32

-11

## Australian Mutton-Bird Industry.

egarding the mutton-bird industry of the Furneaux group of islands, situated to the northeast of Tasmania and under the government of that Alstralian state. The consul visited these islands during the month of May in order to make some study of the birds and their curious habits and now writes from a commercial standpoint:

The interesting study of "muttonbirding" is peculiar to many of the small islands about the Tasmanian

Every year, about Sept. 20, almost to a day, these birds arrive in enormous numbers at their rookeries, and for about one month the male and female are busy in restoring their old nest of in building a new one. Where the soil is light and loose the nests are bur-rowed into the ground close together, bit when there is sufficient shrubbery to afford shelter the birds simply de-

ONSUL HENRY D. BAKER, of Hobart, presents certain facts regarding the mutton-bird in-INCUBATION AND REARING.

INCUBATION AND REARING. As the birds are away at sea in quest of food in the daytime the nest making is carried on at night, the birds making a great noise while thus occupied. After the nests are prepared each fe-male lays one egg, which closely re-sembles a duck egg, and the male and female then take turns at hatching, usually the male bird taking the first turn, while the female goes in search of food, chiefly shrimp and kelp ber-ries, with which she returns each even-ing. After the lapse of a fortnight, by which time the first sitter has wasted considerably, the partner relieves him,

birding" is peculiar to many of the small islands about the Tasmanian coast, particularly on Furneaux group in Bass Straits, where it constitutes the principal means of support of the inhabitants. The mutton bird, or story petrel (Nectris brevicaudus), is, when full grown, about the size of the well-known silver guil of North America, and its color, at first a grayish-black. With age becomes a jet black. Their most important breeding places are in the vicinity of Tasmania and New Zca-land, in the latter island being of of somewhat different variety and white instead of black. Every year, about Sept. 20, almost to a day, these birds arrive in enormous numbers at their rookeries, and for about one month the male and female are busy in restoring their old mest of in building a new one. Where the soll is light and loose the nests are bur-rowed into the ground close together, bit when there is sufficient shrubbery to afford shelter the birds simply de-

## DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21 1908

It is not known where the birds go when they leave the islands, about the middle of May. Their flight is extreme-ly swift and irregular, and if the birds strike any obstruction, like a rock or the mast of a ship, the collision is usu-ally fatal to them. The lighthouse at Goose Island, one of the Furneaux group, has to be protected with Iron screen work and frequently hundreds of dead birds are found at the base of it. Capt. Flinders, of the British royal navy, once computed that a flock of birds which he saw was 40 miles m length. length.

FURNISH FOOD AND OIL.

It is only the newly hatched mutton' It is only the newly hatched mutton I birds which have a commercial value, the purposes for which they are taken being for salted human food, for oil (used in taming leather and for the lubrication of machinery), for the fat used chiefly for greasing timber skids, and for feathers. The season's work at mutton birding covers about six weeks from about April 1 until about weeks, from about Aprij 1 until about the middle of May, when the rookeries are completely deserted. During this six weeks' period the inhabitants of the islands (about 400 altogether) carn suf-ficient money to support themselves in practical idleness for the rest of the year

year. The first stage in mutton birding is known as olling. A stick pointed at one end and stuck in the ground at the other serves as a kind of spit or skewer on which to fix the birds as they are gathered. Search is then made for the young birds, and as they are caught their necks are broken by a skillful jerk of the hand and they are then fixed by the beaks to the sticks. It is rather dangerous capturing the birds, as the rookeries are infested with poisonous snakes and frequently the mutton birder, when he sputs his hand and arm into the bole, lays hold of a snake instead of a bird. When about a couple of hundred birds When about a couple of hundred birds

have been collected the oil is extracted by squeezing firmly the body of the bird and passing the hand gradually along toward the neck until the of along toward the neck until the oil exudes from the beak. This oil, which is of a reddish color, has an odor like that of cod liver oil, and if properly refined it might possibly by used for the same medicinal purposes. There are said to be a number of cases of benefit from mutton-bird diet is per-sons with pulmonary troubles, ane...d, and other wasting diseases. It takes about 100 birds to produce 1 gallon of oil, which sells at 10d. to 1s. (20 to 25 cents.)

