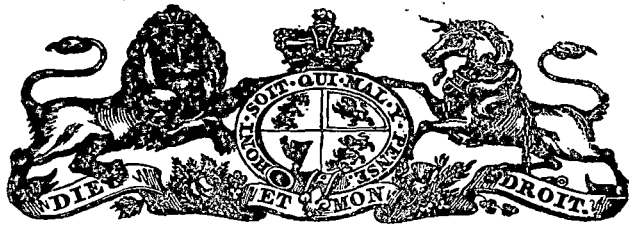


(No. 105.)



1882.

TASMANIA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

IMMIGRATION.

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE, WITH MINUTES OF
PROCEEDINGS, EVIDENCE, AND APPENDICES.

Presented by Mr. James Scott, and ordered by the House to be printed,
September 8, 1882.



SELECT COMMITTEE appointed, on the 24th August, to enquire into and report upon the best means of attracting the attention of intending Emigrants to the Resources of Tasmania.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE.

MR. BRADDON.
MR. W. T. H. BROWN.
MR. ARCHER.
MR. GRUBB.

MR. HART.
MR. PILLINGER.
MR. SCOTT (*Mover.*)

DAYS OF MEETING.

No. 1. Friday, August 25th.
No. 2. No quorum.

No. 3. Friday, September 1st.
No. 4. Tuesday, September 5th.

No. 5. Thursday, September 7th.
No. 6. Friday, September 8th.

WITNESSES EXAMINED.

1. E. Shoobridge, Esq., M.H.A.
2. J. Lyne, Esq., M.H.A.

3. C. Hall, Esq.
4. W. H. D. Archer, Esq., M.H.A.

5. E. N. C. Braddon, Esq., M.H.A.
6. W. Hart, Esq., M.H.A.

MEETINGS OF COMMITTEE.

No. 1.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1882.

Present.—Mr. Scott (Chairman), Mr. Hart, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Archer, Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Brown.

1. *Resolved* (Mr. Pillinger) that Mr. Scott be instructed to move in the House to-night for power to send for persons and papers.

2. The Committee adjourned at 10-50 till Wednesday at 10-50.

No. 2.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1882.

No quorum.

No. 3.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1882.

Present.—Mr. Pillinger (Chairman), Mr. Braddon, Mr. Grubb, Mr. Brown.

1. Several documents on the subject of Immigration laid upon the table.
2. *Resolved* that a series of written questions should be prepared and forwarded to Mr. Solly, and that Messrs. Lyne and Shoobridge be summoned for Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 2:30 P.M.
3. Committee adjourned at 3:30 till Tuesday, at 2:30 P.M.

No. 4.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

The Committee met at 2:30 P.M.

Present.—Mr. Scott (Chairman), Mr. Braddon, Mr. Hart, Mr. Shoobridge, Mr. Pillinger.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Mr. E. Shoobridge was examined.
3. Mr. J. Lyne was examined.

The Committee adjourned till Thursday next, at 11 A.M.

No. 5.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

The Committee met at 11:30 A.M.

Present.—Mr. J. Scott (Chairman), Mr. Archer, Mr. W. T. H. Brown, Mr. Pillinger, Mr. Braddon, Mr. Hart.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Messrs. C. Hall, W. H. D. Archer, E. N. C. Braddon; and W. Hart were examined.
3. The Committee adjourned till 11 A.M. on Friday.

No. 6.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1882.

The Committee met at 11 A.M.

Present.—Mr. Scott (Chairman), Mr. Braddon, Mr. Archer, Mr. Pillinger.

1. The Minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed.
2. Draft Report submitted, adopted, and ordered to be submitted to the House this evening.
3. The Committee adjourned at 2:10 P.M., *sine die*.

R E P O R T.

Your Committee held six meetings, and examined six witnesses representing every phase of the Immigration question.

The evidence taken by your Committee clearly establishes the fact of there being at the present time a serious dearth of every class of labour, and, therefore, urgent necessity for such action on the part of the Government as shall tend to secure the introduction of such labour as is required.

The Immigration Laws and Regulations of the present time are not calculated to encourage Immigration to the full extent. As regards the free grants of land offered to the unaided Immigrants, it is desirable that there should be amendment of the law whereby the equitable rights of such Immigrants would be secured against any technical objection arising out of ignorance or omission to conform to departmental procedure (see evidence of Secretary Board of Immigration); and in respect of encouragement to Immigrants by free passages, or assistance in payment of passages, there should be a larger exercise of liberality than has recently characterised the operations of the Board of Immigration. The funds for this purpose now at the disposal of the Board are wholly inadequate (see 2, 15, Mr. Solly's evidence.)

Your Committee consider that while the present practice of offering these free grants of land be adhered to in regard to such Immigrants as may choose to avail themselves of that privilege, there should be an alternative system of cash premiums to settlers in this country,—that is to say, that the unaided Immigrant should be entitled, after three years spent in the Colony, to claim one-half of his passage money, and after five years so spent to claim the whole amount of his passage money.

Further, your Committee would recommend that smaller free grants of land should be given to Bounty or assisted Immigrants after a period of five years' residence in the Colony.

Your Committee would strongly urge that the labour market of the Colony should be immediately supplied by Bounty Immigrants carefully chosen by the Home Agent. The investment of thousands in this direction will be reproductive in the truest sense : it will give an impetus to the development of the natural resources that cannot be hoped for while the present labour famine continues ; and it will give an ample return to all taxpayers (whether of the mining, mercantile, or agricultural interest) who are now indirectly taxed by reason of the scarcity of labour.

The duties of the standing Home Agent should be supplemented, your Committee think, by the special efforts of a travelling agent and lecturer, who might be engaged to travel through all the principal labour centres of England and hold meetings, public and private, with the object of making Tasmania known to the English community as a most advantageous field for migratory labour and capital.

