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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.*

More than half a century ago Miss Caroline Molesworth, the youngest daughter of the statesman of that name, commenced a series of observations of natural phenomena, at Cobham-lodge, near Esher, in Surrey, which she continued regularly for a period of five and twenty years. These observations embraced the maximum and minimum temperature of the atmosphere, the prevalent weather, the first leafage, flowering, and fruitage of plants, the arrival and departure as well as nesting of birds, the appearance and disappearance of insects, the direction of the wind, and other circumstances. Her notes were recorded in a diary, and on the death of Miss Molesworth, which occurred in 1872, at the age of 78, they were collected by Miss E. A. Ormerod, the first lady who received the honour of being elected a fellow of the Meteorological Society, and have just been published, under the title of the *Cobham Journals*. These are not, as might be expected, so interesting as the somewhat similar records which are embodied in "White's Natural History of Selborne," but they are, nevertheless, of considerable value in relation to phenological and meteorological science, and observations of this kind systematically conducted by a number of persons inhabiting different districts of a particular country, would be of the greatest service to the pursuits of husbandry in all its branches, as they would furnish the necessary data from which to deduce the laws governing the phenomena observed. And we call attention to these journals for the purpose of pointing out that the keeping of diaries, based upon the late Miss Molesworth's method, would constitute an interesting and agreeable occupation for idle ladies in the country; while, in some instances, it would no doubt lead to the acquisition of a taste for the study of natural history in some one or more of its numerous departments, and would develope tastes and habits in the cultivation of which a perennial source of pleasure would be found.

Argus 5 Nov 1881

We recently noticed the "Cobham Journals" of Miss E. A. Ormerod, and have now to call attention to another work from the pen of the same lady. This is *A Manual of Injurious Insects*, that is to say, of those which are liable to attack the food crops, forest trees, and fruit of the mother country, and their name appears to be legion, while the rapacity of certain of them seems to be incredible, justifying the assertion which Ben Omar professed to find inscribed in Hebrew characters on the wings of a grasshopper:—"We are the troops of the Most High. Each of us lays ninety-nine eggs. If we laid a hundred we should devastate the whole world." Miss Ormerod does not profess to describe the life-histories of the insects enumerated in her book, but is content to notice the more important points in their appearance, their methods of attack, the food they prefer, and the various transformations they undergo in the different stages of their existence. In each case she gives the best methods at present known of preventing or remedying their ravages; and as similar or analogous insects infest the orchards, woods, gardens, and fields of this colony, we should think this "Manual" would be as serviceable here as in the country in which it was written.

Camperdown Chronicle

OCTOBER 5. 1881,

Death of the Aboriginal "King Tom."

On the 30th ultimo, the mortal remains of His Majesty, King Tom, the oldest aboriginal ever known in the Western district, were consigned to their last resting place in the Camperdown cemetery. Tom was the last of his generation, and with two or three exceptions, the last of his tribe. He has been known by the first settlers for forty years. He was then a man of about 50 years of age, consequently at his death he must have been at least 90 years of age. When the first settlers came to this district Tom was too old to learn our language, or, in fact, to understand our habits, good or bad; the only bad one he acquired was smoking. Spirits he would never taste, by this, no doubt, prolonging his life to the age he attained, so unusual for the race, since the residence of the white man. In consequence of his not being able to speak our language, or make himself understood, he was considered to be rather stupid and morose. At all events, he had the good sense to abstain from that worst of all habits—drinking—which has been the bane of all his tribe, male, and female. Tom with all his stupidity was firm and determined, consequently not the slave of fashion, for it was not until a comparatively recent period that he would condescend to wear European clothing, wearing his kangaroo rug as long as he could. Not until after his marriage with his last wife, Queen Fanny, could he be induced, or rather forced to wear our clothing. Fanny being one of the most intelligent, and affectionate of her race, good-looking as well, was thought a good deal of by both the settlers and the blacks, she gained her point and persuaded Tom to change his clothing; but he would never allow boot or shoe on his feet. It is not known how often Tom was married, but about 20 years ago, Fanny, a widow herself, became his wife. Tom never wandered far from his own country which lay between Terrinallum and Meningoort. Darlington was about the centre of his territory. For the past two or three years he made Meningoort almost exclusively his home, and for the last year he was quite in his dotage, frequently fancying that other hostile tribes were coming to attack and kill him. Rushing from his mia-mia to the house for protection, in the greatest excitement and terror begging that "Mass'r shoot-em wild black fellow on the hill, kill Tom" For the past three months Tom has been gradually dying of natural decay. Each day becoming feebler and more bent, until three weeks ago he ceased to be able to leave his mia-mia. He took scarcely any nourishment, perhaps a little water or arrowroot. The men on the station kept him constantly supplied with wood, the only thing besides water he asked for. At nights he became delirious, screaming as he used to do when he complained of the wild blacks, and on the morning of the 30th September he was found dead.

The funeral of King Billy—better known, perhaps, in Geelong and the district by the name of "Billy Wa-wha," derived, no doubt, from the peculiar cry he had in the street when annoyed by white children—was attended on Thursday by Mr Brady, J.P., and Protector of Aborigines in this district; Mr Shirra, and Mr T. Wright. Special interest in the death of the aboriginal was taken by Mr Shirra, as in years past the natives of the district were always among the attractions at the Comunn Na Feinne sports. Billy Wa-Wha's remains were buried in the Western cemetery, where those of the remnants of the once powerful Barrabool Hill tribe lie crumbling to dust. At the instance of Mr Shirra, it has been determined by Mr Brady to have Billy's name, as well as the names of several of the defunct natives of the district, who lie buried at the cemetery, suitably painted on the grave stone above the mound where King Jerry found his earthly resting place many years since.

CONDITION OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

A return which has just reached the hands of members of Parliament shows the frightful condition of some of the Irish peasantry. A medical inspector in Mayo reports of a village consisting of forty-two cabins, nearly all single-roomed, containing forty-six families, and adds, "in most of the cabins cattle and pigs are kept in the rooms. The sewage matter is partly carried off by an open drain which runs through the centre of the floor, whilst stagnant pools containing all sorts of offensive matter lie in front of the cabins. The food of the people consists almost exclusively of Indian meal, without milk." Of another village the same officer reports "there were fully 8in. of manure in one cabin in the room where seven persons lived, and the woman of the house explained that she could not clear it out, as then she would have no manure." Of a third village he says: "The cabin in which these (three typhoid fever patients) persons lived was extremely offensive, and on entering it the smell from the excessive amount of organic matter in the air was almost overpowering. In the small single-roomed cabin in which the three patients—the mother and two children—lived, I counted at the time of my visit three cows, a number of chickens, three cats, and a large dog. The water used for drinking purposes was taken from a well in a neighbouring field. On examining the well I found that it was merely a pit which was enclosed by a stone wall, and into which opened the drains from the field, and in wet weather the washings from the roadway. The field had been manured during the winter with guano. It contains merely the surface water from the soil and drainage water. The water looked dark and muddy, and it had a greasy scum upon the surface."

PAVEMENT OBSTRUCTIONS AND DANGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARGUS.

Sir,—With much satisfaction I have read in *The Argus* of Saturday your remarks on the unwarrantable obstruction to foot passengers exhibited by the shopkeepers in every street in the city, and of the necessity of putting a stop to a nuisance which is daily increasing, and which can only be put an end to by more stringent regulations, and their enforcement. But there is a greater nuisance at present in full force, which is attended with great danger to foot passengers, and that is, the risk one runs in being killed by some stupid painter, coming down, pots and all—let alone having one's clothes destroyed with splashes from his brushes.

Are there no brains in the members of the City Council? Cannot they compel all repairs to be carried on and protection afforded to foot passengers by means of movable stages as wide as the pavement, and with legs sufficiently long to permit passengers to walk underneath comfortably; and if ladders must be employed to reach greater heights, let them stand on the stages, along with all necessary materials.

It is said that before any reform can be effected in railway management a director must be killed. Presuming that the same principle applies to municipal affairs, I must be excused for praying that a Melbourne alderman be slain at once with a paint-pot, for the good of the public.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 27. J. D.

PARISH FUNERAL SOCIETY.—The fifty-first report of the above Society has just been issued, which shows that the membership at present is 1818, a slight decrease from last year. During the year 41 have joined, 27 have died, and 17 were struck off for arrears. The income for the year has been £479 3s 8d; of which £445 was for funeral money; for salary of officials, £26; and £8 3s 8d for rent, &c. The balance at the credit of Society is £376 18s 3½d. Funeral money has been paid during the year on the deaths of 30 members—27 wives, 16 widows, 76 sons and daughters, being a total of 149 deaths. The Society, since its formation in 1834, has paid in funeral claims a total sum of £15,498.

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BATMAN'S SETTLEMENT AT PORT PHILLIP IN 1835.

We have received from a correspondent in Launceston, Tasmania, a copy of an interesting document which supplies graphic historical details connected with Mr. John Batman's settlement at Port Phillip in the year 1835. This is contained in Mr. Batman's report to His Excellency Sir George Arthur, then Colonel George Arthur, and Governor of the island of Van Diemen's Land. The report is endorsed in the handwriting of the late Mr. William Gardner Sams, formerly sheriff of Van Diemen's Land, from whom our correspondent received it. We subjoin the report:—

Mr. Batman's report to His Excellency Colonel George Arthur, the Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Hobart Town, June 25, 1835.

Sir,—I have the honour of reporting to your Excellency, for the information of His Majesty's Government, the result of an expedition, undertaken at the expense, and in conjunction with several gentlemen, inhabitant of Van Diemen's Land, to Port Phillip, on the south-western point of New Holland, for the purpose of forming an extensive pastoral establishment, and combining therewith the civilisation of the native tribes who are living in that part of the country.

Before I enter into the details, I deem it necessary to state for the information of His Majesty's Government that I am a native of New South Wales, and that for the last six years I have been most actively employed in endeavouring to civilise the aboriginal natives of Van Diemen's Land; and in order to enable the local government of this colony to carry that important object into full effect, I procured from New South Wales 11 aboriginal natives of New Holland, who were, under my guidance, mainly instrumental in carrying into effect the humane object of this government towards the aborigines of this island.

I also deem it necessary to state that I have been for many years impressed with the opinion that a most advantageous settlement might be formed at Western Port, or Port Phillip; and that in 1827, Mr. J. T. Gellibrand and myself addressed a joint letter to the Colonial Government of New South Wales, soliciting permission to occupy land at Port Phillip, with an undertaking to export to that place stock to the value of £5,000, and which was to be placed for a certain number of years under my personal direction and superintendence. This application was not granted by the Sydney Government, because the land was beyond the limits of that territory, and the occupation of Western Port had been altogether abandoned.

It occurred to myself and some of the gentlemen who are associated with me, that inasmuch as the Sydney natives, who were living with me, had become well acquainted with the English language and manners, and had acquired habits of industry and agricultural pursuits, they might, therefore, be considered partially civilised; and as the available lands in this colony were occupied by flocks of sheep and fully stocked, it would be a favourable opportunity of opening a direct friendly intercourse with the tribes in the neighbourhood of Port Phillip; and by obtaining from them a grant of a portion of that territory upon equitable principles, not only might the resources of this colony be considerably extended, but the object of civilisation be established, and which in process of time would lead to the civilisation of a large portion of the aborigines of that extensive country.

In pursuance of arrangements based upon these principles I proceeded on the 12th day of May, 1835, in a vessel from Launceston, accompanied by seven Sydney natives, and proceeded to Port Phillip, on the south-western extremity of New Holland, where I landed on the 26th day of May.

On the evening of our arrival at Port Phillip we saw the native fires at the distance of about five miles. I then made my arrangements for the purpose of opening an interview with the natives by means of those under my charge. I equipped them in their native dresses, and early in the morning we landed. I desired the natives to proceed unarmed, and they preceded me a few hundred yards. When we had advanced within half-a-mile we saw the native huts and smoke. My natives then proceeded quietly up to the huts, expecting that we should find the tribe asleep, but when they had got to the huts it appeared that the natives had fled a few hours previously, leaving behind them some of the buckets and other articles.

I concluded from this that the natives had discerned the vessel, and had quitted their huts through fear; and, as I thought it probable they might in consequence quit the coast for a season, I determined immediately to put my natives upon the track, and if possible overtake them and at once obtain their confidence.

My natives followed the track, which appeared to have been very circuitous, and after we had proceeded about 10 miles we at length saw a tribe consisting of 20 women and 24 children.

My natives then made to them some of their friendly signals, which, it appeared, were understood, and in the course of a few minutes my natives joined the tribe, and after remaining with them as I judged sufficient length of time to conciliate them and explain my friendly disposition, I advanced alone and joined them, and was introduced to them by my natives, two of whom spoke nearly the same and so as to be perfectly intelligible to them.

The two interpreters explained to them by my directions that I had come in a vessel from the other shores to settle amongst them and to be upon friendly terms; that I was, although white, a countryman of theirs, and would protect them, and I wished them to return with me to their huts, where I had left some presents for them.

After some conversation the whole party, women and children, returned with me and my natives towards the huts, until they came within sight of the shore; they then stopped and hesitated in proceeding, and as I understood from the interpreters, were afraid I should take them by force and illuse them, as some of their tribe had been already ill-treated.

After the strongest assurances on my part of my sincerity and friendly disposition, and that no harm should be done to them, they proceeded to the huts, where I gave them a pair of blankets each, tomahawks, knives, scissors, looking glasses, and I affixed round the neck of each woman and child a necklace.

As soon as I had distributed the presents, they were informed by the interpreters that they might depart and join their friends, and I left them and proceeded on board the vessel. They appeared by my conduct towards them highly gratified and excited, and showed by their manner that the fullest confidence existed.

On the next and five following days I employed myself in surveying the country, and although I saw several native fires, I abstained from intruding upon them, leaving the interview I had had with the women to have its full effect upon the tribes before I visited them again.

On the seventh day I proceeded towards the place where I had seen the fires, and where I had reason to believe the tribes were, and I sent my natives forward with the same instructions as upon the first occasion. We remained up the country all night, and proceeded early the next morning, under the expectation of meeting the tribes. After we had proceeded about seven miles we fell in with a native man, his wife, and three children, who received my natives with apparent cordiality, and informed them that the women to whom I had given the presents, although belonging to another tribe, had communicated to them the reception they had met with from me.

I learned from this native where the chiefs of the tribe were stationed, and also their names, and this man most readily offered to act as our guide, and take us at once to the spot. We then proceeded with the man, his wife, and children towards the huts of the chiefs, but it appeared that the guide took us past the spot where the chiefs were, and some of the children having observed a white man gave the alarm, and almost immediately we found the tribe in our rear, advancing towards us with spears and in a menacing position. My natives, with the man, woman, and children, then called out to the tribe, and they immediately dropped their spears and other implements in the grass, and the two sable parties advanced towards each other, and I shortly followed them.

Some conversation then took place between my natives and the tribe. The object of my visit and intentions were then explained to them, and the chiefs then pressed me to proceed with them to see their wives and children, which is one of the strongest demonstrations of peace and confidence. Upon my assenting to this request the chiefs then inquired of my interpreters whether I would allow them to take up their implements of war, which I immediately assented to, and the principal chief then gave me his best spear to carry, and I in return gave him my gun.

We then proceeded towards the huts, and when a short distance from them, the chief called out to the women not to be alarmed, and I was then introduced to the whole tribe, consisting of upwards of 20 men, containing altogether 55 men, women, and children.

I joined this tribe about 12 o'clock, and stayed with them until about 12 o'clock the next day, during which time I fully explained to them that the object of my visit was to purchase from them a tract of their country; that I intended to settle amongst them with my wife and seven daughters, and that I intended to bring to the country sheep and cattle. I also explained my wish to protect them in every way; to employ them the same as my own natives, and also to clothe and feed them; and I also proposed to pay them an annual tribute as a compensation for the enjoyment of the land.

The chiefs appeared most fully to comprehend my proposals, and much delighted with the prospect of having me to live amongst them. I then explained to them the boundaries of the land which I wished to purchase, and which are defined by hills to which they have affixed native names, and the limits of the land purchased by me are defined in the chart which I have the honour of transmitting, taken from personal survey.

On the next day the chiefs proceeded with me to the boundaries, and they marked with their own native marks the trees at the corners of the boundaries, and they also gave me their own private mark, which is kept sacred by them, even so much that the women are not allowed to see it.

After the boundaries had been thus marked and described, I filled up in a deed as accurately as I could define it, the land agreed to be purchased by me from the chiefs, and the deed when thus filled up was most carefully read over and explained to them by the two interpreters, so that they most fully comprehended its purport and effect. I then filled up two other parts of the deed so as to make it in triplicate, and the three principal chiefs and five of the subordinate chiefs, then executed each of the deeds, each part being separately read over, and they each delivered to me a piece of the soil for the purpose of putting me in possession thereof and understanding that it was a form by which they delivered to me the tract of land.

I have the honour of enclosing herewith a copy of each of the deeds executed by the natives to me, which I confidently trust will most clearly manifest that I have proceeded upon an equitable principle, that my object has not been possession and expulsion—or, what is worse, extermination—but possession and civilisation, and the reservation of the annual tribute to those who are the real owners of the soil will afford evidence of the sincerity of my professions in wishing to protect and civilise these tribes of benighted but intelligent people, and I confidently trust that the British Government will duly appreciate the treaty which I have made with these tribes, and will not in any manner molest the arrangements which I have made, but that I shall receive the support and encouragement of not only the local government, but that of the British Government in carrying the objects into effect.

I quitted Port Phillip on the 14th day of June, having parted with the tribes in the most friendly and conciliating manner, leaving five of my natives and three white men to commence a garden near the harbour, and to erect a house for my temporary occupation on my return with my wife and family. I arrived at Launceston after a passage of 36 hours, which will at once show the geographical advantages of this territory to Van Diemen's Land, and in a few years I have no hesitation in affirming, from the nature of the soil, that the exports of wool and meat to Van Diemen's Land will form a considerable feature in its commercial relations.

I traversed the country in opposite directions about 50 miles, and having had much experience in lands and grazing in New South Wales and in this colony, I have no hesitation in asserting that the general character of the country is decidedly superior to any which I have ever seen. It is interspersed with fine rivers and creeks, and the downs were extended on every side as far as the eye could reach, thickly covered with grass of the finest description, and containing an almost indescribable extent of fine land fit for any purposes.

I have now finally to report that the following are the gentlemen who are associated with me in the colonisation of Port Phillip, many of whom will reside with their establishment at Port Phillip, and all of whom are prepared, and intend immediately, to export stock, which will be under my general guidance and immediate superintendence:—C.

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Swanston, Thomas Bannister, Jas. Simpson, F. T. Gellibrand, J. and W. Robertson, Hy. Arthur, H. Wedge, J. Sinclair, J. T. Collicott, A. Cotterell, W. G. Laws, M. Conolly, Geo. Mercer.

The quantity of stock exported this year will be at least 20,000 breeding ewes, and one of the leading stipulations will be that none but married men of good character, with their families, will be sent either as overseers or servants, so that by no possibility any personal injury shall be offered to the natives or their families; and it is also intended, for the purpose of preserving due order and morals, that a minister or catechist shall be attached to the establishment at the expense of the association.

The chiefs, to manifest their friendly feeling towards me, insisted upon my receiving from them two native cloaks and several baskets made by the women, and also some of their implements of defence, which I beg to transmit.

The women generally are clothed with cloaks of a description somewhat similar, and they certainly appear to me to be of a superior race to any natives whom I have ever seen.—I have the honour, &c., JOHN BATMAN.

Glasgow Herald 8th Dec. 1883

THE DAVID HUTCHESON MEMORIAL AT OBAN.

Yesterday the memorial which has been erected on the north end of the Island of Kerrera, Oban, to David Hutcheson, the pioneer of steamboat traffic in the West Highlands, was formally handed over to the representatives of the deceased gentleman. There was but little ceremony observed, with the exception of a dinner given by Mr Alex. Brown, Bank of Scotland, who has been the moving spirit in the whole matter. The original intention was that the memorial should take the form of an observatory on Ben Nevis, but when the Scottish Meteorological Society stepped in with the intention of making the observatory a national institution, Earl Breadalbane, who had all along interested himself in the object, generously offered a site on his property in Kerrera. The site is admirably chosen, being on an elevated plateau commanding a magnificent view of the Sound of Mull, Lochs Linnhe and Etive. The memorial is quite a land mark as seen from Oban. It is an obelisk 60 feet high, with a massive base. The four sides of the pedestal have been formed into panels, on which suitable inscriptions will be cut, and the whole has been enclosed by an ornamental railing. The plans were carried out by Messrs M'Dougall & MacColl, a local firm of builders. As the memorial stands in an exposed site, the material, which is freestone, has been specially chosen for closeness of texture and durability, and the workmanship is of the most satisfactory character. The committee yesterday having visited the memorial, going across Oban Bay in boats, and expressed satisfaction with the way in which the plans had been carried out, adjourned to the Bank of Scotland Buildings, when dinner was served. Mr Bett, Bolfracks, factor for Earl Breadalbane, presided.

LINLITHGOW PARISH KIRK 1811.

The Question then, on the part of the Magistrates and Council of Linlithgow, submitted to the learned Counsel, is, Who are to defray the 2·3ds of a repair on the Town's part?

1*mo.* Shall it be proportioned on the Inhabitants as in the two former instances, in the same manner as they are stented for the Cess, according to trade and opulence; or shall any deviation take place, on account of the change of the times, and the better defined rights of the subject?

2*do.* Shall the Proprietors of Houses *per se*, who pay no Stipend, contribute?

3*tio.* Shall the Proprietors of Seats, possessed in virtue of purchase by their forefathers from the Magistrates 1663, 64, 65, &c. for which they pay neither rent nor stipend, be assessed?

4*to.* Many of the Seats anciently sold, having again reverted to the Town, in default of heirs of the body, are now let to Tenants for yearly rent, payable to the Town; if seats shall be assessed, then who shall answer for these?

5*to.* The Guildry and the Eight Incorporations possess, it is imagined, a fourth part of the Kirk: What rule shall be observed with regard to them?

6*to.* The Magistrates' Loft, and Lord Linlithgow's, now fallen to the Town on failure of heirs, or by attainder, and let by the Town, occupy the North side of the Kirk; are they to be free or assessed?

I ADAM DAUSON, *Provost.*

Edinburgh, 25th *Dec.* 1811. *Referred to in my Opinion of this date.* D. C.

Jesus Christ

Immediate cause of his death

In his letter Sir James Simpson puts very strikingly the arguments in favour of the circumstantial probability of the view that the death of Christ was brought about by rupture of the heart. In the course of his remarks, he says:—

"No known injury, lesion, or disease of the brain, lungs, or other vital organs could, I believe, account for such a sudden termination of His sufferings in death, except (1) arrestment of the action of the heart by fatal fainting or syncope; or (2) rupture of the walls of the heart or larger blood-vessels issuing from it. The attendant symptoms, particularly the loud cry and subsequent exclamations, show that death was not the effect of mortal fainting or mere fatal arrestment of the action of the heart or syncope. On the other hand, these symptoms were such as have been seen in cases of rupture of the walls of the heart. . . . The details left regarding Christ's death are most strikingly peculiar in this respect that they offer us the results of a very rude dissection, as it were, by the gash made in His side after death by the thrust of the Roman soldier's spear. The effect of that wounding or piercing of the side was an escape of 'blood and water,' visible to the Apostle John standing some distance off; and I do not believe that anything could possibly account for this appearance, as described by that apostle, except a collection of blood effused into the distended sac of the pericardium in consequence of rupture of the heart, and afterwards separated, as is usual with extravasated blood, into those two parts, viz. (1), crassamented, or red clot; and (2) watery serum. The subsequent puncture from below of the distended pericardial sac would most certainly, under such circumstances, lead to the immediate ejection and escape of its sanguineous contents in the form of red clots of blood and a stream of watery serum, exactly corresponding to that description given in the sacred narrative, 'and forthwith came there out blood and water,' an appearance which no other natural event or mode of death can account for. . . Death by mere crucifixion was not a form of death in which there was much, if, indeed, any shedding of blood. . . . The whole language and types of Scripture, however, involve the idea that the atonement for our sins was obtained by the blood of Christ shed for us during His death on the Cross. 'Without shedding of blood there is no remission.' This shedding, however, was assuredly done in the fullest possible sense, under the view that the immediate cause of His dissolution was rupture of the heart, and the consequent fatal escape of His heart—and life—blood from the central cistern of the circulation. It has always appeared—to my medical mind at least—that this view of the mode by which death was produced in the human body of Christ intensifies all our thoughts and ideas regarding the immensity of the astounding sacrifice which He made for our sinful race upon the cross."

Scottish Fast Days — 1886 —

THE movement for the abolition of those time-honoured Scottish institutions, the sacramental fast days, has gained greatly in strength of late. In Glasgow the days have been abolished, in so far as their public religious character is concerned, and have been turned into holidays, pure and simple. The same has been done in several of the smaller towns, and it is announced that on the approaching fast day in Dundee there will be no service in the five parish churches there. The U. P. Church led the way in the movement, and the Established Church is now following.

LONDON SUNDAYS

According to a careful estimate there are two millions of people in London who never enter a place of worship. No less than one hundred thousand leave by the cheap trains during the summer months, between 8 and 9 in the morning, for various suburban resorts, and about fifty thousand proceed either up or down the Thames by steamboat; while the angling clubs, numbering many thousands, avail themselves of day tickets to reach various points on the Lea, the Colne, the Wey, the New River, the Wandle, and the Thames, taking their families with them, and having a picnic by the side of the stream. It is calculated that at least a million of Londoners spend the Sunday in eating, drinking, and lounging about their dingy, ill-lighted, and badly-ventilated homes.

Jesus Christ

Opinion of the Bishop of Melbourne — GOD —

ARGUS 25 July 1887

The sixteenth anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was celebrated at the Town-hall last evening by a tea meeting, after which a public meeting which was largely attended took place. The chairman (Mr. James Balfour, M.L.C.) delivered a brief address on the life and divinity of Jesus Christ. The Bishop of Melbourne later on in the evening touched upon this subject, and he declared that no truth had ever been revealed to the world that had awakened such a passionate enthusiasm for God and for His glory, and which had done so much to send thousands of men and women to benefit and bless mankind in the slums of infamy and in the darkness of idolatry and superstition, as the great truth revealed in the scriptures that Jesus Christ was God. He would surrender to no sect of Unitarians the great truth of the unity of God, which was the inheritance of the Catholic Church. It was

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN.

At the meeting of the Anthropological Section of the British Association yesterday Mr. Bloxam, the secretary, read his final report of the Anthropometric Committee, which was a very interesting document. The committee, who had expended £230 in making their observations, were originally appointed in 1875 for the purpose of collecting observations on the systematic examination of the height, weight, and other physical characteristics of the inhabitants of the British Isles. The statistics were unique in range and numbers, and had been obtained from a very large number of independent observers living in different parts of the country. It had been found that in height the Scotch stand first (71in.), the Irish second (67·90in.), the English third (67·36in.), and the Welsh last (66·66in.), the average of the whole being 67·66in. In weight, the Scotch took the first place (165·31lb.), the Welsh second (158·31lb.), the English third (155lb.), and the Irish fourth (154·1), the total average being 158·2lb. For each inch of stature the Scotchman weighed 2·406lb., Welshman 2·375lb., Englishman 2·301lb., and Irishman 2·270lb. An adult Englishman of the typical proportions had a stature of 5ft. 7½ inches, chest girth 36½in., weight 10st. 10lb., and was able to draw, as in drawing a bow, 77½lb. The averages gave greater weight for height. The average stature of adult males in England was 67·36 inches, and of females 62·65 inches, showing a difference of nearly 4¾ inches in the average height. The males were 155·0lb., and the females 122·8lb., or an excess of 32·2lb. The difference in strength was 35lb. The observations in strength, however, were taken from schoolmistresses and shop assistants, and the average was no doubt much lower than if the labouring classes had been included. The Anglo-Saxon race took the chief place among civilised communities. The tallest were the Polynesians, 5ft. 9·33in., and the shortest the Bosjesmans, 4ft. 4·78in., the average stature of man being 5ft. 5·25in. In a table showing the weight and the height of adult males the Scotch agricultural population stood first, Yorkshire fishermen fourth, Durham miners eighth, Edinburgh and Glasgow population ninth, Sheffield people eleventh, and idiots and imbeciles sixteenth and last.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS.

