286
Andrew, D.	356
Arnest, J. M.	480
Armstrong, W. J. T.	506
Ardlie, W.	518
Armytage, J. F.	468
Armytage, H. A.	533
Armytage, G. H.	550
Australian Tannery, The (A. W. Gray)	459
Australian Portland Cement Proprietary Company Limited, The	461
Australian Marbut Carving Company Limited, The	159
Avon Tool and Engineering Works, The	188
Ayers, Henry and Co.	134
Bates and Co.	145
Bateman and Co.	156
Babcock and Wilcox	184
Barnes and Sons, J.	187
Barnes, B.	191
Baillieu, A. S.	193
Baragwanath, J.	194
Bangs, S.	195
Ballantine, J. P.	201
Ballarat Star, The (R. W. Baxter and Co.)	260
Bank of Victoria, The (C. J Reid)	261
Bartholomew, D.	265
Bath, H.	272
Ballarat Brass Foundry (M. B. John)	289
Bailey, J. S.	312
Bartlett Bros.	367
Barkas, W.	420
Barr, W.	442
Barwon Soap Works, The (J. C. King)	459
Baker, T.	470
Baker, Sydenham, and Co.	479
Bates, J.	521
Beauchamp, E.	146
Bennett, G. H.	174
Benton, E.	214
Bell, W.	277
Bell, A. H.	312
Bendigo Fire Brigade	354
Bendigo Confectionery Works	368
Belcher, Hon. G. F.	435
Beattie, T.	520
Beattie, C.	521
Beggs, F.	534
Billson, G. H.	178
Bingley, A. P.	466
Bicket, J.	471
Black, A.	499
Black, N. W.	503
Bollington Hop Beer Company	174
Bodycomb, B.	203
Bones, W. R.	282
Body, W.	309
Bowen, J.	398
Boyett, F.	416
Box, W.	463
Boyd, J. H.	522
Botterill, D. C.	523
Bodington, R.	185
Bradshaw's Business College	33
Brewer, W. H.	101
Brown, W.	188
Bronner, A.	223
Browne, D. H.	305
Bryant, W. C.	306
Bryant, M. B.	306
Bryant, G. F.	306
Bryant, W. J.	393
Brown and Co., S.	266
Brown, F. M.	374
Bright, E.	382
Brownbill, W.	438
Bright and Hitchcock's	456
Brown, W. H.	476
Bryan Bros.	481
Browne, E.	483

	PAGE
Brisbane, W. P.	496
Brown, T. H.	510
Bree, R. S.	528
Brown, W.	549
Broughton, G. A.	551
Buckley, J.	124
Burrell, Watkinson, and Co., H. L.	151
Burbidge, A. S.	198
Bull, T. W.	226
Bucknall, C.	304
Butler, G. J.	305
Bush, A.	366
Butson, W. J.	384
Burns, J. J.	454
Burleigh, A.	499
Caulfield Grammar School	29
Carr, His Grace T. J.	47
Canning Proprietary Limited, W. E.	138
Catanach, G. W.	167
Caulfield, J. P. T.	212
Callow, Captain A. E.	266
Carey, J.	271
Cameron, J. B.	289
Carter, J.	377
Carr, The late J. G.	436
Carstairs, The late J. G.	443
Campbell, N.	448
Campbell, A. G.	471
Camperdown Cheese and Butter Factory Company Limited	498
Cameron, J.	530
Cameron, A.	545
Caton, Rev. J.	99
Chamboissier, P.	213
Cherry, C. C.	219
Cheetham, The late R.	441
Church of England Grammar School	449
Chirnside, The late R.	465
Clarke, The Right Rev. Dr. H. Lowther	39
Clarke, The late Sir W. J.	95
Clark, T. W.	310
Clark, J. R.	353
Clark, F.	383
Considine, M. P.	125
Courier, The (N. Clark)	259
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. (F. G. Haymes)	262
Cornell, W.	265
Couttie, J.	272
Coote, F. J.	273
Couper, T.	277
Coltman, W. F.	280
Coutts, A.	296
Cohn, J.	348
Cohn, M.	349
Cousen, R. A.	368
Couchman, J. T.	397
Cole, D. F.	477
Colac Gas Company (C. H. Johnstone)	479
Colac and District Pastoral and Agricultural Society	480
Connor, W.	484
Croker, W. H.	123
Crawford, R.	123
Crotto, J.	156
Croker, P. A.	442
Cuthbert, The Hon. Sir H.	251
Cutter, L. E.	284
Curnow, J. H.	342
Curtain, M. J.	381
Cumming, W. B.	492
Cumming, A. B. and G. F.	492
Cumming, J.	493
Cumming, G. D.	507
Cumming, C. P. F.	509
Currie, C. S.	494
Currie, J. L.	494
Currie, E.	494
Currie, H. A.	509
Cyclone Woven Wire Fence Company and Bee-keepers' Supply Company, The	144
Davis, H. J.	168
Davidson, C.	181
Danne, R. V.	210
Daniel, W. J.	275
Davies, W. P.	290
Davis, Captain C. H.	352
Day, A.	376
Dabb, A. R. W.	395
Dawson, J. A.	455
Davidson, W. J. S.	517
De Lacy, J.	161
Denis Bros.	165
Denyer Bros.	172
Deravin, H. A.	351
Densem, R. C.	421
Devy, S.	423
Dennis, R. V.	472
Dennis, A.	503
De Little, E. R.	508
Desailly, J. G.	497
Dietrich and Dietrich	172
Dill, J. H.	269
Ditchburn, R. W.	274
Dixon, T.	523
Dott Bros.	149
Donahay, W.	169
Doveton Woollen Mill Company Proprietary Limited, The	279
Dowie, A. H.	304
Dowsley, F.	312
Dougall, The late W.	422
Donaghy and Sons, M.	458
Dowling, G. W.	509
Durre, H.	168
Dunn and Redpath	372