Further, your Committee would recommend that prizes be offered for public competition,—a first prize of £100, and a second prize of £50,—for the best and second best pamphlet upon “ Tasmania and its Resources.” The conditions of such competition being that the pamphlet shall clearly and sufficiently set forth all the characteristics, advantages, and resources of Tasmania under the several following headings :—I. Geographical. II. Climate and seasons. III. Products and manufactures. IV. Natural features of agricultural, pastoral, and mineral areas. V. Present and prospective condition of agricultural and mining interests. VI. Condition, opportunities, and prospects of labouring classes. VII. Rates of wages, and prices of all articles of ordinary consumption. VIII. Character of social life. IX. Road, railway, and river communication. X. Facilities for selection of Crown lands, terms of payment, and cost and method of clearing such land. XI. Purchase and lease of private properties. XII. Estimated cost and profit of agricultural and pastoral farms of 50 acres to 200 acres.

Attached to this pamphlet should be a map of the Colony showing mineral sections, occupied and agricultural land taken up and still available for settlement. A larger copy of such map should be kept in the London Agent's office for inspection by all who might desire information about Tasmania. At the present time the Agent has no reliable information to give persons applying to him. The latest statistics in his possession apply to a period some years by-gone, since which very considerable progress has been made in development of natural wealth and increase of population and inducements to immigrants to settle in Tasmania. Two files of newspapers (one of Hobart and one of Launceston) should also be kept in the Agent's office for inspection by the public.

The circulation of pamphlets such as these among people in England who may contemplate emigrating to a British colony, would inevitably make Tasmania known to a large number of desirable colonists who now know nothing about it, and it would also inevitably attract to this colony a far larger number of settlers than are now likely to seek their fortunes in this country.

By a more liberal provision for Bounty Immigration, carefully administered, there could be secured to this Colony a large number of immigrants, who would be *bonâ fide* settlers, and not merely migratory labour seekers. There are at the present time many small farmers, settled upon their own freehold properties, who would gladly give homes and occupation to their relatives if the cost of conveying them from England were not entirely beyond their means. Your Committee would strongly recommend that people of this class should be assisted with Bounty Tickets ; for people such as these would, to a considerable extent, supply the serious want now experienced of agricultural and mining labourers, and domestic servants.

It would seem to be highly desirable to enlist the services of the Emigrants and Colonists Aid Company, Limited, as an English Agency for stimulating Emigration to Tasmania.

JAMES SCOTT, *Chairman.*

Committee Room, 8th September, 1882.

EVIDENCE.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1882.

E. SHOBRIDGE, *Esq.*, called in and examined.

By the Chairman.—I am a large employer of agricultural labour—one of the largest in Tasmania. I find great difficulty in getting the skilled labour I require; in fact it is almost impossible to obtain it. I give the current wages of the day, from 12s. to 15s. a week with rations, consisting of 12 lbs. meat, 12 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of tea. My labourers are also given great additional advantages in the shape of a cottage rent free, a garden and run for a cow, a pig, and poultry. They have all separate cottages. I have now 85 cottages erected on my estate. I find my agricultural servants remain with me for a long time. They are induced to do this by the privileges they enjoy. Common agricultural labour from home would meet my requirements perfectly. The families on my estate supply my own domestic labour, and a great many domestic servants are also engaged in Hobart from the same source. There is a great difficulty in getting female domestic servants in Hobart. I am not badly off for domestic servants myself, but from frequent applications I am aware that other people are. The majority of the farm labourers on my property are married and have families, and the whole of those families are an assistance to their parents after a certain age. We have a school on the property, which gives the children a good education. My servants are a very sober people. There are no public-houses on the estate now; formerly there were two. Most of my employes grow large quantities of poultry and garden seeds for sale, for which there is a large demand. If the family is large enough to consume it they have the full use of one cow's milk, if not, they are supplied with milk from my own dairies. The great advantage of hop and fruit growing is that they supply employment to the wives and children as well as the heads of the families employed in their culture. Many of the employers of labour in my district give the same advantages. A great many people—agricultural labourers—have purchased small properties out of their savings. I know of at least nine or ten cases amongst my own people who have purchased sections of Government land, which they are now clearing and preparing for the erection of a homestead, still remaining in my service and receiving my pay. Getting hop-poles, splitting palings, and making jam-cases, is a profitable source of employment. I have known £40 worth of palings to be split and supplied out of one tree.

By Mr. Hart.—From close observation, and having given the matter my deepest attention, I am of opinion that the wisest course the Government could adopt would be to send an immigration agent home to arrange to send out from 1500 to 2000 immigrants with their families, and to publish and circulate all possible information about the Colony. With this start I think immigrants would continue to come to the Colony by the advice of their friends. As an example of the necessity for spreading information as to the Colony in England, I may mention the case of a Mr. Mason, recently arrived from Ireland. He informed me that having an idea of immigration to Tasmania, he endeavoured to obtain some particulars as to its prospects, but could not ascertain any information whatever beyond the fact of its having a beautiful climate. I believe that many immigrants would pay their passages out if the Government would undertake to return the full amount when they had resided in Tasmania a period of five years, and half the amount at the expiration of three years.

By Mr. Scott.—An immigrant coming out to the colony with, say, a sum of £100, £500, or £1000, would have no difficulty in renting a suitable remunerative farm. I have lately taken up 1000 acres of Government bush land, for which I pay men 5s. an acre for ringing the trees, I then pay from 12s. to 15s. an acre for having it scrubbed, and finally 15s. an acre for having everything up to 12 inches in diameter burnt off the ground. After that has been done I can feed 8 sheep to the acre on the land so cleared, or obtain from 30 to 40 bushels of grass-seed per acre, the grass-seed being simply sown in the ashes of the burnt timber. The land in my district (New Norfolk) is rich land, some of it black and some chocolate soil. A gentleman recently from Cornwall informs me that there are large numbers of men there who would be glad to emigrate to Tasmania if the Government assisted them out.

