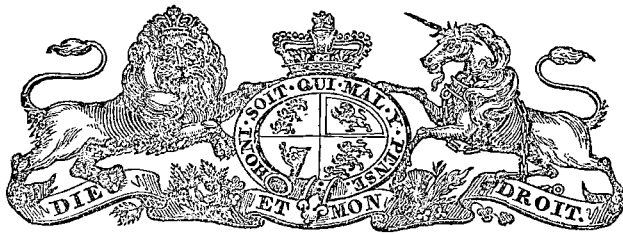


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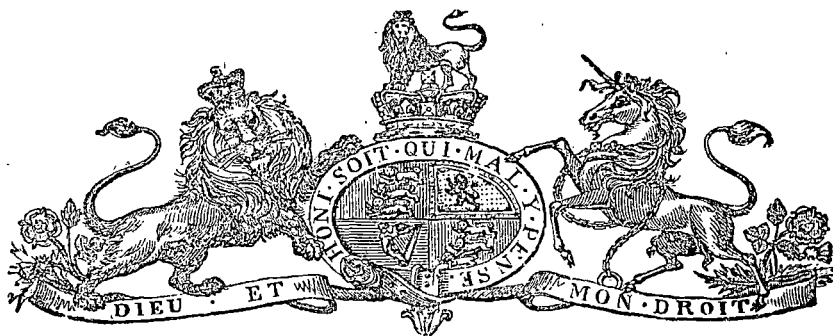
T A S M A N I A.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

REPORT.

Laid on the Table by Mr. Whyte, and ordered by the Council to be printed,
June 29, 1864.



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION COMMISSION.

Honorary President—SIR H. E. F. YOUNG, K.C.B.

Commissioners for Tasmania.

WILLIAM L. CROWTHER, Esquire, (*Chairman.*)
 MORTON ALLPORT, Esquire.
 The Hon. WILLIAM ARCHER, M.H.A.
 JAMES BOYD, Esquire.
 RICHARD W. BUTLER, Esquire.
 JAMES ERSKINE CALDER, Esquire.
 The Hon. THOMAS D. CHAPMAN, M.H.A.
 HENRY COOK, Esquire, *Mayor of Hobart Town.*
 HENRY DOWLING, Esquire, *Mayor of Launceston.*
 SIR R. DRY.
 The Hon. P. H. GELL, M.L.C.

CHARLES GOULD, Esquire, B.A., & F.G.S.
 JAMES GRANT, junior, Esquire, M.H.A.
 RONALD C. GUNN, Esquire.
 The Hon. ROBERT QUAYLE KERMODE, M.H.A.
 CHARLES MEREDITH, Esquire.
 H. T. A. MURRAY, Esquire, *Circular Head.*
 ROBERT OFFICER, Esquire, M.H.A.
 JAMES SCOTT, Esquire, *Launceston.*
 J. F. SHARLAND, Esquire.
 W. ALLCOCK TULLY, Esquire.

GEORGE WHITING, *Secretary.*

Commissioners appointed in London.

F. A. DUCROZ, Esquire.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Esquire.

J. A. YOUL, Esquire.

Hobart Town, 2nd April, 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE the gratification to enclose the final Report on the proceedings of this Commission, and to express the desire of the Commissioners that you will be good enough to cause the same to be printed and laid before Parliament, for general information; also, that in such case you will please to reserve for their disposal a certain number, say fifty copies, of the Report.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM LODK. CROWTHER, *Chairman.*

The Hon. the Colonial Secretary.

Hobart Town, 2nd April, 1864.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to state, for the information of the Government, that the Commissioners here, having received the closing statement of accounts from the Commissioners in London, are now in a position to make a final Report on the business which they have been commissioned to transact,—the appropriation of the Public Money which has been placed at their disposal, and the anticipated results, as regards this Colony, of its participation in the International Exhibition. Having in their Progress Report of 6th September, 1862, (Parliamentary Proceedings, No. 98) detailed their own preparations in Tasmania, they now beg to record, for future reference, the proceedings of the Commissioners in London, and to furnish every available information which may illustrate the prospect of beneficial result to the Colony from their combined labours.

Tasmanian Timber.—The Commissioners deemed it to be one of the primary objects of their appointment to develop the latent resources of the Colony. As the most prominent of these resources is the almost unlimited supply of hard woods in the Tasmanian forests, their efforts have been continuously directed to the best means of bringing this supply under the notice of ship-builders and others, to whom, from the scarcity of oak and teak, it must at no distant period prove an important desideratum. The European public were either ignorant of the useful properties of these woods, or they had been prejudiced against their use in ship-building by the fact of the ship "Harpley," which had been many years since built of inferior wood at Launceston, having been condemned by Lloyd's Surveyors. The Commissioners in London also felt that to obtain justice to our timber was one of the main objects of the Exhibition, but they were everywhere met by this general prejudice. It had been determined at an early period to make a separate exhibition of timber in a Trophy, apart from the general Tasmanian collection for which Trophy space had been obtained in one of the naves of the Exhibition Building; and the Commissioners fortunately obtained for this Trophy specimens of unquestionable durability from the oldest timber procurable in the Colony. The demand for ship timber and other heavy timber in the Colony is so small, and the facility for its immediate attainment when required so general, as to prevent any person from accumulating in the way of trade a choice stock of well-seasoned pieces. The Commissioners were consequently obliged to send their main supply of such timbers in a green state, cut at a bad time of year. Still, the specimens of planking, knees, &c., were so large in size and sound in quality as to command universal attention. These, in connection with the specimens of durability, would have displayed, had the Trophy been exhibited as originally planned, open at all sides, such an overwhelming mass of evidence of the superiority of our hard woods as must have dispelled all prejudice. Unfortunately, this object was thwarted by a deviation from the plan which was sent to England, and the enclosure within a high screen of the base of the Trophy. By this deviation the ship's knees and old timbers seem to have been hidden, instead of being placed most prominently. The Commissioners deem our timber of so great importance to the Colony that they desire to place on permanent record some particulars of what has been done to bring it into notice.

Mr. F. A. Ducroz, one of the Commissioners in London, has made his extensive connection with the mercantile and shipping interests freely available wherever it could serve this object, on which he has offered some valuable practical suggestions. That gentleman thus writes on 25th June, 1862:—

"We have been much gratified to find the interest excited by our ship-building timber, some of our most eminent shipbuilders giving us great hopes that at no distant period it might become a profitable article of commerce. Whilst teak was abundant and cheap, and many descriptions of oak readily procurable of sufficient size, builders were not interested in looking for fresh fields of supply; but the former wood has lately been worth £17 per load, in place of £8 as formerly, and the consumption for the British Navy and mercantile marine has been, and is, enormous. We, therefore, find both the Admiralty and private builders anxious to give a fair trial to our woods whenever they may be offered of a class and character suited to their purposes. The chief objections to Tasmanian Gum timber are its enormous weight, the difficulty of seasoning and bending it to form, and its tendency to warp and twist in all directions. Mr. Walter Hood, the eminent ship builder of Aberdeen, states that these objections need not prevent its use in the bottoms, keels, kelsons, and beams, and suggests that it should be sent home either in plank of good length 10 inches or 12 inches in breadth, and not less than 5 inches to 6 inches in thickness, or in log suitable to keels, kelsons, and beams,—the longer, if sound, the better, but nothing less than 30 feet. This gentleman uses a large number of Australian trenails, and considers them equal to any in the world."

Mr. Ducroz had mentioned in a previous letter, 24th May, that—

"The Blue Gum log 31 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches broad, and 2 feet 2 inches thick, being too large for exhibition in the Building, had been offered to, and accepted by, the Government authorities for experiment on its ability to resist shot, and for other requirements of the service; and that the two planks, one of Blue Gum 90 feet long, and one of Stringy-bark 80 feet long, and also the Swamp Gum plank (in sections) 230 feet long, had been offered to, and accepted by, the London Horticultural Society, and placed in the gardens adjoining the Exhibition. The two first planks (added Mr. Ducroz) are polished on the upper side, and placed so as to form seats. They excite general admiration, the latter great astonishment at its incredible length."

Dr. Milligan also wrote, 26th July, 1862:—

"Captain Fowke, *R.E.*, is now testing the strength of timber exhibited in different courts in the Exhibition, and I have furnished him with a series of specimens from the Tasmanian collection. The dry samples have been partially operated upon, and you shall have a Report in due course; but the woods (by far the greater number) which have been sent off green are found to be much too moist, and are now being dried in the Educational department of the South Kensington Museum, preparatory to their undergoing the same ordeal as the others."