The following compilation of Australasian statistics for 1881 was published in Friday's issue of the *Gazette*. The returns are given as preliminary. Mr. Hayter states that "Returns for the prepartion of this table have been furnished by the Governments of all the colonies named, except New South Wales. The figures relating to the latter colony have been derived from various sources, chiefly official, and are believed to be accurate in most, if not all, cases":—

* The following aborigines are included:—In Victoria, 780; in New South Wales, 1,643; in South Australia 6,346; and in Western Australia, 2,346. The aborigines of Queensland and New Zealand are not included. In the former, according to a recent estimate, they number 20,585, and in the latter (Maoris) 44,097.

TABLE I.—YEAR 1881.

Colony.	Area.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.*	Public Revenue.	Public Revenue—Proportion Raised by Taxation.	Public Expenditure.	Public Debt on the 31st December.	Revenue per Head.	Taxation per Head.	Expenditure per Head.	Debt per Head.	Average Produce per Acre Of Wheat.*	Average Produce per Acre Of Oats.*	Average Produce per Acre Of Barley.*
	Square Miles		£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	87,884	882,232	5,186,011	2,003,704	5,108,642	22,426,502	6 0 7	2 6 7	5 18 9	25 8 5	9·40	24·57	19·07
New South Wales ..	309,175	781,265	6,714,327	1,770 846	5,250,000†	16,947,119	8 16 7	2 6 7	6 18 1	21 13 10	14·69	19·87	20·35
Queensland	668,224	226,968	2,023,668	657,753	1,757,654	13,245,150	9 8 2	3 1 2	8 3 5	58 7 1	8·41	12·74	12·53
South Australia ..	903,425	293,297	2,171,988	557,188	2,054,285	11,196,800	7 10 4	1 18 7	7 2 4	38 3 6	4·57	10·66	11·47
Western Australia ..	975,920	32,359	254,313	109,199	197,386	511,000	8 11 4	3 13 7	6 13 0	17 0 6	7·00	10·00	10·00
Total Australia ..	2,944,628	2,216,121	16,350,307	5,098,690	14,367,967	64,326,571	7 12 0	2 7 5	6 13 7	29 1 1	6·96	23·75	17·47
Tasmania	26,375	118,923	505,872	350,146	468,613	2,003,000	4 6 3	2 19 8	3 19 11	16 16 10	18·88	28·44	22·29
New Zealand ..	104,403	500,910	3,757,493	1,881,024	3,675,797	29,659,111	7 12 3	3 16 3	7 9 0	59 4 2	22·69	28·45	22·28
Total Australasia..	3,075,406	2,835,954	20,613,672	7,329,860	18,512,377	95,988,682	7 9 3	2 13 1	6 14 1	33 17 7	8·84	26·65	19·02

Colony.	§Land under Cultivation.	Land under Wheat.	Land under Oats.	Land under Barley.	Land under Potatoes	Land under Hay.	Average Produce per Acre Of Potatoes.*	Average Produce per Acre Of Hay.*	§ Produce of Wheat.	Produce of Oats.	Produce of Barley.	Produce of Potatoes	‖ Horses.	‖ Cattle.	‖ Sheep.	‖ Pigs.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.				
Victoria	1,821,719	926,729	146,945	48,652	39,129	212,150	3·43	1·13	8,714,377	3,612,111	927,566	134 290	275,516	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
New South Wales ..	706,498	252,540	17,923	7,890	18,996	130,443	2·73	1·33	3,708,737	356,121	160,602	51,936	395,984	2,580,040	32,399,547	308,205
Queensland	128,075	4,708	88	256	5,086	16,926	2·36	1·16	39,612	1,121	3,207	11,934	194,717	3,618,513	8,292,883	56,438
South Australia ..	2,613,903	1,768,781	3,023	11,953	6,136	333,467	2·96	·72	8,087,032	32,219	137,165	18,154	159,678	314,918	6,810 856	120,718
Western Australia ..	53,353	21,951	827	3,679	278	24,445	2·00	·75	153,657	8,270	36,790	556	31,755	63,009	1,267,912	22,530
Total Australia ..	5,323,548	2,974,709	168,806	72,430	69,625	717,431	3·12	·96	20,703,315	4,009,842	1,265,330	216,920	1,057,150	7,862,747	59,131,483	749,827
Tasmania	374,374	51,757	27,535	4,597	9,670	34,790	3·47	1·29	977,365	783,129	102 475	33,565	27,805	130,526	1,847,479	49,660
New Zealand.. ..	1,319,460	365,715	243,387	29,808	22,540	68,423	5 41	1 30	8,297,890	6,924,848	664,093	121,890	161,736	608,637	12,895,085	200,083
Total Australasia..	7,017,382	3,392,181	439,728	106,835	101,835	820,644	3·66	1 00	29,978,670	11,717,819	2,031,898	372,375	1,246,691	8,691,910	73,964,047	999,570

Great Britain

AGRICULTURAL RETURNS. 1883

The subjoined returns from the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office, collected on June 4, 1881, and on June 5, in the years 1882 and 1883, were issued in London last night:—

EXTENT OF LAND IN GREAT BRITAIN UNDER

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Potatoes.	Hops.
1881....	2,805,809	2,442,334	2,901,275	579,344	64,943
1882....	3,013,989	2,255,269	2,833,865	541,054	65,619
1883....	2,613,147	2,291,964	2,975,377	543,455	68,027

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Sheep and Lambs. Total.	Pigs.
1881....	691,642	16,143,151	8,437,902	24,581,053	2,048,090
1882....	5,807,491	15,573,834	8,745,854	24,319,768	2,510,402
1883....	5,962,771	15,948,667	9,121,604	25,070,271	2,617,744

Physical characteristics of the Inhabitants of Great Britain

At a meeting of the "British Association" it had been found that in height the Scotch stand first—71 inches, the Irish second—68 inches, the English third 67½ inches, and the Welsh last—66½ inches. In weight the Scotch took first place 165 lb, the Welsh second 158 lb., the English third 155 lb, the Irish fourth 154 lb, the total average being 158 lb. For each inch of stature the Scotchman weighed 2½ lb, the Welshman 2½ lb, the Englishman 2⅓ lb, the Irishman 2⅓ lb. The Anglo Saxon race took chief place among civilised races. The tallest were the Polynesians 5 feet 9⅔ inch, the shortest the Bosjesmans 4 feet 4½ in. The average stature of man being 5 feet 5¼ in. The Scotch agricultural population stand first among civilised communities.

See opposite page

The Mungo Park family

Archibald Park Tenant of the farm of Foulshiels in Selkirkshire died 18th Nov 1768 aged 86

Jane Jerden wife of Arch^d Park died 4th June 1751 - 73.

Mungo Park Tenant of Foulshiels died 22 May, 1793 aged 79.

Elizabeth Hislop wife of Mungo Park and mother of the African Traveller died at Foulshiels 28th March 1817 aged 74 years.

James Park youngest brother of the African traveller died 11th August 1784 aged 4 years.

Mungo Park the African Traveller was drowned in the River Niger in the year 1805. aged 35 years.

Archibald Park, Collector of Customs Tobermory, elder brother of the African Traveller died at Tobermory Island of Mull on the 9th of May 1830. and was buried there.

Mungo Parks eldest son Mungo, Assistant Surgeon in the East India Company's service, died at Madras in 1823 aged 23.

Mungo Park's second son Thomas of the Royal Navy died in Africa while in search of his Father in 1827 aged 24.

The African traveller had also a son Archie a Colonel in the East India Co. service, and a daughter Mrs Meredith See page 44

Archibald Park of the Customs Tobermory died there 9th May 1830. Married Margaret Lang of Selkirk & had a family - Jane, Margaret, Euphemia Mungo, Henrietta*, John and Joan.

* died at Tobermory from diphtheria aged 6 years

Glasgow Herald of May 1830

Died

At Tobermory, Isle of Mull, on the 9th instant, Mr Archibald Park, collector of Customs, elder Brother of Mr Mungo Park. – With all the acuteness and intrepidity of mind, possessed by that celebrated traveller; Mr Park was distinguished in Society, by a flow of genuine wit, entertaining to all ranks, but offensive to none; and his death is most sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends and acquaintances. –

P.T.O.

Account of Mungo Park's condition

in 1788 was now anxiously looking out for some one to explore the Niger river, and to ascertain its course from Tombuctoo to the sea, and by the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks Mungo Park was appointed to undertake the journey. On the 22d of May 1795 he set sail from Portsmouth in the brig Endeavour – a small vessel trading to the Gambia for bees wax and ivory – with instructions on his arrival in Africa "to pass on to the river Niger, "and if possible ascertain its rise and

130

✓ Archibald

✓ Jane Jerra

✓ Mungo Pa

Elizabeth H

✓

James Par

✓

Mungo P

Archibald

Mungo Pa

MUNGO PARK'S RELATIVES.

As a reader of the *Weekly Scotsman*, I read the notes about Mungo Park, the traveller. Do the friends know that his brother was Collector of Customs and fisheries in Tobermory nearly seventy years ago? He died and was buried there, but no one knows his grave to-day. A cousin of his had a shop in the Trongate, Glasgow, about fifty or sixty years ago. His name was Park, and my mother told him it was a disgrace to all the relations that they did not put a stone to mark the grave of the brother of the famous traveller. I heard both my parents talk of him, as they knew him.

AN OLD HIGHLAND GRANNIE.

Archibald Park
brother of Mungo Park

in the East India Company's service, died at Madras in 1823 aged 23.

Mungo Park's second son Thomas of the Royal Navy died in Africa while in search of his Father in 1827 aged 24.

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* died at Tobermory from diphtheria aged 6 years

Mungo Park the African Traveller

Mungo Park was born at Foulshiels near Selkirk in Scotland on 10th September 1771. Studied at the Grammar School Selkirk for three years. In 1789 went to Edinburgh and began the usual course of study at the University of that City, where he procured his surgical diploma. Through the interest of Sir Joseph Banks was afterwards appointed assistant Surgeon on board the Worcester East Indiaman, and sailed for the East Indies in 1792. The African Association formed in England in 1788 was now anxiously looking out for some one to explore the Niger river, and to ascertain its course from Tombuctoo to the sea, and by the recommendation of Sir Joseph Banks Mungo Park was appointed to undertake the journey. On the 22d of May 1795 he set sail from Portsmouth in the brig Endeavour - a small vessel trading to the Gambia for bees wax and ivory - with instructions on his arrival in Africa "to pass on to the river Niger, "and if possible ascertain its rise and

Account of Mungo Park condensed by Amos Dawson 1883.

"termination, and to visit Tombuctoo and "Houssa". On the 21st of June he arrived at the Mouth of the river Gambia, and after spending some months in acquiring the Mandingoe language he departed on his grand expedition on the 2d December 1795. After travelling by land for nearly eight Months, on the 21st of July 1796 Mungo Park says "looking forwards I saw with "infinite pleasure the great object of my "mission, the long-sought-for Majestic Niger "glittering to the morning sun, as broad "as the Thames at Westminster, and flowing "slowly to the eastward. I hastened to "the brink, and having drank of the water "lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer "to the great Ruler of all things for "having thus far crowned my endeavours "with success. Mungo Park returned to London on 25th December 1797, and early in 1799 published his travels. Married Miss Anderson of Selkirk the same year, and in 1801 commenced his profession in Peebles.

Second

— Mungo Park — 1331

Second and last Expedition 1805.

MEMO Same Park

Archibald Park
Tenant in Foulshiels
Died in 1768. Aged 86
His Wife Jean Jardin Died
4th June 1756 Aged 73

Mungo Park Tenant in
Foulshiels - Died 22 May 1793
Aged 79 - and Elspeth his Wife
his Wife, and Mother of the
African Traveller, Died
at Foulshiels in 1817 - aged
74. Also their Twin Son
James. Died in 1793. Aged
4 Years.

Mungo Park - The Traveller
perished in the Interior of
Africa in 1805

His Oldest Son Mungo
a Surgeon in the East

t being dissatisfied
the River Niger
to fit out another
course and termina=
. The command
Mungo Park, and
smouth on the 30th
the 'Crescent' transport,
March the Crescent
nth of the Gambia,
eyed Park and his
e on the river.
numbering forty four
ted on their journey.
t Park says "coming
"to the brow of a hill I once more saw
"the Niger rolling its immense stream
"across the plain". On the 22d he
purchased a canoe at Bammakoo
and embarked on the "Joliba" or Niger,
and passing Timbuctoo in safety moved
down to Sansanding to get a canoe
a chief named Mansong promised
to sell to him. After a time he

"termination, and to visit Tombuctoo and
"Houssa". On th
at the Mouth
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Miss Anderson of Selkirk the same year,
and in 1801 commenced his profession
in Peebles.

India Company's Service
Died at Trichinopoly Madras
in 1823. Aged 23.

The Second Son Thomas of the
Royal Navy Died in
Africa while on his
Route, in Search for
his Father in 1827 Aged
24

Archibald Park (elder brother
of Mungo Park) Collector of
Customs died at Tobermory
Isle of Mull 9th May 1830

Joan born in 1811
Married Aug 1837

Second

— Mungo Park — 1331

Second and last Expedition 1805.

The British Government being dissatisfied with their knowledge of the river Niger and its outlet, resolved to fit out another expedition to trace the course and termination of the great river. The command of it was offered to Mungo Park, and he set sail from Portsmouth on the 30th of January 1805 in the "Crescent" transport, and on the 28th of March the Crescent anchored in the Mouth of the Gambia, and afterwards conveyed Park and his party as far as Kayee on the river.

On the 4th of May, numbering forty four Europeans, they started on their journey. On the 19th of August Park says "coming "to the brow of a hill I once more saw "the Niger rolling its immense stream "across the plain". On the 22d he purchased a canoe at Bammakoo and embarked on the "Joliba" or Niger, and passing Timbuctoo in safety moved down to Sansanding to get a canoe a chief named Mansong promised to sell to him. After a time he

did get a Vessel of the desired kind fitted up and named the "Joliba".

1805 Here on 26th October Dr Anderson died, Park remarking on laying his friend in the grave "I then felt myself left "a second time lonely and friendless "in the wilds of Africa". In a letter dated Tamsanding 17th Novr., addressed to Lord Camden, and written previous to starting on his voyage down the Niger, Park says that "out of forty four Euro= "peans who left the Gambia in perfect "health five only are at present alive, yet "I am far from despairing, if I cannot "succeed in the object of my journey "I will at least die on the Niger".

1806 In the following year - 1806 - information was received that Parks party were attacked when attempting to pass a reef of rocks at Boussa, 650 miles below Timbuctoo extending across the Niger "with an opening in it in form of "a door for the water to pass through", and all were drowned except one black. From this native "Amadi Fatouma" (Parks Guide) ascertained and communicated all

1826 the circumstances to Clapperton when he visited Boussa in the year 1826 and saw the rock as described by Amadi Fatouma.

Mungo Park was 35 years of age
1805 when he was drowned in the River Niger at Boussa below Tombuctoo.

He left a Widow, three sons and a daughter.

His Brothers Lander afterwards traced the Niger to the Sea.

Some years afterwards the second Son of Mungo Park the African traveller visited Africa to ascertain the particulars of the death of his Father, and it was said that while making preparations to start from the sea coast a sacred tree was shown to him with a warning that any one who touched it would immediately die. To show his disbelief he ascended the tree and shortly afterwards died of poisoned food.

— The Park Family —

28th Decr 1883

Mr Andrew Currie Sculptor Darnock very kindly visited the old church yard at Galashiels, and copied from "a massive "square monument" the following inscriptions.

— North side —

Here lie the remains of Archibald Park Tenant at Fowlshiels, who died 18th Nov. 1768.

Aged 86.

And Jean Jerden
His Wife died in June 1751.

Aged 73.

Also of Mungo Park tenant in Fowlshiels who died 22d May 1793.

Aged 79.

And Elizabeth Hislop his wife
— Mother of the African Traveller —
died at Fowlshiels on 28th March 1817.

Aged 74.

Also their youngest son James, who died 11th August 1784.

Aged 4.

— East side —

To the memory of Mungo Park
The celebrated African Traveller
who perished in the interior of Africa
in 1805.

Aged 35.

In the "Weekly Scotsman" of 5th July 1890 - Joseph Thompson declares in his recently published Work Life of Mungo Park that "neither then "nor since has any African traveller or explorer had such a romantic "tale to tell as Park, nor any out of the long list of adventurers who have "followed him, told his tale so well".

Brought over

Also to Alice Anderson His Wife,
who died at Edinburgh in 1840.
Aged 59.

Also their eldest son Mungo
Assistant Surgeon E.I.C.S.
Who died at Trincomalee Madras
in 1823.
Aged 23.

See Dancing Song composed by Mungo, in page 161.

And Thomas their second Son - of
the Royal Navy - who died in Africa
in 1827.
Aged 24.

— West Side —

And of Walter Park
Who died 14th of July 1748.
Aged 27.
And of John Park
Tenant of William Hope
Who died 23d. Sept. 1771.
Aged 62.

Note. From the Diary of Mr Andw Currie.

1827 "I parted with Thomas Park at Wattie
"Nicols Class room, where he attended lessons
"in Astronomy. What a strong swarthy
"young fellow he is !!!".

Thomas died in Africa in 1827 while in search for his father Mungo Park. Said to have been poisoned by the Medicine Man for exposing their tricks.

Her

The African Traveller had other children, One - Colonel Park in the East India Coy's service, and another - Mrs Meredith.

Archibald Park of the Customs Tobermory Island of Mull - Brother of the African Traveller - had six children - Jane, Margaret, Euphemia, Mungo, John and Joan.

Mungo was the composer of a comic song said to be sung by a country dancing Master while giving instructions to his pupils instead of playing on the fiddle to them

Hey what a row and a rumpus
Teeteedalee teetaddilum
John Gray you're wrong I'm certain
Teeteedalee teetaddilum
the side and up the Middle
[illegible]
Teeteedalee Teetaddilum
set to Jenny Martin
Teeteedalee Tetadilum
with the Duffell
Shuffel Shuffel Shuffell
teedalee Tetadilum
What a row what a rumpus
teedalee Tetadilum

1892
Scotsman 7 May

AN OLD COUNTRY DANCING MASTER.

Many years since, Mungo Park, a son of the African traveller, amused his companions by imitating a country dancing master, who, for want of a fiddler, was obliged to sing and chant his dancing lessons while going through the figures with his pupils. All I can remember of the amusing description of the performance is the following :—

"Hey what a row and a rumpus,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Down the side and up the middle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
John Gray, you're wrong, I'm certain,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Set to Jenny Martin,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
You with the duffle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum,
Shuffle, shuffle, shuffle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Hey what a row and a rumpus,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.

I will be pleased if any readers can furnish something more complete than this.

J. D., Victoria, Australia.

HENRY LENNAN.—You will get the words of the song from any musicseller.

What time along the neighbouring Hill,
The crimson light of evening falls.
Even as the silent shadow creeps,
Beneath the Sun's revolving rays,
So by her side his watch he keeps,
Her guard by night and friend by day.

Brought over

Also to Alice Anderson His Wife,
who died at Edinburgh in 1840.
Aged 59.

Also their eldest son Mungo
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And of John Park
Tenant of William Hope
Who died 23d. Sept. 1771.
Aged 62.

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apparitions that had tempted him to crimes
commission of which he denied in the
breath. He tried to make capital in his
favour out of the theory of heredity, at
expense of the character of his own par
He invented stories of his detention in asy
which had nothing to support them excep
own word. No lie was too monstrous
malevolent for the loathsome creature to t
the hope of saving his wretched life. As
had not already sufficiently wronged
victims, he tried to heap coarse calu
upon their memory. If any feelin
sympathy for him could have survived
recital of his crimes, it would have
destroyed by his behaviour—a mixture o
traits of the monkey and the tiger—sinc
arrest. It appears that his feigning had
clever enough to impose upon some o
medical men brought to examine him,
strong plea was put forward by his c
that he was not responsible for his ac
and that his brain must have

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John Gray your wrong I'm certain
Teeteedalee teetaddilum
Down the side and up the Middle
~~[illegible]~~
Teeteedalee Teetaddilum
Then set to Jenny Marton
Teeteedalee Tetaddilum
You with the Duffell
Shuffel Shuffel Shuffell
Teeteedalee Tetaddilum
Hey what a row what a rumpus
Teeteedalee Tetaddilum

1892
Scotsman 27 May

What time along the neighbouring Hills,
The crimson light of evening falls.
Even as the silent shadow creeps,
Beneath the Sun's revolving rays,
So by her side his watch he keeps,
Her guard by night and friend by day.

Also
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" Nicols Class room, where he attended lectures
" in Astronomy. What a strong swarthy
" young fellow he is !!! ".

Thomas died in Africa in 1827 while in search for his father Mungo Park. Said to have been poisoned by the Medicine Man for exposing their tricks.

The

Verses by David Hutchison on his Wifes portrait 1865

I have some pictures in my Hall,
And oft alone on them I gaze,
But chiefly one above them all,
Reminds me best of former days.

A Lady sits amid a Grove,
Where trees and flowers commingling meet,
And on her robe a thing of Love,
Her little Dog lies at her feet.

And o'er the mead and down the brae,
A gentle Lake in slumber lies,
And by its margin worn and grey,
Linlithgow regal towers arise.

Those Relics of the times of old,
The ancient days of chivalry,
When the rough thistle rude and bold,
Was garlanded with Fleur de Lis.

Those days are gone and She who reigns,
Drives past Her own ancestral Towers,
The Stewart blood is in Her veins:
And yet She visits not those Bowers,
Yet not less beautiful are they.

What boots it, they are lovely still,
The ivied Towers and roofless Halls,
What time along the neighbouring Hill,
The crimson light of evening falls.

Even as the silent shadow creeps,
Beneath the Suns revolving ray,
So by her side his watch he keeps,
Her guard by night and friend by day.

Scotch Haggis (Mrs Hutchison)

Kill a sheep. Take the pluck - viz heart lungs and liver; boil the whole till cooked, let them cool, keep the soup in which they were boiled, mince the heart and lungs, grate only the half of the liver as by using the whole of the liver it may be made bitter, mince a half pound of suet, parboil two or three onions, mince them, toast before the fire half a pound Oat Meal, add two large cup fulls of the soup in which the meat was boiled, one table spoon-full of black or common pepper, and salt to taste, mix all the ingredients together, put them in a stew pan and boil for ten minutes to see if they be well seasoned and thin enough, if too thick add more soup. The sheeps bag must be carefully taken out and only a small opening made at top, clean it well with warm water, put in the haggis and sew up the hole, tie it in a cloth and put it in boiling water and boil for two hours, if afraid of pluck, instead of liver use mince collops

10

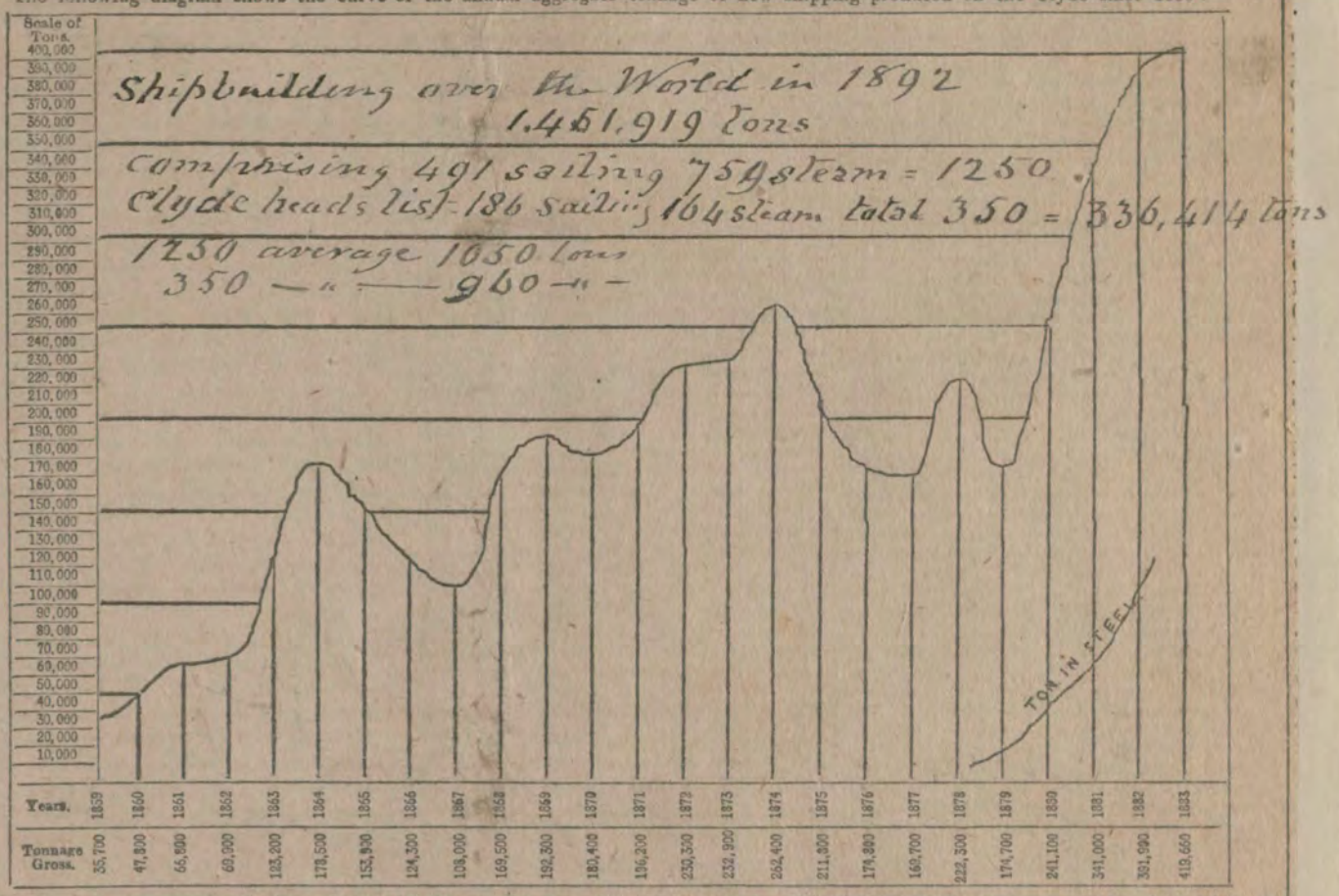
Wallace's Sword

On 24th June 1861 Wallace's Sword was carried in the procession through Stirling to the Abbey Craig to be present at the founding of the Monument to Sir William Wallace. I Dawson his Wife & Daughter were in Stirling & saw the procession

Restored to Stirling Castle 17th Nov 1888

CLYDE SHIPBUILDING SINCE 1860.

The following diagram shows the curve of the annual aggregate tonnage of new shipping produced on the Clyde since 1860:—



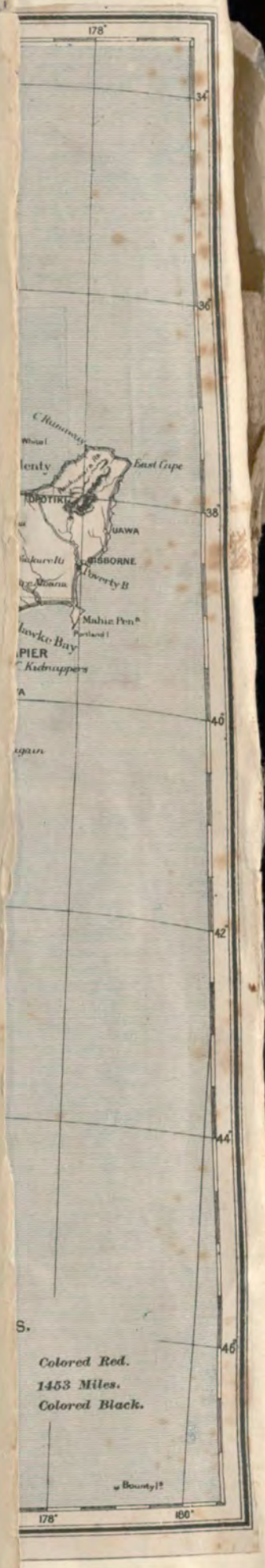
Years.	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883
Tonnage Gross.	35,700	47,800	66,800	60,000	123,000	178,500	153,800	124,300	108,000	169,500	192,300	180,400	196,200	230,300	232,900	262,430	211,800	179,800	169,700	222,300	174,700	241,100	341,000	331,590	419,660

The above diagram serves to show—better, perhaps, than bare figures—the amount of tonnage produced annually on the Clyde since 1860. The curve has been constructed from the figures supplied by us for each of the years during that period, which figures will be found along the base of the diagram. The curve is drawn to the scale shown to the left of the diagram, and may be rather small, perhaps, for showing fractional variations in the aggregate, but is sufficiently large to afford a general idea of the fluctuations from year to year in the staple industry of the Clyde. It is interesting to observe how in the above curve the periods of greatest activity, and consequent output, are recurrent every tenth year. Thus at 1864, 1874, and at all events 1883 the curve forms decided crests as compared with the general undulations over the intervening years.

