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11. APPENDICES

I—SETTLEMENT ON CROWN LAND; II—LANDS ALIENATED, IN COURSE OF ALIENATION, AND HELD UNDER LEASE AND LICENCE; III—ESTATES ACQUIRED TO 30TH JUNE, 1955, FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT; IV—PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION OF ESTATES, 1946 TO 30TH JUNE, 1955; V—WESTERN LANDS COMMISSION: CLASSIFICATION OF TENURES, AREAS AND RENTALS OF LAND IN WESTERN DIVISION AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955; VI—WESTERN LANDS COMMISSION: STOCK RETURNED, 31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR; VII—EARLY DAYS IN A WHEAT DISTRICT; VIII—THE PASTORAL LIFE—PAST AND PRESENT; IX—SOME WHEAT STORIES; X—WHEAT STATISTICS, 1860-1956; XI—STATISTICS OF SHEEP NUMBERS, 1860-1956; XII—STATISTICS OF CATTLE NUMBERS, 1860-1956.

Appendix I

SETTLEMENT ON CROWN LAND

EXISTING HOLDINGS

At 30th June, 1955, the Department of Lands was administering 110,571 holdings, covering a total of 49,737,138 acres, in the Eastern and Central Divisions. In addition there were 7,033 holding (576,342 acres) in Irrigation Areas, administered by the Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and 6,629 holdings (77,729,485 acres) in the Western Division under the control of the Western Lands Commissioner, including 88 Crown Lands Act tenures.

The holdings administered by the Department of Lands include closer settlement land as well as Crown land.

During the year a further 388,146 acres were alienated, the main avenue for this being the completion of payments on Conditional Purchases which accounted for 346,062 acres of the total area alienated.

The area of land under occupation from the Crown at 30th June, 1955, was 128,027,225 acres, a decrease of 393,564 acres on the figure at 30th June, 1954.

In addition, an area of 17,959,336 acres is unoccupied. This includes State Forests, reserves and parks, as well as roads, rivers and lake beds and some temporary occupations under the Forestry and Mining Acts.

LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT

A total of 904,581 acres is available for application in classified areas for various tenures.

More than half this area is classified for Conditional Purchase, principally in the Goulburn and Metropolitan Land Board Districts.

(*Annual Report of the Department of Lands* for the year ended 30th June, 1955.)

Appendix II

LANDS ALIENATED, IN COURSE OF ALIENATION, AND HELD UNDER LEASE AND LICENCE

(LANDS WITHIN COMMONWEALTH TERRITORY ARE OMITTED)

ALIENATED						Acres
To 31st December, 1861	...	...	...	...	...	7,146,579
Auction and After-Auction Sales (including deferred payments)	...	...	...	...	...	11,597,168
Closer Settlement Acts	...	...	...	...	...	491,406
Conditional Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	34,564,241
Dedications for Public and Religious Purposes	...	...	...	...	...	265,953
Improvement Purchases and Special Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	2,892,148
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	9,537
Soldier Group Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	12,026
Suburban Holding Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	18,408
Town Lands Lease Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	47
Volunteer Land Orders	...	...	...	...	...	172,198
Week-end Lease Purchases	...	...	...	...	...	664
Other forms of Alienation	...	...	...	...	...	571,878
Within Irrigation Areas	...	...	...	...	...	9,335
						57,751,588

Less—	Acres	Acres
Alienated and Dedicated Lands within Federal Territory	173,451	
Alienated Land Acquired by Crown :—		
(a) Under Closer Settlement Acts	5,013,843	
(b) For Water Conservation and Irrigation Purposes	418,200	
(c) Under Western Lands Act	11,273	
(d) For Afforestation Purposes	84,262	
	5,701,029	
		52,050,559