By Mr. Braddon.—I do not think the existing Immigration Laws in their present form are wholly calculated to encourage immigration in Tasmania; they do possess many advantages, but want some alterations. I think, for instance, that an Agent sent home to England, competent to give verbal information, explanations, and to deliver lectures, would have a most beneficial effect.

By Mr. Scott.—I think immigrants would come out without the inducement of land order warrants if their passages were paid for them by the Government.

J. LYNE, *Esq.*, *M.H.A.*, examined.

I am an employer of pastoral and agricultural labour. My employes reside in their own cottages. Fair farm servants, married men, receive from £30 to £45 per annum, with the following rations per week:—15 lbs. meat, 15 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. sugar, and 4 ozs. of tea. Single men get rations of 12 lbs. meat, 12 lbs. flour, 3 lbs. sugar, and 3 ozs. of tea per week; both classes have cottages rent free, also the use of a garden if they care to cultivate it; they also sometimes have a horse and cow, but no pigs or poultry, as I look upon them as a temptation to servants to steal their employers' grain. The wives do no work or the rations issued. I am always glad to employ the boys and girls of the labourers fit to work, on

my estate, paying them from 4s. to 6s. per week, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ a single man's rations. As to female servants,—nurse girls, 12 to 13 years of age, just commencing, get from £7 to £12 per annum, and advance to £16 or £17 per annum; other female servants get from £18 to £25 per annum, with their board and lodging. At this time we could not procure the labour we require if we gave £50 per annum for it; I refer more particularly to ploughmen and domestic servants. Sheep-shearers get from 13s. 6d. to 14s. per 100, and they usually shear from 50 to 80 sheep per day, with the best of food supplied to them unstinted; and if they are unable to work through bad weather, are kept without charge,—I have known men to be kept in this manner for a week at a time. Men who work by the day, in winter get 5s. per diem, and find themselves; in summer, when harvesting, &c. is going on, they get 5s. per diem and their rations. During my 50 years residence in Tasmania I never knew such a scarcity of labour as at the present time, and never anything approaching to it except when gold was first discovered in Victoria. I am quite unable to procure labour for fencing, building, or clearing land: we have had no brickmakers or sawyers in Glamorgan for many years, and are consequently unable to build. I think the class of immigrants required are labourers and female servants. I suggest that it would be well to sell immigration tickets for the sum of £5 for adults, and children in proportion, allowing the purchaser of the ticket to import whom he pleased, without requiring him to name the individual or individuals, as at present; the class I should import myself would be married agricultural labourers, with their wives and families, and single female servants; in the case of the married immigrants, the women not being of such nomadic habits as the husbands, would be likely to be a check to any disposition on their part to leave the Colony. I also think that immigrants should be bound to remain with their employers for a period of at least three years, and until they could refund their passage money. I have known many instances of immigrants having bought town allotments from their savings. Parents having children of from 13 to 14 years of age can always ensure employment for them. I employ a boy 15 years of age, giving him £20 a year and full rations. The great dearth of labour is caused by great number of public works which are being placed under contract for completion; also the great increase in mining operations, which is absorbing the labour which was formerly employed in agricultural pursuits. As Warden of the Municipality of Glamorgan, I received to-day a letter stating that the Council could not spend the small amount of public money at our disposal within the time specified by regulations unless we were prepared to give double the ordinary wages. I doubt it being desirable to import unlimited numbers of immigrants, as the labour market would then be upset and depressed injuring the class of people we wish to assist. A farmer can afford to pay a labourer from £30 to £35 per annum wages, with rations.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1881.

CHAS. HALL, *Esquire, examined.*

By the Chairman.—I reside at Waratah, and am Sub-Manager of the Mount Bischoff Tin Mining Company, which employs a large amount of both skilled and common labour. I have had great difficulty in obtaining a good class of either description of labour for the last two years. The same remark applies to mechanics and artisans. The Company employs altogether some 280 men. The wages given to labourers are £2 5s. per week without rations, to skilled miners from £2 8s. to £2 10s. per week without rations. Both married and single men working for the Company have comfortable cottages to live in. Most of the single men live in cottages erected by themselves on the Company's land. Men can find themselves for 15s. per week, and can get board and lodging for £1 per week. There is also a good school under the Board of Education at which children can receive a sound education. All the necessaries of life can be obtained at the stores in Waratah. There are also night-schools for those children who are working by day. Youths from 18 to 20 years of age willing and able to work are employed in the dressing-sheds at 36s. per week, those from 14 to 16 years of age receive from 25s. to 30s. per week, both without rations. Female servants are very scarce, and a large number would find immediate employment at Waratah. Nurse girls of from 10 to 14 years of age are paid 4s. per week, and household female servants from 6s. to 14s. per week, both with their keep. Firewood and good water are abundant. Skilled artisans would readily find employment at Waratah apart from that afforded by the mines. There is a Post Office Savings Bank wherein men can invest their savings, and several Friendly societies, by paying a small amount into which they can secure assistance in time of sickness. I think that from 2000 to 3000 men would readily find employment in the country between Bischoff and the West Coast. The majority of the miners are married men, and we find that the married men are the best. Mining is the chief employment at Waratah. I think immigrants from Cornwall would require some assistance from the Government to bring them out. I think that if a competent agent was sent home, who would give reliable information to intending immigrants, a large amount of labour would soon be imported to Tasmania. A lecturer would, no doubt, do good in the capacity of agent, but I think that a person who would mix with the working classes, give them reliable information, and would discuss with and explain to them the advantages of the colony, would be far better. Germans are, I consider, the best class of immigrants; they almost invariably settle down in the colony they immigrate to, and by plodding industry they make a home for themselves and families. As a rule, agents are too indiscriminate in the class of immigrants they send out to the colony. Greater care should be taken to select only temperate, steady men and women.