During the seven years from 1852 till 1864 inclusive the number of steam vessels built on the Clyde amounted to 14 with wood hulls, 233 with iron hulls—total, 247; of which 141 were paddle steamers and 106 screw steamers. The tonnage of the wooden steamers amounted to 18,230, and of the iron vessels to 129,270 tons; the horse-power of the engines in the wooden hulls being 6739 and in the iron hulls 31,593. In 1851, or nearly a decade earlier than the year at which our curve begins, the number of ships produced was 41, with an aggregate tonnage of 25,320. In 1861, a decade later, 81 steamers were built, the tonnage of which amounted to 60,185, and the horse-power of the engines 12,493. The tonnage for both steamers and ships, however, during that year was 66,800, as shown by the diagram. During the seven years immediately prior to 1862 the extent and progress of shipbuilding on the river were such that 636 vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 377,000 tons, were launched from the yards of Glasgow, Greenock, and Dumbarton.

With the year just spoken of a first and very considerable rise in the tonnage output set in and continued till the year 1864, in which year it amounted to 178,500 tons. Various causes of an exceptional nature, or, at least, causes apart from the natural progress due to the growth of shipping, were at work in bringing about this increase in the output. The most prominent of these was the necessity which arose for filling up the gaps produced by the withdrawal of many swift steamers from the river and coasting trade to meet the requirements of individuals interested in running the blockade of the ports of the Southern States of America. Between Aprils 1862-3 alone as many as 30 vessels actively connected in some way with the Clyde and coasting service were sold for the purpose, and the replacement of these vessels went a considerable way in occasioning the briskness. Another and more abiding cause, however, was the demand for vessels for the cotton-carrying trade. This arose chiefly from the blockade of the American ports, causing cotton to be brought from the East Indies and China; and in consequence of the longer voyage many more ships were necessary to carry on the trade. The fact that more than an average number of wrecks had occurred during the two previous winters, together with an increase in the trade between Britain and France as the result of Mr Cobden's commercial treaty, were elements lending impetus to the briskness in the shipbuilding of the time.

In 1865 the output of tonnage was lessened considerably through what appears to have been but the natural course of commerce in its reactionary stage. This lessened activity was much aggravated when 1866 was reached, and in that year a serious interruption to the trade was caused by a lock-out of the workmen consequent on a partial strike made to enforce what the employers considered an unreasonable demand on the part of the men. In 1867 the output was as low as 108,000 tons, but thereafter it took an upward tendency, its rise to the previous level being sudden, but thereafter very gradual and spread over a number of years. The output kept steadily improving each year, outreaching former totals, until in 1874 the curve, or, as it may be called, the output wave, formed a crest of exceptional altitude. For that year the aggregate output reached the unprecedented figure of 262,430 tons, a result which made natural all subsequent references to 1874 as the "big year." The year 1875, although showing an increase in the number of vessels built, yet fell considerably short of 1874 in the matter of tonnage, thus giving to the output curve a decided downward turn. Matters continued to grow worse during 1876, and many of our firms had painful experiences of "bare poles" until about the beginning of the year 1877, when a slightly improved state of matters set in. Then there was a general desire amongst the workmen for an advance in wages, which ultimately resulted in the great shipwright strike of midsummer, 1877. This strike, it may be remembered, lasted 24 weeks, and was one of the most determined struggles which ever took place in this country, both parties having evidently made up their minds to hold out to the last. The strike culminated in the general lock-out of workmen in the autumn of the same year, which, when withdrawn in favour of arbitration as regards the shipwrights, settled down into a keen fight with the ironworkers. The shipwrights' claim was settled by arbitration, the umpire (Lord Moncreiff) deciding in favour of the employers, and the men accordingly resumed work. The ironworkers' dispute was likewise a difficult matter to decide, but ultimately the men resumed work on the understanding that their claim for an advance upon their wages of 10 per cent. would be considered six months subsequently. The struggles were exceedingly costly alike to master and workmen, one of the results being seen pretty distinctly in the diminished output of tonnage during 1877. About the spring of 1878 matters had not improved in any very material sense; and the ironworkers insisting on a settlement of their former claim for an advance, were met by the employers with a proposal to increase the working hours from 51 per week, as arranged in 1872, to 54 hours per week, or to reduce the then rate of wages. The men were not unnaturally averse to the increase of working hours, and signified their opposition. Subsequently a reduction in wages of 7½ per cent. was enforced, with the result that the ironworkers came out on strike for a time. Ultimately in the spring of 1879 a return to the 54 hours was made. The prevailing great depression continued well on into the autumn of 1879. In October of that year the shipbuilding industry experienced an unexpected but very welcome revival, and an unusually large amount of work came to the Clyde. The output, which for 1879 had fallen to 174,750 tons, now took a sudden and remarkable jump, the figure for 1880 amounting to no less than 248,650 tons, affording ample grounds for the belief that the impetus at the close of 1879 was no mere temporary spurt, but a solid revival. Subsequent experience has more than justified this belief. In 1881 the output reached the aggregate of 341,000 tons, in 1882 it overstepped even this, and the output curve has continued in the ascendant until for the present year the stupendous aggregate of 419,660 tons has been reached.



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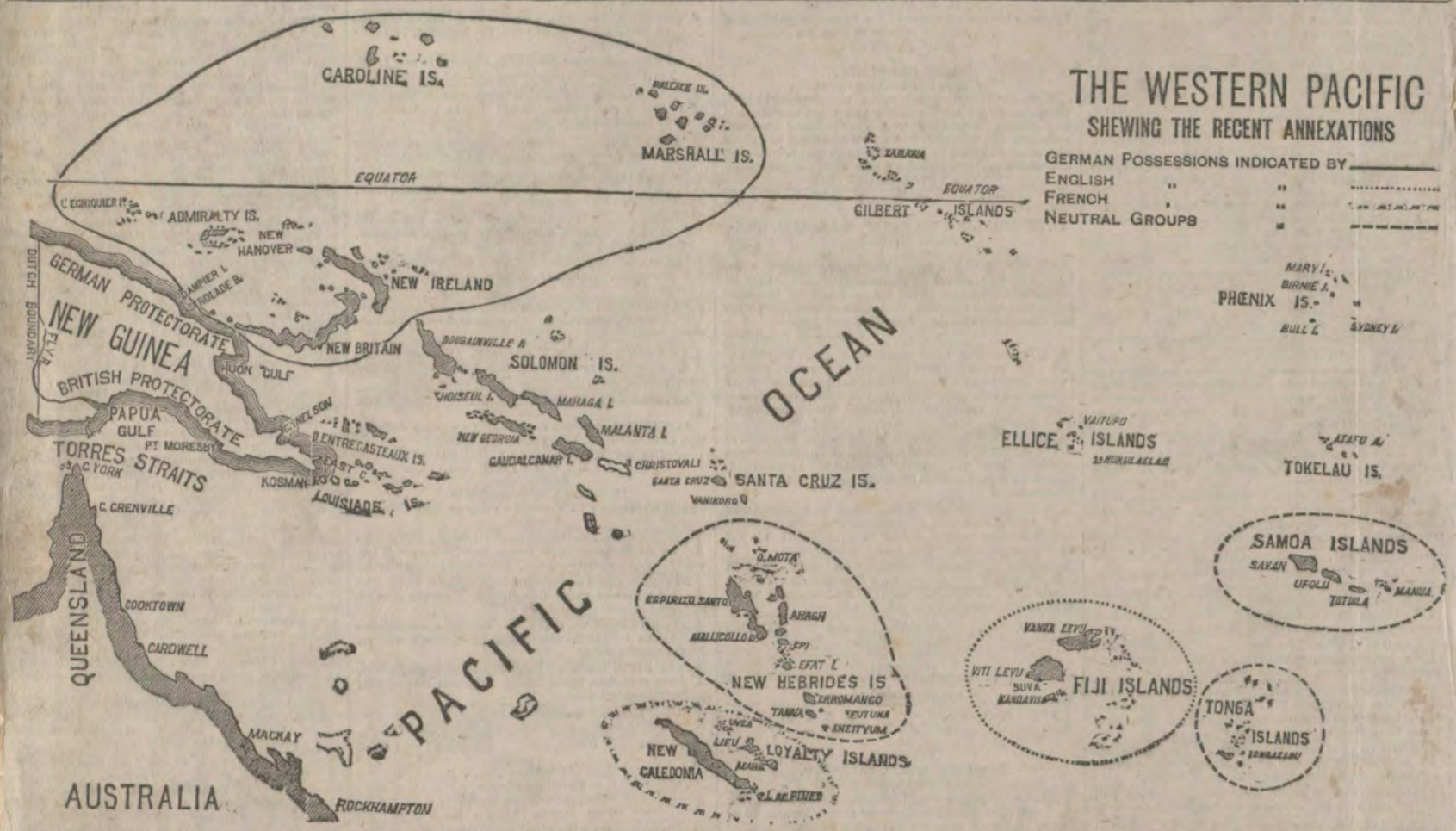
ANNEXATIONS IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.



Nationality & Religion of Prisoners in Victoria 1883

Argus January 1885

The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion, are compared in the following table :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1883.

Native Country and Religion.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the population.
Native Country.		
Australasian Colonies..	544	9·49
England and Wales ..	379	24·14
Scotland	93	18·15
Ireland	317	34·38
China	16	12·67
Other Countries ..	100	—
Total	1,449	15·80
Religion.		
Protestants	809	12·29
Roman Catholics ..	612	28·28
Jews	5	10·85
Pagans	18	15·07
Others	5	—

Mr. Hayter writes :—

"It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies and of China—especially the former—contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but the natives of Scotland contributed slightly more, natives of England and Wales 50 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 118 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants and Jews contributed much less, and Pagans slightly less, than their share; but Roman Catholics 79 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates."

Size of Salmon — 1884 —

There is now in my museum a splendid series of large salmon, of which the following is a catalogue :—

	Weight.	Length.
Tay	70 lb.	4ft. 3in.
Rhine	69 lb.	4ft. 8in.
Shannon	54 lb.	—
Tay	53 lb.	4ft.
Rhine	51½ lb.	4ft. 3in.
Tay	51 lb.	4ft. 3in.
Wye	50 lb.	4ft. 2in.
Shannon	46 lb.	4ft. 3in.
Wye	44½ lb.	3ft. 10½in.
Tay	42 lb.	3ft. 8in.
Tweed	45 lb.	*rod fish*, Mr Arkwright.
Luce	35 lb.	*rod fish*, Mr Ashley Dodd.

"The growth of salmon very much depends upon the food they get. This, without doubt, from observations, enables me to give the following list of the food of the salmon :—*herrings, sprats, sand-eels, smelts, shrimps*, and possibly *lug-worms*. The salmon are generally fattest where the bottom of the estuary is composed of sand or mud. Where the feeding ground is rocky they do not seem to get so fat.

FRANK BUCKLAND.

EARL DERBY.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—It must strike all thoughtful colonists as truly unfortunate that the British nation should have at the head of affairs two men thoroughly incapable of maintaining its dignity and consolidating its dependencies. Gladstone acts apparently on the old absurd and exploded doctrine of acknowledging a slap on one cheek by holding up the other. Derby, on the other hand, is always in a muddle, and when I was lately in Scotland it puzzled the British public, and particularly the canny Scotch, to understand how a man who could not be trusted with silver spoons at dinner parties, without a servant to watch that he did not pocket them, should be trusted with the destinies of the empire. People may laugh at this statement, but it is true notwithstanding, and may account for the vagaries of the noble Earl.

Yours, &c.,
J. DAWSON.

1884
Camperdown, Dec. 29.

— Earl Derby —

Camperdown Chronicle.

IN our correspondence column appears a letter from a well-known townsman, Mr. J. Dawson, on Earl Derby. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that the last issue of the Melbourne *Punch* alludes to the circumstance that the Secretary of State for the colonies is credited with being afflicted with that terrible mental disease known in medicine as kleptomania.


NEW ZEALAND
Scale of English Miles
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100 150 200
F.W. FLANAGAN DELT. SEP. 1882
AUCKLAND TO SYDNEY 1281 MILES
AUCKLAND TO SAN FRANCISCO 5958 MILES VIA HONOLULU
WELLINGTON TO SYDNEY 1239 MILES
WELLINGTON TO MELBOURNE 1479 MILES
HOKITIKA TO MELBOURNE 1266 MILES
1200 MILES
Three Kings Is.
North Cape
C. Maria van Diemen
Ahipara B.
Bay of Islands
RUSSELL
HOKIANGA
OKAEAWAI
WHANGAREI
Maungonui Bluff
PAIHIA
Kaipara Har.
WAIPERA
HELENSVILLE
Hauraki Gulf
Gt. Barrier I.
D'Urville Group
COROMANDEL
AUCKLAND
Manukau Har.
OOTAHUNA
GRAHAMSTOWN
MERCER
KATIKATI
Tauranga Har.
HAMILTON
TAURANGA
CAMBRIDGE
Bay of Plenty
East Cape
TE AWAMUTU
Kawhia Har.
ALEXANDRA
ONINEMUTU
OPOTIKI
GISBORNE
Poverty B.
WAITARA
NEW PLYMOUTH
INGLEWOOD
C. Egmont
PARIHAKA
OPUNAKE
HAWERA
PATEA
WAVERLEY
MOHAKA
Mahia Pen.
Hawke Bay
NAPIER
C. Kidnappers
ERETAUNA
WANGANUI
WAIPAWA
MANATOKI
FEILDING
FOXTON
Manawatu R.
WOODVILLE
C. Turnagain
ALFREDTON
Castle Pt.
MASTERTON
Flat Pt.
GREYTOWN
WELLINGTON
Palliser B.
C. Palliser
C. Farewell
COLLINGWOOD
Golden B.
D'Urville I.
GUIFTON
Tasman B.
Karamea Bight
NELSON
McArthur
FOXHILL
NGAKAWAU
McOwen
WESTPORT
C. Foulwind
HAVELOCK
BLENHEIM
C. Campbell
REEFTON
Perpendicular Pt.
GREYMOUTH
L. Hochstetter
L. Brunner
HOKITIKA
L. Sumner
R. Conway
KAIKOURA
ROSS
BEALEY
OXFORD
OWAHARI
Pegasus B.
Abut Head
SPRINGFIELD
CHRISTCHURCH
LYTTELTON
Banks Peninsula
Bruce B.
Jackson B.
Tekapo
AKAROA
L. Ellesmere
SOUTHBRIDGE
ASHBURTON
L. M'Kerrow
L. Ohau
Canterbury Bight
Martins B.
L. Wanaka
TIMARU
Milford Sd.
L. Hawea
WAIMATE
Waitaki R.
George Sd.
L. Wakatipu
CROMWELL
OAMARU
QUEENSTOWN
ASHBY
Thompson Sd.
CLYDE
HAMILTON
Secretary I.
KINGSTON
Shag Pt.
Dusky Sd.
L. Manapori
PALMERSTON
Breaksea Sd.
LOWTHER
Otago Harbour
LAWRENCE
DUNEDIN
Dusky Sd.
Dark Cloud Inlet
MILTON
Waihola
WIRTONO
GORE
BALCLUTHA
Clutha R.
Preservation Inlet
L. Hauroko
Tewaewae B.
RIVERTON
CAMPBELLTOWN
INVERCARGILL
Bluff Harbour
Chaulands Mistake
FOVEAUX STRAIT
Mason B.
Stewart I.
Pt. Pegasus
Bounty I.
Longitude E. 172° of Greenwich
166° 168° 170° 174° 176° 178° 180°
34° 36° 38° 40° 42° 44° 46°
REFERENCES.
New Zealand Railways - - Colored Red.
Open for Traffic - - - - 1453 Miles.
Private Companies' Lines - Colored Black.

THE EXPEDITION TO KHARTOUM.

RELIEF OF GENERAL GORDON.

SNAKE BITE.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—The recent case of snake bite in Camperdown, and its treatment, induces me to request the favor of publication in the columns of the *Chronicle* the proper treatment of a bite by a snake. My information is abridged from "Notes on the poison of venomous snakes by J. W. Agnew, M.D., read at a meeting of the Royal Society of Tasmania." The doctor says:—"When a wound has been inflicted by a venomous snake the first efforts should be directed to prevent the poison being absorbed into the system. To effect this a ligature, consisting of strong whip or other cord, bootlace, a twisted strip of silk handkerchief, or other tough, but not soft material, should be applied close to the wound and between it and the centre of circulation, and that suction should then be applied to the wound. This suction is of extreme importance, and should be done vigorously when practicable, and without fear, as it has been proved by a series of experiments that it is of little or no consequence whether the poison be swallowed or not, and it is only when there is a wound on the tip of the tongue that there is danger, which at most would be trifling. In addition to suction, when practicable, it is advisable to scarify the wound with a sharp pen knife. When the bite can be reached by the mouth of the patient, let it be seized by the teeth, and be held firmly till a ligature is procured, or till the bit is cut out by lifting the skin and passing a sharp knife under. In the event of the bitten person having neither ligature nor knife, the bitten part should be firmly grasped, or pinched, and the skin lifted up till assistance arrives." The doctor mentions in his notes that "the aborigines of Tasmania occasionally treated snake bite successfully by beating the bitten part continuously with a small rod or rods till the vitality of the tipries was entirely destroyed, thereby rendering the poison harmless."

While on the disagreeable subject of snakes, I may mention the extraordinary number of deaths from snake bite in India. Sir Joseph Frayer states in his "Report to the Indian Government," that in the year 1880, when rewards were commenced to be given for snakes with the view to their destruction, 19 060 human beings were reported to have been killed, and in the following year 18,610, thus in two years no fewer than 37,670 human beings lost their lives by bites from reptiles. From these official returns Sir Joseph Frayer computed that since the year 1870 no fewer than little short of 200,000 persons were killed by snakes. The report also includes the deaths of 4,568 head of cattle in two years. During the years 1880-1 rewards were claimed for the destruction of 467,744 venemous snakes.

I am under the impression that Lady Franklin, while residing in Tasmania, offered a reward for dead snakes. Why should not such an excellent example be followed by the local Shire Council?

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON,

Rennyhill, 16th January, 1885.

At a meeting of the Aborigines Protection Board yesterday afternoon, at which Mr. Cameron, M.L.A., presided, a letter was read from the secretary of the Lands department, stating that the Coranderrk station had been permanently reserved for the blacks. The board resolved to ask the Chief Secretary to reserve the other stations also. Some correspondence was read, requesting the board to allow blacks from Condah and Framlingham to be present at the Henty Jubilee Festival in Portland. The secretary of the Jubilee Committee wrote, asking that they should take their own blankets, and dance a corroboree. The board instructed Captain Page to write to the Chief Secretary that, as he expressed a wish that the blacks might be allowed to go, the board would not refuse the requisite permission, though it was much against their own judgment and the opinion of the manager of Framlingham station.

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Ligurian Bees

LEADER — 1884 —

In Memory of the Aboriginals of Victoria.

PERHAPS some of your readers would like to know my reasons for calling the aboriginals, braves. What we read about them them in history, I know, is not at all creditable to their race, but I have heard lately from men on whom I could rely, many incidents concerning their bravery and devotedness that I thought I could not do better than describe them as follows :—

And have they all departed,
That dark-skinned race of braves,
Whose light canoes for centuries
Sailed o'er the rippling waves.

No more they'll reign as conquerors
On Austral's sunny shore ;
They've gone t'the happy hunting grounds,
To be disturbed no more.

The kangaroos and wallabies
They hunted with great skill ;
Their deadly spear was a thing to fear,
It never failed to kill.

In thousands round sweet Camperdown
They roamed in days gone by ;
And now their sun-burnt skeletons
In rabbit burrows lie.

We will erect a monument
In memory of their name,
Although as heroes they ne'er trod
The slippery path of fame.

We all know they were ignorant,
A most unciv'lised band ;
But still we must remember, once
They ruled our native land.

Aye, ruled it undisturbed for years,
Our dear Australian shore,
And many a one 'neath their deadly spears
Fell, and to rise no more.

But we must freely forgive them,
Now life's stern battle's o'er.
Show me the man that would not fight,
To guard his native shore.

And now, ye men of Camperdown,
Come forward one and all.
And help to build this monument,
That will their name recall.

J. BARBOUR, Taaraak.

THE POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

The estimates of the population of the Australasian colonies for the year 1884 have been issued by the Government statist as follows :—

Colony.	Estimated Population At end of—		Increase.
	1883.	1884.	
Victoria	931,790	961,276	29,486
New South Wales ..	869,310	921,129	51,819
Queensland	287,475	309,600	22,125
South Australia ..	304,515	311,954	7,439
Western Australia ..	31,700	32,958	1,258
Total	2,424,790	2,536,917	112,127
Tasmania	126,220	130,541	4,321
New Zealand ..	540,877	564,304	23,427
Grand total ..	3,091,887	3,231,762	139,875

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

IN MEMORIAM OF THE ABORIGINES.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—It has lately occurred to some old colonists and myself that now since the last of the tribe of aborigines frequenting Camperdown has gone to "The Happy Hunting Grounds," a substantial memorial obelisk should be erected in the Camperdown cemetery on or near the spot where the remains of Camperdown George, "Wombeetch Puynun," and others of his tribe, "Kirr.m Kirrim Wuurong," lie buried. In the meantime, in furtherance of such a desirable object, a sketch of our obelisk has been made, and will be immediately submitted to a competent artist, and on his approval of its sculpture it will be gone on with in the full expectation that contributions towards the cost will be made by the general public of Camperdown, and the landed proprietors of the country at one time belonging to the local tribe, and I flatter myself that an appeal for subscriptions towards the erection of such an interesting memorial of our departed predecessors will not only be greatly commended but liberally responded to. When I am in possession of further information I trust through your kindness to lay it before the public.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON,
Local Guardian of Aborigines.

THE CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE, NOVEMBER 15, 1884.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE FRAMLINGHAM ABORIGINAL STATION.

(To the Editor.)

SIR.—It must have afforded many old colonists great satisfaction to notice in the *Argus* of the 6th inst., that the committee of the Henty Jubilee Festival, to be held at Portland, had applied to the Board for the Protection of Aborigines to allow the aborigines of Condah and Framlingham stations to participate in the festivities, and to dance a korroboree. This application by the committee, although much against the judgment of the board, and the opinion, as a matter of course, of the manager of Framlingham station, could not be refused, because the Chief Secretary expressed a wish that the blacks might be allowed to attend. All honor therefore to the Chief Secretary, whose judgment and common sense swamped the combined wisdom of the members of a board, which apparently pays greater deference to the wishes of a Chief Secretary than to any consideration for the enjoyment and rational amusement of the original owners of the colony. I am inclined, however, to think that this decision of the board does not represent the judgment of all its members, for I cannot bring myself to believe that a body of men selected, I presume, for their common sense and knowledge of human nature, could be unanimous in their determination to exclude the original owners of the land from participation in the festivities so deeply connected with their fate, and sadly commemorative of their expulsion from their happy hunting grounds and land of their birth—and this for what? A mess of pottage and a daily spate o' prayers, coupled with the condition that they are to have no enjoyment outside their dreary village. Comparisons are sometimes considered odious, but in whatever light this one may be taken I cannot resist the query, how would the martlets of the Aboriginal Board have relished an order from the Governor to smoke their pipes at home on the Cup day?

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON,
Local Guardian of Aborigines.

Leader.

LIGURIAN BEES.—M. Fink.—Ligurian bees were in the colony some twenty years ago, introduced by a Mr. Templeton, but we do not know whether any are to be obtained at present. It appears that they have got intermixed with common bees and the breed is lost. We see that queens are advertised for sale by Bagnall Bros. and Co., Turua, Thames, New Zealand.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIGURIAN BEE.

SIR,—In your issue of the 13th inst. I observe in Answers to Correspondents, you inform Mr. Fink that the Ligurian bees were introduced into Victoria by Mr. Templeton. I have always been under the impression that they were introduced by the late Mr. Edward Wilson, in whose possession I saw them for the first time in his garden in South Yarra. I remember a swarm escaped and were captured by a neighbor, who refused to give them up to Mr. Wilson, on the plea of some "rule of thumb" existing in Ireland. I hope Mr. Templeton will correct me if wrong. While on the subject of the Ligurian bees, I believe the chief objection to them is that the queen generally deposits more than one egg in the majority of cells, with the result that when hatched double they smother each other and produce such a bad state of matters in the skep that the bees desert it.—Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

27 Dec — 1884

THE LIGURIAN BEE.

SIR,—In answer to Mr. Dawson I can confirm your statement that Mr. Hugh Templeton introduced the Ligurian bee. Mr. Templeton has been dead some years, and his two sons, Lieutenant, J. M. Templeton and Mr. T. H. Templeton, are both living in Melbourne. Mr. Templeton was an enthusiastic lover of the bee, and at one time president of the Apiarian Society. When a boy at his school I well remember his introducing the Ligurian bee. Of course the late Edward Wilson may have brought some to the colony as well. I should be glad to know that he did ; it would perhaps act as a set off to his other introduction, which is not likely to bring him much honor.—Yours, &c.,
Thorpdale. ELIJAH J. STRANGER.

James Dawson's statement that the first Ligurian Bees were introduced by Edward Wilson was shortly afterwards acknowledged by the Leader to be correct.

An Irishman named Murphy a beekeeper was the man who secured the swarm and would not give it up.

See page 151

148 Professor Blackie on the Scotch Sawbath

CORRESPONDENCE.

..* We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

LOVE SONGS ON SUNDAY BY PROFESSOR BLACKIE.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—By yesterday's home mail I received from Glasgow a newspaper containing an account of a lecture on the "love songs of Scotland," recently delivered on a Sunday evening to a crowded and appreciative audience in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, by one of those clever and fearless men who think for themselves, and is not hypocrite enough to conceal his thoughts for the sake of appearances and cash, as many people do. An insertion of the lecture in the *Chronicle* may cause a sarcastic smile on the countenances of the "unco gude," but it will show the steady and rapid advance in Scotland of religious liberty when an audience of thousands dare applaud and "encore" the well known song "Let us haste to Kelvin Grove, bonnie lassie, O," sung by the highly popular and worthy Professor Blackie, and that on a "Sabbath" too.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES DAWSON.

January 24th, 1885.

[The clipping referred to will appear in Saturday's issue.—ED. *C.C.*]

PROFESSOR BLACKIE AND HIS ADMIRER.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—Your correspondent, James Dawson, is highly pleased that that eccentric Professor Blackie should have lectured to a Glasgow audience on the "Love Songs of Scotland," with vocal illustrations by himself, on the Sabbath. Allow me to state, for public information, that no one in Scotland is at all surprised at anything that he should say or do. But the implication contained in J. D.'s letter, that because this professor chose thus to desecrate the Sabbath, the Scottish people value less highly and guard less strenuously the Sabbath as a day of rest and religious worship, is wholly gratuitous and untrue.

J.D. applies the term "religious liberty" to the proceedings alluded to, and takes these as evidences of the growth of such *liberal* views among the Scottish people. It is very seldom that the opponents of the Sabbath are so outspoken as is your correspondent, J.D. When the friends of Sabbath observance warn the public that the aim of their opponents is to introduce the continental Sunday, with its amusements and accompanying labor for those who cater for pleasure seekers, the charge is indignantly repelled. But is not this the kind of thing of which J.D. approves? The "liberty" he seeks is that which would turn our Sunday into a gala day, and would change its devotions from the Mercy Seat of the Most High to the shrine of Venus. Instead of joining in the grand old anthem, "Praise God, from Whom all Blessings flow," he would have us sing such amorous ditties as, "Let us haste to Kelvingrove, bonnie lassie, O." Such a change might gratify some, but I am sure that most people would regard it as an illustration of *irreligious licence* than of "religious liberty." I cannot deny that even in Glasgow a few hundreds of people can be got to applaud anything.