Also, 26th September, 1862:—

"The War Office and the Admiralty have both been led to take an interest in our Blue Gum and kindred timbers. To the notice of the former it was recommended by myself, to the latter by Mr. Ducroz. An Officer from the War Office, introduced by my friend Dr. Lindley, came round and with me carefully examined and inquired into the character and quality of our timbers. On one occasion H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, inspected specially, with his suite, the stupendous planks, &c. in the Horticultural Society's Gardens, when I had the honor of enlarging on their excellences and particular adaptation for backing up iron plates, and upon the great abundance in which the material exists with us. My friend, Mr. W. W. Saunders, the Juror for Tasmania, did me the kindness to introduce me. There is now before me an application from Captain Harrison, *R.A.*, for information as to our timbers, to be laid before the Special (Government) Committee on iron and iron plates, &c. Mr. Ducroz has told you of the visit of Walter Hood, &c., of Aberdeen, who seems to have a high opinion of our timbers for ship-building purposes. Two days ago a deputation from Lloyd's Register of Shipping spent some time, (in the

course of which they were joined by Mr. W. W. Saunders, who is an active member of the Committee) in the Tasmanian Court and in the gardens, examining the Blue Gum and Stringy-bark and other woods, and went away most favorably impressed."

The balk of timber (Blue Gum) measuring 31 feet \times 2 ft. 6 in. \times 2 ft. 3 in. was presented to the Admiralty authorities, and sent to Woolwich to be tested under a cipher (the initial letter C.). Under this system, however, nothing can be known by the persons testing of the history of the wood. The mere inspection of a piece of timber, and even experiments ranging over a short period, convey no idea of its durability, one of the best properties of Blue Gum as a ship timber. To the English workman accustomed to condemn every piece of oak, beech, and ash having "shakes" or sun cracks a piece of unseasoned Blue Gum which has been cut when full of sap, and exposed to a tropical sun on a ship's deck during a three months' voyage, must appear at first sight to be worthless, although the wood is known to others to be almost indestructible by ordinary influences. It is no wonder, therefore, that the report on this green piece of wood was unfavorable; that "from its excessive weight and want of elasticity, and from its being liable to split and twist, it is not considered so suitable for backing to armour plates as teak, nor so well adapted for shipbuilding purposes generally as the descriptions of timber now in use." It is believed that even in its green state actual experiments on its power of resisting shot would have led to a different conclusion, as the elasticity and non-splitting qualities of Blue Gum have been shown by Mr. D. A. C. Mitchell (as quoted in the Exhibition Pamphlet) to be greatly superior to those of either teak or oak. It is only by actual use over a long period of time that the best qualities of this wood can be ascertained with certainty, and it will be seen that measures have been taken to get it subjected to this test. Mr. Ducroz offers the following remarks on this matter:—

"The Blue Gum log 31 feet \times 2 ft. 6 in. \times 2 ft. 3 in. sent to the Admiralty was green timber, and having been carried on deck showed sun cracks, but it was the only piece at all suited to the special purpose of backing up iron plates, which office, as a substitute for large teak timber, if it were found fit for it, would render it very valuable. It may have been a mistake to have submitted it to the Admiralty, but we relied on its power of resistance and the tenacity of its fibre to counteract in their estimation its greenness and consequent excessive specific gravity; also on their making allowance for it as a green specimen. It is unwise, however, to calculate on any allowances being made, especially by a public office. They presume, as indeed do the general public, that specimens are the best that can be shown, and in the best condition. We feel sure that seasoned specimens of large timber would have received favorable notice from the Admiralty, and as the specimen referred to was not such as we should choose to pledge the character of the timber upon, it is not perhaps desirable to raise further discussion upon it, but rather to rely on Captain Fowkes's report, which will shortly be published, and on the effect which may be produced by the display of the best specimens of timber at Kew, where they will be most advantageously placed, almost it may be said in a Government Department."

This report had no effect on the persevering efforts of Mr. Ducroz to get this wood subjected to the best possible test; namely, the trial of actual experience in the construction of vessels under the surveillance of some of the highest authorities on the subject. That gentleman writes, 25th October, 1862:—

"Our woods have continued to engage much attention. Lloyd's Surveyors have made several visits to our Court, but at present have made no report. We believe their opinion is favorable of the ship timber, if carefully selected and cut at the proper season. It would be a great matter if they would allow it to be used in the bottoms of first-class ships. London builds no other, and the answer of London ship-builders to an offer of Tasmanian timber is, that they are not allowed by Lloyd's to use it. The decayed timber of the "Harpley" is still preserved as a witness against the Colony. We explain that this was not the Blue Gum, nor any fair sample of the timber from the southern side of the Island, and we shall do all we can to show what the timber really is; but to gain admission into good building yards it must be cut in proper season, and have undergone some seasoning before shipment so as to be fit for use. Several eminent ship-builders have promised to examine our timber; but at present the building is much too crowded, and it will be done much better after the 1st November. We shall also have more time at our disposal than at present." * * * "Since I commenced this letter I have had a long interview with Lloyd's Surveyors already referred to, and am in hopes the specimens we have been able to show them of our timber, both partly and wholly seasoned, will induce them to think more favorably than at present. We are to send them specimens of blue gum, stringy bark, peppermint, blackwood, and Huon pine (perhaps myrtle also), on which we believe they will report. They seem a little puzzled to know how to distinguish the three first; and as so much inferior hardwood has come from Tasmania, I should recommend all parties cutting ship timber to confine themselves to the two former descriptions of Eucalyptus, and not to mix them. The Huon pine and blackwood they seem to admire."

Mr. Ducroz's next effort was to get the sanction of Lloyd's Surveyors to the use of some Blue Gum wood in the construction of ships, under the surveillance of those gentlemen; and having obtained this sanction, to induce some of the great London ship-owners to introduce the timbers into their first-class ships, and to report on them. With this view, the following letter was sent by Mr. Ducroz (1st November, 1862) to Mr. Wigram, the eminent shipowner and builder at Blackwall:—

"DEAR SIR,

The Lloyd's Surveyors have spent a good deal of time in our Court at the International Exhibition, and have taken great interest in the display of ship timber which we make. They have also mentioned, as we should naturally expect, that you feel a deep interest in everything connected with ship-building, and the supply of timber for first-class ships.

"This has induced me to address you on the subject of some specimens both of straight and crooked ship timber, which have been sent by Tasmania to the International Exhibition, and to ask, whether you would be willing to accept some specimens, and with the sanction of Lloyd's, to introduce them into one of your high class ships, keeping a record of them, so that they might be examined from time to time, for the purpose of proving the durability and other qualities of the timber? The qualities on which we rely are strength, hardness, and durability

as well as the large size and great length of timber and planking that can be supplied from Tasmanian forests. Some of our specimens have been too large to introduce into the Exhibition Building, among them two planks 80 feet and 90 feet long, to be seen at the Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington, and a knee or apron piece at No. 1 wharf in the London Docks. With these exceptions they may be seen at the Exhibition Building, and should you be there during the next fourteen days, we should be happy to meet you and show you what we can of it. We beg to hand you herewith a Pamphlet on Tasmanian Products, making special reference to the timber, which we hope you may find worthy of your perusal. Perhaps, if you come, you will kindly make an appointment."

To the above letter Mr. Wigram sent the following reply:—

"Blackwall Yard, 3rd November, 1862.

"SIR,

"In reply to your letter of the 1st, my partners and myself shall be willing to afford every facility to the Tasmanian Commission for the introduction of the specimens of Tasmanian timber into some one of our ships, in order that the Surveyors at Lloyd's Registry of Shipping might examine and ascertain the qualities, &c., of the different woods. As we are not at the present time building any vessel for ourselves, I fear some delay may elapse before we shall have an opportunity of giving the trial requested, but when opportunity occurs we shall readily do so.

"I remain,

"Your obedient servant,

"CHARLES HAMPDEN WIGRAM."

In reference to this correspondence, Mr. Ducroz says, (19th November, 1862):—

"While we may avail ourselves of this offer we are in communication with other parties on the same subject."

Mr. Ducroz also states:—

"We have furnished Lloyd's Surveyors with specimens of stringy bark, blue gum, seasoned swamp gum, blackwood, and Huon pine, the two former taken from the wide planks. The stringy bark is somewhat warped, which shows them it was cut green and sent home without seasoning. They expressed surprise at the general good quality of the timber, and we are sanguine they will report favorably on it. We hand copy of letter presenting specimens."

The acknowledgment of these specimens was the following:—

"Lloyd's Registry of British and Foreign Shipping,
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London.