W. H. D. ARCHER, *Esquire, M.H.A., examinee.*

By the Chairman.—I reside at Longford, and have been a farmer and sheepowner for 20 years in Tasmania, and have never seen during that time so great a dearth of good labour as at present. I pay ordinary good ploughmen from £30 to £40 per annum, with rations on the following scale:—14 lbs. meat, 14 lbs. flour, 2 lbs. sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea. Each married couple have a cottage and firewood allowed them, and if they wish for it, a piece of land for a garden. Should the ploughman's wife be employed by me I give her half rations and wages in proportion to the work she performs. To ordinary labourers I give 12s. per week as wages, and the same rations as ploughmen. For single men I provide a cook and a large comfortable room for their meals; milk is also allowed them. In consequence of the dearth of labour, which has been rapidly increasing for some years, I have been compelled to introduce machinery very largely in order to work the large area of agricultural land I have under cultivation, which generally amounts to from 500 to 600 acres a year. To men following reaping and binding machines I give from 5s. to 6s. per acre for stacking grain, or being otherwise employed in the harvest field, also for assisting during the time of carting and threshing. For sheafing hay cut with a mowing machine I give 3s. per acre; this is now a very usual way of treating hay, it being thereby rendered so much more convenient for handling during windy weather, and a great saving of manual labour is effected in cutting up the hay into chaff. I have men in my service of whom one has been with me 20 years, others for 10 or 15 years. Some 10 or 12 men who have been in my service are now comfortably located as farmers on their own and on leased ground, and are doing well; they have obtained this position by money saved by them whilst in my service. In the District of Longford there are 120 miles of good roads, and a railroad within a mile of the town of Longford, also Telegraph Offices, Post Offices, and excellent Schools, and every necessary can be purchased within the towns in the district. From time to time cleared and well fenced farms can be purchased or leased. A fair agricultural farm was recently sold at £11 2s. 6d. per acre. The terms for leasing are very much the same as in England, and a payment in grain is received by many landlords in lieu of money, rent depending upon the quality of the land. In my own district this rent amounts to 1, 2, or 3 bushels per acre. Guano, as a fertiliser, can be readily obtained at £8 per ton, 12 months credit, with wheat taken in payment at 5s. 6d. per bushel, and excellent bone dust at £6 10s. per ton cash. There is an unlimited demand for grass seed for export to the neighbouring colonies. Wheat varies from 4s. to its present price, 5s. 10d. per bushel, and oats from 1s. 6d. to 4s. as at present. English barley from 3s. to 5s. There is an abundance of employment for first-class agricultural labourers and domestic servants, and for children capable of working. Gardeners of a good description are much wanted, and every class of mechanic would readily obtain employment at good wages.

E. N. C. BRADDON, *Esquire, M.H.A., examined.*

I live at Hamilton-on-Forth, one of the newly settled districts, where I see the advantages enjoyed by the settler. In that part of the country there are thousands of acres of first-class agricultural land the property of the Crown available for selection at £1 per acre cash, or £1 6s. 8d. payable in instalments extending over 14 years. I see here selectors purchase small properties, clear them, and then make their homes on them, while they are maintaining themselves and families by occasional daily labour for others. The daily labour may be on the neighbouring road, which labour is remunerated at the rate of 5s. per diem at the lowest rate, and sometimes as much as 6s. 6d. per diem, or may be in splitting palings and shingles from the timber growing on their own land, or in contracting for road construction, or by log-hauling with a team of bullocks at 12s. per day. Owing to these exceptional advantages, men have, within my own knowledge, erected for themselves comfortable homes, and purchased properties absolutely created by their own labour. There is a great dearth of all descriptions of labour, especially domestic female servants, whose wages are as high as £30 per annum with their board and lodging. Farmers are compelled to accept any sort of labour that is offered to them, the demand for agricultural labour being very largely in excess of the supply.

W. HART, *Esquire, M.H.A., examined.*

By the Chairman.—I reside in Launceston, and have had considerable experience in the employment of labour both in my own business in town and as a Director of many mining companies. I know there is a great scarcity of labour, and that some mines are not able to get their full complement of hands, though offering wages from 7s. 6d. to 8s. 4d. per day. Domestic servants—females—are also very hard to get, and skilled artisans are greatly needed in the principal towns, the building trade being greatly retarded by the want of labour.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1882.

Replies to Questions furnished in writing by B. T. SOLLY, Esq., Immigration Agent and Secretary to the Board.