The blasphemous Ingersoll and the atheistic Bradlaugh can get audiences to applaud them out of sympathy with their views, just as Professor Blackie obtained the applause of his audience in the City Hall for his vocalisation of "Kelvingrove." But no sane man will contend that this fact proves that the Glasgow people as a whole sympathise with scepticism and infidelity, or that they are rapidly tending thereto. There is one gentleman among us who finds pleasure in the hideous noises of unclad blackfellows, and who thinks it right and decent to encourage them in their barbaric customs. But surely such a perverted taste is not to be taken as indicative of the tastes of the Camperdown people. They, I am sure, would rather see them clothed and in their right mind living quiet, and peaceable, and happy lives in a Christian settlement. And on the same principle I contend that J.D. is not justified in charging the Scottish people with a growing sympathy for Sabbath desecration because Professor Blackie obtained the applause of his audience for the rendering of a secular song on the Lord's Day.

Yours, &c.,
A SCOTCHMAN.

January 30. 1885

— Glasgow Herald —

Professor Blackie on Scottish Love Songs.

A SONG BY THE LECTURER.

THE opening lecture of the series, to be given during the present winter, under the auspices of the Glasgow Sunday Society, was given one Sunday night in St. Andrew's Hall by Professor Blackie, who took for his subject—"The Love Songs of Scotland." There was a crowded audience, and the lecturer was loudly applauded on appearing on the platform. Mr. W. Shaw Maxwell presided.

Professor Blackie said he felt somewhat afraid of his own boldness in coming forward on that occasion with such a subject, for he was perfectly sure that some people would say that it was an extremely profane one, at all events not a subject to be spoken about on Sunday at all. After quoting from the ancient poets on the subject of love, and describing the various kinds of madness that inspired men to seek to attain to a certain object, he said that the man who went mad about a beautiful woman was divinely mad. (Laughter.) He agreed with Burns that women were the blood royal of creation. If men were the stronger, women were the better of the two. Two-thirds of every woman was good, but only one-third of a man was good. (Laughter.) Scotchmen had reason to thank God for their noble heritage of national song. He had been accustomed to say in a kind of alliterative way that the three glories of Scotland were sermons, songs, and shillings. (Laughter.) The first of these was represented by Dr. Chalmers, the second by Robert Burns and a whole host of others, and the last—the shillings—by Adam Smith. With mere sermons a Scotchmen would become a miserable, grim, unlovely creature, like some of the sourfaced D.D.'s to be found—(laughter, and a pause)—in Rosshire. There might even be some in Glasgow for all he knew. (Laughter.) The great beauty of all Scottish poetry was that it was natural and national, and he regretted that many parents spent much money upon teaching their daughters to sing French and German songs to the neglect of those of their own country. Such songs had no more to do with their souls in nine cases out of ten than the necklaces or the bracelets they wore, or the great big flower flashing out upon their left bosom. (Laughter.) The singing of national songs meant the breathing of a healthy atmosphere, and it was human. The Greeks looked upon music not as a drawing-room accomplishment, but as a popular education. That was the gospel he was preaching that evening, and if he said nothing better he would be saying a good thing. He then went on to discourse of the inspiring influence of a beautiful woman. All the wise men yielded to women—Solomon and King David—and he did not know how many of the clergy married a pretty face now-a-days, especially if there were long purses in addition. (Laughter.) After having spoken for one hour, the lecturer said he now came to the point. (Laughter.) Scottish love songs were always connected with beautiful Scotch scenery; they were landscape paintings of the finest kind. Talking of songs in which special preference was shown for particular localities, he would take one associated with Glasgow—a place called Kelvingrove. That song was written by a Glasgow man, and he might here say that there was more Scotch song in Glasgow than in Edinburgh. (Applause.) There was too much affectation about Edinburgh, while Glasgow was more Celtic, and Celtic fire was the mother of song. All the best singers and song writers had come from the west of Scotland. Well, the song "Let us haste to Kelvingrove" was written by Thomas Lyle, a surgeon in Glasgow.

The Professor then advanced to the front of the platform with the song-book in his hand and commenced, to the evident astonishment of a good many of those present, to sing with all the effect and modulation of he voice he could command the well-known old song. At the conclusion of the singing of the first verse there was a loud outburst of applause, and some youths in the back of the hall called out "encore." The Professor having retorted "You're easily pleased," sang through the whole of the seven verses. He then said that a poet who went to balls would have entitled his song "Let us haste into the ball, bonnie lassie O," and put it into something like the following form. The Professor then sang a parody of several verses, of which the following may be taken as a specimen :—

"Let us haste into the ball, bonnie lassie, O,
To the gay and gilded hall, bonnie lassie, O,
Where the gas on every side
Shows the ladies in their pride,
With their flounces floating wide, bonnie lassie, O."

This effort also called forth great laughter and no end of applause.

The Professor then returned to his lecture, and concluded by enumerating the various types of songs, of courtship, conjugal love, and regard for relatives that specially characterised Scottish song. He was loudly applauded on resuming his seat.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to the lecturer, it was announced that Mr. William Morris would lecture next Sunday evening, and the audience dispersed.

The above lecture very naturally brought down the indignation of Sabbath observers on the devoted head of the Professor who replied in the press in the following terms:—

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

SIR,—May I crave a corner in your paper to give a short answer to various forward, conceited, ignorant, and foolish persons who are loading my table with letters about my great sin of breaking the Sabbath by a lecture delivered in your good city on the evening of Sunday last in St. Andrew's Hall. If nobody is allowed to speak publicly on Sunday except preachers in the pulpit, then, of course, my lecture was a sin; but I should like them to show me any text of Scripture either in the Old or New Testament laying down such a law of talking monopoly in favor of Geneva gowns. St. Paul's opinion of an early attempt to import Judaical Sabbatising into the Christian Church is well known (Col. ii. 16, 17). Not a few learned treatises on this subject have been

put forth by English theologians, and those who are so particularly eager to learn my views on the subject may consult my "Lay Sermons," p. 81. But perhaps it is not the talking outside of the pulpit that is the sin, but the subject on which I talked. The subject was "The Love Songs of Scotland," and it is assumed to be wrong to discuss that subject on Sunday, which might have been quite proper on Monday. But the Song of Solomon is a love-song, a hymeneal ode, of as decided a hue as anything in Cutallus; and I cannot see how, if the love of a Hebrew King who had a hundred wives was a proper subject for conversation in the canon, the loves of a Scottish ploughman or a Scottish shepherd should be branded with the stamp of profanity. But again, perhaps it was not the subject of the lecture that made it an offence against the Lord's Day, but the manner in which I handled it. Well, as to this charge, I can only say I wish my censors had been present, and they might have found good cause to agree with the audience that seldom was a subject of grave human significance treated more seriously, more evangelically, and more practically; in fact, I devoted more than a fair proportion of the discussion to proving that the beautiful as well as the good is a manifestation of the Divine excellence, and requires to be approached not lightly and roughly, but reverently and with a holy conversation. This was what Robert Burns also taught and practised before he was led astray by the evil example of a loose-living ship captain at Irvine; and how it could be esteemed a profanatian of the Sabbath to warn, as I did most seriously, against carnal desecration of this kind is hard to conceive. But again, perhaps, some of my censors are offended because I mingled a little innocent pleasantry with my sermon; well, that is my manner and I cannot help it; and I do not see that good advice is either the better for being given with a sour face or the worse for being seasoned with a smile. There are religionists who believe that dancing is a sin, and there was a prudish Hebrew dame, closely connected with King David, who seems to have been of this opinion (II. Samuel, vi., 16); so it may be with smiles and laughing in the estimation, of my censors. Be as stupid and as silly as you please on Sunday only look grave.

I am inclined to think, however, after all, that the real offence lay neither with me nor with my censors, but with the reporters. From the necessity of their position these gentlemen are not seldom forced to give curtailed, dislocated, and disjointed accounts of a long public discourse; and, so far at least as my experience goes, in their acccunts of my lectures they seem sometimes to have been actuated more by a desire to provide entertainment for their morning readers by a few loosely strung together pleasantries than to convey to them a true impression of the firm bases and solid substance of the discourse. For this offence I heartily forgive them, and if I do so under such circumstances, much more should a charitable public forgive me. But there is one sin that I cannot so easily forgive myself; it is the sin of casting pearls before swine (Matthew, vii. 6), which I may have been guilty of now for the first time, and I scarcely dare to hope it may be the last.—I am, &c.,

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRST LAND CULTIVATED IN VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Sir,—In your issue of the 16th August, correspondence column, I noticed a letter from "J. D." (Camperdown), on the above subject, and I think that I can throw some light upon the question. The original founders of Port Phillip were Batman and party and Fawkner and his party, and to one of these must be given the credit of turning the first sod with a plough. Batman was in Victoria some time before Fawkner, having taken up his residence at the Indented Head, about 15 miles from Port Phillip Heads, whence he commanded an extensive prospect. It was from this position that he speedily descried the intruding sail of Fawkner and party's vessel, the Enterprise, from Launceston, and immediately proceeded to meet the new adventurers, and warn them against encroaching on the territories lately acquired by him. Fawkner disregarded the threats of Batman, and took up his position on the northern bank of the Yarra, about eight miles by the river's course from its junction with the upper termination of the bay. This choice was confirmed by the then Governor of New South Wales, and Melbourne was thus commenced in the year 1835. On this spot Fawkner raised a small wooden edifice, and proceeded to plough up the rich alluvial flat on the opposite side of the river, which in due season yielded to the party the reward of an ample crop. In 1840 this piece of ground was still the property of the Crown, but was abandoned to the grass and native plants of the country; but its surface still continued to exhibit the ridge and furrow of its former application, whose traces, not easily accountable to the uninitiated, had more than once attracted a geological eye, and been referred, with the usual facilities of science, to a much more remote era than that of either Mr. Fawkner or his plough.

The operations of Fawkner compelled Batman, for the better protection of his property, to remove from the inconvenient location of Indented Head to a position somewhat nearer to the enemy's camp, and he accordingly settled upon the hill afterwards called after his name. I think that the above clearly proves that your correspondent, "J.D.," is correct in his statement, and that *The Argus* was a little out as regards the locality.—Yours, &c.,

OLD GEELONGITE.

Christchurch, N.Z., Sept. 7.

Michal Saul's daughter looked through a window and saw King David dancing before the Lord.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"C. J." (Sandhurst)—To paint the glass slides of magic lanterns "draw on a paper of the size of the glass the subject you desire to paint; fasten this at each end of the glass with paste, or any other cement, to prevent it from slipping. Then, with some very black paint mixed with varnish, draw with a fine camel's hair pencil, very lightly, the outlines sketched on the paper, which, of course, are reflected through the glass; and when dry, fill up the other parts in their proper colours. Transparent colours must be used for this purpose, such as carmine, lake, Prussian blue, verdigris, sulphate of iron, tincture of Brazil wood, gamboge, &c.; and these must be tempered with a strong white varnish, to prevent their peeling off. Then shade them with black, or with lustre, mixed with the same varnish."

Neither cast ye your pearls before swine lest they trample them under foot and turn and rend you

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

MARCH 26, 1885.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

"SMOKO."

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Please allow me to make some remarks about a custom which I presume is recognised as one of the indispensable adjuncts of a public banquet, and which was fully exemplified at the dinner given in honor of Mr. D. Mackinnon. I allude to the smoking of tobacco immediately after the eating process is over. In my own case, and to the knowledge of others, the inhalation of tobacco fumes, especially after eating, produces a very disagreeable sensation akin to having swallowed a piece of brown soap, or an emetic, and to the odor which for long adheres to clothing may well be applied a term as disagreeable to the ear as the smell is to the nose. It is certainly illiberal to interfere with personal enjoyment on such occasions when every one expects to be happy, but how can one be in good humor when a neighbour belches clouds of filthy reek, enveloping one's person, and ultimately causing a retreat to fresh air and homeward, as in my case. I by no means wish to restrain the enjoyment of smokers or chewers of tobacco, but there is a time for everything, and surely at a public dinner this untimely indulgence of a passion which makes a majority of the company uncomfortable may be dispensed with, or if quite indispensable, "smoko" might be called for in the open air.

Yours &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown.

—MONEY—

Dean Swift wrote. You may see what God Almighty thought of money by the people he gave it to.

THE HUTCHESON MEMORIAL.

Glasgow, December 14, 1883.

Sir,—In to-day's *Glasgow Herald* there is a letter on the "Hutcheson Memorial," Island of Kerrera, near Oban, from "One Who Knows," and written in the very best spirit." It points out an error in an article in the *Glasgow Herald* of Friday the 7th inst., which gives to Mr David Hutcheson the credit of being the "pioneer" of steamboat traffic in the West Highlands. How the error has arisen matters not, but I am in a position to know that when the subject of the inscription was discussed by the committee in Oban, and by other interested parties in Glasgow, the word "pioneer," being undeserved, was never mentioned. "*Improved* steam communication" was decided upon as the compliment to be paid to David Hutcheson, and to be inscribed on the monument.—I am, &c.,

AN OLD FRIEND.

Glasgow, 14th December, 1883.

Sir,—Referring to the letter of "One Who Knows" in to-day's *Herald*, he is so far right as regards Messrs Thomson & M'Connell having opened up the route to the West Highlands by the Mull of Kintyre, I think, with the steamer Toward Castle; but the man who organised the present passenger system, as well as the Cunard Company, and to a certain extent saved the latter from being a failure, was Mr George Burns of Wemyss Bay.—I am, &c.,

ANOTHER WHO KNOWS.

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PROFESSOR BLACKIE ON SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

PROFESSOR BLACKIE writes to the *Scotsman*, under December 12, 1884 :—

For the last three days my table has been deluged with a wash of letters and newspaper cuttings from persons of obtrusive piety and zeal without knowledge, anent a lecture which I delivered last Sunday evening in Glasgow, to an audience of some three thousand honest men and women, peacefully assembled in St Andrew's Hall, for the sake of intellectual instruction and moral inspiration. These persons charge me with the heinous sin of breaking the Sabbath, and discoursing publicly in a most improper fashion on that day. With your kind permission, I shall make one answer serve for them all in a few words. In the first place, I wish them to know that I am, and have all my life been, a conscientious observer of the Sabbath; or, to speak in more scholarly phrase, the Lord's Day (ἡ κυριακή); but that my practice in this matter has been regulated, not by the Calvinistic Catechism, or the traditions of the Presbyterian elders, making the Word void or turning it into caricature; but by the Bible, the general practice of the Christian Churches through long centuries, and by common sense. On this subject I advise them to consult St Paul, Coloss. ii. 16-17, with the full exposition of that text in my "Lay Sermons," p. 81. Their second charge against me is, that I lectured in an improper style and on an improper subject. Both these charges are false. If any man is prepared to say that human love is an improper subject for Sunday discussion, he must be prepared to exclude, not only human nature from religion, but the Song of Solomon from the Canon; for I said in Glasgow, and I say here again, that whosoever maintains the Song of Songs to be anything else in its original conception and inspiration than an epithalamic ode in honour of one of the wise King's wives, is either an ass or a Sophist; and as to the manner of my treatment, so far from being in any wise improper, it was specially grave, serious, and well weighed, and calculated strongly to enforce the great truth, that all human emotions, instincts, and passions, unless consecrated to God by the rightful dominance of the spiritual element, are sure to lead to degradation and ruin. The inculcation of this doctrine on Platonic and Christian grounds occupied more than two-thirds of my discourse; and I feel convinced, on calm retrospection, that a more serious and a more Evangelical discourse was not preached in Glasgow on that day. One other remark this paltry affair calls me to make. The readers of newspapers sometimes do not seem sufficiently to bear in mind that the reporters of lectures and speeches have neither space nor time in many cases to report them at full length; they are, therefore, obliged to condense, to omit, or to curtail according to the wisdom which they may or may not have in the exercise of a very delicate and difficult vocation. The consequence is, that they are obliged to present to the public an account which may be just as like the original as a dog's tail is to a dog's nose, or the wing of a fowl to the complete bird. In my case, at least, I not seldom find that instead of giving, or attempting to give, the body and substance of the discourse at all, they give only a few accidental side remarks, thrown in on the spur of the moment, which they think may be apt to excite a smile on the face of the reader at the breakfast table next morning—in other words, they give their readers the seasoning without the pudding, which, of course, cannot be a very nourishing diet. Taking this into consideration, I hope some of my hasty censors will please henceforward to take their measure of me from my published works rather than from the loose scraps of hasty reporters; otherwise, whatever may be their pretensions to superior piety and curious orthodoxy, they will fall under the condemnation of Him who said, "Judge not that ye be not judged; for with what judgment ye judge ye shall be judged."

THE SETTLEMENT OF CAMPERDOWN.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—I see by your issue of the 5th inst. that the late Mr. Peter Manifold gave to Mr. Dawson as the date of his settling down in this district the year 1840. Now, Mr. Neil Black got possession of Mount Noorat from Mr. Taylor in February, 1840, and as Mr. Taylor was at that time ten months in the district, a slight error must have been made in the date. I myself was at Lake Terang in March, 1840, so that, according to my calculations, the Manifolds settled down here not later than 1839.

Yours, &c.,
D. M'NICOL.

Augnst 11, 1885.

A BURNS STATUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AGE.

SIR,—In *The Age* of the 2nd inst. appeared a leading article which must have been pleasing to Scotchmen, and indeed for that matter to admirers of Burns of all nationalities, and their name is legion, in Victoria. The writer in his excellent article, after enumerating the various statues erected to the memory of the poet in various places, concludes by saying, "There was a movement started some time ago to erect one (a statue) to commemorate him (Burns) in Melbourne. Was the effort abortive? Is it not due to the numbers, wealth and enterprise of the Scotch residents of Victoria that there should be placed here a worthy monument of their great national poet?" What public spirit has failed to perform for Melbourne the generous liberality of a private individual has accomplished for Camperdown. The beautiful public park near the township contains a full size statue of the immortal bard. The work, which is executed in Caen stone, represents the poet as seated on the stump of a tree, whilst by his side is the bard's celebrated dog "Luath." The pose of the whole figure is admirable. As will be seen from the following inscription, very neatly engraved on gun metal, and let into one of the panels of the pedestal, the gift is from a Camperdown resident :—

BURNS.

From an original painting, by his friend Peter Taylor, Edinburgh, 1786, by John Greenshiels, sculptor, Edinburgh, 1830. Presented to the Public Park by Wm. A. Taylor, Esq., J.P., Renny Hill, Camperdown, 1883.

The generous donor possesses the painting referred to in the foregoing. Both painting and statue were amongst the most interesting exhibits at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on the occasion of the Burns Centenary, in 1859. The statue was presented to the Park committee by Mr. Taylor, and delivered where it now stands free of charge. It may not be within general knowledge that there are only known to be two original paintings of the poet in existence, the Nasmyth and Taylor portraits. Quoting from interesting documents now before me, which state that "the original painting is the property of, and has been for many years in the possession of Wm. Taylor, Esq. of Scotstown Park, Queensferry, for some time chief magistrate of Leith. He was a relative of the painter's, and it came into his hands on the death of the artist's widow. It was painted by Mr. Peter Taylor, of Edinburgh, at the time the poet made his first appearance there, in the year 1786, as worked on the back of the painting. Mr. Taylor and Burns were very intimate. Burns often visited Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and on one occasion, when he was at their house, Taylor happened to say, 'Robbie, if you will sit to have your picture drawn I will do it.' To which Burns agreed, and accordingly the picture in question was produced. A few years after this Mr. Taylor fell into bad health, and was ordered to the south of France, where he died a young man. He was possessed of fine taste, considerable genius, and had he not become so deeply immersed in business he would in all probability have become noted as a portrait painter, for whenever he tried it he was most successful in making good likenesses." The sculptor has been no less successful than the painter, and since the statue has been placed in the park at Camperdown it has been much admired by visitors, including viceroyalty, Sir Hen[illegible] Lady Loch having some time back visited this park. By the way, I think that a representative of *The Age* was present on the occasion, so that the omission in your leader—the cause of this letter—is the more remarkable. The interesting painting, one of the most interesting perhaps in Australia, of which Mr. Taylor, of Renny Hill, Camperdown, is now the envied possessor, was inspected by the poet's widow, Sir Walter Scott, Mrs. Thomson, Dumfries, formerly Miss Jess Lewars, and others, who had a personal knowledge of Burns, and by all pronounced an excellent likeness. In all editions of the poet's works where a likeness is prefixed it is taken from the Nasmyth painting, and it is interesting to notice the opinion formed of the relative merits of the two paintings by Mrs. Thomson (*nee* Lewars). Writing in 1829, she says:—"I am quite satisfied that the picture is a correct and even striking likeness of Burns. I recognised it in a moment, and I must say it recalls to my mind completely the appearance of the poet, with whom I was intimately acquainted during the latter years of his life. I prefer it greatly to Mr. Nasmyth's portrait. Indeed there can be no question that it is the better of the two. After Mr. Burns got into bad health he was thinner about the lower part of the face; but still I am of opinion that the likeness, even in this respect, must have been correct at the time it was taken."—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE CAMPERDOWN PARK COMMITTEE.

Camperdown, 20th May.

PETER MANIFOLD.

Died 31st July, 1885.
Aged 68 years.

The mortuary arrangements were in the hands of Mr. John Walls by whom they were faithfully carried out.

A FEW PARTICULARS OF HIS LIFE.

By the death of Mr. Peter Manifold, of Purrumbete, it may be said that an important link has been severed in the chain binding the far away past with the present of this colony. The deceased gentleman with his brothers came over to Victoria from the neighboring colony of Tasmania as early as 1836, or very shortly after settlement was commenced by Batman and Henty. The brothers at first settled at Batesford, near Geelong, where they lived for a few years. But in 1839 they went out west in search of new country. They pushed on through the Stony Rises, incurring, as might be imagined in the days before roads and bridges were known, many difficulties and undergoing many hardships in their way, and finally they reached Mount Porndon. The ascent of this elevation was made, and the sight that met the vision of the explorers must have been such as the ancient patriarch saw when he was permitted to look once, and no more, on the promised land. Before them were stretched magnificently grassed plains, bounded on the west, south, and east sides by the primeval forest, and on the north limited only by the Grampians in the far distance, or the horizon. At their feet they looked down on the unruffled surface of the waters of Lake Purrumbete, then seen for the first time by the new possessors of Australian soil. Beyond the lake rose in fantastic form the elevation now known as Mount Leura, which has lately been described by an eminent geologist as the most recent extinct volcano known. The late Mr. Peter Manifold in a letter to his friend Mr. Dawson, written as late as May of the present year, gives the following graphic account of his arrival in the district :—"My two brothers and I were the first, having explored this district in November 1839, but we did not arrive here with sheep until March 1840, having been delayed mainly by the difficulty in finding a track that would admit of wheeled vehicles. The only whites who had passed through the Rises previous to this by a few months were a party in search of Messrs. Gellibrand and Hesse. The party went up the eastern shore of Corangamite and on to Mount Elephant. From there they took a direct course for Porndon in the Rises. By this they passed over our plains, and so missed this lake (Purrumbete) and all our best country. The two Mr. Learmonths and Mr. M'Leod, and several others were of the party. Upon our getting through the Rises we were soon followed by Mr. F. Taylor, who took up what is now Black and Finlay's, and soon others followed." The Messrs. Manifold afterwards devoted themselves with energy to stock pursuits with the result that they accumulated a vast amount of landed property in Victoria and also in the northern colony of Queensland. As cattle breeders they have gained for themselves a world wide reputation in conjunction with the Blacks, Thomsons, and other old settlers in the western district.

Of recent years the late Mr. Peter Manifold has taken no active part in public affairs. He became a member of the Hampden and Heytesbury Road Board in 1859, or two years after its formation, and retained his seat in it until its dissolution. Mr. Manifold was then elected a member of the Hampdenshire Council and remained a member until 1866, when he was defeated by Mr. Pimblett. Since that time Mr. Manifold has never sought to re-enter public life. On the death of his brother John in 1877 he was elected a member of the cemetery trust, and retained his seat on this board until his death. The deceased was unmarried, and was 68 years of age at his death.

MUSEUM CASES

National Museum
Melbourne 10 June 1884

Dear Sir

The calico, as per sample, will do admirably. The whole of the back of the case had best, I think, be lined with calico, same being strained across; then cover with your paper, putting the latter on with paste. Put your whiting to soak over night, just covered by water; add glue-size (thin) the next day; tint with ultramarine blue (which must be ~~process~~ rubbed up on a palette with water before being added to the whiting. I advise that a very light tint will look best, but, of course, your own taste will guide you. The ~~pa~~ effect can be learned by experimenting upon a loose piece of paper. Then apply to the paper, thoroughly stirring the color first. In case whiting should be gritty it is well to strain the color. The latter should be of the consistence of thin cream when applied; if too thick it is likely to appear streaky. The canvas should be fastened on with tin tacks; iron tacks rust and show through the paper.

I shall be happy to give you any further information you may require.

I remain,
Dear Sir,
Very truly yours
John Leadbeater
per W.

J. Dawson Esq

LIGURIAN BEES IN VICTORIA.

By H. Navrau. 1884

In *The Leader* of 20th December there is an article by Mr. James Dawson, about which I feel in duty bound to say something. That the Ligurian bees were first introduced into Victoria by the late Edward Wilson, president of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, is quite correct. They came from the firm of Geo. Neighbour and Sons, 127 High Holborn, London, and were sent off on the 25th September, 1862, by the steamship Alhambra, so as to arrive in the colony during the Australian summer. The hives were Woodbury frame hives, having ample space and ventilation. They arrived safely in Melbourne, and Mr. E. Wilson informed Mr. Neighbour afterwards that one of those hives had the following summer 136 lb. surplus honey. But as regards the other statement about objections being raised by some apiarians against Ligurian bees on account of their queens depositing more eggs in one cell than one, and so on, this statement I must totally contradict. I do not wish to give offence to anyone; but as there are daily between 50,000 and 60,000 cells of workers and drone brood before my eyes, I feel quite competent to speak on the subject. That the queen drops, at times, more than one egg in the same cell is true; I observed this myself. But they are never hatched thus; the nurse bees themselves know that each cell is only made for one larva, and hence they remove the surplus ones. I have, however, been reading about this before—that it does happen that about once in a century two bees may hatch in one cell through an oversight. But this is not applicable to the Ligurian bees alone—it applies to bees in general; and if it happens at all every apiarian knows that every bee which is in any way deformed is mercilessly thrown out of the hive. Therefore this cannot be an objection to Ligurian bees. But some may say, if the Ligurian bees were introduced into Victoria in 1862, what did become of them, and where are they now? This question I am also able to answer to the satisfaction of anyone who should like to know.

[The information would be welcomed.—Ed. *L.*]

OIL PAINTING STANDS

Dear Mr Dawson

I recommend that the stands for the birds be painted white, oil color, 3 coats & one coat of flatting.

I remain
Faithfully yours
John Leadbeater
per W.

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MELBOURN Argus
13 October 1886

THE PLATYPUS.

ANOTHER CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

The duck-billed platypus was introduced to the scientific world in 1799. This quadruped, with a bill like that of a duck, and with its webbed feet, astonished the *savans* of that day, and they at once called it the *ornithorhyncus paradoxus*. It has been a puzzling fact in zoology ever since. One of the shyest of living things, it has been most successful in eluding the curiosity which it has aroused in mankind. The entrance to its habitation is a hole in a river bank under low water mark. Thence it burrows upwards and inland to well above high water mark. What more effectual mode of concealment could be devised? Not only was it strange in appearance, but in its habits it was equally so. Until two years ago, the process by which it is reproduced was one of the most interesting problems in natural history. Persons declared that they knew from actual observation that it laid eggs, but these declarations were received with suspicion. No scientific man was willing to believe that a mammal could do such a thing. At last, in 1884, as will be well remembered, Mr. W. H. Caldwell, a scientist, who had come out from the old country specially to inquire into the manner in which the platypi perpetuate their existence, found proof that they are oviparous, although they are undoubtedly in structure to a great extent mammals. He showed that the eggs, in the manner of their development, bear a close resemblance to those of the reptilia. Two eggs are produced at a time, and are enclosed in a strong, flexible, white shell. Some reptiles eggs are, as is well known, so far as the covering is concerned, thin and flexible, while others are hard and calcareous, and much resemble those of birds. Like mammals generally, the paradoxical platypus suckles its young; like birds, it lays eggs.