"SIR,

"I DULY received your letter of the 18th instant with samples of timber the growth of Tasmania, and having laid them before the Committee of this Society, I am directed to express, through you, their thanks to the Commissioners for Tasmania for the valuable samples of wood which have been presented to them, and to acquaint you that the remarks contained in your letter, in regard to their fitness for ship-building purposes, will receive a most attentive and respectful consideration.

"I am,

"Sir,

"Your obedient Servant,

"G. B. SEYFANG, Secretary."

"F. A. DUCROZ, Esquire."

Mr. Youl also writes, on our display of woods, 20th November, 1862:—

"The more we see of the woods in the Trophy, as we cut off some specimens for museums, the more pleased we are with them, and they excite the admiration of all those scientific persons who are busy in the building making their collections."

Also (29th December, 1862) Mr. Youl offers some valuable practical suggestions on this point:—

"Since the closing of the Exhibition we have had the opportunity of bringing prominently before the public generally, and Lloyd's Surveyors and shipowners particularly, the beauty and value of our woods, and of removing, as I trust, in a great measure, the unjust prejudices that before existed as to the unworthiness of our timber for ship-building purposes; and the Colony is greatly indebted to Mr. Ducroz for his unwearied perseverance in bringing about this desirable object. It was not until we began to cut specimens of our woods for distribution to museums, builders, cabinet-makers, &c., that we could conclusively show the beauty and value of the woods composing our Trophy. When these specimens were arranged in sets for distribution in such a way as passers-by could see them, they attracted considerable admiration; and you deserve well of Tasmania for sending home such a variety of useful well-seasoned woods, which have enabled us with confidence to confute the unjust imputations of their want of durability, &c. You cannot imagine the disagreeable position we were placed in all through the exhibition from the remarks made on the worthlessness of our timber. It was in vain we protested they had not had a fair trial, the planks of the "Harpley" and "Stirlingshire," so carefully preserved at Lloyd's as a warning to shipbuilders not to use such worthless timber, were dead against us, and I heard from many well-wishers of the Colony similar complaints of their experience. You may, therefore, imagine our pleasure when Mr. Ducroz took some specimens of ship timber to Lloyd's to find how favorably their surveyors have reported on them, and this led me to the inquiry how it was that such a general impression against our woods got possession of the public mind? Because, I think you will agree with me in the belief that there must have been some foundation for it. It seems to me to have arisen, in all probability, from the bulk of our exported timber having been from trees cut down when they were full of sap. It has been ascertained, beyond doubt, that oak, the very best timber for ship-building excepting only teak, cut when the sap is up is a most worthless wood. The value of the bark for tanning has led, of late years, to this being done to some extent; and the result was shown in the 140 gun-boats hastily built during the Crimean War. Chemical analysis has gone to prove, that trees cut down full of sap have the elements of destruction in the wood itself, which no after seasoning can remove. Our forest lands are very boggy in the winter, and I have found great

difficulty in getting sawyers to cut down trees at this the proper season, as they cannot at once take them away to the pit. They do not like to pick the trees out and cut down a certain number to be left, and so I surmise has arisen the want of durability in our wood, which otherwise is, I believe, as good for ship-building as the best oak. It appears, therefore, that if our timber is to be used for ship-building, it must be cut when the sap is at the lowest ebb. It should also be seasoned for a time in the log, and afterwards seasoned under cover before it is used or shipped. The great and rapid change of temperature in Tasmania in summer from a very cold night to a clear hot bright sunshine at 10 A.M., is very apt to make those shakes in its close grain, so much complained of by ship-builders."

Similar practical remarks, valuable to shippers here, appear in the letter of Mr. Ducroz of 19th December, 1862. That gentleman says:—

"We mentioned in our last having, at the suggestion of Lloyd's, presented Messrs. Wigram, the eminent ship-builders and owners, with large knees, planks, &c., of blue gum, stringy bark, blackwood, and myrtle, with the understanding that they should put them into one of their ships, under sanction and surveillance of Lloyd's Surveyors. The remainder of the ship timber, which is little beyond a few knees, the davits, &c., have been taken charge of by Messrs. Young, Son, & Magnay, extensive ship-builders at Limehouse, who will use them in the same manner as Messrs. Wigram, whenever opportunity occurs, or will credit us if they can dispose of them. Every piece of timber sent to these parties, and also that to Kew, is carefully marked with the labels you sent home, and we have pointed out to these as to all other parties who have examined these woods with a view to their economic value, how different well-seasoned specimens are to the green timber, and how unobjectionable the former is as hardwood. We can only say, that if large timber or even long and stout planking could be sent home, such as we find the seasoned specimens, it would bring a remunerative price, probably £10 to £12 per load; but it could only be placed with parties who have some previous knowledge of it, and therefore there can be no general market at present, and the only way in which it could be introduced without loss to the shipper would be by getting orders in England on a sample quality, and guaranteeing to deliver similar well-seasoned timber at a certain price. In the foregoing remarks we allude particularly to blue gum and stringy bark. The blackwood or Huon pine in slab or plank of fair length would soon command a market, but will not be likely to realise more than the local demand will, we apprehend, always enable sellers of these woods to get for them."

Tasmanian Trenails.—One of the results of the Exhibition is a knowledge of an existing demand for trenails of blue gum and stringy bark, of which there is no doubt our shippers will take advantage. Mr. Ducroz writes on this subject, 25th October, 1862:—

"The trenails would meet with a large sale if brought into general use here, and we shall endeavour to get them the character they deserve from Lloyds." "For immediate practical utility, however, the trenails are most important. Lloyd's Surveyors now admit their use in ships of the highest class, and if carefully selected, free from sap, and of even length and thickness both ways, they are equal to any in the world. The supply is now intermittent, and often inferior in quality; but if a constant supply of good quality could be depended on, they (Lloyd's Surveyors) assure us that a remunerative price would be given. They mention, moreover, that they would be extremely valuable in Canada, and British North America generally, where they want the best trenails to fasten their large thick-timbered ships, and have really no suitable wood for it. Acting on this hint, we shall furnish the Commissioners of the North American Colonies with specimen trenails, and the opinion of Lloyd's with regard to them, and hope we may hear something of it hereafter."

Again, 19th December, 1862:—

"Other shipowners confirm Mr. Wigram's remarks about trenails. These should be sent either in bundles, or loose, uniform in size, the best demand being for 36 inch long and 2 inch square. With the character now given of them at Lloyd's, good parcels of blue gum or stringy bark trenails will always bring from £5 to £7 per thousand."

Mr. Ducroz, in sending Dr. Hurlburt, the Commissioner for Canada, a sample of trenails, thus described them:—

"We have done this at the suggestion of Lloyd's Surveyors, who gave them a very high character for their extreme strength, driving properties, and durability, and admit them into ships of the highest class. These gentlemen consider they would be very valuable fastenings for British North American ships, especially for those of large size, and that it is very important that they should be known in your building yards. * * * Selected trenails in the rough might be laid down here at about £7 per thousand, similar in quality to the sample handed you."

The Commissioners here have informed Mr. Ducroz that the price of good trenails here is £5 per 1000, there being at present little demand, and only one person engaged in supplying them.

Tasmanian Furniture Woods.—In reference to these, Mr. Ducroz remarks, (19th November, 1862):—

"The furniture woods have not been lost sight of. We have sold a few specimens to parties who will introduce them, and have distributed others to a number of museums, a list of which we intend to hand you by next mail. For general purposes the blackwood is considered the most valuable timber, the plain for veneering on, and perhaps for solid dining-room tables, &c., the figured for veneers, but the former is considered most likely to become a commercial article, and we are informed its value would be about six shillings per cubic foot. It must, however, be partially seasoned, as the strength of the wood when exposed to draught or heat renders it liable to rend. The log exhibited in our Court, from this cause, rent one day with a report like a pistol."

This Exhibition has offered a better opportunity than any before experienced of testing the public opinion in England on our fancy woods. The following sales, after the exhibition, go far to prove that if these woods were once fairly introduced they would bring a remunerative price for any quantity likely to be sent to England:—Small round myrtle table, Mr. A. B. Hope, M.P., £3 3s.; muskwood Davenport, Mr. W. Harvey, £16; wardrobe, Mr. F. A. Ducroz, £50; two sets of Huon pine glazed cases, Royal Horticultural Society, £15; muskwood vase, Mrs. Legge, £3 3s.;

figured Huon pine log, (10s. per foot) £6. The spare pieces of fancy wood were almost all sold at 10s. per foot, except one log of Huon pine which sold for £4, and some specimens to Messrs. Cubitt, the eminent builders, to introduce and report on.