1. You are Secretary of the Board of Immigration? I am, and also Immigration Agent.
2. How long have you acted in that capacity? Since the 11th January, 1867.
3. Will you state the arrangements made by the Board of Immigration during the last ten years for promotion of immigration? As regards Bounty Immigration during the last ten years, tickets have been issued to persons in the Colony desirous to introduce their relatives or friends; and in some instances, where the object has been to bring out special artisans or domestic servants, the tickets have been issued with the view of their being forwarded to the applicant's agent in England to select the emigrant. I submit a copy of the Regulations of the Board under the Bounty System, made 31st December, 1867, and which continued in force until the end of 1879, when a temporary suspension of the issue of tickets ensued consequent upon Messrs. Money Wigram & Sons declining to continue to provide passages. On the 3rd December, 1880, fresh Regulations were made (copy enclosed), arrangements having been made with the Orient Company for the conveyance of the holders of Bounty Tickets issued by the Board. In December, 1878, the London Agents were authorised to send out female domestic servants under Bounty Tickets, but they have not met with much success in procuring suitable females willing to pay the cost of the ticket. With the sanction of the Board, the London Agents have since 1878 issued a few family and single tickets, both male and female; but altogether they have only issued eleven family, nine male, and seventeen female.
4. What action was taken by the Board in regard to the offer of the Emigrant and Colonist Aid Corporation to conduct the agency of Tasmanian Emigration for £300 a year? I submit the letter containing the offer of the Corporation, dated 8th October, 1880, and a copy of the reply by the Board, of the 22nd December. The letter from the Corporation, of the 23rd February, 1881, and the President's reply, of the 30th June, together with the reply and final offer of the Corporation, contained in their letter of the 9th September, 1881, and the Board's acceptance of the terms, except as regards the duration of the agreement, have been furnished to the House of Assembly. The Corporation subsequently acceded to the limitation proposed by the Board, and the present agreement will terminate at the close of 1883.
5. Please state the number of immigrants introduced into the Colony during the last ten years through the agency of the Board, giving ages, sex, and condition of each immigrant? I submit a Return of Bounty Immigrants introduced into the Colony from the 1st July, 1872, to the present time, giving the sex, approximate ages, and the occupations of adults, not being wives of immigrants.
6. Do you think that the advantages of Tasmania as a field for intending emigrants are sufficiently advertised in England, and, if not, how would you recommend that these advantages should be made known? I do not think the advantages of Tasmania as a field for intending emigrants are sufficiently made known in England. A most pressing need is the publication and extensive distribution of a pamphlet descriptive of the Colony and its resources, which should also contain full details respecting the Land Laws and Regulations, the average wages for every class of employes, leading statistics, and such general information and advice as might help to guide intending emigrants of all classes. Advertisements in British newspapers are not sufficient; and the London agents, not having such a pamphlet as I refer to, are not in a position to reply to enquiries, or supply the information most essential to those who contemplate emigrating. A correct map of the Colony, showing the unalienated lands, is urgently required; with a general description of the various localities, and the facilities existing or contemplated for the conveyance of produce to market. If immigration on an extended scale should be contemplated, it would be necessary to employ a special Agent to carry on the work in Great Britain, and give lectures, &c. in those centres of population where the classes of immigrants required most abound.
7. Do you think that additional inducements should be offered, or aid given; and, if so, to what extent, and in what direction? If the present system of "bounty" or "assisted immigration" only is continued, I think the terms upon which tickets can be purchased are sufficiently liberal.
8. Do not the existing laws, in your opinion, require amendment in respect of the clauses providing for free grants to unaided immigrants? I consider the existing laws respecting the granting of land to immigrants paying their own passage-money,—31 Vict. No. 26, and 38 Vict. No. 16,—might be altered with advantage. At present cabin and intermediate passengers can claim a "certificate" entitling them to select 30 acres; and a married man can claim 20 acres on account of his wife, and 10 for each child. This land, however, cannot be purchased at a Government land sale and paid for by the certificate. The land must be selected and the survey fee paid; but the immigrant having obtained the land selected, can allow it to remain untouched and unimproved, and at the end of five years' residence in the Colony he can claim his grant deed. I consider that the grant deed should not issue, but the land should revert to the Crown, unless satisfactory evidence is produced that improvements to the extent of at least 30s. per acre have been effected; and I would allow the certificate to be accepted as payment for land selected under a certificate at any Government land sale,—a privilege which is enjoyed by the holders of "land orders" granted under the 5th Section. I question the policy of granting certificates to women by themselves, as it appears to me that it leads to the alienation of Crown land without any corresponding gain to the Colony, as they cannot be expected to be in a position to cultivate or improve the land. Passengers by the third class in the *Orient* and other lines of large steamers where there is also a fourth or steerage class, are allowed to claim as "intermediate" passengers. This has sometimes led to dissatisfaction, and I would prefer that the limitation should be to passengers coming out in "enclosed cabins," without designating the "class." No grant deed should issue for land, whether obtained under a "certificate" or a "land order," without evidence of improvements, as already mentioned. The Act should also expressly exclude minors from claiming under the 7th Section. Under the advice of the Law Officers of the Crown they are not now allowed to claim; but the terms of the Act are not express on this point.

9. Have any cases of hardship come under your notice in which unaided immigrants failed to obtain the free grants to which they were entitled because of some error of procedure on their parts, or delay in making their applications or selections? Yes, several cases have occurred; and in continuation of my reply to Question 8, I am of opinion that the Governor in Council should by law have the power to deal with cases recommended by the Board of Immigration, where, though the immigrant is unable to make good his legal claim to land by reason of some technical error or inadvertent omission, the Board may, in view of all the circumstances, consider that he has an equitable claim to the advantages which it was the intention of the Legislature that immigrants paying their own passage and purposing to settle in the Colony should enjoy.

10. Is the business of the Board of Immigration transacted at meetings, or otherwise? If at meetings, how often has the Board met during the last three years? The business of the Board is principally transacted by myself. The issue of all bounty tickets and land "certificates" is approved by the President. "Land Orders" are countersigned by the President and signed by the Governor. A detailed list of these issues is furnished to the Board at each meeting. Since the 1st July, 1879, the Board have met on the 7th January, 1880; 9th July, 1880; 3rd December, 1880; 1st April, 1881; 11th April, 1881; 24th June, 1881; 12th January, 1882; 14th January, 1882; 4th July, 1882.

11. Has it come under your observation, or that of the Board's, that there is at this time a considerable dearth of agricultural and mining labour in the Colony? Not officially.

12. Has the Board of Immigration taken any special action to encourage immigration since the demand for labour was largely increased by the development of mining industry and absorption of labour on public works? No.

13. Do you think that the existing conditions of the Colony are such as would induce Immigrants to settle permanently in Tasmania, instead of making it a stepping-stone to one of the neighbouring Colonies? A great deal would depend upon the system adopted. If immigrants were introduced by shiploads at a time, I think a considerable per-centage would eventually drift away to the other Colonies where the current wages are higher, especially single men without any ties in the Colony.