	PAGE
Duncan, R. B.	414
Duffett, J. G.	532
Echo, The Evening (A. H. and R. J. Powell)	260
Eccles, J.	504
Edmondson and Co. J.	135
Edgley, C.	155
Edwards, J. B.	364
Edgar, J. T.	550
Elvins, A. L.	71
Emery, W. F.	271
Emery, J.	347
Embley, W.	411
Eureka Iron Works (J. E. Cowley)	288
Eve, J. S.	213
Fawcett, T.	298
Farr, C.	304
Fairbairn, F. W.	466
Fairbairn, T.	466
Fethers, P. D.	408
Fenton, J.	488
Fishbourne, J. W. Y.	66
Fincham and Son, G.	145
Fisher, J.	182
Fisher, S. B.	264
Fitzgerald, T. H.	533
Filgate, H. J.	550
Fletcher, A. A.	65
Fletcher, T.	423
Foster, A.	160
Forbes, E. McL.	482
Fraser, C. F.	124
Fraser, G.	298
Gaunt and Co., T.	166
Galliers and Klaerr	183
Gaffney, C. B.	351
Gardiner, W.	441
Garrard, Major A. F.	447
Gardner, J. W.	485
George Hotel, The	280
Gear, J. A.	283
Geelong Racing Club	448
Geelong College	450
Geilhofer, R.	519
Gillespie, G. H.	303
Gill, J. B.	542
Glasgow Shirt Factory	152
Gladstone House (Mrs. M. E. Tozer)	216
Glasier and Co., T. S.	369
Goodfellow, R. M.	284
Gordon, J.	66
Goyne, J.	346
Gonsal, H.	398
Golf Hill Estate, The	466
Greville, S. J. R.	68
Graham, W. E.	70
Griffiths, Mrs. R. A.	152
Grundt, Herr	210
Greenfield, Lieutenant-Colonel A. M.	266
Grose, J.	309
Green, G. H.	383
Graham, F. L.	545
Gurr, W.	437
Guthrie, T.	438
Guthrie, G. D.	363
Haworth, E. E.	70
Halsey, W. H.	133
Hall of Commerce, The	136
Harvey, Shaw, and Co.	138
Harrison, R.	177
Hall, J.	193
Hall, Teepoo	222
Harper, G.	370
Hannaford, H. W.	382
Hayes, T.	398
Hall, B. L.	415
Hayes, E. A.	470
Hancock, T. W.	478
Haines, J.	547
Hearne, W. W.	69
Hester, A.	140
Henderson, J.	270
Hepburn, Dowling, and Crawford	278
Heinz, The late C.	344
Henderson, The late T. H.	349
Heurck, M. Van	406
Hennessy, H.	422
Hendy and Apted	451
Hearn, H. M.	479
Hill, A. M.	408
Hirst and Co., G.	458
Howard, G. T.	67
Hodgson, T.	69
Hogan, J.	130
Hobson's Bay Soap and Candle Company, The	153
Hopkins, Rice T.	199
Howlett, C.	286
Hodgetts, W. B.	313
Hoskins, J. R.	343
Horwood, The late J.	350
Howe and McColough	360
Hooper, J.	384
Holden, T.	457
Hobbs, H.	463
Hopkins, W.	468
Hood, R. A. D.	507
Horwitz, L.	529
Hughes, W. Kent	68
Hughes, The late J. F.	407
Humble, W.	462
Hudson, W.	201
Hyett, B.	352
Hyde, C. E.	389