25 cents.) The next stage in the work is called fattening, when the birds are first plucked and then the legs and wings removed; an opening is next made along the back and the skin with the fat is taken off. The skins when a fat is taken off. The skins, when a large number of them have been ob-tained, are "tried out" in a pot, and the fat is collected. Next in order is the fat is collected. Next in order is the process of salting. The lower joint of ech leg and the outer joint of each wing is thrown away, and the bodies are then salted and packed in barrels into which is poured sea water and solid brine in order to make the water still more salty, the solution being suf-ficiently salt to foot on ever ficiently salt to float an egg.

## AMOUNTS SHIPPED.

AMOUNTS SHIPPED. The birds are then shipped in sailing boats to Launceston, in northern Tas-pania, where they sell at wholesal-for about 19s. (\$2.50) per hundred which nets to those who capture the birds, after paying for the sail, the barrels, and the freight, about 5s. (\$2) per hundred. About \$50,000 birds were shipped to Launceston during the pres-ent season, and probably about 150,-000 birds were retained for the local consumption of the inhabitantis of the islands, with whom it is the leading article of food. After reaching Laun-ceston the birds are shipped to other

parts of Tasinania, and to Melbourne and Sydney. The market for them ap-pears to be confined exclusively to the and Sydney. The market for them appears to be confined exclusively to the commonwealth of Australia, and chier-ly to the mining districts, where fresh meat is hard to get, and where the mutton birds are used as a subslitute for salt pork and as a welcome change from tinned meats. The taste for mutton birds has usually to be acquired, but once people become accustomed to eating mutton birds they seem to grow to like them. The feathers of the mutton birds, which have a very strong odor, are mostly shipped to Germany, where it is understood a method has ben found to rid them of their odor and render them fit for purposes of bedding. About 25,000 pounds of feathers were exported this year at an average of about 3 cents per pound.

ents per pound.

## GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

About one-half of the inhabitants of the islands where mutton birding is carried on are white, and the re-mainder half-caste descendants of the is carried on are white, and the re-mainder half-caste descendants of the aborigines of Tasmania. The mutton birders are required to pay a govern-ment license of 10s (\$2.50) for every person above the age of 10 years, and half that amount for those under that age, at the outset of every season. No cattle are nermitted upon any crown lands, which are reserved as hunting grounds for the mutton birds, and taking the eggs of the birds is pun-ishable by fine. Notwithstanding this protection accorded to birds there is indication that their numbers are diminishing year by year, and from four or five of the islands they have already entirely disappeared. The two principal rookeries are at present on Chapel Island and on Babet Island, where conditions are most suit-able for the burrowing of the birds, and where the best protection has been afforded against depredations by cat-

tailor made.

tle. The number of persons engaged in the industry is about double what it was 20 years ago, and a larger number of birds is taken every year. It is es-timated that only about one-third of the young birds escape capture each season on the main rockerics. I am told that some of the birds have been shipped alive to Cape Colony for the purpose, apparently, of endcavoring to ascertain if they would breed there, but I have no information as to whether the experiment has met with success.

success. The Furneaux gmoup is in latitude 40 degrees south, and longitude 148 de-grees east. The climate is mild, but the winds often blow in severe gales and cause boisterous seas.

WORK DOES IT.

"Contentment is not a good thing," said Mrs. Wilkins Freeman, at a din-ner in New York. "Not contentment, but dissatisfaction, is what causes She smiled. "If we look for the contented man."

aid she, "we will usually find him asleep when he ought to be at work."

Dress Suits for rent. Daniels, the Tailor, 57 W. 2nd So.

Pure Drugs and Prescriptions our specialty Hallicay Drug Company.

CHANGE IN TRAIN SCHEDULE.

Easthound Los Angeles Limited, November 22nd, which will leave Salt Lake that date and thereafter daily

at 12:05 p. m.

Made up Overcoats, Trousers, Suits-Big saving. Daniels.



quality in food any other flour is just as good as Husler's



To those who don't insist on

**Stylish Fur Hats** 

\$5 to \$10

Trimmed

uqueins

Not much to pay for a fur-you say? True, but a low price has THE DUQUESNE is just as sur-bring style as though you, j double or more. Largest line uni-

35 East Third South St

med simpesin city.

Millinery