The introduction of immigrants by shiploads would necessitate the maintenance of a Depôt and Staff at a heavy expense, and unless the movement is continuous this expenditure largely increases the cost of introduction per head, as the Depôt must either be kept up during the interval between the hiring out of the last immigrant and the arrival of the next batch, or the inevitable expense must be incurred of periodically securing fresh accommodation and engaging a fresh staff, &c. If immigrants could be selected in Great Britain and sent out, *viâ* Melbourne, in small batches of, say 20 or 30 per month, an agent in Melbourne being employed to look after them and see them forwarded on by steamer to Hobart or Launceston, a comparatively small depôt and a very inexpensive staff would be required, and the immigrants would be more easily absorbed into the general population, and more readily find employment.

14. To what classes of immigrants do you think it most desirable to extend aid as an inducement to come to Tasmania? Farm labourers, navvies, miners, bricklayers, quarrymen, stonemasons, and general labourers, female general servants, cooks, nurses, housemaids, and laundresses.

15. What sum is now at the disposal of the Board of Immigration for assisting immigrants? It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy the sum now at the disposal of the Board for assisting immigrants, the existing liabilities being an "unknown quantity," but allowing for these it cannot be estimated as much beyond £600, and the issue of Bounty Tickets must very shortly cease unless additional funds are placed at the disposal of the Board.

16. Would you recommend offering more liberal terms to immigrants than those now possible, and would you accompany such terms with any conditions? My reply to question No. 7 contains my views on this subject.

17. Will you state the arrangements now existing with any Shipping Company as to conveyance of immigrants? The Orient Company undertake to provide passages for the holders of Bounty Tickets, from London to Hobart, as directed in the subjoined terms:—

BOUNTY Rates of Passage-money.

<i>To Launceston.</i>	£
Single men in open berths.....	15
Women and Families in enclosed cabins, per adult	19
Married Couples in Cabins to themselves	42
<i>To Hobart.</i>	
One Pound (£1) extra per adult.	

BOARD OF IMMIGRATION OFFICE.

31st December, 1867.

THE Board of Immigration directs the publication of the following Regulations and Scale of Payments under which persons who are desirous of introducing Immigrants from the United Kingdom may obtain Bounty Tickets, (subject to the approval of the Board), upon application to B. T. Solly, Esq., the Immigration Agent in Hobart Town, or to George Smith, Esq., the Immigration Agent in Launceston.

These Regulations and Scale of Payments to take effect on and after the 1st January, 1868.

By Order of the Board,

B. TRAVERS SOLLY, *Secretary.*

PAYMENTS required from Applicants.

For a Family Ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation.....	£15
For a Ticket for a Single Female.....	£5
For a Ticket for a Single Male.....	£10
All Children of 12 years of age and upwards at the time of embarkation are to be considered as Adults, and must each have a separate Single Ticket.	

BOUNTY Rates of Passage-money.

For each Adult.....	£16
For each Child of 3 years of age and under 12 at the time of embarkation.....	£8
For each Child under 3 years of age at the time of embarkation.....	£4
In the event of the death of an Emigrant on the voyage, one-half of the above Rates will be paid.	

REGULATIONS.

1. Applicants for Bounty Tickets must fill up one of the printed Forms of Application, which will be supplied by either of the Immigration Agents, the Wardens of Municipalities, or the Stipendiary Police Magistrates, stating the sex and class of the Immigrant they are desirous of introducing.

2. No Ticket will be issued for the introduction of any "single" person above the age of 60 years at the time of sailing of the vessel from the United Kingdom unless upon payment of £16, and documentary evidence of the age of any Immigrant must be produced when required to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent upon the Immigrant's arrival in the Colony, otherwise the person introducing such Immigrant will be liable for the whole of the passage-money.

In the case of Families, if the Parents or either of them are over the age of 60 years at the time of sailing, the deposit to be made by the person securing the Ticket will be £20.

3. The person introducing any Immigrant under a Bounty Ticket who shall be found upon arrival not to be in accordance with the description given in the application shall be liable to repay to the Immigration Agent, on demand, any money which may have been paid from Public Funds on account of such Immigrant.

4. The "Engagement" set out in the Bounty Ticket must be signed by the Emigrant (for himself and Family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one-fourth of the whole cost of the Passage-money for every year wanting to complete four years residence in the Colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

5. Persons who introduce Immigrants under these Regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

Should any such Immigrants be received into a Government Establishment, a charge of Two Shillings a day, or part of a day, for each individual will be made against the introducer.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BOUNTY TICKET.

[Place and Date.]

SIR,

I AM desirous of obtaining Ticket under the Regulations of the Board of Immigration, dated December, 1867, with a view of introducing [here follows the description of the proposed Immigrant.]

I hereby promise that if any Immigrant shall be introduced under any Bounty Ticket issued to me not of the description stated in this Application, I will repay, upon demand, to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town any money which may have been paid from the Public Funds of Tasmania upon any such Bounty Ticket.

The names of my Agents in the United Kingdom are

And I herewith enclose the sum of £

I remain,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature.]

To the Immigration Agent at

RICHARD DRY, *President.*

THOMAS DANIEL CHAPMAN.

HENRY BUTLER.

ASKIN MORRISON.

JAMES MILNE WILSON.

Immigration Commissioners.

TASMANIA.

Board of Immigration Office, Hobart, 3rd December, 1880.

THE Board of Immigration directs the publication of the following Regulations and Scale of Payments under which persons who are desirous of introducing Immigrants from the United Kingdom may obtain Bounty Tickets, subject to the approval of the Immigration Agent, Hobart Town.

By Order of the Board,

B. TRAVERS SOLLY, *Secretary.**PAYMENTS required from Applicants.*

For a Family Ticket, including a man and his wife, with all their children under 12 years of age at the time of embarkation	£15
For a Ticket for a Single Female	£5
For a Ticket for a Single Male	£10

All Children of 12 years of age and upwards at the time of embarkation are to be considered as Adults, and must each have a separate Single Ticket.

BOUNTY Rates of Passage-money.

<i>To Launceston.</i>	
Single men in open berths	£15
Women and Families in enclosed cabins, per adult.....	£19
Married Couples in Cabins to themselves.....	£42
<i>To Hobart.</i>	
One Pound (£1) extra per adult.	