IN COURSE OF ALIENATION UNDER INSTALMENT SYSTEM

	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)
Settlement Purchase	2,979	1,406,182
Closer Settlement Act Tenures (other than S.P.)	179	48,455
Conditional Purchases	36,467	11,833,954
Within Irrigation Areas	3,416	226,191
Returned Soldiers' Special Holding Purchases	51	41,618
Soldiers' Group Purchases	332	154,736
Suburban Holding Purchases	501	4,518
Town Lands Lease Purchases	7	4
Week-end Lease Purchases	23	74
	43,955	13,715,732
Total		13,715,732

Appendix II—continued

PERPETUAL LEASE

	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)
Closer Settlement Leases	2,094	2,469,963
Settlement Purchase Leases	1,739	1,045,639
Homestead Selections and Homestead Grants ...	2,135	1,687,189
Homestead Farms	4,883	4,970,523
Crown Leases	3,389	5,349,052
Within Irrigation Areas	2,115	95,640
Conditional Leases	12,724	9,564,437
Returned Soldiers' Special Holdings	153	13,835
Settlement Leases	962	2,347,141
Suburban Holdings	4,147	51,915
Conditional Purchase Leases	117	91,036
Town Lands Leases	133	56
Week-end Leases	501	197
Group Purchase Leases	463	222,621
Prickly Pear Leases	32	39,142
Total	35,587	27,948,386

27,948,386

LEASE (OTHER THAN PERPETUAL LEASE), LICENSE AND PERMISSIVE OCCUPANCY

	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)
Annual Leases	1,288	447,618
Conditional Leases	2,888	1,424,619
Conditional Purchase Leases	80	41,327
Crown Leases	1,608	1,716,504
Improvement Leases and Leases under Improve- ment Conditions	5	29,897
Irrigation Leases and P.O.'s (outside Irrigation Areas)	303	166,706
Within Irrigation Areas	1,199	87,805
Permissive Occupancies (Closer Settlement Acts)	211	20,050
Occupation Licences	164	426,050
Permissive Occupancies—Ordinary	15,024	1,896,242
Preferential Occupation Licences	112	159,015
Prickly-Pear Leases	55	57,743
Residential Leases	322	5,013
Scrub Leases	1	4,800
Settlement Leases	120	249,598
Snow Leases	199	637,851
Special Leases	14,616	1,364,696
Total	38,195	8,735,534

8,735,534

LEASE AND PERMISSIVE OCCUPANCY UNDER WESTERN LANDS ACT

	No. of Holdings	Area (Acres)
Western Lands Leases	6,188	76,506,513
Conditional Leases	71	93,823
Leases being issued—Occupation Licences ...	23	112,336
Preferential Occupation Licences	20	543,481
Permissive Occupancies	239	371,420
Total	6,541	77,627,573

77,627,573

Total Area Alienated and Occupied, exclusive of Occupations under
the Forestry and Mining Acts 180,077,784

The area unoccupied embraces 17,959,336 acres and includes public reservations,
roads, rivers and lake beds, etc. A proportion of the area is under occupation under
the Forestry and Mining Acts.

(Annual Report of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June,
1955.)

Appendix III

ESTATES ACQUIRED TO 30TH JUNE, 1955, FOR CLOSER SETTLEMENT, INCLUDING—

(a) Soldier Settlement, 1914-1918 War.

(b) War Service Land Settlement, 1939-1945 War.