	PAGE
Hyland, T.	488
Hyland, J.	514
Impey, T.	313
Jackson, T. C.	211
James, J.	483
Jeffery, J.	155
Jennings, J.	171
Jenkin, A.	271
Johnson, A. G.	71
Joseph, W.	278
Jones, Miller, and Co.	362
Jones, P. O.	401
Johnstone and Co., J. G.	478
Jones, E.	481
Kernot, Professor W. C.	16
Keating, Rev. Father	47
Kellow, C. B.	144
Kettle, H. L.	202
Kent, P.	271
Kelly, J.	292
Keogh, E. J.	352
Kennedy, T. J.	443
Kelly, E. S.	488
Kennedy, The late R. F.	515
King and Son, S.	131
Kino, M.	137
Kilpatrick and Co.	165
King, P. J.	168
Kline, J. M.	255
Kirby, J. F.	548
Kiel, F. W.	71
Konongwootong Creek Estate	547
Krome, O.	29
Lawrence, H. F.	65
Lacy and Osborne	147
Lauder's Riding School	220
Laidlaw, W. J.	312
Lamsey, J.	369
Lawrence, A.	409
Lascelles, W.	409
Laird, J. A.	452
Lascelles, E. H.	453
Lamont, J.	496
Laidlaw, J. A.	531
Laidlaw, J. G.	546
Lethbridge, W. R.	99
Lewis, H. J. R.	227
Lehmann, F. W.	353
Leggo and Co., H. M.	360
Learmonth, H.	529
Learmonth, J. R.	533
Lillies, H.	70
Liston, J. J.	195
Little, W.	257
Liddle, P. H.	422
Lindsay, J.	522
Lindsay, W.	522
Lloyd, T. W.	205
Lochore, W. B.	131
Long and Co., F.	185
Long Tunnel Gold Mining Company, Registered, The	198
Longden, F. R.	263
Longhurst and Co., W. E.	286
London, R.	401
London, H.	517
Loughnane, J.	529
Lynch, P.	67
Lyons, E.	141
Lynch, M. D.	416
Lyon, G. McC.	548
Mackay, E. A.	69
Maillard, F. L.	98
Manufacturers' Agency Limited	132
Mackintosh, D. M.	135
Mayer, P.	215
Masters, J. G.	224
Mason, W. A.	269
Macleod and Booth	279
MacCullagh, Archdeacon	345
Manning, W.	365
Mayne, T. H.	378
Maldon Brewery, The	394
Marwood, A. W.	444
Matthews, H. E., and W. H. Harrison	445
Mawson, S. R. J.	446
MacMullen, J.	448
MacMullen and Co., W.	456
Manifold, E.	493
Manifold, W. T.	493
Manifold, J. C.	494
Mackinnon, W. K.	498
Maconochie, J.	509
Mackay, G. S.	514
Macnamara, P. J.	516
Mackinnon, M. N.	532
Matheson, K. M.	542
Meirion Coaching College	33
Melbourne Glass Bottle Works Company	149
Merriman Brothers	186
Melbourne Veterinary College	219
Mitchell and Co., T.	143
Miller, J.	162
Middleton, R. G.	255
Mitchell, J. T.	262
Mitchell, T.	275
Minto, G.	377
Minchin, E. J.	465
Mitchell, W.	500
Morton, W. J. C.	71
Moore, H. Byron	119
Moonee Valley Aerated Water and Cordial Co., The	175