REGULATIONS.

1. Applicants for Bounty Tickets must fill up one of the printed Forms of Application, which will be supplied by the Secretary to the Corporation, stating the sex, age, and class of the Immigrant they are desirous of introducing.

2. No Ticket will be issued for the introduction of any "single" person above the age of 60 years at the time of sailing of the vessel from the United Kingdom unless upon payment of £16, and documentary evidence of the age of any Immigrant must be produced when required to the satisfaction of the Immigration Agent upon the Immigrant's arrival in the Colony, otherwise the person introducing such Immigrant will be liable for the whole of the Passage-money.

In the case of Families, if the Parents or either of them are over the age of 60 years at the time of sailing, the deposit to be made by the person procuring the Ticket will be £20.

3. The person introducing any Immigrant under a Bounty Ticket who shall be found upon arrival not to be in accordance with the description given in the application shall be liable to repay to the Immigration Agent, on demand, any money which may have been paid from Public Funds on account of such Immigrant.

4. The "Engagement" set out in the Bounty Ticket must be signed by the Emigrant (for himself and Family), agreeing not to leave Tasmania within four years after arrival without having previously paid to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town or Launceston one-fourth of the whole cost of the Passage-money for every year wanting to complete four years residence in the Colony, and a proportionate sum for every part of a year.

5. Persons who introduce Immigrants under these Regulations must provide for their reception on arrival.

Should any such Immigrants be received into a Government Establishment, a charge of Two Shillings a day, or part of a day, for each individual will be made against the introducer.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR BOUNTY TICKET.

[Place and Date.]

SIR, I am desirous of obtaining Ticket under the Regulations of the Board of Immigration, dated 26 January, 1871, with the view of introducing [here follows the description of the proposed Immigrant.]

I hereby promise that if any Immigrant shall be introduced under any Bounty Ticket issued to me not of the description stated in this Application, I will repay, upon demand, to the Immigration Agent at Hobart Town, any money which may have been paid from the Public Funds of Tasmania upon any such Bounty Ticket.

The names of my Agents in the United Kingdom are

And I herewith enclose the sum of £

I remain,
Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

[Signature.]

To the Immigration Agent at

WILLIAM MOORE, *President.*
WILLIAM R. GIBLIN.
HENRY BUTLER.
FREDERICK M. INNES.
PHILIP O. FYSH.

Immigration Commissioners.

TASMANIA—*via Brindisi.*

*Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation, (Limited),
25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.,
(Emigration Agents for Government of Tasmania.)
8th October, 1880.*

SIR,

1st. I am to confirm my letter of the 24th ultimo, and have the pleasure to acknowledge receipt of your favour dated 6th August. The Education Reports, &c., mentioned in your letter of 21st July, have also duly come to hand.

2nd. We shall be glad to receive a printed copy of the last Financial and Public Works Statement.

3rd. As requested in your favour now under reply, we forward herewith Land Order Warrant, No. 175, in favour of Charles Arthur Greatrex, and would observe that quite three months elapsed between the date of our communication with Mr. Greatrex and his departure, which gave him ample time to obtain the Warrant here if so disposed.

4th. You will be pleased to hear that we have succeeded in our efforts with the Government to permit of notices respecting Tasmania being exhibited in the windows of the respective Post Offices throughout the Kingdom. Seventeen thousand copies will be required, and we have ordered them to be printed, at a total cost of £8 1s. 6d. Please see copies of correspondence attached.

5th. With reference to your suggestion that we cancel all Land Order Warrants issued previous to a certain date and not yet presented, the matter has been considered by my Board, and I am instructed to write you as follows:—The Corporation was appointed Emigration Agents for the Government of Tasmania in January, 1871. Since that date the cost out of pocket has been at the following average rate per annum: salaries, £150; rent of office, £40; postage, £15; printing, &c. £10,—or, say, £215 per annum, making a total over nine years of £1935; whilst the remuneration received from the Government for the whole of that period has been £212.

6th. During that period the Corporation has been the means of inducing 580 souls—equal to 472 statute adults—to emigrate to Tasmania, and of widely circulating information by means of voluminous correspondence, by daily and numerous personal applications at the office and otherwise throughout the country, thus bringing a knowledge of the resources and advantages of the Colony to the minds of those people desirous of emigrating, and placing it in a corresponding relation to the other British Colonies. And whereas it was hitherto so little known as a field for emigration, now enquiries are sufficiently numerous as to warrant the belief that people carefully give it fair consideration when forming their decision as to the choice of locality for the making of their future home and fortune. This satisfactory result has not been attained without much expenditure on the part of the Corporation, and labour on the part of its employees.

7th. The remuneration to the Corporation has hitherto been less than that paid by the Corporation, and by the respective Agents-General, to petty agents of little standing in small villages for obtaining desirable emigrants.

8th. The Directors wish it to be borne in mind that the Corporation has no desire to make a trade profit out of its agency, but they now consider it their duty on behalf of the Corporation to lay these facts before the Board of Immigration with a view to the adoption of the following arrangement:—

1st. That the Corporation shall, on and after the 1st January next, cease to receive a fee upon Warrants and Bounty Tickets issued from that date.

2nd. That instead thereof the Corporation shall receive a regular payment of not less than £300 per annum.

3rd. That the Corporation shall be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding £50 per annum upon advertising.

4th. That this arrangement shall be adopted, subject to revision, on the 1st January, 1884.

9th. I need hardly refer to the advantages the Colony derives by having its agency conducted under the auspices of a Corporation holding the high position we enjoy here, and presided over by noblemen and gentlemen of the highest respectability and experience in Colonial affairs.

10th. In conclusion, I am directed to point out that the Corporation would be glad to undertake any other business that the Government should wish to place in its hands upon terms that may be arranged.

I have, &c.