How Acquired	Total Acquired						For Soldiers only, 1914-18 War						For War Service Land Settlement, 1939-45 War												
	Estates		Farms		Area		Purchase Price		Estates		Farms		Area		Purchase Price		Estates		Farms		Area		Purchase Price		
	No.	No.	Acres	£	No.	No.	Acres	£	No.	No.	Acres	£	No.	No.	Acres	£	No.	No.	Acres	£	No.	No.	Acres	£	
Closer Settlement Acts, Promotion Section—																									
1911-1954	2,116	5,006	3,120,736	15,725,163	1,457	2,282	1,198,502	5,578,946	463	1,051	1,297,403	7,245,028													
1954-1955	58	113	127,315	1,096,067	...	...	...	...	58	113	127,315	1,096,067												
Total	2,174	5,119	3,248,051	16,821,230	1,457	2,282	1,198,502	5,578,946	521	1,164	1,424,718	8,341,095													
Ordinary Provisions—																									
1905-1954	165	4,285	2,457,327	11,800,822	25	837	396,061	1,809,729	87	958	1,066,691	5,764,236													
1954-1955	10	80	105,424	992,385	...	...	...	...	16	80	105,424	992,385												
Total	181	4,335	2,562,751	12,383,127	25	837	396,061	1,809,729	103	1,038	1,172,115	6,756,541													
Crown Lands Act, Section 197—																									
1917-1954	24	377	36,712	299,465	22	352	30,491	274,334	1	1	2,030	6,270													
1954-1955	...	...	152	1,621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	1,621											
Total	24	377	36,864	301,086	22	352	30,491	274,334	1	1	2,182	7,891													
Direct Purchase—																									
1918-1954	30	673	90,164	506,855	27	538	85,218	450,947	...	...	...	...									
1954-1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	30	673	90,164	506,855	27	538	85,218	450,947	...	...	...	...									
Closer Settlement Act, No. 74 (Long Term Leases)—																									
1913-1954	70	784	806,217	200,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
1954-1955	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	70	784	806,217	200,802	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Grand Total	2,479	11,288	6,744,047	30,213,100	1,531	4,009	1,710,272	8,113,956	625	2,203	2,599,015	15,105,527													

(Annual Report of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1955.)

Appendix IV

PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION OF ESTATES:
1946 TO 30TH JUNE, 1955

Estate	Area	Number of Farms	Price	Electorate
	Acres		£	
Bando (B)	8,000	8	100,000	Liverpool Plains.
Banoon	9,000	8	67,500	Tamworth.
Bantry Grove	4,063	6	40,112	Bathurst.
Barbigal... ..	7,929	8	41,627	Dubbo.
Baringa	960	5	12,480	Murray.
Barwon	9,997	7	64,983	Castlereagh.
Bedford Park and Tondeburine.	24,990	22	118,740	Castlereagh.
Beggan Beggan	4,856	7	41,273	Burrinjuck.
Belmore and Possum Plains.	15,669	15	80,305	Albury and Wagga Wagga.
Benangaroo (B)	9,284	8	102,124	Burrinjuck.
Berida	27,255	16	117,198	Castlereagh.
Biamble	1,248	1	12,000	Castlereagh.
Blink Bonnie	9,886	7	61,788	Young.
Bobundara	16,186	10	64,669	Monaro.
Bookham	8,138	8	97,657	Burrinjuck.
Bouyeo	8,564	9	56,737	Burrinjuck.
Boyd	11,050	8	66,300	Young.
Brigalows and Curran- gandi (B).	3,500	3	37,537	Tamworth.
Brooklong (B)	3,200	2	27,600	Murray.
Bullagreen	21,849	12	97,434	Castlereagh.
Burnima	10,528	8	52,642	Monaro.
Burra Burra	21,565	13	172,520	Dubbo.
Burrumbuttock	4,223	5	41,964	Albury.
Cadow	12,068	9	61,849	Temora.
Carabost	10,843	11	39,710	Albury and Wagga Wagga.
Carramar	1,640	3	11,067	Murray.
Carrawobitty	6,055	19	96,881	Young.
Collaroy (B)	9,990	8	95,404	Liverpool Plains.
Collendina	3,763	4	52,000	Murray.
Colly Creek (B)... ..	3,960	3	37,620	Liverpool Plains.
Collingwood and Ingle- wood (B).	2,810	4	48,000	Burrinjuck.
Coolie (B)	4,380	3	37,230	Liverpool Plains.
Coppabella	5,259	16	30,847	Albury.
Yarara	12,276		69,508	Albury.
Coree Park	5,368	9	37,573	Murray.
Corrowong (C)	7,407	7	81,477	Monaro.
Cunninyeuk	25,307	11	66,432	Murray.
Curraudooley	9,218	9	54,000	Goulburn.
Dabee	4,327	3	37,500	Mudgee.
Dalkeith	11,575	11	138,903	Liverpool Plains.
Edgeroi	115,272	65	412,097	Barwon.
Ellerslie	34,365	29	193,301	Burrinjuck.
Errowanbang (2)	9,079	11	90,442	Bathurst.
Eubindal	6,428	7	50,623	Young.