	PAGE
Mosley, R.	179
Moon, R. A.	194
Mountjoy, T. J.	200
Morris, E.	311
Morrow, T.	345
Morison, G. S.	359
Mountjoy, W. A.	472
Montgomery, T.	505
Moffatt, J.	508
Moreton, F.	517
Molesworth, R. A.	518
Morse, F. D. B.	521
Moffatt, W.	534
Munt, F. W.	34
Munro and Co., J. A.	148
Murray, J. P.	255
Mueller, E.	349
Murdoch, W. D.	359
Murphy, J. J.	417
Mueller, H.	443
Munday, J.	460
Murray, E. J.	514
Myrnong Private Hospital	211
McArthur, S.	192
McAuley, Miss	222
McArthur, J. N.	495
McArthur, C.	507
McBean and Son, J.	164
McBean, H. D.	406
McCreery and Hopkins	410
McCallum, G.	442
McCallum, A.	468
McCrae, J.	500
McDonough, H.	137
McDonald, M.	179
McDonald, A. E.	292
McDonald and Brumley	506
McDonald, S.	519
McFarlane and Nicol	203
McFarlane, J. J.	399
McGrath, D.	287
McGowan, S. H.	343
McIntyre, P.	469
McIntyre, C. D.	469
McIntosh, W. J.	476
McIntyre, A. J.	508
McKell, J.	191
McKenzie, G.	208
McKay, H. V.	258
McKenna, J.	274
McLeod, J.	460
McMahen, T.	100
McNeill, L.	469
McNeill, D.	489
McPherson, R. S.	378
McRorie Bros.	464
McRae, A.	484
National Manufacturing Company, The	150
Nase, A. L.	297
Nash, C.	461
Nayler, T.	520
Newman, J. F.	221
Newman, J. G.	221
Newell, F. S.	408
Newman, F. J.	444
Nelson, J.	489
Nichol, T. A. and R. W.	297
Nicholas, W.	303
Nightingale, J.	420
Nicholson, W.	462
Nott, A.	170
Nolan, J. M.	197
Norman and Co., G. G.	288
Noble, R. W.	466
Nystrom, W.	222
Oakley, O.	188
Oaten, J.	146
O'Brien, J. W.	516
O'Connell, Rev. J. H.	48
O'Connor, Fennell, and Co., P. J.	202
Oddie, T. A.	268
Officer, S. L.	551
O'Hara, J. B.	32
O'Keefe, M.	216
Orton and Co., W.	501
Oswald, R. D.	391
Ovens, R.	215
Paternoster, S.	140
Passfield, T.	194
Parker, T. H.	200
Paull, J.	400
Perrott, J.	134
Pearson and Co.	150
Perugia and Son, A.	160
Pender and Co., J.	184
Peacock, S.	196
Pettitt, H.	396
Penrose, The late J.	399
Peters, T.	440
Perrett, W.	498
Phillips, H. J.	156
Phillips, J. F.	296
Pinnock, The late R. D.	263
Pickford, J.	298
Pink, C.	488
Pink, W.	489
Plummer, Murphy, and Co.	180
Plisch, J.	214
Potter, Rev. W.	40
Porta, J. G.	163
Potter, W. H.	438
Procter, T. R.	170
Prahran Ice and Aerated Water Company, The	178