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, *Secretary.*

B. TRAVERS SOLLY, *Esq., Board of Immigration, Hobart Town.*

*Emigrant and Colonist's Aid Corporation, (Limited),
25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.,
(Emigration Agents for Government of Tasmania),
4th October, 1880.*

TASMANIA.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favour of the 29th ultimo, enclosing copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General, authorising the exhibition of notices in the respective Post Offices relating to the Colony of Tasmania. I have to thank you for the use of your good offices in this respect, and to state that copies of the notices asked for by the Postmaster-General shall be delivered as directed as soon as they are printed.

I am, &c.

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, *Secretary.*

EDWARD WINGFIELD, *Esq., Colonial Office.*

Downing-street, 29th September, 1880.

SIR,

WITH reference to your letter of the 17th instant, requesting that the Postmaster-General may be asked to afford the Tasmanian Emigration Agents the privilege of exhibiting printed papers respecting the advantages offered by the Government of Tasmania to intending Emigrants, I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter received from the Postmaster-General in reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject, from this department.

I am, &c.

EDWARD WINGFIELD.

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, *Esq., Secretary E. & C. A. Corporation,
25, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.*

General Post Office, London, 25th September, 1880.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Postmaster-General, to inform you that he will be happy to comply with the request contained in your letter of the 22nd instant, and on receipt of the notices to which you refer the necessary steps shall be taken.

Sixteen thousand nine hundred copies will be required, and they should be delivered to the Storekeeper of the Secretary's Department of this office.

I am, &c.

R. PARKHURST.

The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Tasmania.

Immigration Office, Hobart Town, 22nd December, 1880.

SIR,

WITH reference to the proposal contained in your letter of the 8th October for an alteration in the terms of the Agency now conducted by your Corporation for the Tasmanian Board of Immigration, I have the honor to inform you that the Board fully appreciate the exertions of your Corporation to promote Emigration to Tasmania; but with reference to the amount which you estimate the Corporation to have been out of pocket since the commencement of the Agency in 1871, I desire to remark that the first results did not become apparent till the receipt of your letter of the 29th October, 1875, when you forwarded your first Account Current, the first Land Order Warrant issued bearing date 2nd May, 1873.

You also include the items of postages and printing, items which the Board would never have demurred to pay had you made a claim under those heads.

Having fully considered your proposals, the Board feel compelled to decline accepting them in their present shape; but realising that the amount of remuneration received by the Corporation has hitherto not been in proportion to the services rendered, they are prepared to approve of the payment of an annual sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, payable quarterly, in lieu of all fees upon warrants and bounty tickets issued by you, and also hereafter to reimburse the Corporation all certified expenses incurred by them for postages, printing, &c., the advertising accounts being also liquidated upon presentation as heretofore.

They propose that this arrangement should come into operation from the 1st January next.

The Board are further prepared, should it meet the views of your Corporation, to consider all claims for fees payable on account of Land Order Warrants issued by you prior to the 1st January, 1879, as lapsed, and to recognise every claim in regard to warrants issued since that date to the end of this year, whether the holders present their warrants or not.

This arrangement would be in favour of your Corporation, and would simplify the adjustment of the accounts between the Corporation and the Board.

I have, &c.

WM. MOORE, *President.*

C. DUGALD BUCKLER, *Esq., Secretary E. and C. A. Corporation,*
25, *Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.*

RETURN showing the Ages and Sexes of Bounty Immigrants introduced since the 1st July, 1872.

<i>Ages.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>TOTAL.</i>
Over 40.....	21	22	43
30 and under 40.....	32	41	73
20 and under 30.....	37	55	92
15 and under 20.....	17	15	32
12 and under 15.....	5	8	13
3 and under 12.....	59	46	105
1 and under 3.....	11	15	26
Under 1.....	3	11	14
TOTALS	185	213	398

B. TRAVERS SOLLY, *Immigration Agent.*

5th September, 1882.

RETURN showing the Occupations of Bounty Immigrants introduced from the 1st July, 1872, to this date.

MALES.	
Farm Labourers	39
Farmers.....	3
Miners	5
General Servant	1
Engineers	2
Engine-fitters	2
Engine-driver.....	1
Stoker	1
Blacksmiths	3
Gas-fitter	1
Nailmakers	2
Machinist	1
Watchmaker	1
Plumber	1
Brickmaker	1
Bricklayers	3
Builder	1
Marble-mason	1
Stonemason	1
Quarryman	1
Carpenters.....	2
Coopers	2
Clockmaker	1
Baker	1
Shoemakers	2
Tailors	3
Papermaker	1
Gardeners	2
Hatters	8
Woolcarder	1
Powerloom-fixer.....	1
Wool-spinners	3
Woollen Manufacturer.....	1
Clerk.....	1
Poulterers	2
Cellarman.....	1
	103
FEMALES.	
General Servants.....	46
Laundress	1
Lady's Maid.....	1
Nurse	1
Cooks	2
Housekeepers	3
Dressmakers	9
Sempstresses	3
Tailoresses.....	2
Teachers	3
	71

Carrick, August 26th, 1882.

DEAR SIR,

I SEE a Committee has been appointed to make enquiries as to Immigration, and that you are a Member.

I write to say, that circumstances have occurred this week, through advices from England, that I should dispose of my business and make a visit to the old Mother Country; and I should be prepared to undertake the delivery of a few lectures in my native county (Essex), and the other adjoining ones, or by the distribution of any pamphlets that may be published by the Government. I have been a resident in Tasmania nearly 30 years, and also a contributor to the press for the same period.

If the Committee would like to make any further enquiries, I shall be only too glad to do what I can to further the interests and advancement of my adopted country.

According to my present intention I should leave here about the beginning of the new year; and the time of my stay would depend upon the action of the Government.

I remain, &c.

W. STOKES.

To W. H. D. ARCHER, *Esq.*, *M. H. A.*