(B) Compensation paid, possession not yet taken.

(C) Compensation paid, possession taken.

Appendix IV—continued

PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION OF ESTATES:
1946 TO 30TH JUNE, 1955

Estate	Area	Number of Farms	Price	Electorate
	Acres		£	
Eulomo	6,412	8	49,369	Burrinjuck.
Europambela	6,908	5	29,014	Armidale.
Fairview	8,929	8	37,949	Dubbo.
Geeron, Derangibal and Horseshoe.	9,383	7	49,261	Temora.
Geraki	5,787	9	46,588	Murray.
Ghoolendaadi (A) ...	37,568	30	208,510	Liverpool Plains.
Glen Moan Outstation (A).	3,355	3	37,576	Liverpool Plains.
Goba Creek	10,680	10	58,742	Young.
Goolhi	45,176	31	220,232	Liverpool Plains.
Goonoo Goonoo	18,350	15	119,274	Tamworth.
Goorianawa	3,456	4	41,483	Castlereagh.
Gragin	34,701	30	147,481	Barwon.
Grimer Downs	5,778	2	14,446	Murray.
Gurley (B)	16,036	10	121,873	Barwon.
Havilah	6,512	6	39,929	Mudgee.
Hawksote (A)	1,077	5	24,771	Albury.
Highbank	4,477	4	50,000	Young.
Hillcrest... ..	4,260	6	32,483	Goulburn.
Illawong	5,663	6	37,515	Burrinjuck.
Inverell	15,091	16	82,748	Armidale.
Jemalong	7,835	14	64,640	Temora.
Kangarooobie } (A) ...	{ 4,271 }	10	125,000	Orange.
Lookout } (A) ...	{ 5,550 }			
Kenyu	8,621	5	52,572	Young.
King's Plains	23,449	23	109,919	Tenterfield.
Kinross	1,522	2	11,416	Albury.
Kuloo (B)	1,741	1	14,660	Liverpool Plains.
Kywong	9,544	8	63,226	Murray.
Leewang and Yarra ...	6,256	4	50,046	Temora.
Mayvale (B)	1,400	1	12,495	Tamworth.
Maragle	14,320	14	75,179	Albury.
Maryvale	6,387	4	39,119	Goulburn.
Merribindinyah... ..	5,772	8	50,000	Burrinjuck.
Merriginnie	5,233	7	23,883	Murray.
Mount Lindsay (B) ...	3,200	2	25,000	Tamworth.
Mt. Tenandra	13,780	9	74,646	Castlereagh.
Murphy's	3,583	2	9,405	Murray.
Murraguldrie	5,784	6	34,994	Wagga Wagga.
Myall Plains	1,000	1	12,000	Castlereagh.
Myrtle Park	1,623	6	19,483	Murray.
Nangus	5,877	12	78,746	Burrinjuck.
Newstead South (C) ...	12,700	8	99,400	Armidale and Tenterfield.
North Wakool	12,546	12	52,122	Murray.
Oorundunby	20,650	14	81,049	Armidale.
Panuara	8,505	9	76,550	Bathurst.
Piallaway	27,048	18	135,239	Liverpool Plains.
Piedmont	12,495	7	62,473	Tamworth.

(A) Possession not yet taken and compensation not paid.

(B) Compensation paid, possession not yet taken.

(C) Compensation paid, possession taken.