The Commissioners, in reviewing this important feature of the Exhibition, have arrived at the following conclusions :—

First.—That the display of Tasmanian timbers, and the exertions of the London Commissioners to bring them under the notice of the leading persons engaged in ship-building, &c., in the United Kingdom must have done much to dispel the prejudice formerly prevailing against them.

Secondly.—That the collection, having consisted mainly of green and unseasoned wood, could, notwithstanding, have conveyed a very inadequate notion of what our woods really are when cut at the proper time of year, and fairly seasoned under cover.

Thirdly.—That, as International Exhibitions are likely to continue to offer, periodically, most favorable opportunities for bringing under public notice the woods of Tasmania, the export of which, probably, at no distant period, will form an important element in the trade of the Colony, the Commissioners venture to impress on the Executive Government the desirability of permanently providing for the collection of the best specimens of timber that may be brought to market, and for their being perfectly seasoned under cover, in order that in future Exhibitions the credit of the Colonial timber may not be jeopardised by a hurried collection and display of green and comparatively inferior specimens. No amount of public money, or of individual exertion, can, under such circumstances, secure an adequate representation of Tasmanian woods, whilst under a permanent arrangement this result may be effected at a small cost beyond the actual market value of the specimens.

Disposal of the Trophy.—During the Exhibition the Timber and Whaling Trophy was offered to the Crystal Palace Company in the following terms :—

“ London, 23rd September, 1862.

“ To the Directors of the Crystal Palace Company.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ BY directions from the Colony of Tasmania, we beg to offer you the “Trophy of Timber and Whaling industry” now standing in the International Exhibition Building, on the sole condition of its being erected in its entirety.

“ In making this offer, it is right to inform you that the Trophy is seen to great disadvantage at present, owing to the enclosure round it which completely hides the base, consisting of massive ship timber, as well as the space between it and the platform, which by the design would have been almost completely covered with well-polished furniture woods of great beauty.

“ We are,

“ Gentlemen,

“ Your obedient Servants,

For Colleagues and Selves, { “ F. A. DUCROZ,
“ JAS. A. YOUL.”

To this letter the following reply was received :—

“ Crystal-Palace, Sydenham, 21st October, 1862.

“ SIR,

“ I HAVE had the honor to receive your communications of the 23rd September and 20th instant; my reply to the former was delayed owing to our temporary absence. We feel much flattered by the offer of the Trophy of Timber and Whaling industry you make to this Company from the Tasmanian Government. The only bar to the acceptance of the same is, that some of the other Colonies have made arrangements to pay an annual sum to meet the disbursements which are absolutely necessary on the part of the Company for the purpose of keeping the collection in order, as an attractive display to the public. You will see at once it will be impossible to make an exception to this arrangement in favour of any single Colony. Looking to the requirements of the present case, we find that we cannot fix the sum at less than £250 per annum; and I shall be glad if you will communicate with your Government at the earliest opportunity and ascertain what their views are with respect to this. In the mean time we will receive the articles, and house them pending your reply.

“ I am,

“ Your obedient Servant,

“ S. GROVES, *Secretary.*”

“ F. A. DUCROZ, *Esquire,*
13 *Gresham-street.*”

The London Commissioners not feeling themselves authorised to guarantee such a payment, and having complied, by the above offer, with the original object of the Commissioners here as to the destination of the Trophy, they felt themselves at liberty to entertain an offer from Sir W. Hooker to place the pedestal of the Trophy in the new Museum in the Botanic Gardens at Kew, in nearly the same state as it appeared in Hobart Town.

Mr. Ducroz writes on this subject, 25th October, 1862 :—

“ Sir W. Hooker met us by appointment at the Tasmanian Court yesterday. We had reminded him that he

had already a large and varied collection presented by the Colony, after the Paris Exhibition of 1855, and that, as we were anxious to distribute as widely as possible specimens of our woods and vegetable products, we should be glad if he would make a selection of what he would like for Kew Gardens. He has very kindly left the matter very much to ourselves; but has further mentioned that, as a very large building at Kew has been added as a Museum, he might be able to place the entire Trophy within it if we would consent to cut the spars to the required height, and he would also move, if we wished it, any part of, or all of the former collection, and meet us in any way in his power to render it attractive. The spars, he suggested, might be shown without the building."

Also, 19th November :—

"The disposal of the Trophy has engaged our anxious and attentive consideration. You will observe that the Crystal Palace Company not only require payment, but decline to erect it in its entirety. These circumstances have rendered the offer of Kew Gardens, to exhibit at their new Museum any part of the Trophy that their space will permit, of the more importance; and we have had several interviews with Sir W. Hooker on the subject. At the last interview, when Mr. Youl accompanied the writer to Kew, and saw the building in which it was proposed to place a portion of the Trophy, it was decided that Sir W. Hooker should reserve a site of 30 feet by 10 feet, and the further consideration of the matter should be deferred until the partitions around the Trophy should be removed, and the base as well as the whole elevation could be seen. It is clear, however, that nothing above the platform can find room in the building alluded to. Sir W. Hooker offers to erect the spars in the gardens, and considers that a tasty and effective selection might be made, and something erected that would do justice to the original structure. Here, however, vegetable products only could be exhibited, and manufactured articles would hardly be in place. We have received the greatest courtesy from Dr. and Sir W. Hooker in all these negotiations. They have also presented us with specimens of mimosa bark in lieu of yours (which arrived damaged) for distribution to those countries with whose Commissioners we are exchanging, and a box of plants of the *Ailanthus* tree. The information they are always ready to supply is of great value, and well deserves anything we can give or do in return. The arrangements in their present museum for the display and classification of vegetable products from all parts of the world are the most perfect we have seen, and Tasmania is prominently represented in the collection. This taste and experience in display, with professional attendance in erection, will be valuable to us if we can avail ourselves of the Kew offer."

On the 25th November, 1862, Mr. Ducroz stated, that the specimen sets of Tasmanian woods which had been presented to the British, Kensington, Salford (Manchester) Liverpool, Midland, (Birmingham) Edinburgh, and Chatham Museums, to the Royal Institution of Manchester and also to France, referring to the Exhibition Pamphlet for particulars, had "been taken almost entirely from extra pieces, or from pieces in the interior of the Trophy, and while we have made a few sales of polished wood we have nearly all the finest wood remaining, amongst which are the polished panels."

The removal of the Trophy to Kew having been determined on, Mr. Ducroz writes, 19th December, 1862 :—

"You will be glad to hear that we have not incurred any considerable expense in taking down the Trophy. The Board of Works undertook it with but little assistance from us, and have removed to Kew all that they require for the new erection, which is by far the greater portion of it, except the spars. These, having been cut to receive dowalls to keep them in position, are of little value."

The two whaleboats were sold, one to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby for £45, and the other to Captain Sherard Osborne, R.N., for £40.

Mr. Ducroz, in his last communication on this subject, thus writes :—

"We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the offer that was made by the Royal Gardens at Kew to display the Tasmanian objects having been accepted. On the 21st March, 1863, Mr. Youl and the writer had the pleasure of seeing the whole collection *in situ*, and the effect is very striking, and vastly superior to the arrangements in the building. Nearly all the panneling is disposed against the wall and to the height of the building; (being about 40 feet), a small space in width or rather depth from the wall therefore suffices. The space of wall occupied is about 30 feet, and the depth of 10 feet is sufficient for a new semicircular ascending platform erection, rising to a height of probably 20 feet, whereon smaller objects are shown. This erection is brought to a point with casks. Besides this, there is a detached column standing in the centre of the Museum, which is very tastefully arranged; two of the long spars also are suspended along the wall. We intend to send you a photograph, but at present the Tasmanian erection alone is set up, and it is not desirable to take the views until the surrounding objects are arranged. The knees, broad planks, and other large specimens both of plain and polished woods are shown to great advantage; and we consider the Colony much indebted to Sir William and Dr. Hooker for the prominence given the collection. Mr. Jackson, the Curator, has also taken great interest in the matter, and has made the most of everything."

On the 26th October, 1863, Mr. Ducroz writes :—

"I have not yet got the photographs of the Tasmanian collection at Kew, which could not be done till lately, for the reasons I have given you. It shall, however, be sent you, and I presume you will be in a condition to defray this slight charge upon the International Exhibition Fund."

Demand for Space.—The London Commissioners asked for, and obtained of the Royal Commissioners on 21st May, 1861, a grant of "a space of 650 feet, and corresponding wall space."

On 26th July, 1861, Dr. Milligan applied for and obtained "permission to erect a Trophy of Tasmanian Timber somewhat after the fashion of that produced by Canada at the London Exhibition of 1851," Canada having then had an enclosed Court, and an open Trophy in the nave of the building besides.