It being proved that the platypus was oviparous as well as mammalian, other questions arose. What was the process of incubation? How long did it take? And how did the little quadruped manage, when released from the egg, to do, with its presumably hard bill, what all other little mammals do with their soft mouths and tongues? Light has been thrown on the last point recently by the Rev. F. A. Hagenauer, of the Ramahyuck aboriginal mission station, Gipps Land. On October 1 the *Gipps Land Times* announced that Mr. Hagenauer, having been anxious to secure a pair of platypi for the Acclimatisation and Zoological Society's Gardens, Royal-park, set a couple of his blackfellows to look for them. In their search they came upon a nest containing a male and female, and a very young member of the family, which seemed as if it had just been hatched. It was from 1in. to 1¼in. in length, and it had a very soft beak. Mr. Hagenauer had it preserved in spirits of wine, and sent it to Professor M'Coy. Since the date named other interesting communications on the subject have appeared in the *Gipps Land Times*. One of these is from Mr. Hagenauer himself, and is dated October 5. In it he states that Baron Von Mueller has forwarded the young platypus in question and its mother to Professor Sir Richard Owen. He adds:—

"In order to give every particular, I was requested to not only supply all possible information, but also to send the nest in which the young platypi were found. I looked carefully over the ground and took correct measurements of the passages from the water level to the burrow, about 10ft. high, and not less than 23ft. away from the water, above the highest flood mark. How great, however, was my surprise when my black men discovered another nest with two more young ones with their mother in it. The mother was captured, and the nest with the twins most carefully taken, and by this morning's train sent to Melbourne, so that they also can be forwarded to London by the next mail, or at least one of them, and the other can be left in the hands of our learned professor in Melbourne. After careful examination of the young one and the old one, I must confess that the mystery seems to me much greater now than when I found the first young specimen, and I fully agree with your correspondent, 'M.D.,' that if the problem is solved, the missing link has been supplied in the direction indicated."

With regard to the last sentence of the quotation, the "missing link" alluded to is thought by some to have been supplied by the platypus. That missing link is the connexion between two classes of vertebrated animals, viz., mammals and birds. Of course, if that be demonstrated, the evolutionists will consider their position strengthened. As Professor M'Coy is about to visit England, he will doubtless take with him some of the specimens which Mr. Hagenauer has done himself the honour and pleasure to secure. Some of them ought to be kept here.

PORT FAIRY

BELFAST GAZETTE,

DECEMBER 31, 1886.

PORT FAIRY.

To the Editor of the *Gazette*.

SIR,—I have observed in your issue of the 3rd instant, a report of a discussion in the Belfast Borough Council on the proposal to change the name of "Belfast" to "Port Fairy," and in it reference is made to a petition which I understand has been largely signed by the inhabitants of the town in favor of the alteration, and forwarded to the Government. I have also read the letters on the subject by "R. Osburne," and "Dulce Domum," in your issue of the 16th ulto., with which I heartily agree. I sincerely hope the Government will accede to the request of the petitioners for not only is the name "Port Fairy" the original one, but it is very much prettier than Belfast, a name quite unconnected with this colony, and misleading in the addresses of letters. Probably a majority of your readers may naturally ask what I—a non-resident of the district—have to do with the matter? For their information I may mention that upwards of thirty-five years ago I felt great interest in the locality, and not only originated, but pressed to a successful issue a local petition to the New South Wales Government (for we were then simply an "out-station" under the charge of a superintendent). The granting of the prayer of this petition prevented James Atkinson from acquiring—by means of a twopenny ha'penny New South Wales land order—the sea frontage from the mouth of the river to near Mills' reef, and the land between that frontage and the Lagoon and Moyne. And but for this unexpected check to Atkinson's hopes and schemes of converting Port Fairy into a private port,—for he had acquired the islands—it is very questionable if the inhabitants of the township and country side would for many years have had nice Botanic gardens, and exemption from blackmail in all goods landed from the shipping. These circumstances, and the new and favorable conditions under which the greater portion of the township are held, are my reasons—as an old colonist of that district—for expressing through the favor of your columns my hearty approval of the movement, and sincere hope that the request of the petitioners will be at once granted. We already have too many wretched and successful attempts to perpetuate names which may be appreciated by people from the countries from whence they are borrowed, but are completely out of place in Victoria, and the name "Belfast" is one of them.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES DAWSON,
Author of Australian Aborigines.
Rennyhill, Camperdown, Dec. 25/86.

BUEALWITHITNICK

The aboriginal name of the spring close to, and below the house, Grotuck Park. The Camping Ground of R. D. Scott, District Surveyor in 1851.
The name was given by Mr R. D. Scott to James Dawson in March 1888.

Population of Australia

THE POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Mr. H. H. Hayter, the Victorian Government statist, has prepared the following return of the "apparent" population of each of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1886. Mr. Hayter remarks that the word "apparent" is applied to the population instead of "estimated," as the figures relate to the numbers of the population as they appear to be according to the results of the last census, with the addition of the excess of registered births over registered deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures (by sea), which occurred between the date of the census and the end of 1886. Whilst most of the deaths and arrivals are noted, it is known that some of the births and departures are left unrecorded in all the colonies. The omission of births would obviously cause the apparent population to be less than the actual population, but as the departures omitted generally largely exceed the omitted births, the reverse is almost always the case—the apparent figures over-stating the truth. As Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1886, the figures given for those two colonies are not likely to be much out, but the figures for almost all the other colonies are no doubt higher than they would prove to be if a census were taken. It may be remarked that the recent censuses of the two colonies just referred to showed the apparent population to exceed the actual by 11,427 in the case of Queensland, and by 7,194 in the case of New Zealand. Except the few aborigines enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales, maories and other aborigines are excluded.

Colony.	Apparent Population at the End of— 1886. Persons.	Males.	Females.	Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	1885. Persons.	Apparent Increase in 1886. Persons.
Victoria	1,033,052	555,458	477,594	86·0	11·75	991,869	41,183
New South Wales	1,030,769	577,509	453,253	78·5	3·33	980,579	50,180
Queensland	313,768	201,586	112,182	70·5	·51	315,480	28,279
South Australia	312,439	162,788	149,651	91·9	·35	313,423	984*
Western Australia	40,084	23,574	16,710	71·5	·04	35,186	4,898
Total	2,760,105	1,530,715	1,229,390	80·4	1·13	3,346,537	141,125
Tasmania	137,211	73,323	63,888	87·1	·94	2,636,510	123,565
New Zealand	589,366	317,632	271,734	85·5	5·20	193,791	8,420
Grand total	3,486,682	1,911,670	*1,575,012	82·4	5·65	575,226	14,140

* Decrease.

1894
Population
of Scotland
4,124,691

Deaths
35,153 males
35,960 females

153

Skye Crofters

Camperdown Chronicle 28 May 1887

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

COAL IN THE OTWAY FOREST.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—Under the above heading you remark "one of the essentials remaining to be discovered in Victoria, is coal, and up to the present all efforts to discover the existence of a good mine have proved futile." Many years ago—say twenty or thirty—a friend requested me to visit, inspect and give him my opinion of what he considered a "fair prospect" of coal in the bed of the Bass river, within a few miles of Western Port bay. Although not thoroughly acquainted with such matters, but to oblige him, I accompanied my friend to the spot, and there saw the marks of mining operations, and some old tools indicative of a former examination of a soft carbonaceous substance something between coal and peat, which cropped out in the banks of the stream. This we tried to burn but only managed to produce a flame with the assistance of wood. It being the intention to raise a company to work the mine I advised my friend to consult the Government Geologist, and as I knew Mr. Selwyn I accompanied him to his office, and on explaining our object that gentleman told us what we there saw, and rather impatiently said that had we and others looking for coal consulted him before going to the expense and trouble he could have assured us that as a geologist who had investigated the matter there were no payable coal deposits in Victoria. —Yours &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

SALMON IN GIPPSLAND.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In the *Argus* of Saturday 16th inst., there is a letter headed "The proposed Crofters' settlement," treating of the importation of crofters from the North-west coast of Scotland, and of their proposed settlement in a portion of the colony of Victoria called Wilson's Promontory. The writer of that letter, Mr. James L. Purves, appears to have made himself thoroughly acquainted with that romantic and beautiful district, and is strongly of opinion that it should not be dealt with as suggested by the friends of the crofters, but that portions should be judiciously reserved for the use of the public as a sanatorium; in this the general public will agree with him. Mr. Purves then treats of the prospects of a living held out to the crofters by stating the kinds of fish to be caught on the coast and bays, and the means for their disposal. Amongst these he mentions the salmon as most common, and describes its numbers as "acres of fish whose swarming schools make intercolonial passengers' mouths water." No doubt the many letters and opinions written on this subject will reach the crofters and their friends, and the very idea of "acres of salmon" will, of itself, be a powerful inducement to emigrate, but on arrival in the promised land what will the experienced fishermen think of the so-called salmon, worthless even for canning, when a good salmon in Scotland fetches five pounds sterling at the fishery. (I was asked three pounds fifteen shillings for a thirty pounds fish.) It is unfortunately the practice of colonists to misapply terms until they become established in the colony, but it is a very different and a very serious matter to misinform poor fishermen, thereby leading them to expect schools of salmon in places where as far as I know a salmon has not been caught. Yours &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Camperdown, 18th July. 1887

Mrs. Gordon Baillie, a Scotch lady, who has taken a philanthropic interest in the misfortunes of the Skye crofters, and is making a tour of the colonies with a view to their emigration and settlement in the southern hemisphere, is at present on a visit to Melbourne. Mrs. Baillie waited upon the Minister of Lands yesterday to secure about 45,000 acres of land, forming part of the peninsula between Corner Inlet and Bass's Straits, which she regards as more suitable for the Skye crofters than any available land in New Zealand, through which colony she has recently travelled. The numerous little bays and coves would afford the necessary facilities for the fishermen. The land is described in the records of the department as very poor and scrubby. It was held under lease by a pastoral tenant, who found it too barren for the pasturage of sheep or stock, and gave it up. Since then the land has been lying idle, and yielding no revenue to the state. Mrs. Baillie proposes to take it up in her own name, under a pastoral lease, which may be issued for any period not exceeding 14 years. It is proposed, Mrs. Baillie states, to bring out over 1,000 of the Skye crofters and settle them on the land, and she desires to make arrangements whereby each of the crofters may secure a freehold of his own. It was pointed out that when the Great Southern Railway line is opened as far as Foster the new settlers would be able to send a daily supply of fresh fish to Melbourne. A fish curing establishment is to be provided for the purpose of preserving the fish caught in excess of the quantity required for the fresh fish market. Mr Dow sug- [illegible] at Mrs. Baillie should put her appli- [illegible] writing, and he promised to give it [illegible] consideration.

OBAN TIMES 10th September 1887

THE CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE, SEPTEMBER 21, 1887.

CORRESPONDENCE.

*** We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

"SPIELERS" AT THE SHOW.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—When lately in Melbourne a friend, who holds a large estate in this district, pointed out to me in your issue of the 7th inst., the report of the committee meeting of the Hampden and Heytesbury Pastoral and Agricultural Society, whereat a discussion arose on the subject of admitting "spielers" on the grounds, which terminated in a vote by a majority that they should be admitted. It is not my intention to discuss the propriety of this resolution as it has been ably dealt with in your leader of the 14th inst., but to point out to this majority that by their action they not only lend themselves to a course which conscientiously they cannot approve of, but give offence to supporters of the society, and as instances my Melbourne friend and another declare they will discontinue their subscriptions until "spielers" are excluded. Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

PORT FAIRY.

To the Editor of the Port Fairy *Gazette*.

Sir,—It was with very great pleasure I read in the *Argus* of yesterday, a paragraph announcing the decision of the Minister of Public Works to recommend the Governor in Council to grant the almost unanimous prayer of the petition presented by the residents of Belfast to have the name changed to its original appellation of Port Fairy. It is said "A rose under another name will smell as sweet," that may be, but an improper name for a rose would prevent most people testing the accuracy of the old saying. With regard to the improper names given to places in this Colony, it is a very great pity and deeply to be deplored, that the patriotic examples of the inhabitants of Port Fairy is not followed by the people of Melbourne, who are content that their new "Watt's" supply of pure water should be named after a man who was condemned to be hanged, and afterwards drowned himself in his "namesake" to give flavour I suppose to the drink of the metropolitans. But it is very difficulty to account for tastes in mixed communities, hence the obstinancy of the Government in adhering to the application of the name of an old lag and suicide to the new supply.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES DAWSON.

Rennyhill, Camperdown, May 13/87.

EMIGRATION BAITS.

Camperdown, Victoria,
Australia, 21st July, 1887.

Sir,—Doubtless you are aware of the praiseworthy scheme of Mrs Gordon Baillie, to alleviate the miseries of the Skye crofters, by removing one thousand of them from their poor country and placing them on a portion of the Colony of Victoria, (Australia), presumed to meet their wants and habits. The scheme has been well ventilated by the press of Victoria, and I have no doubt but through its various writers the parties intended to be benefitted will be informed and made able to judge of its advantages. It is not my present purpose to discuss these, as I am not personally acquainted with the territory, and its suitableness for crofters; my object is to point out a misleading term used by Mr James L. Purves in his letter to the Melbourne *Argus*—a copy of which is enclosed—wherein he holds out to fishermen glowing prospects of varieties of fish to be caught on the sea coast of the territory, and amongst them the *salmon*, which, he says, abounds in such quantities as to entitle him to describe the shoals as *acres of fish*, and sufficient *to make the mouths of passengers water*. On reading this description I was so much astonished that I addressed a letter to our local newspaper, (copy enclosed.) In that letter you will observe, that so far as my present knowledge goes, a true salmon has not been caught on the coast of Australia, neither have I met with any person who has seen one. The application of Old Country names to animals in this country is very misleading; as an instance, a paragraph some time since appeared in one of the leading journals congratulating the public on the arrival in Port Philip Bay, of vast shoals of salmon, while not one fish deserving that name was amongst them. I hope you will be able to take notice of this matter in your paper, that emigrants may not have cause for future reflection. For your information, I may mention that I am brother to the late Mr David Hutcheson.—Yours respectfully,

James Dawson.

P.S.—Mr Purves, the writer of the letter published by the *Argus*, is one of the leading barristers in Melbourne.

In regard to the proposed settlement, Mr Purves wrote:—"I notice it is proposed to establish a 'canning factory. There are few fish frequenting these waters which would 'can.' Perhaps the trevalla, mullet or whiting would, but I do not think that salmon could be treated in this way, and this is the fish which is most common, and whose swarming 'schools' makes intercolonial passenge s' mouths water at the sight of 'acres of fish.'"

Telegraphy – The death of the Emperor of Germany was telegraphed via London to Melbourne and known in five hours & fourteen minutes after it occurred

Hares Rabbits and Kangaroos destroyed on Tooloong (near Port Fairy) an estate of 3600 acres, 1400 of which are under cultivation consisting of Artificial Grasses Hay Oats and potatoes, and 2200 in a wild rough state & affording good cover for vermin. During the months of July August and September 1886 a lad ~~shot~~ was employed to shoot, and he killed in 13 weeks - besides doing odd jobs occasionally -

Five hundred and fifty seven Hares.
Fifty Kangaroos.
Forty Rabbits. Total 647 - or 8 head a day

Without this wholesale destruction the crops would not have been worth the expence of gathering

1887

Two young gentlemen undertook to shoot on the same estate (but only over 3000 acres) on condition that they were to board with the overseer (free) and to be paid sixpence per head. In three weeks in March and April they shot

Fourhundred and sixtyseven hares	467
Fifty Rabbits	50
Sixty nine Kangaroos	69
Total	586

586 @ 6 = £14 " 13 " —

ÆSOP'S – The Dog in the Manger – FABLES

A dog was lying in a manger full of hay. An Ox being hungry came near and was going to eat the hay. The dog getting up and snarling at him would not let him touch it. "Surly creature" said the Ox "you cannot eat the hay yourself and yet you will let no one else have any.

APRIL 11, 1885.

MEMORIAL OF SIR WYVILLE THOMSON.

On Thursday a memorial window in honour of the late Professor Sir Wyville Thomson, LL.D., was unveiled in the ancient church of St Michael in Linlithgow, by Mr John Murray, the chairman of the subscribers' committee, in presence of a large assemblage, consisting of members of the congregation and of those who had been invited by the committee.

Mr Murray said he had the honour to address them in the name of a number of people in that county and town, and in the name of many of the colleagues and pupils and scientific and other friends of the late Sir Charles Wyville Thomson, and to ask them to accept the custody of the memorial that had been erected in that cathedral to the memory of that distinguished naturalist. It was in the country lying around these beautiful old buildings, in the fields and hedgerows extending to and beyond Bonsyde, and away to the shores of the Forth that Sir Wyville Thomson received his first lessons in the study of nature and became imbued with that love of natural things which was throughout life his most marked characteristic. When at school at Merchiston, and when as a student in the University of Edinburgh his attention was chiefly directed to biological phenomena, and such progress did he make in these studies, and so well recognised was his knowledge and acquaintance with the natural sciences that at the early age of 21 he was appointed a professor of botany in the city of Aberdeen. Two years later he was elected professor of natural history in Cork, and during the fifteen years that followed he filled various posts of a similar kind in different parts of Ireland. It was while at Belfast that he put forward the claims to scientific inquiry of the shoals of marine animals lying around the deep sea islands, and so successfully did he urge these that in 1868 the Government sent out H.M. ship "Lightning and Porcupine" on a deep sea dredging expedition. He took part in that expedition, and became a pioneer in the new field of scientific investigation. In 1870 he was appointed professor of natural history in the University of Edinburgh, and very soon afterwards he was charged by the Government with the direction of the scientific work of the Challenger expedition, which in 1872 was sent forth from our shores to explore the physical and biological conditions of the great ocean basins. In the good ship "Challenger" he traversed the ocean in all directions, dividing and opening up the vast and mighty waters, throwing a flood of light down into the profoundest depths, wringing from Mother Ocean her most hidden secrets, and at last bringing home with him from the utmost regions of the earth treasure all new and unknown to the scientific sages of the earth. That was a great work, greater perhaps than Sir W. Thomson thought it to be, but the strain of four years' residence at sea, the administrative details connected with the publication of the expedition, and of the work of his professorship, proved too much for a never very robust constitution, and within five years from the time of his return from the famous voyage, Sir Wyville Thomson was laid in his last resting-place beneath the walls of that cathedral.

"And o'er his ashes the dew lies, in truth
As if 'twere happiness quite blest
Among familiar names to rest,
And in the places of his cherished youth."

His spirit, his influence, and the result of his work remained, and would live as long as our earth was contemplated by intelligent men. If they looked back on the history of scientific knowledge and discovery on our globe there was perhaps to be found no parallel to the work of Sir Wyville Thomson unless it might be in the first circumnavigation of the world by Magellan and Drake. That taught the great mass of the people at all events that the earth was an immense planet suspended in space, and driven along by some unseen power. They could trace the influence of that event and the great ideas connected with it throughout the literature of the whole Elizabethan period. Shakespeare would appear to have had frequently before his mind the idea of a great sustaining power which kept the solid globe floating in space. In like manner those who would write the history of our own time would point to the investigation of the great ocean basins as amongst the greatest triumphs of mind over nature; and they would doubtless be able to trace in our literature the effects produced by the clearing away of the covering of mist and ignorance from the earth's surface covered by the ocean, and the obtaining and classifying of accurate and definite knowledge regarding the numerous and wonderful forms of life to be found in the depths of the sea. In that struggle with and victory over the forces of nature, Sir Wyville Thomson did more than any of his predecessors or contemporaries. Great deeds, and even great events, however, were soon forgotten if not placed on record. The famous retreat of the ten thousand

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

A novel performance, in the shape of a korroboree, was held by a few aborigines at Renny Hill on Wednesday night, and the fantastic affair attracted a large number of sight-seers from the township of Camperdown and neighborhood. The korroboree was given in honor of the return to the colony, after an absence of two years, of Mr. James Dawson, the great friend and protector of an almost extinct race. The merry-making took place in an enclosure near the residence of Mr. W. A. Taylor, J.P., the son-in-law of Mr. Dawson. Arrangements were made to have the korroboree on an extensive scale, and a request was made by Mr. Dawson to the manager of the Framlingham station to send down some of the blacks there. The manager, however, for some reason, failed to comply with the request. It was a bright, moonlight night; but, according to their usual custom, the blacks had a large fire lighted. At the back of this squatted the chorus of the "opera," which comprised a few lubras. These kept up a sort of a chant during the whole performance, and accompanied their singing by a peculiar drumming noise caused by beating rolled up opossum rugs with their open hands. At the same time two sticks were struck together to keep time with the dancers. These consisted of about half a dozen natives wearing little more than a few ornaments, and a bunch of strips of opossum skins in front of the loins and behind. Their bodies were covered all over with white stripes, resembling a skeleton. They had broad lines down the legs, and bunches of leafy twigs were tied to the ankles, which produced a rustling noise whilst dancing. The scene presented to the large audience at the height of the fun was indeed an extraordinary one. Behind the fire sat the "gins," whilst from the tent used as a dressing room emerged the dusky actors. They came out from the darkness in a row, their eyes gleaming in the ruddy light, and their white teeth, imparting a somewhat ferocious aspect to them. They came with legs and arms distended and quivering, feet shuffling and stamping in time to the music. With this extraordinary movement they approached the chief or conductor of ceremonies, who stood with his back to the fire singing and beating time. After some wierd-like gestures and contortions by the dancers, joined in by the conductor, the first act closed with increased rapidity of music, simultaneous strokes of the sticks, and a yell from all the dancers, who then rushed into darkness to reappear and renew the scene. The subsequent acts differed in some respects from the first, but all were attended with the remarkable movements of the legs. The performance gave great pleasure to those who witnessed it, and at the end a few presents in coin were made to buy luxuries in the shape of tobacco, &c., for the dark-limbed actors. In some parts, especially the closing portion of the ceremony, it will be seen that there is a remarkable resemblance between Italian and aboriginal operas. As the latter were probably the first established, is it not probable that after all the Italians are merely imitators, or perhaps worse—plagiarists? Some correspondent might kindly endeavour to enlighten our readers in this matter.

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

AUGUST 19, 1885.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In the *Chronicle* of the 13th inst., I read a letter from a very old and much respected colonist, Mr. D. M'Nicol, headed "The Settlement of Camperdown," suggesting a slight error in the date of the "settling down" of the Messrs. Manifold in this district, as stated by the late Mr. Peter Manifold in his letter to me dated 14th May last. It is necessary to explain that Mr. Peter Manifold understood my inquiry was not for the purpose of ascertaining who were the pioneers of this district (which might have been a difficult question to answer correctly), but who were *the first to legally occupy it by pastoral license* from the Government officials of New South Wales—for Victoria was then only known as "the Port Phillip settlement," and considered merely an "outstation" of the parent colony under a Government official, Superintendent Charles Joseph La Trobe. To this simple question Mr. Manifold replied—"We were the first, but we did not arrive here with sheep until March, 1840." I hope, sir, that this question of "dates of settlement" may be the means of stirring up a spirit of enquiry into the first occupation by "squatting license," not only of this district but of the whole pastoral lands of the colony of Victoria. It has struck me as evincing a want of interest on the part of the gray headed old squatters, that as far as my inquiries have shown, not one has taken the trouble to record their early settlement and experiences, that their sons and heirs may know the difficulties and dangers encountered in accumulating wealth for them to enjoy. May my suggestion, that they should do so without much loss of time be accepted in good part, as one by one the original brave pioneers are disappearing, and in a very few years a monument may be raised in memory of the "last squatter" as it has now been to the last aboriginal of this district.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE CAMPERDOWN DISTRICT.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—In the *Chronicle* of the 19th inst., there appeared a letter from my esteemed friend, Mr. James Dawson, calling on some of the hoary-headed squatters to give an account of our experience in the early days of the colony, also to relate what we know of the first settlement of the district. In regard to my experience, I fear it would require more space than the *Chronicle* could spare; nay it would take volumes to give an adequate idea of what the squatters had to suffer, what with blacks stealing our sheep, wild dogs killing them, scab and footrot reducing them to skeletons, not to speak of the risk and hairbreadth escapes we had with our lives, and to crown all the depreciation in the value of stock in the course of a year or two. For instance, sheep that were worth £2 per head in 1839 were only worth 2s 6d in 1841, with the run given in. Fine prospect this for young men like myself who came out here with the expectation of making a fortune in ten years at least, and then return and settle down in the old country. Very cheering was it not.

The best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft aglee,
And lea's us nought but grief and pain for promised joy.

I may add to the above troubles the want of police protection, want of roads and bridges, scarcity of labor, working hard from sunrise to sunset, endeavoring to cure scab and footrot, living on the commonest of food, such as mutton and damper one day, and the other day damper and mutton, and wash it down with a pannikin or two of either "post and rail" or "Jack the painter." Damper was

156 First Settlers Camperdown District

not so bad providing it was well baked, but I am sorry to say it was not always so. Sometimes it resembled a lump of putty more than bread. The life of a squatter in those days was not a very enviable one; it was not altogether a bed of roses. I have been often told by persons in town that they would not live like me among savages if they were sure of making a fortune in five years. Yet when the squatters were more successful these people were the loudest in the cry against them. In regard to the settlement of the district previous to my settling here, and a few years afterwards, I shall begin by stating that the late Mr. Nicholas Cole and myself were fellow passengers from Sydney to Melbourne in August 1839. We came from Melbourne to Geelong early in September of the same year. We put up at the only hotel there, if it could be called by such name (being only a miserable slab hotel). We met the late Peter Manifold there, and in the course of conversation he learned that we wanted to purchase sheep. He informed us that he had some for sale, and he pointed out to us that as all the country was taken up as far and even further than his, it would be an advantage to us to buy our sheep as far up the country as possible. To this we agreed, and it was arranged that we would come up to Purrumbete to inspect them. The result was that we bought the sheep. This was in the early part of September 1839, thus showing that the late Mr. Peter Manifold was in error when he stated to Mr. Dawson that they did not arrive with their sheep "until March 1840," probably a clerical error. They must have been settled at Purrumbete at least six months before I came up, for they had their huts erected and other improvements made. Although the Manifolds were the first who came through the Stony Rises, I don't think they were the first in the district, for others came up by the plains past Mount Elephant. Mr. Taylor was at Noorat, Mr. Watson at Mount Shadwell, and a Mr. Muston at Caramut. The creek at that place is now named after him. There were only three houses in Geelong when I arrived there, and about 30 or 40 in Melbourne. The country around Geelong was occupied by several squatters, who settled close together for protection, but gradually some of them removed further west to get more room for their flocks. The Austins removed to the Barwon, now Barwon Park, Fisher to Inverleigh, Russell to Upper Leigh, now Golfhill. Fisher was managing for the Derwent Company. He was always known by his friends as "King David." Mr. George Russell was then managing for the Clyde Company, both Tasmanian companies. All the plains from the Leigh to Caramut were then unoccupied. Above the Austins on the Barwon was a Mr. Becket or Nickets, and further on west was Mr. Matson (now Mr. Dennis'); at Colac, Mr. Hugh Murray; at Robertson's Hill, Mr. Lloyd; at Pirron Yaloak, Mr. Hamilton. Further up the creek Bolden Brothers, above them the Manifolds, then Taylor, then Watson, Muston at Caramut, and Captain Lonsdale at Grangeburn (now Hamilton). Immediately before I came up a Mr. Gibb occupied the country round the racecourse on sufferance by the Manifolds, who claimed all the country to Medooranook (the Timboon creek). Gibb had his hut on the bank of the creek just below Fergusson's house. He (Gibb) formed an out-station at Koort Koortnong, with the intention of taking up that station, but he afterwards took up Hopkins Hill, now the property of the Moffats. The late J. G. Ware took up part of Wooriwyrite in 1840. The other portion was occupied by Mr. Cole and myself, the east side of the river. We afterwards sold our right to Ware and came to Meningoort. Mount Elephant was taken up by a Mr. Kinross in 1840 or 1841, and he was laughed at for taking up such miserable country. Struan was taken up by Oliphant and Robertson in 1841, which country was also thought at the time to be unfit for sheep. Brown's Waterholes (Lismore) was taken up by A. and J. Brown by a mere accident. They were removing their sheep from the neighborhood of Geelong to Mustin's Creek. When at the waterholes, the axle of their dray broke, and they had to send it to Geelong to repair, which took ten days or a fortnight. During that interval they had time to explore the country, and they decided to remain there. This also was in 1841. About the same time a young man named Carter settled at Timboon, now known as Cameron's springs. He sold the station to the late hon. Neil Black for two working bullocks. This Carter and a Mr. Lloyd built the first public-house in the district. It was built where Mr. Fergusson's house now stands, and was named after the station, Timboon. Mr. John Thomson settled at Keilambete shortly after I came up. The hon. Neil Black bought Glenormiston in 1840 from the owner, Mr. M'Killip, of Tasmania, Mr. Taylor being only managing the station and having to clear out for shooting the blacks. Jancourt and Tandarook were taken up by a Mr. Bromfield, but the blacks were so troublesome and his sheep so bad with foot-rot that he abandoned the station as being useless. It was afterwards taken up by Messrs. Curdie, Mackinnon, and Murchie, and divided into two stations (1843). Chocolyn was bought by Mr. Adeney from the Manifolds in 1841 or 1842. The Yallock station, including Mr. Williams' property, was taken up by a Mr. Hamilton about 1842 or 1843. Wuurong was taken up by some man, I forget his name, and sold to D. and D. M'Nicol. Maridayallock (Mackinnon's) was taken up by a Mr. Ewing in 1842. All the country now occupied by Mr. Hood, Mr. Armstrong, and the trustees of the late Mrs. Robertson on the Hopkins was taken up by Messrs. Fairie and Rogers somewhere about 1842 or 1843. This is all that I can recollect just now regarding the first settlement of the district, which I trust will be of some interest to those who were later in settling here than myself.