Appendix IV—continued

PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL OF ACQUISITION OF ESTATES:
1946 TO 30TH JUNE, 1955

Estate	Area	Number of Farms	Price	Electorate
	Acres		£	
Pine Lodge	9,861	15	57,931	Murray.
Quirindi	3,949	6	28,629	Liverpool Plains.
Ravenswood	3,044	4	25,493	Albury.
Rawdon (B)	2,283	2	24,998	Mudgee.
Roachdale	5,154	7	40,885	Albury.
Round Hill (B)	6,800	6	64,600	Temora.
Table Top	8,528	10	58,754	Albury.
Talbragar (B)	2,460	2	25,030	Liverpool Plains
Tintaldra	3,000	10	37,497	Albury.
Tom's Park and Woomargama.	3,198	3	18,786	Albury.
Tongy	6,247	6	74,963	Liverpool Plains.
Tooma	2,357	7	32,999	Albury.
Toonga	6,256	9	56,306	Wagga Wagga.
Tulla Chowar	45,005	35	146,268	Murray.
Uliman (B)	2,582	3	34,857	Liverpool Plains.
Walhallow	9,153	7	62,923	Liverpool Plains.
Wallabadah	21,618	12	78,365	Liverpool Plains.
Wallah	1,708	2	24,340	Barwon.
Wallington	4,870	3	19,478	Armidale.
Wambianna (A)	5,400	3	37,800	Castlereagh.
Wantabadgery East	12,664	14	81,048	Wagga Wagga.
Wantabadgery West	16,289	15	100,313	Wagga Wagga.
Wantabadgery Wool- shed.	10	Included in Wantabadgery West.	3,000	Wagga Wagga.
Warragundra	802	4	9,672	Murray.
Waterloo	11,375	13	58,576	Tenterfield.
Weelong (B)	12,024	12	147,000	Young.
West Warrah (A)	18,250	18	228,125	Liverpool Plains.
Willeroo	8,877	9	62,580	Goulburn.
Willigobung	6,010	22	30,051	Albury.
Wunnamurra Home- stead.	2,081	4	18,727	Murray.
Yarrowitch	19,365	17	66,811	Armidale.
122 Estates	1,284,842	1,140	7,976,965	

(A) Possession not yet taken and compensation not paid.

(B) Compensation paid and possession not yet taken.

(Annual Report of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June,
1955.)

Appendix V

WESTERN LANDS COMMISSION

CLASSIFICATION OF TENURES, AREAS AND RENTALS OF LAND IN WESTERN DIVISION
AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1955

	Area	Rental
	Acres	£
Holdings under the Western Lands Act of 1901—		
6,188 Western Lands Leases (a)	76,506,513	285,025
71 Conditional Leases (In perpetuity)	93,823	457
23 Occupation Licenses (b)	112,336	28
20 Preferential Occupation Licenses (c)	543,481	1,783
Holdings Remaining under the Crown Lands Act—		
3 Annual Leases	822	7
6 Occupation Licenses	12,635	47
5 Homestead Grants	1,119	19
73 Conditional Leases (In perpetuity)	85,053	600
The Balance of Land in the Western Division consists of—		
Alienated and in course of Alienation	2,041,518	.....
239 Permissive Occupancies (d)	371,420	986
Other Lands (e)	550,528	.....
Totals	80,319,348	287,875

(a) Includes 3,831 perpetual Western Lands Leases, of a total area of 66,017,125 acres, and a total rental of £271,500.

(b) These Occupation Licenses were subject to the provisions of Sections 13 and 19, of the Western Lands Act, 1901, and are otherwise governed by the provisions of the Crown Lands Consolidation Act, 1913.

(c) Lands withdrawn from Western Lands Leases under Section 17ccc of the Western Lands Act of 1901, to provide for new holdings, a considerable part of which has been made available for application.

(d) Unoccupied lands under temporary tenure only, and lands within expired leases under temporary tenure pending disposal.