The Commissioners here, not being aware that Mr. Ducroz had, as above mentioned, named

the 650 feet as being the same amount awarded to Tasmania in 1851, wrote (21st June) to inform the London Commissioners that the space obtained by Tasmania in 1851 was inadequate, and added :—

“The Tasmanian products may now be expected greatly to exceed in quantity and variety those shown in 1851. We think, therefore, that you had better apply for 120 feet run of wall room on which to display our skins, rugs, &c., and a like quantity (at least 8 feet wide) of counter room. These are the smallest quantities we can do with. We shall be able to fill more space if you can spare it.”

The same letter contained a request that an application should also be made for 20 feet square of space in the main avenue for a Timber Trophy, the plan of which had not then been determined on.

On the Commissioners here learning what space had been already obtained, the Secretary was directed to write as follows, (22nd August, 1861) :—

“The Commissioners learn by your letter that you have procured the promise of 650 feet of superficial space with corresponding wall space. When you applied you, of course, knew nothing of the intention of forming a Timber Trophy in the central avenue. The space granted (650 feet with corresponding wall space), even if the minerals and the fibres are displayed separately, will be quite inadequate, and the Commissioners will proceed with the erection of the Trophy in the certain anticipation that H.M. Commissioners, who are always liberally disposed towards communities which co-operate with them earnestly, will, on your amended application, grant space at least for the Trophy also.”

Dr. Milligan (26th October, 1861, six months before the opening of the Exhibition) acknowledged receipt of the Secretary's letter, but made no allusion to the subject of space.

Mr. Ducroz by the same mail wrote :—

“We fear we shall have some trouble about the Trophy. Every exertion will, however, be made to get a suitable place for it, altogether irrespective of the general contribution.”

The Secretary's plan of the Trophy having been adopted, it was determined, in order to sling the whaleboats (30 feet long) on each side of it, that its length of base should be extended in one direction from 20 feet to 30 feet; an arrangement which, if necessary, would admit of the base being still reduced to 20 feet square, if no objection were made to extending the boats aloft beyond the Trophy. The plan of the Trophy was, immediately on being determined on, communicated to the London Commissioners.

Dr. Milligan in acknowledgment wrote (26th December, 1861) :—

“The Trophy seems graceful, elegant, and well-proportioned, judging by the sketch which has been furnished with your letter; but we have serious doubts of the propriety of so widely extending the superficial area on which it is to stand, and we do not think it will be found convenient, even if practicable, so to construct it that it may comprise a gallery and staircase. We fear that it will be objected to; but this difficulty may be got over by reducing the size of the pediment, and slightly altering the arrangement in respect of the whaleboats, &c.”

Dr. Milligan also wrote as follows by the next mail, 27th January, 1862 :—

“In my last we mentioned that it might be necessary to diminish the size of the pediment of your Timber Trophy, so as to make it correspond with the dimensions first mentioned in your correspondence with us on the subject. We are glad now to have it in our power to say that there is every probability we shall be able to erect it in its entirety, and as I have already said, in a position most favorable for effect.”

This was the last allusion to the subject of space in Dr. Milligan's letters before the exhibition, and as it seemed to clear up all doubts, the Commissioners here went on with their preparations; exhibited in Hobart Town the lower portion of the Trophy on its extended base, and also other products apart, occupying 650 feet of counter space with corresponding wall space.

The Commissioners were much concerned at learning, from various sources, that the Tasmanian display had been greatly damaged by inadequate arrangement and want of space. Having sent home only tressels enough for the space granted, they were further surprised by the following passage in a letter from Dr. Milligan (26th May, 1862) :—

“*Tressels*.—Enough of these have been supplied to furnish tables for all the Colonies put together; we use a few of them, the others are stored pending advices from you and your Commissioners touching their ultimate appropriation or disposal.”

The Commissioners learned that a large number of the skins sent home for exhibition were “still lying at the furrier's.” Further inquiries revealed the fact that the Trophy, which had been expressly designed for an open space, had, with all the other Tasmanian products, been crowded into the architectural anomaly of an enclosed court in a main thoroughfare; that the court space first granted had never been occupied; whilst New South Wales, Victoria, and Canada had Trophies in the Nave, and Court space besides.

This departure from the plan deliberately adopted has never been satisfactorily explained by Dr. Milligan, who assumed the responsibility of the innovation, which, but for the great merits of

the Tasmanian collection might have seriously affected the interests of the Colony. The Commissioners have felt it their duty to place these facts on record, to prevent misconception; but they hope to be relieved from further allusion to the painful subject.

List of Awards.—The following is a List of Medals and Honorable Notices which have been awarded to Tasmanian products:—

CLASS I.

MINING, QUARRYING, METALLURGY, AND MINERAL PRODUCTS.

(Medals.)

<i>Volume of Award.</i>	<i>Catalogue No.</i>	<i>Awards.</i>
Page 6	123 to 184	Calder, J. E.; for an instructive series of Rocks, Building Stones, and Fossils of the Colony.
	194 to 330	Commissioners of Tasmania; for series of specimens, especially for those of Coal and Marble.
	—	Gould, C.; for collections, and his arduous labours in developing the geological structure of Tasmania.
	509 to 546	Milligan, J.; for his collections, and his merit as a Geological Pioneer in Tasmania.

CLASS III.

SUBSTANCES USED AS FOOD.—SECTION A., AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

(Medals.)

Page 45	194 to 330	Commissioners of Tasmania; for very interesting collection of Agricultural Produce.
	335	Creswell, C. F., Hobart Town; for excellent Wheat.
	660	Lindley, G. H., Jericho; for Barley of excellent quality.
	490 to 492	Marshall, G., Pittwater; for excellence of Wheat, Barley, and Oats.
	589	Smith, J. L.; for Oats, very superior quality.
	641 and 421	Wilson, J.; for Wheat and Oats of excellent quality.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 53	401	Gell, P. H.; for excellent Wheat.
	405	Gibson, J.; for Oats.
	657	Marshall, G.; for Wheat, goodness of quality.
	553	Noake, E. Mrs., Hagley Mills; for Flour, goodness of quality.
	572	Ritchie, R., Perth Mills; for Oatmeal and Groats, goodness of quality.
	581	Scott, J., Launceston; for Flour, goodness of quality.
	658	Smith, J., Glebe, New Town; for Wheat, goodness of quality.
	644 to 648	Wright, Isaac; for Wheat, goodness of quality.

CLASS III.

Section B.

DRYSALTERY, GROCERY, AND PREPARATIONS OF FOOD AS SOLD FOR CONSUMPTION.

(Medals.)

Page 65	21 and 26	Allport, Mrs., Hobart Town; preserved fruits, as Jams, excellent quality.
	337	Creswell, C. F., Hobart Town; preserved fruits, as Jams, excellence of quality.
	338	Crouch, Mrs. S., Hobart Town; dried Kangaroo Hams, excellence of quality.

(Honorable Mention.)

	72. 398	Finlayson, A. H., Hobart Town; Sea Biscuits, goodness of quality.
	481	M'Cracken, R., Hobart Town; Boiled Beef, preserved, goodness of quality.
	643	Wilson, J. J., Launceston; preserved Fruits, goodness of quality.

CLASS III.

Section C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, AND OTHER DRINKS, AND TOBACCO.

(Medals.)

Page 79	45	Allport, Mrs., (erroneously entered to Boucher, W. R.,) Hobart Town; Tasmanette Liqueur, general excellence.
	632	Weaver, W. G., Hobart Town; Alcohol, clean and very good.

CLASS IV.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.—SECTION A., OILS, FATS, AND WAX, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

(Honorable Mention.)

<i>Volume of Award.</i>	<i>Catalogue, No.</i>	<i>Awards.</i>
Page 102	297	Luckman, Mrs.; good modelling of Apples and Pears.

CLASS IV.

Section B.

OTHER ANIMAL SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

(Medals.)

Page 105	—	Horne, A. J., Palmerston, (erroneously entered to Archer, W.); excellence of quality of Lambs' Wool.
	190	Clarke, G. C.; for excellent quality and wash of Wool.
	467	Kermode, R. Q., Ross; for excellence of wash and quality of Wool.
	663	Nutt, R. W.; for excellent combing properties of Wool.
	590	Smith, P. T., Syndal; for excellence of wash of Wool.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 110	489	MacLanachan, J., Oatlands; for good quality of Fleeces.
	122	Tyson, W., (erroneously entered to Button, W.); good quality of Glue (manufactured by Mr. Button, Launceston).

CLASS IV.

Section C.

VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

(Medals.)