Yours, &c.,
PETER M'ARTHUR.

Meningoort, August 24, 1885.

P.S.—Since writing the above I am under the impression that the Manifold's came through the Rises in 1838, but did not bring their sheep until March of the following year; in fact I have some faint recollection of their telling me so, but am not positive. If I am wrong, no doubt Mrs. Manifold will correct me. Regarding the legal right of occupancy which Mr. Dawson mentions, I may state that the first thing a squatter did after finding a suitable place to squat on, was to apply for an occupation license, for which he paid £10. This secured him of course against all comers. The Manifolds were settled on the Moorabool previous to their coming to Purrumbete, and were sure to get a license as soon as they settled there.

— 1886 —
Coals for the poor
of
Linlithgow
— Annually —

SEASONABLE BENEVOLENCE.—Through the generosity of Mr James Dawson, Camperdown, Australia, formerly of Bonnytoun, a large supply of coals has been distributed among the aged and deserving spinsters and widows of the town during the past week. Mr Dawson, it may be mentioned, is a brother of the late Mrs Hutcheson, formerly of Glasgow, whose annual gifts to the poor at this season of the year were so much esteemed by the recipients.

See pag 162

— Obelisk —
Camperdown Chronicle
12 September
1885

AN admirable photograph of the obelisk to the aboriginals, which has recently been erected in the Camperdown general cemetery, has been taken by Messrs. Davis Bros., of Manifold street. The size of the picture is 10 x 12. The view was taken with a binocular camera, with the result that the obelisk has been faithfully reproduced. The stone and the iron railings surrounding it are clearly brought out, and the excellence of the photograph is attested by the fact that the inscription on the base can be read without the use of a magnifying glass. The lettering, which is of gold on a dark grey granite, is very difficult to reproduce in a photograph of any kind, but in this instance the photographers have been singularly successful. Standing outside the railing appears the figure of an aboriginal with a spear in his hand, and clothed in the manner peculiar to the native before his white brother dispossessed him of this fine country. In another photograph of the obelisk the native is shown with his face towards the east, or rising sun. These views have been taken under instructions from Mr. James Dawson, to whom is due the credit of having suggested and successfully carried out the idea of erecting an obelisk to the memory of a tribe of blacks that once roamed the district in which we now live, but the last of whom is now dead.

First Settlement of
Camperdown District

Mr Macleod of Cartlemaddy
wrote to Mr Jas Dawson
13th May 1885.
× × × "you want to know
" the date of the first
" settlement of a white
" man with a Licence in
" the Camperdown district,
" the Manifolds were the
" first and I believe got
" through the stones to
" Purrumbete in beginning
" of 1839 I camped
" near the Lake in Sept.
" 1837 making our way
" through the stones to
" Colac having come round
" by Mount Elephant &
" the Eleven Hills. The
" Manifolds were then
" on the top of the hills
on

" on the east side of the River
" Moorabool and afterwards
" moved down to the west
" side of the River where I
" have stayed the night with
" them. Peter Manifold was
" twice with me after I had
" settled on my own towards
" Buninyong before they
" went west so it is possible
" it may have been 1840
" but I think it must have
" been 1839 as Hugh Murray
" and party went up to
" Colac in October 1837, then
" I remember hearing of
" Arthur Lloyd & Sam Wells
" going on to Timboon, also
" Fred Taylor taking Gelli=
" brands sheep to the River
" Hopkins which Neil Black
" soon after purchased. I
" give you these particulars
" to show what guides me
" in fixing dates for I never
" came over to Colac for
" years after my first visit
" and before any white
" man had settled on it

"Yours truly
(Signd.) "John MacLeod

FALKIRK HERALD
JUNE 15, 1889

DEATH OF MR R. R. GLEN.

It is our painful duty to-day to record the death of Mr Robert R. Glen, one of Linlithgow's oldest and most prominent citizens, who died at his residence at an early hour yesterday morning. The deceased gentleman, who was the second son of the late Mr John Glen, of Mains, was born in Linlithgow on 17th May, 1816, and was educated at the Linlithgow Burgh School and Edinburgh University. Mr Glen served his apprenticeship with the late Mr James Duncan, W.S. On 15th February, 1839, Mr Glen was admitted a Member of the Faculty of Procurators of Linlithgowshire, and in 1848 he was appointed agent of the Commercial Bank in Linlithgow, and shortly afterwards was elected town clerk. He also obtained the offices of Clerk of Supply, County Treasurer, Clerk of Lieutenancy, and was also Clerk to three of the Turnpike Trusts in the county. In 1855 he entered into partnership with Mr W. H. Henderson, and he continued to attend to business until about two years ago, when his sight began to fail, and he then retired to a considerable extent from active work. For a number of years the deceased gentleman was an elder in the Established Church, and frequently represented the Town Council at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Mr Glen was a Conservative in politics, and for many years took an active interest in the county and burgh Parliamentary elections. By the death of Mr Glen, Linlithgow has lost one of its oldest and most influential and respected citizens, and no doubt his well-known figure will now be missed by many of the older inhabitants of the royal burgh.

Kelvin Grove Museum GLASGOW.

Mr. James Dawson, who has gained considerable fame locally as a taxidermist, is not unknown, it appears, in other parts of the world. By a recent mail he received the following official document from Glasgow:—"Kelvingrove Museum, Glasgow. The curator is instructed to convey to James Dawson Esq. the thanks of the town council of Glasgow for the following contribution to this museum:—A collection of 26 natural history objects from Australia.—James Paton, curator. Glasgow, 27th April, 1888." He received a second document for a glazed case containing one mammal and sixteen British and exotic birds. It is worthy of note, as an evidence of Mr. Dawson's skill, that all of the Scotch specimens were stuffed by him sixty-five years ago, and were in good condition and preservation when presented.

The late Captain Campbell

Sixty five years in Australia

Was born in 1805 at Tuniprole in Mid Argyleshire, sailed in the Bark Triton from Leith in 1825 and landed in Hobart Town in October (a family named Reyne were in the ship). In 1836 went to Portland Bay to take charge of Henty's whaling Establishment 18 months after the arrival of Edward Henty, Captain Mills & his brother Charles were then whaling at Port Fairy. Major Mitchell pointed Portland out at this time. In 1837 Capt. Campbell went to Port Fairy to catch whales and joined Griffiths & Connolly & the two Mills. See Argus 27 May 1890

May 1890 Deaths.

Campbell.—On the 25th inst., at his residence, Caroline-street, South Yarra, Captain Alexander Campbell, aged 85. Arrived in Hobart Town 1825, settled in Victoria 1836.

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The Muurang Plant
A Root eaten by the Aborigines

Tell Mr Dawson that the "yam" plant of which he submitted a flower, is "Microseris Forsteri" named by Sir Joseph Hooker, and is found not only in Victoria, but throughout Australia generally, and also in New Zealand. It belongs to the great order "Compositae". Of which the Dandelion is a member, as also the common yellow weed - a native of the Cape - which is generally known in the Western District as "Do Candies sheep food."

W.R.G. (W. R. Guilfoyle)

1st January 1886

SUBSIDENCE OF BULLEN MERRI.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—As it is to be feared we are undergoing one of those long droughts which from natural indications can be proved to have taken place comparatively recently, but before the advent of the white man, perhaps you will favor me with space in your columns to state my reasons for saying so. In the year 1878 having observed on the shores of lake Bullen Merri marks of a much higher level of the water, and concluding that there would be a very much lower one some day, I drove a long stake down to the level of the water. On visiting it lately I found the lake had subsided in depth two feet four inches within the period of eight or nine years. That it was at one time very much lower than at present, can be proved from old stumps of large trees standing in four or five feet of water, and firmly rooted in ground which must have been dry land at no distant date, or the timber would have decayed. At one time the outflow of the lake must have been by the canal looking depression leading into the lower lake, but from the height of that dividing bank which is nearly twenty feet, above the water of Bullen Merri, and from the size of the gum-trees at present growing below the level of that bank, the waters could not have gone that way for a long period of years. The same remarks—with measurements—apply equally to the lower lake, Gnotuk, where the indications of variations of levels are more distinct, for stumps of trees are to be seen standing upright in eight and ten feet of water, which is as salt as the sea.

As the ancient outlet of the lower lake is one hundred and twenty feet above the present level of its water, we may conclude that apart from the action of subterraneous forces we are undergoing a period of drought.

I think it would be of considerable interest were substantial marks or gauges placed on the banks of these lakes, but of a more permanent and substantial nature than the temporary one I adopted.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

RAINFALL IN NEW S. WALES

"Argus 1st Jany" 1886

Statement showing the relation between the rainfall during the recent dry years and the average. The average rainfall in each case depends upon the longest available record:—

Station.	Average Rainfall.	Per Cent. Above or Below Average.				
		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	In.					
Albury	27·00	12 b	17 b	13 b	23 b	15 b
Armidale	33·84	33 „	16 „	5 „	30 „	33 „
Balranald	11·83	46 a	15 a	22 „	26 „	19 „
Bourke	16·18	1 „	39 „	38 „	49 „	20 „
Cape St. George ..	54·52	22 b	1 b	5 a	22 „	25 „
Clarence	45·06	½ a	1 „	7 „	37 a	38 „
Cobar	18·98	1 „	14 „	42 b	36 b	
Cooma	18·62	1 b	17 „	1 a	23 „	19 „
Coonamble ..	22·56	2½ „	7 „	29 b	28 „	27 „
Deniliquin ..	17·02	20 „	same	13 „	36 „	19 „
Dubbo	19·27	31 „	3 b	35 „	18 a	11 „
Eden	38·22	19 „	28 „	25 „	26 b	55 „
Forbes	18·20	3 „	15 „	20 „	30 „	21 „
Goulburn	25·10	18 „	26 „	34 „	36 „	19 „
Gunnedah ..	24·43	4 „	4 a	22 „	24 „	43 „
Hay	14·88	21 a	3 b	20 „	39 „	34 „
Hillston	14·26	2 „	5 a	16 „	42 „	21 „
Menindie	8·21	24 b	21 „	19 „	29 „	27 „
Milparinka ..	10·77	12 a	43 b	35 „	48 „	
Mudgee	24·62	26 b	13 „	19 „	19 „	25 „
Narrabri	22·98	16 „	1 „	38 „	15 „	35 „
Newcastle.. ..	46·66	7 a	39 „	1 a	10 „	22 „
Orange	36·23	11 b	15 „	22 b	34 „	25 „
Port Macquarie ..	61·86	1 „	19 „	5 „	23 „	39 „
Sydney	49·61	17 „	15 „	5 „	14 „	28 „
Tenterfield ..	29·99	33 „	12 a	5 „	same	37 „
Wagga Wagga ..	21·68	16 „	11 „	20 „	27 „	10 „
Walgett	15·76	34 a	39 „	46 „	35 „	13 „
Warialda	26·10	13 b	21 b	5 „	30 „	21 „
Wentworth ..	11 14	25 a	17 „	19 „	24 „	39 „
Wilcannia.. ..	10·12	1 b	19 „	34 „	25 „	56 a
Windsor	33·24	17 „	42 „	11 „	27 „	
Young	26·57	23 „	5 a	24 „	21 „	16 b
Average for the whole colony.	..	6·5 b	7·3 b	19·0b	23·8b	24·2b

Note.—"a" signifies above, and "b" below.

CONCRETE

Mr Nash of Geelong gives the following proportions

4 parts 2½ inch Metal
2 — " — Sand
1 — " — Lime

Mixed and immediately put into foundation

Bullen Merri

Subsidence of Bullen Merri
from 1st January 1878 to 1st January 1886 - 2 feet 4½ inches.
From 1st January 1886 to 20th March 1887 - 1 foot 2 inches (wash of storm wave 2 feet 2 inches above calm water.)
From 20th March 1887 to 4th April 1889 } 2 feet 7½ inches
6 f. 2 in.

Total subsidence from 1st January 1878 to 2 April 1889 - } 6 feet 2 inches
in 10 years + 4 mos.

Camperdown Chronicle HOG 28/79

Lake marker still visible

The stone marker at Lake Bullen has been located.

Last week the Chronicle published a request from Alan Willingham for news of a stone marker at the lake.

Not only was the Chronicle office flooded with readers anxious to tell us where to find the stone. Allan's parents Mr and Mrs Harold Willingham also received many calls.

Mr Bill Henderson brought in a photo and two cuttings from the Chronicle relating to the stone.

The photo shows the stone, a slab of blue - stone, protruding 12 or 15 inches above the surface of the ground. To - day the inscription is almost below ground level.

The stone was placed at the water line of the lake in 1887 by the late James Dawson, a grandfather of Jack Thornton formerly of 'Mt Myrtoon.'

The stone is now approximately 420 yards from the water line and no doubt there will be many theories for the fall in the water level over the past 92 years.

Above is this week's picture of the marker.

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The Muurang Plant
A Root eaten by the Aborigines

Tell Mr Dawson that the "yam plant" of which he submitted a flower, is "Microseris Forsteri" named by his f[illegible] and is found exclusively throughout Australia, and also in New [illegible] belongs to the great [illegible] tae". Of which the [illegible] member, as also the [illegible] weed - a native of the [illegible] generally known in the [illegible] as "Dr Cundies sheep [illegible]

W. R. Guilfoyle

1st January 18[illegible]

SUBSIDENCE OF BULLEN M[illegible]

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—As it is to be feared we [illegible] going one of those long droughts w[illegible] natural indications can be prove[illegible] taken place comparatively rece[illegible] before the advent of the white ma[illegible] you will favor me with space in yo[illegible] to state my reasons for saying s[illegible] year 1878 having observed on th[illegible] lake Bullen Merri marks of a m[illegible] level of the water, and concluding [illegible] would be a very much lower one [illegible] drove a long stake down to the [illegible] water. On visiting it lately I [illegible] lake had subsided in depth two [illegible] inches within the period of eigh[illegible] years. That it was at one time [illegible] lower than at present, can be p[illegible] old stumps of large trees standing [illegible] five feet of water, and firmly [illegible] ground which must have been [illegible] at no distant date, or the tim[illegible] have decayed. At one time the [illegible] the lake must have been by the [illegible] ing depression leading into the lo[illegible] but from the height of that divi[illegible] which is nearly twenty feet, a[illegible] water of Bullen Merri, and from t[illegible] the gum-trees at present growing [illegible] level of that bank, the waters [illegible] have gone that way for a long [illegible] years. The same remarks—wi[illegible] ments—apply equally to the lo[illegible] Gnotuk, where the indications of [illegible] of levels are more distinct, for [illegible] trees are to be seen standing [illegible] eight and ten feet of water, which [illegible] as the sea.

As the ancient outlet of the low[illegible] one hundred and twenty feet [illegible] present level of its water, we may [illegible] that apart from the action of subt[illegible] forces we are undergoing a period [illegible]

I think it would be of consi[illegible]erable interest were substantial marks or gauges placed on the banks of these lakes, but of a more permanent and substantial nature than the temporary one I adopted.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

[illegible]	[illegible]	a	1	,,	7	,,	37	a	38	,,					
18·98	1	,,	14	,,	42	b	36	b							
18·62	1	b	17	,,	1	a	22	,,	19	,,					
22·56	24	,,	7	,,	29	b	28	,,	27	,,					
17·02	20	,,	same		13	,,	36	,,	19	,,					
19·27	31	,,	3	b	35	,,	18	a	11	,,					
36·22	19	,,	28	,,	25	,,	26	b	55	,,					
18·20	3	,,	15	,,	20	,,	30	,,	21	,,					
25·10	18	,,	26	,,	34	,,	36	,,	19	,,					
24·43	4	,,	4	a	22	,,	24	,,	43	,,					
14·88	21	a	3	b	29	,,	39	,,	34	,,					
14·26	2	,,	5	a	16	,,	42	,,	21	,,					
8·21	24	b	21	,,	19	,,	29	,,	27	,,					
10·77	12	a	43	b	35	,,	48	,,							
24·62	26	b	13	,,	19	,,	19	,,	25	,,					
22·98	16	,,	1	,,	38	,,	15	,,	35	,,					
46·66	7	a	39	,,	1	a	10	,,	22	,,					
36·23	11	b	15	,,	22	b	34	,,	25	,,					
61·86	1	,,	19	,,	5	,,	23	,,	39	,,					
49·61	17	,,	15	,,	5	,,	11	,,	28	,,					
29·99	33	,,	12	a	5	,,	same		37	,,					
21·68	16	,,	11	,,	20	,,	27	,,	10	,,					
15·76	24	a	39	,,	46	,,	35	,,	13	,,					
26·10	13	b	21	b	5	,,	30	,,	21	,,					
11·14	25	a	17	,,	19	,,	24	,,	29	,,					
Wilkinson	10·12	1	b	19	,,	34	,,	25	,,	56	a				
Windsor	33·24	17	,,	42	,,	11	,,	27	,,						
Young	26·57	23	,,	5	a	24	,,	21	,,	16	b				
Average for the whole colony .	..	6·5	b	7·3	b	19·0	b	23·8	b	24·2	b				

Note.—"a" signifies above, and "b" below.

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6 f. 2 in.

Total subsidence from 1st January 1878 to 2 April 1889 - } 6 feet 2 inches
in 10 years + 4 mos

FRAMLINGHAM STATION

Pure - ABORIGENES - FEB.y 1886

Males	Females
* King Davie	Old Mary ~~Ann~~
Tocas Johnston	Mary Ann ~~Robison~~ (dead)
Jim Crow	Queen Mary (Davies Wife)
Henry Dawson	Old Carramint
Harry Robison	Ellen Crow
Johnny Robison	Lalla Gibb
Collin Hood	Lalla Gibbs Baby
George Edwards	Margaret Blair
Lake	Louisa Hood
	Leah Hood (child)
	Martha Hood (child)
	Jim Blair (child)
	Lizzie Blair (child)
	Old Diana

~~Measured Bulln Merri~~
1887 ~~on 26th April, 3f 2½in.~~
~~below peg~~

Bullen Merri
14th May 1890
Subsidence since 1 Jany 1878 5 feet 2½in

mallee ... funeral takes place ... Melbourne to-morrow.

THE LAST OF THE TOORAM TRIBE.

WARRNAMBOOL, FRIDAY.

The death is reported of Diana Baxter, one of the few remaining aboriginals. She was about 65 years of age, and is the last of the Tooram tribe, which in the early days was a numerous body, with their headquarters on the Hopkins River banks, about six miles from Warrnambool. Diana was well known to people in the district, and her interview with the Earl of Hopetoun on the occasion of his first visit to the Warrnambool races caused great merriment. His Excellency was being entertained at a luncheon, and he had just responded to the toast of his health, when the black visage of Diana appeared behind his chair, and as she slapped the noble earl familiarly on the shoulder she exclaimed, "My boy, my dear boy, here is sixxy-pence foryou." This unwonted liberality astonished everyone, but Lord Hopetoun retained the sixpence, remarking that it was the first tip he ever received from a lady, and then handed Diana another coin, which caused her to exclaim most fervently, "God bless you, my boy."

A DIVORCE SUIT.

BALLARAT, FRIDAY.

In the Divorce Court to-day, before Mr Justice A'Beckett, Mary Alicia Reid petitioned

On September 5th 1887 the Manager Mr Goodall wrote to Mr Dawson that there were on the Estate forty pure aborigines and ninety eight half castes

See page 201.

Tribe of Aborigines
from G. Walter of the Technological Museum

The Muurang Plant
A Root eaten by the Aborigines

Tell Mr Dawson that the "yam" plant
of which he submitted a flower,
is "Microseris Forsteri" named by
Sir Joseph Hooker, and is found not
only in throughout
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peat-a e". Of which
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of the erally known in
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the tonic.

1st January 1886

SUBSIDENCE OF BULLEN MERE
(To the Editor.)

SIR,—As it is to be feared we are u
going one of those long droughts which
natural indications can be proved to
taken place comparatively recently,
before the advent of the white man, per
you will favor me with space in your col
to state my reasons for saying so. I
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lake Bullen Merri marks of a much h
level of the water, and concluding that t
would be a very much lower one some d
drove a long stake down to the level o
water. On visiting it lately I found
lake had subsided in depth two feet
inches within the period of eight or
years. That it was at one time very
lower than at present, can be prov d
old stumps of large trees standing in f
five feet of water, and firmly root
ground which must have been dry
at no distant date, or the timber w
have decayed. At one time the outfl
the lake must have been by the canal
ing depression leading into the lower
but from the height of that dividing
which is nearly twenty feet, above
water of Bullen Merri, and from the si
the gum-trees at present growing below
level of that bank, the waters could
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ments—apply equally to the lower l
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trees are to be seen standing uprigh
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As the ancient outlet of the lower la
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I think it would be of consi er
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placed on the banks of these lakes, but
more permanent and substantial nature than
the temporary one I adopted.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

		1 ,,	3 b	35 ,,	18 a	11 ,,
		9 ,,	28 ,,	25 ,,	26 b	55 ,,
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		4 ,,	4 a	22 ,,	24 ,,	43 ,,
		1 a	3 b	20 ,,	39 ,,	34 ,,
		2 ,,	5 a	16 ,,	42 ,,	21 ,,
		4 b	21 ,,	19 ,,	29 ,,	27 ,,
		2 a	43 b	35 ,,	48 ,,	
		5 b	13 ,,	19 ,,	19 ,,	25 ,,
		6 ,,	1 ,,	38 ,,	15 ,,	35 ,,
		7 a	39 ,,	1 a	10 ,,	22 ,,
		1 b	15 ,,	22 b	34 ,,	25 ,,
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		3 ,,	5 a	24 ,,	21 ,,	16 b
whole colony.	..	6·5 b	7·3 b	19·0b	23·8b	24·2b

Note.—"a" signifies above, and "b" below.

- 1886 -

Worship at Framlingham

Mr Goodall sometimes
conducts prayers in the
School-room on Sundays.
Mr Johnstone a farmer
near Grassmere preaches
twice on alternate Sundays.
Prayers and addresses
are held three times
a week accompanied
with singing of psalms
and hymns.
Some of the pure Aborigines
decline to attend

FRAMLINGHAM STATION

Pure - ABORIGENES - FEB.y 1886

Males	Females
* King Davie	Old Mary ~~Ann~~
Tocas Johnston	Mary Ann ~~Robison~~ (dead)
Jim Crow	Queen Mary (Davies Wife)
Henry Dawson	Old Carramut
Harry Robison	Ellen Crow
Johnny Robison	Lalla Gibb
Collin Hood	Lalla Gibbs Baby
George Edwards	Margaret Blair
John Gibb	Louisa Hood
John Brown	Leah Hood (child)
Frank Blair	Martha Hood (child)
Johnny Philips	Jim Blair (child)
William Hood	Lizzie Blair (child)
Jamie Cousins	Old Diana
Willie Rolland	
Donald Creedy	On September 5th 1887
Old Burra	the Manager Mr Goodall
[illegible]	wrote to Mr Dawson that
	there were on the Estate
	forty pure aborigines
	and ninety eight half
	castes
	See page 201.

George - Wombeetch Puyuun - Slinking marrow of Kangaroo
Charley - Bunnkarook - Eel fat
Old Tom - Wurri Murri - Turn Stone

Yarra Yarra or Wa-woo-rong Tribe of Aborigines.
J. Dawson got the name from C. Walter of the Technological Museum

158

The Muurang Plant
A Root eaten by the Aborigines

Tell Mr Dawson that the "yam plant" of which he submitted a flower, is "Microseris Forsteri" named by his Lo[illegible] is found est- only i[illegible]roughout Austra[illegible] and also in New Z[illegible]longo & the great-o[illegible]". Of which the Do[illegible]member, as also the co[illegible]used - a native of the Co[illegible]nally known in the New[illegible] "Bandicoot."

1st January 1886

SUBSIDENCE OF BULLEN MERRI.

(To the Editor.)

SIR,—As it is to be feared we are unde going one of those long droughts which fro natural indications can be proved to ha taken place comparatively recently, bu before the advent of the white man, perha you will favor me with space in your colum to state my reasons for saying so. In th year 1878 having observed on the shores lake Bullen Merri marks of a much highe level of the water, and concluding that the would be a very much lower one some day, drove a long stake down to the level of th water. On visiting it lately I found th lake had subsided in depth two feet fo inches within the period of eight or nin years. That it was at one time very muc lower than at present, can be prove fro old stumps of large trees standing in four five feet of water, and firmly rooted i ground which must have been dry lan at no distant date, or the timber woul have decayed. As one time the outflow o the lake must have been by the canal look ing depression leading into the lower lake but from the height of that dividing bank which is nearly twenty feet, above the water of Bullen Merri, and from the size of the gum-trees at present growing below the level of that bank, the waters could not have gone that way for a long period o years. The same remarks—with measure ments—apply equally to the lower lake, Gnotuk, where the indications of variations of levels are more distinct, for stumps of trees are to be seen standing upright in eight and ten feet of water, which is as salt as the sea.

As the ancient outlet of the lower lake is one hundred and twenty feet above the present level of its water, we may conclude that apart from the action of subterraneous forces we are undergoing a period of drought.

I think it would be of consi erable interest were substantial marks or gauges placed on the banks of these lakes, but of a more permanent and substantial nature than the temporary one I adopted.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES DAWSON.

14	„	42	b	36	b										
17	„	1	a	23	„	19	„								
7	„	29	b	28	„	27	„								
same		13	„	36	„	19	„								
3	b	35	„	18	a	11	„								
28	„	25	„	26	b	55	„								
15	„	20	„	30	„	21	„								
26	„	34	„	36	„	19	„								
4	a	22	„	24	„	43	„								
3	b	20	„	39	„	34	„								
5	a	16	„	42	„	21	„								
21	„	19	„	29	„	27	„								
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15	„	22	b	34	„	25	„								
19	„	5	„	23	„	39	„								
15	„	5	„	11	„	28	„								
12	a	5	„	same		37	„								
11	„	20	„	27	„	10	„								
39	„	46	„	35	„	13	„								
21	b	5	„	30	„	21	„								
17	„	19	„	24	„	29	„								
9	„	34	„	25	„	55	a								
Windsor	33·24	17	„	42	„	11	„	27	„						
Young	26·57	23	„	5	a	24	„	21	„	16	b				
Average for the whole colony .	..	6·5	b	7·3	b	19·0	b	23·8	b	24·2	b				

Note.—"a" signifies above, and "b" below.

— 1886 —

Worship at Framlingham

Mr Jordale sometimes conducts prayers in the School-room on Sundays. Mr Johnstone a farmer near Grafmere preaches twice on alternate Sundays. Prayers and addresses are held three times a week accompanied with [illegible] and [illegible] Some [illegible] declin[illegible]

FRAMLINGHAM STATION

Pure - ABORIGENES - FEB.y 1886

Males	Females
* King Davie	Old Mary ~~Ann~~
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Jamie Cousins	Old Diana
Willie Rolland	
Donald Creedy	On September 5th. 1887
Old Burra	the Manager Mr Goodall
Jamie Ware	wrote to Mr Dawson that
	there were on the Estate
	forty pure aborigines
	and ninety eight half
	castes

Note * King Davie must be 64 years of age
* Henry Dawson must be about 47 years of age

1886

See page 201.