	PAGE
Pryde, D.	221
Pritchard and Chamberlain	370
Purnell, Lieutenant F. C.	447
Railway Iron Foundry, The	181
Rankin, F. M.	307
Ralph and Agnew	385-6
Rashleigh, Lieut.-Colonel C.	446
Ramsay, Mrs.	471
Rennie, G. C.	67
Reith, A. C.	215
Redwood, R.	379
Reid, S.	497
Rhodes, C.	543
Ritchie, J.	256
Richards and Co.	283
Richards, G.	289
Rigby, G. O.	415
Richardson, H. F.	440
Row, R. G.	123
Rojo, C. F.	161
Royal Bank of Australia Limited, The	190
Ronald, Rev. J. B.	190
Robertson, J. A.	198
Royal Hotel	207
Roberts, Messrs. and Miss	225
Robson, J.	258
Rowe, W. T.	267
Robertson, T. and J. G.	267
Rowe, J.	272
Robinson, A. S.	395
Rowse, J. W.	396
Roberts, W.	423
Roebuck, H. G.	446
Roadknight, A. H.	454
Robertson, W. St. L.	477
Robertson, J. E.	477
Robertson, J.	499
Robertson, J. G.	550
Robertson, W.	550
Runting, H. G. J.	220
Rule, J. H.	392
Russell, J.	469
Ryan, J.	499
Savage, C. G.	193
Sansom, W.	273
Sarvaas, J.	358
Sandhurst Pioneer Co-operative Company Ltd., The	361
Sargood, J. H.	388
Sachs and Co.	457
Sargant, W.	481
Scarlett and Co.	130
Schreuder and Svensen	217
Scott, R.	262
Scott, A.	267
Scott, T.	515
Scott, J. M.	543
Seeley, T. F.	452
Settle, J. W.	471
Selwood, W.	481
Shoppee, C. C.	253
Sherrin, T. W.	154
Shew, E.	261
Sheridan, W.	406
Shuter, C. G.	497
Shine, Rev. Father J.	497
Sinanian, J. A.	204
Sichlau, E. T.	449
Slater and Co., J.	132
Sleight, A. A.	226
Sloan, J.	379
Smith, W. Beattie	65
Smith and Co., C. H.	186
Smith, W.	196
Smyth, R. M.	277
Smith, J.	290
Small, J.	445
Smith, S. M.	445
Smith, D.	549
Southwick, W.	142
Somer, J.	396
Squire, R. B.	276
St. George's Church, Carlton	47
Sturtevant, A. B.	99
St. John, J. A.	189
Steinmetz, F. V.	206
Stooke, V.	217
St. Kilda General Cemetery, The	208
Stewart, R.	223
Stoddart, T.	256
Staples and Stringer	373
Stevenson, R. S.	377
Steward, The late J.	385
Straede, W.	411
Storrer, H. J. H.	437
Strong, Captain G. M.	447
Staughton, A. J.	502
Stewart, A. G.	532
Stewart, D.	510
Sutton, H. P.	125
Summers, C. F.	206
Swanson, D. A.	199
Symons, H. J.	293
Templeman, A. B.	97
Terry, W. H.	224
Templeton, T.	548
Thomas, W. C.	131
Thornton, J.	162
Thompson, J. A.	482
Thornton, J.	495
Thornton, J. H.	495
Thomson, A.	499
Tintern Ladies' College	32
Toorak Grammar School, The	31

	PAGE
Tovell, Ada I.	72
Tope and Co., H.	210
Tombs and Durran	453
Trawalla Estate	268
Treloar, T. R.	265
Treloar, W.	276
Trait, J. J.	456
Trewhella, W. J.	421
Tucker, Professor T. G.	16
Turnbull, W.	296
Twomey, E.	531
United Iron Works, The (A. Roberts and Sons)	371
Ure, J.	399
Urquhart, Mrs.	484
Urquhart, R. R.	506
Vagg, J. H.	500
Valentine, S. G.	267
Verey and Co., A.	410
Vercoe, J. T.	291
Vines, J.	464
Victoria Carriage Company, The	154
Victoria Carriage Works	521
Victorian A1 Gold Mines Limited, The	196
Volum, W. F.	467
Walton, S.	101
Walz, J.	147
Ward, W.	158
Wardrop and Scurry	159
Watson and Sons, W.	169
Warner and Webster	172
Wagner, J. G.	187
Walshe, J.	268
Ward, J.	276
Wallace, W. W.	278
Walker, J.	356
Watson and Co., J.	359
Walker, W. B.	383
Waugh, J.	388
Wallis, W. T.	440
Watts, W. H.	457
Walls and Horne	499
Watt Bros. and Tod	501
Warrnambool Amateur Turf Club	518
Warrnambool Cheese and Butter Factory Company Limited	520
Webber and Son, J.	464
White, F. C.	397
Whyte, L. A.	439
Whiting, A. E.	507
White, T. G.	530
White, E.	546
Wilson, Misses J. and F.	152
Wilmer, Mrs.	225
Wilson, T. A.	264
Williams, G.	275
Wishart, J. H.	287
Williams and Osbourne	291
Wilson, M.	308
Williams, R.	358
Wilson and Co., J. B.	374
Windsor, J. T.	464
Wilson, P. C.	477
Wilson and Lucas	482
Williams, T.	483
Wilson, Corben, and Co.	142
Wood, S. O.	218
Wolstencroft, J. and W.	375
Wyeth, Mrs. J. L.	151
York, T.	161
Young, A. J.	455
Youngman, E.	532
Youngman, C. F.	544
Ziebell and Son, E.	218



FEB 25 1954

[redacted]

[redacted]