Page 120	47 to 113	Boyd, J., Port Arthur; for a splendid series of large specimens of the woods of the Island, including a spar of Swamp Gum (<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>) 230 feet long, cut in lengths.
	348 to 379	Crowther, W. L.; for a very large collection of fine specimens of Wood.
131	10	Abbott, John, Rookwood; for tanning Bark.
	31	Allport, Morton, Hobart Town; for specimens of Shells.
	—	Backhouse, R., Hobart Town; Flax in the straw.
	49	Boyd, J., Port Arthur; gelatinous Sea-weed.
	193	Collins, Miss, Hobart Town; collection of Marine Algæ.
	595	Commissioners, (erroneously entered to Cowburn, W.); Wicker Baskets, (W. Cowburn, maker).
	446	Gunn, R. C., Launceston; Wood used in perfumery.
	494	Meredith, Mrs. C., Twamley; Currijong Bark for paper.
	670	Commissioners; turned Vase of Musk-wood, and collection of Walking Sticks, (erroneously entered to Powell, W., the manufacturer.)
	634	Wedge, Hon. J. H.; Grass prepared for paper-making.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 135	1 to 14	Abbott, J., Rookwood; for excellent Wattle Wood Staves, and Park Palings of unprecedented length, breadth, and quality.
	485	M'Gregor, J., Hobart Town; excellent Ship's Knees and Timbers.
	568	Pybus, R., Bruni; for Beams (a Fencing Post) of Peppermint Gum, which had resisted the action of damp ground for 35 years; and for Grass-tree Gum.
	584	Sharland, J. F., Hamilton; Gum of the Wattle-tree.

CLASS X.

CIVIL ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.—SECTION A., CIVIL ENGINEERING AND BUILDING CONTRIVANCES.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 178	—	Commissioners for Tasmania; good collection of Building Stones adapted to building purposes.
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CLASS XII.

Sections B. & C.

LIFE BOATS, BARGES, AND VESSELS FOR AMUSEMENT, AND SHIP'S TACKLE AND RIGGING.

(Medals.)

Page 195	195	Commissioners; well-built and finished Whaleboats.
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<i>Volume of Award.</i>	<i>Catalogue, No.</i>	<i>Awards.</i>

CLASS XIV.

PHOTOGRAPHY AND PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 208	31 and 34	Allport, M., Hobart Town; for interesting Pictures exhibited, including Stereoscopic and other Views.
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CLASS XXV.

FURS, FEATHERS, AND HAIR. SECTION A., SKINS AND FURS.

(Medals.)

Page 276	194 and 330	Commissioners for Tasmania; for an interesting and instructive collection of Indigenous Skins.
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(Honorable Mention.)

Page 277	47 and 113.	Boyd, J., Port Arthur; good specimen of Indigenous Skins.
	191	Clarke, Miss C. A. C.; good specimen of Opossum Fur Rug.
	392	Du Croz, Mrs.; fine specimen of Native Cat Rugs.
	410 and 436	Gould, C.; Opossum Rugs.
	457	Horne, A. J.; Opossum Rugs.

CLASS XXIX.

EDUCATIONAL WORKS AND APPLIANCES.

(Medals.)

Page 314	347	Crowther, Mrs. S.; collection of Bird-skin Ornaments.
	436	Gould, C.; collection of Animal Skins, and Geological Map.
	507	Meredith, Mrs. C.; Botanic Drawings.

CLASS XXX.

Sections A. & B.

FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY, PAPER-HANGING, AND GENERAL DECORATION.

(Honorable Mention.)

Page 332	546	Milligan, J.; Loo Table, for excellence of workmanship.
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SUMMARY OF AWARDS.

	<i>Medals.</i>	<i>Hon. Men.</i>
Abbott, John, Hobart Town, Bark, M.; Palings, H.M.	1	1
Allport, Morton, Hobart Town, Shells, M; Stereographs, H.M.	1	1
Allport, Mrs., Hobart Town, Jams, M.; Tasmanette, (liqueur), M.	2	—
Backhouse, Robert, Hobart Town, Flax, M.	1	—
Boyd, J., Port Arthur, Woods, M.; gelatinous Seaweed, M.; Skins, H.M.	2	1
Calder, J. E., Hobart Town, Minerals	1	—
Collins, Miss, Hobart Town, Seaweed Ornaments	1	—
Commissioners, Tasmanian, Coal and Marble, M.; Agricultural Produce, M.; Wicker-work, M.; Turnery, M.; Whale-boats, M.; Skins, M.; Building Stones, H.M. ...	6	1
Clarke, Miss C. A. C., Opossum Rug	1	—
Clark, G. C., Wools	1	—
Creswell, C. F., Hobart Town, Wheat, M.; Jams, M.	2	—
Crouch, Mrs. S., Hobart Town, Kangaroo Hams.	1	—
Crowther, Mrs. S., Bushy Park, Feather Ornaments	1	—
Crowther, W. L., Hobart Town, collection of Woods.	1	—
Du Croz, Mrs., London, Native Cat-skin Rug	—	1
Finlayson, A. H., Hobart Town, Biscuits	—	1
Gell, P. H., Hon., Wheat... ..	—	1
Gibson, J., Oats	—	1

	<i>Medals.</i>	<i>Hon. Men.</i>
Gould, C., Hobart Town, Geological labours, M.; Skins and Maps, M.; Opossum Rugs, H.M.....	2	1
Gunn, R. C., Launceston, Aromatic Woods.....	1	—
Horne, A. J., Palmerston, Lamb's Wool, M.; Opossum Rugs, H.M.....	1	1
Kermode, R. Q., Hon., Ross, Wool	1	—
Lindley, G. H., Jericho, Barley	1	—
Luckman, Mrs. R., Hobart Town, Wax Fruit Models	—	1
M'Cracken, R., Hobart Town, Preserved Beef	—	1
M'Gregor, J., Hobart Town, Ship Timber	—	1
MacLanachan, J., Ballochmyle, Wool.....	—	1
Marshall, G., Pittwater, Wheat, Barley, and Oats	1	1
Meredith, Mrs. C., Twamley, Botanical Drawings, M.; Currijong Bark, M.....	2	—
Milligan, Joseph, London, as Geological Pioneer, M.; Loo Table, H.M....	1	1
Noake, E., Mrs., Flour.....	—	1
Nutt, R. W., Combing Wool.....	1	—
Pybus, R., Brun, 35 years' old Peppermint Post, and Grass-tree Gum.....	—	1
Ritchie, R., Perth Mills, Oatmeal Groats	—	1
Scott, J., Launceston, Flour	—	1
Sharland, J. F., Hamilton, Wattle Gum	—	1
Smith, J. L., Woolmers, Oats	1	—
Smith, P. T., Ross, Wools	1	—
Smith, J., Glebe, New Town, Wheat	—	1
Tyson, W., Launceston, Glue	—	1
Weaver, W. G., Hobart Town, Alcohol.....	1	—
Wedge, J. H., Hon., Fibrous Grass	1	—
Wilson, G., Wheat and Oats	1	—
Wilson, J. J., Launceston, Preserved Fruits of 1861	—	1
Wright, J., Hobart Town, Wheat	—	1
TOTAL.....	38	25

Three Medals were also awarded to the Tasmanian Products by the Royal Horticultural Society at Kew: one for Agricultural Produce, which has been placed in the Hobart Town Museum; one for excellence in Fruit Modelling, which has been given to Mrs. Rosina Luckman; and one for Oats weighing 51 lbs. 10 ozs. to the bushel, which has been given to J. L. Smith, Esquire, of Woolmers, Longford, the exhibitor of the sample.

The Commissioners in London each received a Service Medal. The five Medals awarded to the Commissioners in the Colony have been thus appropriated: one to the Museum in Hobart Town; one to the Mechanics' Institution in Launceston; one (with a Certificate of Honorable Mention) to Dr. Crowther, the Chairman; one to the Hon. Thos. D. Chapman; and one to Mr. Henry Cook.

The Commissioners who gained Medals by their exhibitions were Messrs. Morton Allport, J. Boyd, J. E. Calder, W. L. Crowther, C. Gould, R. C. Gunn, R. Q. Kermode, and J. Milligan. A copy of the List of Awards has been furnished by the Secretary to every contributor to the Tasmanian collection.

A Certificate of Honorable Mention has been awarded by the Commissioners to Mr. George Whiting, for his efficient and faithful services as Secretary to the Commission.

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flour, &c.—The agricultural produce of Tasmania showed to great advantage, and fully sustained the corn-growing character of the Colony, although the samples were sent in a badly cleaned condition; thus proving, however, that they were genuine, and not made up for exhibition.