Yarra Yarra or Wa-woo-rong Tribe of Aborigines -
J. Dawson got the name from Mr Walter of the Technological Museum

Framlingham

Extracts from a letter dated 5th Sept 1887 written by Mr Goodale the Manager of Framlingham Aboriginal Station in reply to Mr James Dawson's inquiries about the area of the Station, and the numbers of pure aborigines & half castes &c.

" The area of the Station is
" Three thousand five hundred
" Acres, fifteen hundred of
" which is the poorest Land
" I know of in the Colony, it
" would not keep a goat alive.
" I have never been able to
" raise enough of fat meat off
" the Station to feed the Blacks.
" I would require twice the
" quantity of the same class
" of land to do so although
" I am doing all I know
" to produce as much beef
" and mutton as possible
" by subdividing into paddocks.
" The place is suitable only
" for the purpose for which
" it was first set apart
" viz a hunting ground, &
" as such should be reserved

Framlingham Station

Gampierdown Chronicle 12 Nov/89

The Aborigines' Protection Board met on Wednesday at its office in the City Bank-Chambers. The Rev. F. A. Haganeur, Inspector-General of Aborigines, reported having visited the stations at Coranderrk, Ramayuk and Framlingham, and found them in a very satisfactory condition. With regard to Framlingham Mr. Haganeur stated that his former statements regarding the numbers and places of birth of residents were quite correct. Out of eighty people present, thirty-three were pure blacks, and forty-seven half-castes. Only six or seven of them were born in the locality, the others having come from different parts of this colony, and South Australia. The blacks had been prompted with the idea of getting a few hundred acres of land as a hunting ground, or for small farms, but the game on such an area would be very scarce, and there would be great trouble in keeping down the rabbits. The neglect of the Rabbit Act had already cost the board a considerable amount in law expenses. Mr. Haganeur recommended that if any such land were granted, it should be only on the outside of the present reserve and granted to blacks only born in the locality, and that a few dwelling houses from the present settlement be shifted to the new reserve. The report was received but no action decided on.

1889
Warrnambool Standard 1 Oct.

Mission Stations under the Protection of the Board

Stations	Area in acres	Aborigines including Half Castes
Coranderrk	4.800	91
Framlingham	3.500	90
Lake Condah	3.750	98
Lake Willington	2.300	63
Lake Tyers	4.200	60
Lake Hindmarsh	3.607	51
Depots outside Stations		250
Occasional visitors to Stations		100
Total	22.157	803

Supplying liquor to Blacks

Clause 92 of Public House Act says "If any liquor is sold or dispensed "of to, or permitted to be drunk on "or from any licensed premises by "any Aboriginal Native at any "time the person holding the "license shall be liable to a "penalty of Ten pounds.

GAELIC IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

"Acanthus" will have his spare time pretty well occupied in answering the numerous queries concern-

Weekly Club.

Should Gaelic speech be ere forgot
And never brocht to min',
For she'll pe spoke in Paradise
In the days o' auld lang syne.

When Eve, all fresh in beauties' charms,
First met fond Adam's view,
The first word that he'll spoke to her
Was "Cumar-ashnin-dha ?"

And Adam in his garden fair,
Whene'er the day did close,
The dish that he'll to supper teuk
Was always Athole brose.

When Adam from his leafy bower
Cam oot at break o' day,
He always for his mornin' teuk
A quaich o' usquebae.

And when wi' Eve he'll had a crack,
He'll teuk his sneeshin horn,
And on the tap you weel micht mark
A pony Cairngorm.

The sneeshin mull is fine, my freens,
The sneeshin mull is gran';
We'll teuk a hearty sneesh, my freens,
And pass 't frae han' to han'.

When man first fan' the want o' claes
The win' and cauld to fleg,
He twisted roon aboot his waist
The tartan philabeg.

And music first on earth was heard,
In Gaelic accents deep,
When Jubal 'neath his oxter squeezed
The blether o' a sheep.

The praw bagpipes are gran', my freens,
The praw bagpipes are fine;
We'll teuk anither pibroch yet,
For the days o' auld lang syne.

W. L. L.

— Scotsman —

DANCING SONG
(ABOUT AD. 1819)

AN OLD COUNTRY DANCING MASTER.

Many years since, Mungo Park, a son of the African traveller, amused his companions by imitating a country dancing master, who, for want of a fiddler, was obliged to sing and chant his dancing lessons while going through the figures with his pupils. All I can remember of the amusing description of the performance is the following :—

"Hey what a row and a rumpus,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Down the side and up the middle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
John Gray, you're wrong, I'm certain,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Set to Jenny Martin,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
You with the duffle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum,
Shuffle, shuffle, shuffle,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.
Hey what a row and a rumpus,
Teeteedalee teetadillum.

I will be pleased if any readers can furnish something more complete than this.

J. D., Victoria, Australia.

Scottish Census Report
Taken on 5th April 1891.
Number of inhabitants at that date
4,025,647.
Males 1,942,717.
Females 2,082,930.
Increase in ten years 290,074.
or 21 per cent

DEATH OF P. Mitchell } on 20th August 1891

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In Memoriam.

(Karoit Sentinel 22 August 1891)

IT is our painful duty to refer to the demise of MR. PATRICK MITCHELL, one of the oldest settlers in the district, in his 69th year. The event, which was not unexpected, took place on Thursday, at the Star of the West Hotel, Port Fairy, where he had been staying for some months. Latterly, the deceased gentleman had been suffering from a complication of disorders, and some weeks ago he submitted to an operation, performed by Doctors Thomas Scott and Penny, in conjunction. Though the surgeons were by no means sanguine of success from the low state of health of the patient, yet his indomitable pluck enabled him to rally, and take carriage exercise. Eventually, however, he succumbed, greatly to the regret of a large circle of relatives and friends. Early in his Australian career, he was a member of the well-known prosperous West Victorian pastoral firm of Dawson and Mitchell, Kangatong, of which his venerable uncle was senior partner. After a prolonged mining career, latterly he held the management of Mr. John Alison's Toolong property, near Port Fairy. Messrs. James Dawson and Adam Dawson were with him at the end.

The late MR. PATRICK MITCHELL was a native of Glasgow, North Britain, and not very long ago he revisited the land of his birth. He was one, whom to know, was to esteem. He was both a scholar and a thinker—besides possessing an extensive range of reading—and an intimate knowledge of the exact sciences which commended themselves to him. He was a member of the Port Fairy Lodge of Freemasons, under the United Grand Lodge of Victoria. He lived respected, and he died lamented. on 20 August

The interment took place at the Port Fairy Cemetery, on Friday (yesterday) afternoon, at four p.m., when the cortége was attended by the Masonic brethren of the deceased, and most of the principal residents. The obsequies were celebrated by Rev. W. T. Wham, pastor of St. Andrew's Kirk.

30th April 1891
6

THE CENSUS.

POPULATION OF MELBOURNE.

A CITY OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION.

The complete returns of the population of Greater Melbourne, by which is meant the area included within a radius of 10 miles of the General Post-office, were issued from the Census office last evening. The total population of the metropolis is given as 489,185, namely 247,264 males, and 241,921 females. These figures indicate a very satisfactory degree of accuracy in the estimates of population made by Mr. Hayter from year to year since the census of 1881 was taken. Instead of being over the mark, as is too often the case with such returns, the estimate has been exceeded by 11,065, the estimated population of the city at the end of last year having been stated as 478,120. The discrepancy is equal to little over 2 per cent., and it is a discrepancy on the right side. The area of the metropolitan district, exclusive of water, is 163,942 acres, so that the average density of the population is barely three persons per acre. The following is the return, which is accompanied by a note stating that the figures have not been finally examined :—

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE.

Municipality.	Males.	Females	Total.
Melbourne—			
Bourke Ward	7,864	6,013	13,877
Gipps Ward	5,550	3,031	8,581
Lonsdale Ward	1,848	747	2,595
Latrobe Ward	2,393	1,541	3,934
Albert Ward	3,337	4,154	7,491
Smith Ward	7,540	7,020	14,560
Victoria Ward	10,264	10,579	20,843
North Melbourne Town ..	11,221	10,382	21,603
Fitzroy City	16,232	16,101	32,333
Collingwood City	17,115	17,871	34,986
Richmond City	19,571	19,294	38,865
Brunswick Town	11,147	10,777	21,924
Northcote Town	3,829	3,628	7,457
Prahran City*	18,800	20,965	39,765
South Melbourne City ..	21,255	20,255	41,510
Port Melbourne Borough ..	6,874	6,191	13,065
St. Kilda City	8,977	10,820	19,797
Brighton Town	4,619	5,222	9,841
Essendon Town	6,938	7,452	14,390
Flemington and Kensington Borough	5,039	4,904	9,943
Hawthorn City	9,200	10,370	19,570
Kew Borough	4,013	4,446	8,459
Footscray City	9,897	9,075	18,972
Williamstown Town† ..	8,103	7,854	15,957
Oakleigh Borough	658	581	1,239
Caulfield Shire	3,812	4,187	7,999
Malvern Shire	3,863	4,250	8,113
Preston Shire	1,912	1,645	3,557
Boroondara Shire	2,934	3,250	6,184
Coburg Shire	3,266	2,466	5,732
Remainder of District ..	7,753	6,732	14,485
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,440	118	1,558
Total	247,264	241,921	489,185

* One sub-district estimated.
† Two sub-districts estimated.

Turning to a comparison of the above figures with those of the last census a remarkable increase of population within the decade is made apparent. The totals are :—

1891	489,185
1881	282,947
Increase in 10 years	206,238

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graphs represent the building practically as the fire rday, has already considerably altered the appearance

Eden 29 Nov 1892

DEATH OF COLONEL DAWSON OF BALLADO.

died 28.

The news of the untimely death of Colonel Ramag Dawson of Ballado will be received with regret by his many friends. The sad event took place at Preston Grange, the residence of Lady Grant Suttie, where he had on Tuesday last gone to pay a visit. His short illness was from his first seizure on Wednesday evening regarded as serious, and peritonitis having set in, he rapidly sank, until he breathed his last at four o'clock yesterday morning. Colonel Dawson, whose age did not much exceed sixty, led an exceedingly active and useful life, and his stalwart form and genial countenance were well known not only in Kinross-shire, where he resided on his estate of Ballado, but also throughout Linlithgowshire, where he has for many years acted as managing partner of the Linlithgow Distillery. He was also well known in Haddingtonshire as the acting Colonel of the Haddington Artillery, and so recently as last month a very high compliment was paid to him in the *Gazette* on the occasion of his retirement from military service. Colonel Dawson owned extensive and valuable coffee plantations in Ceylon, and for several years of his life he devoted his personal attention to their cultivation and development. In every relation of life he was much esteemed, and his remarkable practical knowledge and experience, combined with his warmth of heart and generosity of disposition, gained for him many friends wherever he was known. He leaves a widow and one daughter and two sons to mourn his untimely loss.

MUSEUM

The Dawson collection in the Shire Hall has had added to it faithful likenesses of the aboriginals, Billy Murray and his spouse, Alice. This will be an interesting companion picture to "George" and "Charlie." The "Murray" photograph has been presented to the museum through the kindness of Miss Sherren, of Bushy Park, who was recently a visitor to Camperdown, when she inspected Mr Dawson's collection, and needless to say was much pleased with it. Did some more of the numerous visitors show the same thoughtfulness as Miss Sherren the Camperdown museum would soon be an extensive one. It is to be regretted that the picture has been greatly damaged by the recklessness of some of the officials in the Postal Department.

Visitors to the local museum always express agreeable surprise at the skill displayed by Mr. James Dawson, both in the general arrangement and the preservation and pose of the animals, and birds, etc. Mr. Dawson has recently added a case containing a fox, a squirril, an otter, and a badger, all procured in Scotland. The otter was shot by Mr. Dawson himself, over 60 years since and so well has this specimen of a rare variety been preserved that one could easily imagine it had been shot but yesterday. It is a splendid specimen, while the fox and badger give the visitor the impression that he has just come upon the animals in their native haunts.

COALS for the Poor in Linlithgow

The Hutcheson Coal Fund.—The trustees of the fund mortified by Mr James Dawson, of Camperdown, Australia, in memory of his late sister, Mrs Hutcheson, have just distributed forty tons of coal to deserving persons in the town and parish. Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr Dawson, whose bounty is shared by so many in his native place, has recently entered on his ninetieth year, and is hale and well in his home under the southern cross. The coals were supplied by Messrs Thos. Laurie & Son, coal agents.

1896 – January 40 tons

– Mrs Hutcheson –

It is said that at one time the late Mrs Hutchison (so well remembered for her kindness to the poor) offered to give £500 towards the restoration of St Michael's Church provided a grant towards the same object could be got from Parliament. I hear that Mr Wilson, M.P., has expressed his willingness to have this matter gone into again with the view, if at all possible, of getting Parliament to give its countenance to the scheme. There seems no reason why a little assistance should not be got from the Government for an object which is largely a national one.

– THE IRISH – – Voters –

The Number of Illiterate Voters.—The return has been published showing the number of persons who voted as illiterates at the elections in the United Kingdom, from 9th April 1891 to 20th June 1892. The general results are as follows :—In England and Wales the number of illiterate voters was 1996 out of a total of 138,728 votes polled ; in Scotland the illiterates were 64, and the aggregate number of voters 13,464. In Ireland the percentage was nearly 1 in 11, the number of illiterates being 2132 out of 22,942. In England alone the illiterates were 1561 out of 96,599. In the counties the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk headed the list with 382 illiterates out of 8478 voters ; the Wisbech Division of Cambridgeshire came next with 228 out of 7698. In the English boroughs there were 435 illiterates out of 42,129 voters. In Scotland 53 out of the 64 illiterates were contributed by Paisley. In Ireland, however, County Carlow contributed 829 illiterates out of 5391 voters ; Cork City, 778 out of 7107 ; Waterford, 371 out of 3033 ; and East Belfast, 154 out of 7411. In round numbers the percentage of illiterate voters was :—In England and Wales, 1 in 70 ; in Scotland, 1 in 210 ; and in Ireland, 1 in 11.

Scotsman 17 September 1892

Illiterate Voters – 1892 –
England & Wales
1 out of 70 polled
England
1 out of 64 polled
Scotland
1 out of 210 polled
Ireland
1 out of 10½ polled
English Boroughs
1 out of 96 polled

IRISH CRIME in 1890 in Dumbarton

A Year's Crime in Dumbarton.—Dumbarton Police Commissioners met last night, when Superintendent Henderson submitted the annual report on crime in the burgh, which showed that during 1889 1218 cases had been reported and investigated, 1249 persons apprehended or cited, 866 tried, 742 convicted, and 294 forfeited pledges. There was a decrease of 12 in the cases reported, compared with the previous year. 168 persons were apprehended drunk and incapable. The fines imposed and pledges forfeited amounted to £460, 7s. 6d.; recovered, £355, 6s.; decrease from last year, £46, 5s. 6d. The estimated value of property stolen was £32 ; recovered, £21. Of persons dealt with 378 were Scottish, 16 English, 851 Irish, 2 foreign. The cost of the police for the year was £1273. Deducting the Government grant and allowances, the balance left was equal to 2d. per £1 on the rental.

A Year's Crime in Stirling.—Last night, at

Scotsman 1893

Fiars prices of grain in the County of Linlithgow Scotland

JANUARY 5, 1895.

Through the kindness of Mr James Dawson, who, it may be remembered, mortified a sum of £500 as a memorial of his late sister, Mrs Margaret Hutcheson, the trustees to whom he has entrusted the duty of supplying a number of widows and others in the town with coals at Christmas, were able last week to distribute upwards of 20 tons of coals. We are much pleased to be able to say that the venerable donor is in the enjoyment of excellent health at Camperdown, Victoria, and from his last letter home was anticipating a visit from His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, who was to reside in the near vicinity of Camperdown for some weeks. Lord Hopetoun is to leave Australia in the end of March, and we are sure that he will meet with a hearty reception on his return to his native county. We hope that the County Council and other public bodies in the county may move in the matter, so that there may be a fitting expression of the affection with which his Lordship is regarded by all classes of society in Linlithgowshire.

Coals for the poor in Linlithgow
See above

Earl of Hopetoun

COALS.

few.

Coals for the Poor.—As usual at this season of the year, the trustees of the "Mrs Hutcheson Coal Fund" have distributed a considerable quantity of coals among the elderly and deserving females in the town, who are not on the lists of the Parochial Board and Kirk-session. It will be gratifying to our readers to know that Mr James Dawson (who generously mortified the money for this purpose as a memento of his sister, Mrs Hutcheson), is still in the enjoyment of good health, and although considerably over 90, is actively engaged in Camperdown, South Australia, in forming a museum illustrative of the animals of the country and of those of Great Britain also.

Royal Park

Notes of a Naturalist in Australia.

1885

(Dr. J. E. Taylor in the *Argus* of August 22.)

I SHALL never forget Camperdown. When I get back to the Old Home—which will be, I hope, in time to eat my Christmas dinner there—Camperdown will stand forth prominently among my pleasantest memories of Australia. The genial, generous hospitality of the squatters I met—their love of art, of science, of literature—their wonderful intellectual resiliency ; all these things impressed me very much. They looked like prosperous men ; they behaved as such. Their rosy faces and cheerful juvenile laughter were indicative of happy lives spent in the open air—and such open air ! I wish I could export some of it to dear old England for the benefit of the toiling multitudes in the factories, foundries, and mines. I believe that, as a speculation alone, it would pay as well as Eno's fruit salt or "hop bitters." (By the way, speaking of the latter, I cannot understand their amazing consumption in Australia, except on the ground that there is a proportionate amount of bad whisky drunk.) But I have no hesitation in saying that your pure, highly ozonised Australian air, combined with temperance, will beat hollow the too frequent coquetting with bad whisky and hop bitters !

Camperdown is just a quiet, unpretending and prosperous-looking town. I have only one fault to find with its otherwise well-arranged municipal government. Everybody there asks you (after you have been 20 minutes in the place) whether you have seen the Royal-park. It is always with a humiliating feeling in my mind that I reply to such questions stating I have not yet seen such show places. It would be so delightful if one could only see them before coming out ! Unfortunately, you cannot see any places well unless you have time—and the geologist requires that in a large degree (too large for many people !).

However, I did get up to the Royal park. It is a beautifully laid-out place—one that the inhabitants may legitimately feel proud of. It is situated on the top of an ancient volcanic hill, and commands a view whose perspective is perfectly astonishing to a "new chum." The companions and friends who led me to the top of the pavilion which crowns the crest of the hill, and from whose summit you get this extensive view, were Mr. James Dawson, the Australian Antiquary, and Mr. R. D. Scott, well-known as a surveyor, but to whom I was still more nearly drawn, because I found he was both a highly-intelligent observer and a good geologist.

The view from the top of the pavilion was simply magnificent. It would have been absolutely perfect—perhaps one of the most wonderful in Western Victoria—if it had not been for the fact that all round and about the pavilion, pressing quite close upon it, there has been planted a grove of Californian pines. These have flourished amazingly in the rich volcanic soils. They are magnificent trees, but—they interfere with, and, in some points, interrupt the panoramic view. It seemed to me a strange thing that anybody should build this pavilion for the sake of beholding such a wonderous panorama, and then seriously plant all around rows of rapidly growing tall trees to interfere with the view. If I lived in Camperdown those trees would mysteriously die of ring-barking, or else from a more sudden death ! Anyhow, they wouldn't live long.

THE ARGUS,
MAY 15, 1886.

DEATH OF MR. HUGH GEORGE.

It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that we have to record the death in Melbourne yesterday of Mr. Hugh George, of Sydney, formerly general manager of *The Argus*. Mr. George, who has, for about eight years, occupied a position in the *Sydney Morning Herald* office similar to that which he held here, had latterly felt unwell. He came to Melbourne for a change and rest, arriving by the express train on Thursday last, and secured quarters at the Australian Club. During the journey he felt very ill, and no doubt the fatigue and discomfort of travelling hastened his end. Yesterday morning, continuing unwell, he sent for Dr. Neild, who found him in a very low state, suffering from advanced heart disease. Soon after 2 o'clock, Mr. George went to his bedroom, asking one of the waiters to assist him up. When he reached his room he fainted. Mr. L. C. Mackinnon, general manager of this paper, who went to the club, found him just conscious. Seeing his critical condition, Mr. Mackinnon sent for Dr. Neild and Mr. Peter Yeo, Mr. George's son-in-law. Some medicine was procured, which slightly revived the patient, but he continued in a semi-conscious state until his death, which occurred about half-past 6 o'clock p.m. Mr. George, who was 65 years of age, was born in the county of Caithness, Scotland. He began his career as a printer's boy on a provincial journal, and found his way, soon after he had finished his apprenticeship, into *The Times* composing-room, from which he was transferred to the commercial department of that paper. Mr. Lauchlan Mackinnon, one of the proprietors of *The Argus*, engaged him to come to Melbourne in 1857, to take charge of the printing department. He ultimately became the general manager, and, on relinquishing that position, went to Sydney. A full biography of him appears in another part of this issue.

Funeral Society
Scottish
Expenditure £445
Balance £28
Rent — 8 — 36
£481.
Funerals
149 @ £3.4.6 3/10 } 481.
each

GLASGOW

Quiz.

TAWING SKINS

"Lightning Tanning."—A few weeks ago inquiry was made in our columns for directions for tanning by the process known by the foregoing name. We are indebted to a correspondent, Mr. Wm. Hastings, for the following instructions:—"Over two quarts of bran pour five or six quarts of boiling water, then strain. Make about an equal quantity of salt water by putting into water when blood warm as much salt as will dissolve. Mix the bran and salt water, and to each gallon of the mixture, when no more than lukewarm, add one ounce of sulphuric acid. Then immerse the skins, stirring them occasionally until tanned. Opossum skins will tan in 20 minutes, sheep, kangaroo, and wallaby skins in from 40 to 60 minutes, and larger skins in proportion. When tanned rinse in water, and hang out to dry in a shady place. By sufficient pulling they can be worked quite white. The skins, if dry, should be soaked in water before tanning until they are quite soft, and all flesh and grease well cleaned from them."

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THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1885.

MEMORIAL OBELISK TO THE ABORIGINES.—[SEE PAGE 1233.]

The Memorial Obelisk to the extinct tribes of Aborigines of the Camperdown (Victoria) district was erected through the instrumentality of Mr. James Dawson, of Renny Hill. He ever took a deep interest in the welfare of the aborigines, and at the request of the Government consented to act as their local guardian for several years. Up to the period of his leaving for Scotland, some time ago, he saw to their comfort and protection. On his return last year he found the last of them dead and buried in the public cemetery of Camperdown. On visiting the cemetery, and outside the block of ground assigned to the interment of white people, a boggy, scrubby spot was pointed out to him as the burying ground of the aborigines, and a hole, wherein the hind legs of a horse got bogged, as the grave of Wombeetch Puyuun, *alias* "Camperdown George," a harmless old man always thankful for a sixpence or a dram. He was so shocked on seeing the spot in which the last of the original owners of that fine country had been buried like a dog by a so-called Christian community that he determined to take steps to remove, if possible, a blot from the occupiers of the country of which the aboriginals had been dispossessed, by raising an obelisk to their memory. In furtherance of this, he laid the proposal before the public in an article in the local journal; and he also distributed circulars to all the leading land occupiers of the Camperdown district who held estates, at one time the hunting grounds of the local tribe. The response, however, was disappointing. Mr. Dawson, however, nothing daunted, prepared a sketch of an obelisk, and at once submitted it to Mr. Nash, sculptor, of Geelong, who undertook the work, and erected it, greatly to his credit and the satisfaction of the subscribers and the general public. It cost nearly £185, and stands on the central plot of the cemetery. It is upwards of 20 feet in height, and formed of grey granite. It is a very conspicuous object, and greatly admired. In order that facts might be consistent with the inscription, Mr. Dawson made a formal application to the Attorney-General and received his permission to have the body of "Old George" removed from the "bog-hole" and placed in a space at the base of the obelisk, and he performed that duty with his own hands.

BUUE'AL WITHITNICK
Name of the Spring below Gnotuk Park House. The Camping Ground of R. D. Scott, District Surveyor, in 1851.
Mentioned by Mr R. D. Scott to James Dawson in March 1888

CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE

SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

AN admirable photograph of the obelisk to the aboriginals, which has recently been erected in the Camperdown general cemetery, has been taken by Messrs. Davis Bros., of Manifold street. The size of the picture is 10 x 12. The view was taken with a binocular camera, with the result that the obelisk has been faithfully reproduced. The stone and the iron railings surrounding it are clearly brought out, and the excellence of the photograph is attested by the fact that the inscription on the base can be read without the use of a magnifying glass. The lettering, which is of gold on a dark grey granite, is very difficult to reproduce in a photograph of any kind, but in this instance the photographers have been singularly successful. Standing outside the railing appears the figure of an aboriginal with a spear in his hand, and clothed in the manner peculiar to the native before his white brother dispossessed him of this fine country. In another photograph of the obelisk the native is shown with his face towards the east, or rising sun. These views have been taken under instructions from Mr. James Dawson, to whom is due the credit of having suggested and successfully carried out the idea of erecting an obelisk to the memory of a tribe of blacks that once roamed the district in which we now live, but the last of whom is now dead.

THE GRAPHIC

APRIL 24, 1886

MEMORIAL TO THE ABORIGINES OF VICTORIA

A MEMORIAL OBELISK to the extinct tribes of aborigines of the Camperdown (Victoria) district has been erected through the instrumentality of Mr. James Dawson, of Renny Hill. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the aborigines, and at the request of the Government acted as their local guardian for several years. On his return recently from a visit to Scotland he found the last of them dead and buried in the public cemetery of Camperdown. On visiting the cemetery, and outside the block of ground assigned to the interment of white people, a boggy, scrubby spot was pointed out to him as the burying ground of the aborigines, and a hole, wherein the hind legs of a horse got bogged, as the grave of Wombeetch Puyuun, *alias* "Camperdown George," a harmless old man

always thankful for a sixpence or a dram. He was so shocked on seeing the spot in which the last of the original owners of the country had been buried like a dog that he determined to take steps to remove such a standing reproach from the occupiers of the country of which the aboriginals had been dispossessed, by raising an obelisk to their memory. In furtherance of this, he applied to the public for funds, and prepared a sketch of an obelisk, while Mr. Nash, sculptor, of Geelong, undertook the work, and erected it in the cemetery. It cost nearly 185*l.*, is upwards of twenty feet in height, and is formed of grey granite. In order that facts might be consistent with the inscription, Mr. Dawson received permission to have the body of "Old George" removed from the "bog-hole" and placed in a space at the base of the obelisk, and he performed that duty with his own hands.

MEMORIAL OBELISK TO THE ABORIGENES 165

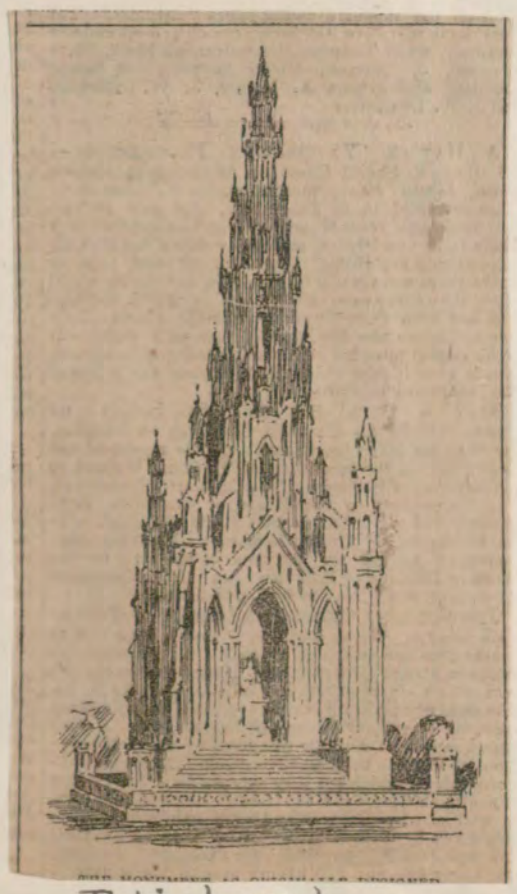
THE AUSTRALASIAN SKETCHER. MELBOURNE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

MEMORIAL OBELISK TO THE ABORIGINES.