Mr. Ducroz remarks on this subject, (19th July, 1862):—

"You will notice the Prizes awarded to the Grain. The writer has also gone carefully through the samples of Wheat with his broker, whose report is enclosed. His object was to show you the samples most adapted for shipment to this market, which, if prices in Tasmania remain low, will probably be looked to. He would merely add, that although Nos. 4 and 5 are considered "steely," and therefore rather less valuable than 1, 2, and 3, they are less liable to injury on the voyage from this very cause. You will notice that Horne & Watney do not place Creswell's wheat above Gell's and Smith's, although it only got a Medal. The samples on which they have reported are, in their opinion, best adapted to the English demand."

The following is the Report alluded to, to which are added the distinctions awarded by the Jurors:—

"London, 18th July, 1862.

"Messrs. DALGETY & Company.

"GENTLEMEN,

"WE have now to wait on you with valuations of your fine samples, taken with our Senior, and we beg to say we value—

- "No. 1. 402 P. H. Gell. Honorable Mention.
 2. 658 Smith, New Town. Ditto.
 3. 335 Creswell. Medal.
 4. 644 Boutcher, Quamby. Honorable Mention.
 5. 44 Ditto.

"If we had such Wheat here to-day, due allowance being made for the small sample and handling, we could make, we believe, 63s. to 64s., 496 lbs. duty paid, &c., for 1, 2, and 3; 62s. to 63s. for No. 4; and 61s. or 62s. for No. 5. Of course, if sold by natural quarters, they would bring relatively more money. Nos. 4 and 5 are rather "steely," which our millers do not like, as they break harsh, but Nos. 1 and 2 are very fine, and would always find a ready sale here, our Town millers generally requiring such for mixing. We shall be happy to give you any further information, and meanwhile retain the small samples. Market to-day looking up, rather dearer.

"We remain,

"Yours respectfully,

"HORNE & WATNEY."

To the following remarks on this subject by Dr. Milligan the Awards are also appended:—

"On the 16th May, several samples of our Grain were weighed by the Deputy Corn Meter for the (London) Corporation. The following weights were certified to:—

		<i>Per Bushel.</i>		
		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	
"No. 657 Wheat.	G. Marshall.....	65	5	
658 Wheat.	J. Smith.....	66	0	Honorable Mention.
641 Wheat.	G. Wilson.....	65	8	Medal.
660 Barley.	G. Lindley.....	54	8	Medal.
589 Oats.	J. L. Smith.....	51	10	Medal, also Medal from Royal Horticultural Society.

"The Barley is well thought of as a grain; but the samples have not been very well got up for exposition. The Wheat, though highly estimated by farmers here, must give way to that from Victoria, which shows the finest grain of the kind in the Exhibition. Our Oats do, however, stand conspicuously pre-eminent, and will undoubtedly form the finest sample in the Exhibition Building."

The Tasmanian Grain was much sought after, and a very large number of samples were given away in exchange.

Minerals, Building Stone, &c.—Two Medals were awarded to our Minerals, one to the Commissioners and one to the extensive collection of Mr. Calder. Mr. Ducroz had most of the specimens valued in England, but with no encouraging result as regards a demand for them. These substances are, however, becoming of commercial importance from their export to the neighbouring Colonies. Unfortunately, the specimens of Tasmanian Coal became intermixed (probably from the labelled lids being removed from the boxes in the hurry of unpacking), and their localities could not in consequence be determined. This accident is, however, of less import than it might otherwise have been, as the value of our various Coal beds will, doubtless, be incontestably determined by the gentlemen who have been appointed a Commission for that especial object.

Tasmanian Gold.—The small quantity of Gold sent to London, for the collection of which the Commissioners are greatly indebted to James Grant, Esquire, of Tullochgorum, Fingal, proved to be of unusually fine quality. Its cost here was, for Mangana £3 16s. per oz., Black Boy, £3 17s. It realised in London £133 8s. 6d., at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per oz.

Natural History Specimens.—A superb collection of stuffed Tasmanian Tigers (Thalycines) was presented to the Crystal Palace Company. Two cases of Tasmanian Tigers (Thylacines) were sold, one at £20, to the Liverpool Museum, and the other at £18 to the Leeds Philosophic and Literary Society.

Tasmanian Wools.—Our Wools fully maintained their high character. In the List of Awards will be found the names of Messrs. G. C. Clarke, A. J. Horne, R. Q. Kermode, J. MacLanachan, R. W. Nutt, P. T. Smyth, and other eminent producers of this our principal article of export. Many of the British Museums have been enriched by presentations of Tasmanian Wool from the prize specimens thus distinguished; and the fact that clothing is now labelled in London shop windows as being made from Tasmanian Wool is a circumstance not without significance in showing the growing estimation in which our Wool is held.

Tasmanian Furs.—A large number of rugs, muffs, boas, collarets, and cuffs were made up by a London Furrier of the skins of Tasmanian animals, and appear to have been much admired, many of the nobility and leading gentry being purchasers; thus showing Tasmanian Furs to be appreciated by the fashionable world, when got up in good taste. The following items are selected from Dr. Milligan's list of sales:—Duke of St. Albans, 1 rug, 2 pairs of cuffs, £10 8s.; Mr. J. A. Youl, 1 rug, £5; Mrs. Lambton, 1 rug, 1 muff, 2 pairs of cuffs, 2 collarets, £8 12s.; Mr. S. Bawtree, 1 rug, £10 10s.; Mr. A. Beresford Hope, M.P., 2 rugs (cat-skin and tiger-skin) £9 9s.; Mrs. E. Mucklow, 2 rugs, £20 10s.; Mr. H. Ormson, 1 rug, £6 6s.; Mr. Alfred Skerry, 1 rug, £5 5s.; Mr. Donald M'Ray, 1 rug, £9; Mr. J. C. Purt, 1 rug, £6; Mrs. H. Trementheere,

1 muff, 1 pair of cuffs, £1 10s.; Rev. H. A. Baumgarton, 1 muff, £1 1s.; Major Ross, 1 muff, 1 boa, £1 18s. 6d.; Rev. A. Biddell, 1 muff, 1 pair cuffs, £1 17s.; Mrs. Russell, 1 rug, £4 4s.; Mrs. F. Crawshay, 1 rug, £10; Dr. Hill, 1 collaret, 1 pair cuffs, £1 14s.; Dr. Normandy, 1 muff, 1 boa, 1 collaret, 1 pair of cuffs, £4 3s.; Major W. Privert, 1 muff, 1 pair of cuffs, £1 10s.; Captain Sutherland, 1 rug, £5; Mr. Lucas Shadwell, 2 muffs, 1 boa, £3 3s.; Lord Henry Scott, 1 rug, £5; Mrs. Hussy Vivian, 1 muff, 1 boa, 1 pair of gloves, £2 11s.; Mrs. Coombe, 1 muff, 2 collarets, 1 pair of cuffs, £4 7s.; Miss Constable, 1 pair of cuffs, (black opossum) 12s. 6d.; Mrs. J. A. Youl, 1 boa, 1 muff, £2 6s.; Mrs. Jeffery, 1 boa, 1 collaret, 1 pair of cuffs, £2 7s. 6d.; Lady Shakerley, 1 muff, £1 5s.; Mrs. J. R. Cockerell, 1 rug, £4 4s., &c. The total sale of Furs amounted to £225 11s.

Cured Provisions, &c.—The Tasmanian cured Beef, Preserved Meats, Kangaroo Hams, and Ship Biscuits were all highly spoken of; and the Tasmanian Jams and Preserves, in which a large trade has just been opened with the neighbouring Colonies, gained two Medals,—facts of importance to persons provisioning ships.

Medicinals.—The Sassafras and other barks, the Gums, Manna (so called) Cantharides, &c., have been sent by Mr. Ducroz to Apothecaries Hall for analysis by Mr. R. W. Warrington, who has reported on them. The Cantharides are found to be quite deficient in Cantharidine, the blistering principle. The Wattle Gum is “applicable to the same purposes as the common qualities of gum.” The Grasstree gum is useful “in preparing Picric Acid, now used extensively as a yellow dye and on a basis of Indigo for green colors,” as shown in the New South Wales department. The Manna is good and valuable, “if it can be produced at a price to compete with Calabrian Manna.” Blue Gum bark, “when well cleaned and bleached, forms a good strong coarse fibre, which should be serviceable for many purposes.” The medicinal properties of Sassafras bark extract are being tested. The bark of the Tea Tree (*Melaleuca Cinarifolia*) is considered curious, and is under examination, but has hitherto yielded no useful results.

Presentation and interchange of Specimens.—In addition to the presentations already noticed, nine full sets of specimens of Tasmanian woods have been presented, one set each to the following Public Museums:—The British, Kensington, Salford (Manchester), Liverpool, Midland (Birmingham), Edinburgh, Chatham, Royal Institution of Manchester, and also to France, accompanied by a short note and a list referring to the Pamphlet for further particulars. “We have also (writes Mr. Ducroz, 25th November, 1862) given a set of ship timber to Lloyds, to the British Museum a fern tree, and to France palings and shingles and railway sleepers. We are also making up small lots of specimens for the Home and Colonial School Society, for Belgium, &c.” “The Van Diemen’s Land Company have (19th December) also received specimens of the main products of the Island, which they will keep before the proprietary. In fact, we may say that no channel by which we could serve the objects of the Exhibition, by introducing Tasmanian products where previously unknown, has been neglected. In the present day the economical application of substances of all sorts is so much studied that we may safely base some hope of advantage from it.”

As regards exchanges, Mr. Ducroz wrote, 25th October, 1862:—

“We are now engaged in exchanging specimens of produce, &c. in our Court with Foreign and Colonial Commissioners, and hope in this way to secure you some interesting and useful objects. Russia, Belgium, Italy, Spain, (Hungary and Siberia) have already entered into this arrangement with us, and Canada has promised to exchange Cereals with us.”

Some of these promised exchanges have arrived in the Colony, and others are on their way. About 70 twelve-sample packets of English Cereals, &c., have been sent to agriculturists by the Secretary.

Introduction of the Ailanthé Silkworm.—Sir Henry Young, President of the London Commissioners, visited Paris in November, 1862, and obtained, on application to M. Drouyn de Lhuys, some Cocoons of this very desirable insect, which were dispatched to the Colony; but unfortunately the Cocoons had opened on their passage overland, and the large moths were found to be dead on reaching Hobart Town. Sir Henry Young also obtained from Sir W. Hooker, at Kew Gardens, some roots and seeds of the Ailanthé Tree, which arrived out safely. Subsequently Sir Henry Young sent out two cases of young plants of the Ailanthé, many of which arrived safely, and have been planted out in readiness for the next, and probably successful, attempt to introduce this valuable insect, which is proposed to be made as early as the Cocoons can be obtained in Spring.

Blue Gum and Stringy Bark, &c. Fibres.—Our display of Bark Fibres, which will probably yet be found suitable for manufacture into coarse paper or card board, was far surpassed by the extraordinary exhibition of Fibre from other Countries. The Tasmanian Flax, exhibited both in seed and fibre, was, however, considered worthy the distinction of a Medal.

Finance—A corrected Balance Sheet and particulars of the Expenditure and Receipts of the Commission, with classified lists of items, will be found annexed to this Report; the presentation of which will be accompanied by that of a cheque on the Van Diemen’s Land Bank for the sum of £141 16s. 10d., which, together with Post Office Stamps amounting to £7 4s., comprise a total repayment to the Government of £149 0s. 10d.

The Commissioners yet expect to receive a Photograph of the Tasmanian Exhibition in the Museum at Kew, and one or two small consignments, for which, and for the liquidation of any small claim on them which may possibly be yet outstanding, they request that the Government will provide.

Distribution and appreciation of Tasmanian Products.—The Exhibition Pamphlet was distributed almost universally in the United Kingdom, and the products described therein have been dispersed almost as widely for illustration. Our ship timbers are about to be placed on trial in the most marked and judicious manner, under the supervision of the Surveyors of Lloyds' Registry of Shipping, who have hitherto objected to their use in the mercantile Navy. Should their verdict, as we confidently anticipate, be favorable, the advantage to the Colony may prove incalculable. Our trenails, acknowledged to be the best in the world, are in like manner under trial in the Canadian Dockyards, whence a large demand for them is likely to arise. We look on the opportunity of displaying our woods in the National Botanical Museum at Kew as a most fortunate one, giving us facility for a distinct and permanent illustration of their beauty and usefulness which Tasmania has never possessed in England before. The stupendous magnitude of our trees will force itself on the notice of every intelligent visitor to the Royal Horticultural Gardens, where the huge planks sent from Port Arthur are polished and placed as public seats. The British Museum, the Crystal Palace, the scientific collections of Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, of other principal English Towns, and of many Continental Cities, now contain specimens, some of them splendidly displayed, of our peculiar animals and other products. The whale's jaws contributed, with other specimens of our marine ichthyology (one previously undescribed), by Dr. Crowther, are in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Furniture of Tasmanian woods is now to be found in the drawing-rooms of the nobility, and Tasmanian furs have become a favourite article of English winter clothing. As far as may be ascertained from the English periodicals, and from private sources, the result to be fairly anticipated from this Exhibition, and dissemination of information, has been achieved. The English journals, metropolitan and provincial, have noticed the Tasmanian collection with special commendation. The following passage from Hunt's Hand-book to the Exhibition, a work read by many thousands of the visitors and published by authority of Her Majesty's Commissioners, may serve to illustrate the favorable and practical tone of such notices:—

"Taken as a whole (writes Mr. Hunt), the exhibition of products from Tasmania does credit to the gentlemen to whom their collection and care have been entrusted. Abounding in magnificent timber, in coal and iron, in wool, oil, and grain, she possesses all the elements of expansion and of national wealth. Her insular position and fine harbours, also, must give to her inhabitants a bias to maritime adventure. It requires, therefore, but little foresight to say that there is reserved for her in the far future a numerous population, manufactures, commerce, and naval power. She will prosper if she always acquits herself as well as she has done on the present occasion."

It is not too much, we think, to suppose that this general recognition of Tasmanian produce and enterprise will secure our Colony a greatly improved position in the intelligent public opinion of Great Britain.

The Commissioners here have deemed it right to notice with special approval the indefatigable and energetic devotion of their Chairman* to the service of the Commission. The earnest and valuable co-operation of James Boyd, Esq., Civil Commandant, Port Arthur, has also been thought worthy of special recognition; for the varied, striking, and interesting contributions from Port Arthur would have formed on this occasion, as on former similar occasions, no unworthy display of themselves. To James Scott, Esquire, at Launceston, who took charge of the collection on the north side of the Island, and to James Grant, Esquire, of Tullochgorum, who procured the specimens of Tasmanian gold exhibited, the public thanks are also due. Nor ought the readiness evinced by every official functionary of Tasmania to afford information and assistance wherever asked in furtherance of the business of the Commission to be passed unnoticed. On some occasions this aid has proved of great value; on all it has been cheerfully and promptly rendered.

The Commissioners here wish to express in the strongest terms their sense of the valuable services rendered to the Colony by the Commissioners for Tasmania in London, who have devoted themselves with anxious care and assiduity to the difficult task they had to perform, whose labours must have been harassing and continuous, and whose judicious appropriation of the main products exhibited, and advantageous sale of those not so disposed of, cannot fail greatly to benefit the Colony. Sir Henry E. F. Young, who took a lively interest in the movement when Governor of Tasmania, arrived in England at a critical period, when his personal influence and conciliatory intervention proved most effective and opportune. The business-like exertions of Mr. Ducroz to

*Extract from Minute-Book, fol. 101.—"Resolved, That the Commissioners desire to record their deep sense of obligation to Dr. W. L. Crowther, their Chairman, for the very great assistance he has rendered in carrying out the object for which they were appointed. Not only has that gentleman presided over nearly all their numerous meetings in an efficient manner, but he has made great personal sacrifices of time and labour in carrying out their decisions. Dr. Crowther has also made substantial contributions, particularly in Tasmanian timber, thus illustrating a most important branch of our trade. Feeling, therefore, that to the assiduity and energy of Dr. Crowther must be attributed in a great measure the creditable display of Tasmania in the "World's Show" of 1862, they desire to offer him their best thanks for the services he has thus rendered to the Colony."

bring, not only our timber, but also other products, under the notice of the highest authorities, and of the public generally, and the able administration by that gentleman of the financial matters of the Commission in England, cannot be too highly appreciated. Dr. Milligan has been most painstaking and indefatigable in attracting notice, in his own way, to those contributions of which Tasmania may feel proud. Mr. Youl seems to have been ever ready to lend the benefit of his energetic co-operation wherever it might be found of use; and, in his untiring efforts to introduce the Salmon into Tasmania, that gentleman is still exerting himself to render the Colony a lasting service.

The Commissioners hopefully trust that all these combined efforts to place the Colony favorably in the world's view may not have been made in vain; and that, even if the friendly prophecies of our English well-wishers be not eventually verified to the full, Tasmania may yet hope for a prosperous future, possibly dating its commencement from her spirited efforts to do herself justice in the International Exhibition of 1862.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM LODCK. CROWTHER, *Chairman.*

To the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.