MEMORIAL OBELISK TO THE ABORIGINES.

THE memorial obelisk to the extinct tribes of aborigines of the Camperdown district was lately erected in the public cemetery of Camperdown, through the instrumentality of Mr. James Dawson, of Rennyhill, the author of *Dawson's Australian Aborigines*. Mr. Dawson always took a deep interest in the welfare of the aborigines, and at the request of the Government consented to act as their local guardian for several years. Up to the period of his leaving for Scotland some time ago he saw to their comfort and protection. On his return last year he found the last of them dead and buried in the public cemetery of Camperdown. On visiting the cemetery, and outside the limits of the ground assigned to the interment of white people, a boggy scrubby spot was pointed out to him as the burying-ground of the aborigines, and a hole, wherein the hind legs of a horse got bogged, as the grave of "Wombeetch Puyuun," *alias* "Camperdown George," a harmless old man, and last member of the many tribes which roamed the district. He was so shocked at seeing the spot in which the last of the original owners of this fine district had been buried by a so-called Christian community, that he determined to take steps to remove, if possible, a blot from the occupiers of the magnificent estates of which the aborigines had been dispossessed, by raising an obelisk as a last tribute to their memory. With the approbation of several kind sympathising friends of the aborigines, "all of the olden time," Mr. Dawson willingly undertook the matter, and in furtherance of it he laid the proposal before the public in a letter to the local journal, and also distributed manuscript circulars to all the leading land occupiers of the Camperdown district, whose estates were originally the hunting grounds of the local tribes. The response, however, was very disappointing. Mr. Dawson, however, nothing daunted, prepared a sketch of an obelisk, and at once submitted it to Mr. Nash, sculptor, of Geelong, who undertook the work, and erected it greatly to his credit and the satisfaction of the subscribers and the general public. It cost nearly £190, and stands in the central ornamental plot of the cemetery, which was kindly granted by the trustees. It forms a very conspicuous object, and is greatly admired. It is 20ft. in height, and the column or shaft is of grey granite. The date 1840 at the top of the column is the commencement of the extinction of the local tribes; underneath are the boomerang—the distinctive weapon of the Australian aborigines—the liangle or club, the message stick or letter; and at bottom, 1883, the date of their total extinction. The column stands on a massive base of the same material, finely polished, and has engraved on it in golden letters:—"In memory of the aborigines of this district. Here lies the body of the chief Wombeetch Puyuun, and last of the local tribes." This again rests on four steps of bluestone, and the whole is surrounded with a bluestone kerb and substantial iron railing, inside of which Mr. Dawson buried the bones of Wombeetch Puyuun with his own hands. Fortunately for the obtaining of an excellent photograph of the obelisk, in combination with the figure of an aboriginal man in full dress, and which forms the subject of the woodcut, Mr. Dawson's faithful old aboriginal friend Kaawirn Kuunawarn, "Hissing Swan," arrived, and consented to stand in front.

Scotts Monument



Edinburgh

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.*

Should Mr. Dawson's work on the Australian Aborigines prove unattractive, it will be in those quarters only where there is a disposition to look upon the aborigines as a nuisance. It is but natural that a work like this should be most readily appreciated by those who are not only not indifferent to, but are positively interested in, the subject of which it treats. While then we fear on the one hand that the work will have little or no attraction for the popular mind, we have no doubt, on the other hand, that it will be read with pleasure and profit by those who take an interest in the blackfellow. The interest may be merely such as is felt by the humanitarian, who thinks that the natives ought to have been more kindly treated than they have been; but none the less will they welcome Mr. Dawson's book. One effect upon the humanitarian mind will be to deepen the sympathy previously felt for an ill-used people to whom civilisation has brought not only no improvement of their condition, but degradation and death; and another effect, we perceive, must be a conviction that the more we come to know of the blackfellow's ideas and habits, as these are exhibited in his native condition before he suffered contamination by intercourse with the white man, the higher must be the opinion formed of his intelligence and general character. Mr. Dawson tells us that while occupied in collecting materials for his work he found his previous good opinion of the natives fell short of their merits. In his intercourse with them he was both gratified and quite surprised at the degree of intelligence exhibited, and the amount of general information possessed by them. He seems inclined to place them, intellectually, above the lower classes of white men. "Indeed, it is very questionable," he says, "if even those who belong to what is called the middle class, notwithstanding their advantages of education, know as much of their own laws, of natural history, and of the nomenclature of the heavenly bodies as the aborigines do of their laws and of natural objects." Of the general character of the aborigines Mr. Dawson does not hesitate to express his admiration. Not that he is blind to certain defects in their character, or attempts to palliate in the least certain objectionable customs peculiar to savage life; but, all things considered, he is of opinion that in morals, and especially in regard to modesty, they will compare favorably with the most highly cultivated communities of Europe. Quite aware that his estimate will at once be deemed extravagant, Mr. Dawson observes:—"People seeing only the miserable remnants to be met with about the white man's grog-shop may be inclined to doubt this; but if these doubters were to be brought into close communication with the aborigines away from the means of intoxication, and were to listen to their guileless conversation, their humor and wit, and their expressions of honor and affection for one another, those who are disposed to look upon them as scarcely human would be compelled to admit that in general intelligence, common sense, integrity and the absence of anything repulsive in their conduct, they are at least equal, if not superior, to the general run of white men. It must be borne in mind, also, that many of their present vices were introduced by the white man, whose contact with them has increased their degradation, and will no doubt ultimately lead to their extinction."

Besides those who take a humanitarian interest in the aborigines, there are some few who take what may be called a scientific interest in them. All who accept the evolution doctrine as it applies to human history must recognise the important place assigned in that scheme to the study of savage life. Among the guiding principles of evolutionism it is maintained that the savage of the present day is the representative of primitive man; that the condition of savagery as we find it amongst living savages typifies one of the stages of progress through which all mankind have passed in their early history; and that in the ideas, manners, customs and arts which distinctively mark the condition of savagery must be sought the rudimentary forms of the more enlarged ideas, more refined habits, more complex arts, and more comprehensive institutions which distinguish the higher stages of civilisation. If these principles are correct it will be at once perceived how important and necessary it is for us to get all the information we can about savage tribes generally, and about the Australian tribes, more especially since they are considered by competent authorities to be the very best representatives of the condition of mankind in a state of savagery that are to be found any where on earth at the present day. Despise then as we may the poor disinherited blackfellow, we must never overlook the fact that there is not a single trait of character or habit with regard to him but represents, more or less typically, an early phase of human development, and which, from this typical significance, cannot but cast some light on the immense field of human history and progress. This being so, we have no hesitation in saying that the work before us setting forth the habits, customs and languages of some of the aboriginal tribes of Australia will be read not only with satisfaction by all who are capable of taking an intelligent interest in the subject, but with a grateful sense of obligation to its author. Such readers of the work will be grateful because, although Mr. Dawson does not attempt to philosophise upon his subject, or to show its bearing on the evolution theory, or indeed on any theory at all, he has, nevertheless, done excellent work in the way of collecting materials of which the philosopher may avail himself if he chooses. Such readers of the work will be further grateful to Mr. Dawson because he has clearly perceived that the scientific value of his materials depended entirely upon the timeliness with which they were collected, and the perfect accuracy with which they were recorded. Timely his work may be regarded in this sense, that the collection of facts was begun and completed when it was not too late to attempt to save them from oblivion. Accurate no less than timely is Mr. Dawson's work. Accurate, indeed, it was bound to be, considering the favorable position in which the author seems to have been placed for obtaining information at first hand, he and his family having had, as he tells us, intimate acquaintance for many years with the native tribes of the Western District of Victoria, knowing their language and onjoying their confidence. We can quite believe Mr. Dawson when he says:—"Great care has been taken in this work not to state anything on the word of a white person; and in obtaining information from the aborigines suggestive or leading questions have been avoided as much as possible. The natives, in their anxiety to please, are apt to coincide with the questioner, and thus assist him in arriving at wrong conclusions; hence it is of the utmost importance to be able to converse freely with them in their own language. This inspires them with confidence, and prompts them to state facts and to discard ideas and beliefs obtained from the white people, which in many instances have led to misrepresentations. All the information contained in this book has been obtained from the united testimony of several very intelligent aborigines, and every word was approved of by them before being written down. While co-operating in this arduous task, which they thoroughly comprehended, our sable friends showed the utmost anxiety to impart information, and the most scrupulous honesty in conveying a correct version of their own language as well as of the languages of the neighboring tribes; and so proud and jealous were they of the honor that, by agreement among themselves, each was allotted a fair proportion of questions to answer and of words to translate; and if levity was shown by any individual present who could not always resist a pun on the word in question, the sedate old chief, Kaawern Kuunawarn, at once reproved the wag, and restored order and attention to the business in hand." From this statement of the process pursued we perceive at once that we must not look for grand philosophical generalisations in this work, or for any attempts at fine writing, but for a plain, honest record of simple matters of fact. In twenty-three chapters the author embodies the information he has collected respecting the several tribes with which he was intimate, their names, languages and dialects; respecting chiefs, their power, dignity and succession; respecting property of the family and laws of inheritance; respecting clothing, habitations, domestic furniture, cooking, food and tools; respecting laws of marriage, the nursing and education of children; respecting superstitions and diseases, death and burial, occupations and amusements; and finally, respecting their meteorological and astronomical knowledge. Appended to these chapters are copious vocabularies, together with a grammar and sentences showing the construction of their language, and the difference between their several dialects.

From the multitude of statements here presented, we may select one or two which may interest our readers. The following statement will rather surprise some, we fancy:—

It is worthy of remark that nothing offensive is ever to be seen near the habitations of the aborigines, or in the neighborhood of their camps; and although their sanitary laws are apparently attributable to superstition and prejudice, the principles of these laws must have been suggested by experience of the dangers attendant on uncleanness in a warm climate, and more deeply impressed on their minds by faith in supernatural action and sorcery. It is believed that if enemies get possession of anything that has belonged to a person, they can by its means make him ill; hence every uncleanness belonging to adults and half-grown children is buried at a distance from their dwellings. * * * In every respect the aborigines are as cleanly in their persons and habits as natural circumstances admit; and although the universal custom of anointing their bodies with oily fat may be repulsive to highly-civilised communities, it is an excellent substitute for cleansing with water, and must have arisen, not only from the comfort it affords to the skin in various ways, but also from the difficulty of obtaining water in most parts of the country, even to satisfy thirst. Neither are they troubled with parasites to such an extent as their habits might lead one to suppose. They say they never saw the common flea till it was introduced by the white man, and the accuracy of this assertion seems to be vouched for by the fact that they have no name for it.

Amongst the few tools possessed by the natives may be mentioned the stone axe. With regard to it, Mr. Dawson makes the following statement:—

The natives have few tools; the principal one is the stone axe, which resembles the stone celts found in Europe. This useful and indispensable implement is of various sizes. It is made chiefly of green stone, shaped like a wedge, and ground at one end to a sharp edge. At the other end it is grasped in the bend of a doubled piece of split sapling, bound with kangaroo sinews, to form a handle, which is cemented to it with a composition of gum and shell lime. This cement is made by gathering fresh wattle gum, pulling it into small pieces, masticating it with the teeth, and then placing it between two sheets of green bark, which are put into a shallow hole in the ground, and covered up with hot ashes till the gum is dissolved. It is then taken out, and worked and pulled with the hands till it has become quite stringy, when it is mixed with lime made of

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burnt mussel shells, pounded in a hollow stone—which is always kept for the purpose—and kneaded into a tough paste. This cement is indispensable to the natives in making their tools, spears and water buckets. The stone axe is so valuable and scarce that it is generally the property of the chief of the tribe. He lends it, however, for a consideration, to the best climbers, who use it to cut steps in the bark of trees, to enable them to climb in search of bears, opossums, birds and nests, and also to cut wood and to strip bark for their dwellings. For the latter purpose the butt end of the handle of the axe is made wedge-shaped, to push under the sheets of bark and prize them off the trees.

In the chapter on the laws of marriage, Mr. Dawson remarks:—

It says much for the morality of the aborigines and their laws that illegitimacy is rare, and is looked upon with such abhorrence that the mother is always severely beaten by her relatives, and sometimes put to death and burned. Her child is occasionally killed and burned with her. The father of the child is also punished with the greatest severity, and occasionally killed. Should he survive the chastisement inflicted upon him, he is always shunned by the woman's relatives, and any efforts to conciliate them with gifts are spurned, and his presents are put in the fire and burned. Since the advent of the Europeans among them, the aborigines have occasionally disregarded their admirable marriage laws, and to this disregard they attribute the greater weakness and unhealthiness of their children.

As a preventive of illegal marriages, parents, as a general rule, betroth their children when quite young, and the courtship of those who have not been betrothed to each other when young is carefully regulated:—

The courtship of those who have not been betrothed to each other when young is regulated by very strict laws. Korroboraes, and great meetings of the tribes are the chief opportunities for selecting wives, as there the young people of various and distant tribes have an opportunity of seeing one another. A married man or a widower can speak to a married woman or to a widow, but they are not allowed to go beyond the boundaries of the camp together at any time, unless they are accompanied by another married person. Unmarried adults of both sexes are kept strictly apart from those of another tribe, and are always under the eyes of their parents or guardians. The young women are not permitted to leave the neighborhood of their wuurns at any time, unless accompanied by a near relative. As there can be thus no personal communication between marriageable persons outside of the limits of consanguinity, a mutual friend, called a gnapunda, "match maker," is employed to carry messages, but this can only be done with the approval of the parents or guardians of both parties.

In the chapter on diseases, Mr. Dawson remarks:—

The aborigines were not subject, in former times, to pulmonary complaints, though they were very much exposed to the weather. At all seasons of the year the men, while travelling in a strange country, slept among bushes or long grass, often quite destitute of clothing. This was necessary to prevent surprise by enemies who would be attracted by the smoke of a fire. Since the introduction of European clothing, however, they are very liable to affections of the lungs. The reason for this seems to be that, however much they may clothe and perspire during the daytime, they still very generally keep up the custom of throwing off their clothing when they go to sleep, with the exception of a kangaroo skin or an opossum rug in cold nights, or a little dry grass as a covering in hot weather.

Cases of insanity are very rarely met with, but the aborigines believe that there is more of it since the use of intoxicating liquors was introduced, and especially since they began to disregard their laws of consanguinity in marriage. When a case of insanity occurs, a consultation is held among the relatives; and, as they have a very great dread of mad people, the afflicted person is put to death.

Of chiefs of tribes most of us have heard, but Mr. Dawson introduces us to two classes of functionaries whose existence has hitherto remained almost unheard of outside native circles. These are the messengers and the teachers:—

Messengers are attached to every tribe, and are selected for their intelligence and their ability as linguists. They are employed to convey information from one tribe to another, such as the time and place of great meetings, korroboraes, marriages and burials, and also of proposed battles; for, if one tribe intends to attack another, due notice is always honorably given. Ambuscades are proceedings adopted by civilised warriors. As the office of messenger is of very great importance, the persons filling it are considered sacred while on duty; very much as an ambassador, herald or bearer of a flag of truce is treated amongst civilised nations. To distinguish them from spies or enemies, they generally travel two together, and they are painted in accordance with the nature of the information which they carry. When the information is about a great meeting, a korroboree, a marriage or a fight, their faces are painted with red and white stripes across the cheeks and nose. When the information relates to a death, their heads, faces and hands, their arms up to the elbows and their feet and legs up to the knees, are painted with white clay. Thus the appearance of the messengers announce the nature of their news before they come to the camp. If their appearance indicates a death, lamentation and disfigurement begin immediately. On arriving at the camp they sit down without speaking, apparently unobserved; and, after a little time, one of them delivers the message in a short speech with intoned voice. There are also teachers attached to each tribe, whose duty is to instruct the young in the use of weapons, and in other needful information. Sometimes a messenger is also a teacher. The fine old chief of the Spring Creek tribe, Weeratt Kuynut—"Eel spear," occasionally called Morpor, after his tribe and country, and believed to have been upwards of eighty years of age—was both a messenger and a teacher. As a messenger he generally travelled by himself. In his younger days he was a great warrior, and in more mature years was considered such an honorable, impartial man, that he was selected on all occasions as a referee in the settlement of disputes. When a great battle was to be fought, he was sent for by the contending chiefs, who placed him in a safe position to see fair play. In reward for his services he returned home laden with presents of opossum rugs, weapons and ornaments. As a teacher he taught the young people the names of the favorite planets and constellations, as indications of the seasons. For example, when Canopus is a very little above the horizon in the east at daybreak, the season for emu eggs has come; when the Pleiades are visible in the east an hour before sunrise, the time for visiting friends and neighboring tribes is at hand; if some distant locality requires to be visited at night, it can be reached by following a particular star. He taught them also the names of localities, mountain ranges and lakes, and the directions of the neighboring tribes.

These samples of the information to be got from Mr. Dawson's work will serve as a more effectual recommendation of it than anything we can say expressly in its favor.

"Australian Aborigines, the Languages and Customs of several Tribes of Aborigines in the Western District of Victoria, Australia, by James Dawson. George Robertson, Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide.

Aborigines at Korroboree
Rennylill
Jocas Johnson and
his wife Mary Ann.
Davie & his wife Mary.
Jim Crow and his
wife Helen.
Cunningham Jack
and his wife Maria.
Billy Murray and
his wife Alice.
Jacky Kunkenan

THE CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE,

A Korroboree

A NOVEL performance, in the shape of a korroboree, was held by a few aborigines at Renny Hill on Wednesday night, and the fantastic affair attracted a large number of sight-seers from the township of Camperdown and neighborhood. The korroboree was given in honor of the return to the colony, after an absence of two years, of Mr. James Dawson, the great friend and protector of an almost extinct race. The merry-making took place in an enclosure near the residence of Mr. W. A. Taylor, J.P., the son-in-law of Mr. Dawson. Arrangements were made to have the korroboree on an extensive scale, and a request was made by Mr. Dawson to the manager of the Framlingham station to send down some of the blacks there. The manager, however, for some reason, failed to comply with the request. It was a bright, moonlight night; but, according to their usual custom, the blacks had a large fire lighted. At the back of this squatted the chorus of the "opera," which comprised a few lubras. These kept up a sort of a chant during the whole performance, and accompanied their singing by a peculiar drumming noise caused by beating rolled up opossum rugs with their open hands. At the same time two sticks were struck together to keep time with the dancers. These consisted of about half a dozen natives wearing little more than a few ornaments, and a bunch of strips of opossum skins in front of the loins and behind. Their bodies were covered all over with white stripes, resembling a skeleton. They had broad lines down the legs, and bunches of leafy twigs were tied to the ankles, which produced a rustling noise whilst dancing. The scene presented to the large audience at the height of the fun was indeed an extraordinary one. Behind the fire sat the "gins," whilst from the tent used as a dressing room emerged the dusky actors. They came out from the darkness in a row, their eyes gleaming in the ruddy light, and their white teeth, imparting a somewhat ferocious aspect to them. They came with legs and arms distended and quivering, feet shuffling and stamping in time to the music. With this extraordinary movement they approached the chief or conductor of ceremonies, who stood with his back to the fire singing and beating time. After some wierd-like gestures and contortions by the dancers, joined in by the conductor, the first act closed with increased rapidity of music, simultaneous strokes of the sticks, and a yell from all the dancers, who then rushed into darkness to reappear and renew the scene. The subsequent acts differed in some respects from the first, but all were attended with the remarkable movements of the legs. The performance gave great pleasure to those who witnessed it, and at the end a few presents in coin were made to buy luxuries in the shape of tobacco, &c., for the dark-limbed actors. In some parts, especially the closing portion of the ceremony, it will be seen that there is a remarkable resemblance between Italian and aboriginal operas. As the latter were probably the first established, is it not probable that after all the Italians are merely imitators, or perhaps worse—plagiarists? Some correspondent might kindly endeavour to enlighten our readers in this matter.

A.D. 1884
May 10th

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CAMPERDOWN CHRONICLE

E, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887

CORRESPONDENCE.

. We are not to be held responsible for any opinions expressed by our correspondents.

THE WERRIBEE PARK RED DEER.

(To the Editor).

SIR,—In the *Argus* account of the tragic death of Mr. Thomas Chirnside, credit is given to him for the introduction to this colony of the first red deer. This is incorrect, as red deer were imported into Victoria and Tasmania long previously. In the second place the deer imported by Mr. Chirnside were promised by Prince Albert to Mr. Edward Wilson (part proprietor of the *Argus*), but delivered to Mr. Chirnside's agents under the impression that they were acting for Mr. Wilson. Now for the incidents and facts at the time of the shipment of the deer. I was then living near Sydenham with my friend Mr. Edward Wilson. One morning he said, "Come along Dawson and see some deer from Prince Albert's deer park put on board ship for Melbourne." On our arrival at the dock gates they were being opened to admit a large deer carriage, containing deer in cages. Mr. Wilson then mentioned to me that the deer were promised to him by the Prince, with the understanding that as soon as notice was given of a ship being ready they would be caught, caged, and sent to the docks. Mr. Chirnside's agents hearing of this also applied to the Prince for deer. The Prince's secretary thinking the application referred to the promise to Mr. Wilson, gave instructions for *his* deer to be caught and sent to the ship. I remarked to my friend that I would not stand this. "Never mind," said he, "My object of sending deer to the colony is gained at Mr. Chirnside's expense, for the deer would have cost me at least £45 each, and for that he is welcome to take the credit." On Mr. Wilson inquiring about the catching of the deer the keepers said the Prince would not again allow any to be yarded in consequence of the deaths and wounds inflicted by the stags.—Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

X

- Portrait of Burns sent to Edinburgh by W. A. Taylor: Rennyhill

The Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Edinburgh, has just been enriched by an original portrait of Robert Burns, which has been forwarded from Camperdown, Victoria, by Mr. W. A. Taylor, who is, I believe, the grandson of the painter, Mr. Peter Taylor, who executed the work from sittings given by the poet in 1786. The portrait is less idealised than that painted in the following year by J. Miers, but perhaps it is the more likely for that very reason to be accurate. Burns is seated; his face, which is thoughtful, but not refined, is turned slightly to the left, and the right arm is thrust into the breast of the vest. He wears a broad black hat, a white cravat, greenish vest, buff breeches, and the face is closely shaven. This portrait was engraved in line by J. Horsburgh in 1830, and the year before there had been a lively controversy in the *Edinburgh Literary Journal* regarding the authenticity of the portrait. Mrs. Burns, Mrs. M'Lehose, Sir Walter Scott, and Mrs. Janet Thomson all expressed their opinions, and the issue of December 5, 1829, contains an account by James Hogg, the Ettrick shepherd, of a visit which he, in company with Gilbert Burns, the brother of the poet, paid to Mrs. Taylor, the widow of the artist. The discovery of this picture has caused quite a flutter of excitement among the admirers of Burns in the Scottish metropolis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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BULLI COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

(To the Editor).

SIR,—Not having observed in the *Chronicle* any proposal to start a "district general subscription list" in aid of the widows and families of the workmen who lost their lives in the New South Wales Bulli mine, allow me to suggest that if there ever was a disaster calculated to call forth the sympathies of all grades of colonists, that of Bulli is the most deserving, and should be responded to largely, and especially by the propertied and wealthy classes who do not generally patronise the praiseworthy efforts of the people of Camperdown and vicinity, by attending pleasant musical entertainments for charitable purposes. Let me remind those who gave but sparingly, or nothing, to the Otway Forest Fire Fund, that the Bulli mine misfortune is of quite a different character, for in the former no lives were lost, and damages to property were bountifully met, whereas the deaths in the coal mine were those of the "bread winners", whose places can never be filled, thus throwing on the world helpless widows and families, in number nearly four hundred, with little between sheer poverty and the sympathies of a community well able to save them from starvation. I hope the *Chronicle* will kindly propound some means of receiving contributions from the people of this district, that the names of kind-hearted subscribers to the fund may be published and known to all in the locality, instead of money being sent by individuals to Melbourne, and "there's an end o't." I certainly do not in this instance approve of hiding a "light under a bushel," and therefore suggest the district subscription list that benevolent people and others may have due credit for what they give. On that principle I have much satisfaction in enclosing my cheque for ten guineas as a contribution to the Bulli fund. Yours, &c.,

JAMES DAWSON.

Rennyhill, 5th April, 1887.

[Cheque for £10 10s received, which will be handed over to the gentlemen who may be appointed to take charge of the local "Relief Fund," at the public meeting which it is proposed to hold.—ED. *C.C.*]

— White Opossum —

MR. James Dawson, of Rennyhill, administers the following cutting reproof to an "occasional correspondent" in Wednesday's issue of the *Geelong Advertiser*:—SIR,—Your Camperdown correspondent, in his letter in your issue of the 9th inst., draws attention to my collection of natural history specimens now being placed in the shire hall of Camperdown. He says:—"Mr. Dawson, as an amateur taxidermist, has nothing to learn from the most skilful professional in that delicate art, and must be a close student of Nature," etc., etc, but I am sure I shall be pardoned for pointing out one slight departure from Nature—that one of his white opossums has been provided with dark eyes." Very true! but at the ~~same~~ time the animal was stuffed some forty-five years since—I was obliged to use temporary substitutes, to be replaced at convenience with pink eyes. Had your correspondent then concluded ~~with~~ his complimentary remarks—for which I thank him—I could have passed over the matter, but he informs me, a "close student of Nature" that "Albinos, always have pink eyes." With this I perfectly agree, but scarcely require to be told of it. I may remark, for the information of your correspondent, that there is only one Albino opossum in the collection; the other Albino is a bear I had given to me by Mr. Stansmore, and it also has not pink eyes at present, but will in due time.

LECTURE

"Tenants of Space" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, the Government astronomer, to a large audience (presided over by Mr. C. J. Ham, M.L.C.) at the Working Men's College yesterday. Mr. Ellery said that while the distance from the sun, the centre of the solar group, to the farthest known planet, Neptune, was 2,775 millions of miles, his distance from the nearest visible tenant of space beyond, a star forming one of the pointers to the Southern Cross, was calculated as 20 millions of millions of miles, or 226,000 times the sun's distance from the earth. So that while the members of our little group of tenants were within countable distances, the family was apparently separated by a fearfully long journey from its nearest neighbours. Light travelled at the rate of 185,000 miles per second. It took, therefore, eight and a quarter minutes to travel from the sun to us. This meant that if the sun were to suddenly die out we should not be aware of it till 500 seconds after the fact; and if Neptune suddenly darkened the news could not reach us for between four and five hours. But suppose the nearest star to be eclipsed, the phenomenon would not be visible to us until after the lapse of 36 years. The lecturer then showed, by means of an orrery, the relative distances of the planets from the sun. He explained the character of the planets, and stated the theories held with regard to them. Outside the orbit of Neptune, he said, space was, so far as we knew, tenantless except for the occasional presence of a comet, coming from unknown space to our little system, or travelling from our sun outwards to illimitable distance, perhaps to other systems. After all, our solar system, with all its planets, planetoids, its life, and living being was but as an atom in a boundless ocean; and if, as there was good reason to believe, each of the fixed stars was a sun with an attendant group of planets, no words could express the insignificance of our system when compared to the whole surrounding universe.

The lecture was illustrated by lime-light views of the planets, which were thrown with excellent effect on to the white plastered wall from an apparatus which was manipulated by Mr. J. H. Harvey. A vote of thanks was accorded to the lecturer and to his assistant. Mr. Ellery, in reply, remarked that no technical education was complete without a knowledge of the universe and of nature's great laws.

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SAD DEATH OF MR. THOMAS CHIRNSIDE.

As a sportsman Mr. Chirnside was prominently identified with racing, hunting, and coursing. He had been keenly fond of sport since he was able to sit a horse or carry a gun, and it was one of his axioms that a man could not be thoroughly healthy unless he rode fast and straight to hounds. In order to foster his favourite sport he imported the first red deer to the colony, and these formed the nucleus of the deer herd which still supplies the quarry of the Melbourne hounds when they visit Werribee-park. On these occasions the members of the Melbourne Hunt Club were always most hospitably entertained by Mr. Thomas Chirnside, who used to relate with pleasure that he obtained some of the deer which he brought to Victoria from the deer park of the late Prince Consort. It is said that Mr. Chirnside also imported foxes.

See 1st column this page

The Deer referred to were given to Edward Wilson of the Argus by Prince Albert's Manager but delivered by mistake to Chirnsides Agent.