(e) Comprises land within certain State Forests (the leases of which have expired, but over which grazing permits under the Forestry Act may operate) and untenanted land within towns, villages, commons, certain other reserves and roads, river or creek beds, etc.

(Annual Report of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1955)

Appendix VI

WESTERN LANDS COMMISSION

STOCK RETURNED—31ST DECEMBER IN EACH YEAR

Year	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Estimated Number Expressed in Sheep taking Six Sheep to be Equivalent to One Head of Large Stock
1903	23,692	46,384	3,709,501	4,129,957
1904	21,913	53,286	4,820,675	5,271,869
1905	24,286	70,106	5,585,547	6,151,899
1906	28,034	94,902	6,263,733	7,001,349
1907	29,635	94,506	6,640,872	7,385,718
1908	30,453	91,660	6,346,632	7,079,310
1909	29,285	95,274	6,421,476	7,168,830
1910	32,422	104,877	6,437,533	7,261,327
1911	32,107	123,161	7,068,616	8,000,224
1912	35,947	118,383	6,849,316	7,775,296
1913	35,095	107,138	6,130,323	6,988,721
1914	30,798	86,334	4,360,271	5,063,063
1915	29,471	80,155	4,254,952	4,912,708
1916	31,255	82,492	4,361,878	5,044,360
1917	31,377	100,774	5,407,622	6,200,288
1918	30,438	120,918	5,668,974	6,577,110
1919	27,404	91,817	4,433,384	5,148,710
1920	25,136	122,473	3,768,345	4,653,999
1921	27,283	161,122	4,811,064	5,941,494
1922	26,214	134,735	4,627,808	5,593,502
1923	26,654	154,208	4,765,188	5,850,360
1924	27,083	111,119	5,377,736	6,206,948
1925	29,143	93,245	6,180,479	6,914,807
1926	26,523	93,196	6,952,062	7,670,376
1927	23,621	62,506	5,286,009	5,802,771
1928	22,586	65,612	5,646,894	6,176,082
1929	16,592	40,318	4,480,992	4,822,452
1930	15,612	45,594	5,195,873	5,563,109
1931	17,595	70,952	6,513,729	7,045,011
1932	17,931	64,626	6,869,370	7,364,712
1933	17,225	58,412	5,931,063	6,384,885
1934	17,395	96,846	6,371,188	7,056,634
1935	17,250	78,534	6,071,096	6,645,800
1936	19,788	93,965	6,336,572	7,019,090
1937	18,077	70,131	6,613,821	7,143,089
1938	19,001	62,052	6,013,696	6,500,014
1939	20,198	62,909	6,976,945	7,475,587
1940	20,183	52,480	7,030,514	7,466,492
1941	21,607	55,349	7,049,260	7,510,996
1942	21,901	61,716	6,960,998	7,462,700
1943	22,105	63,566	6,431,415	6,945,441
1944	18,393	50,727	4,153,061	4,567,781
1945	14,675	44,340	3,445,331	3,799,421
1946	14,305	52,523	4,318,477	4,719,445
1947	14,452	72,820	5,321,985	5,845,617
1948	13,872	62,067	5,676,033	6,131,667
1949	14,596	78,199	6,079,273	6,636,043
1950	14,739	92,562	6,196,235	6,840,041
1951	14,468	71,500	5,896,047	6,411,855
1952	14,728	80,828	6,462,767	7,036,103
1953	14,095	73,211	6,118,804	6,642,640
1954	13,614	72,892	6,426,347	6,945,383
Total for 52 years...	1,182,212	4,289,502	297,117,802	329,948,086
Average for 52 years	22,735	82,490	5,713,804	6,345,156

(Annual Report of the Department of Lands for the year ended 30th June, 1955.)

Appendix VII*“Early Days in a Wheat District*

I

“In the beginning there were grey box, umbrella scrub, and patches of prickly scrub, on country as flat as a billiard table. Miles apart were small areas of sand, which were termed sandhills after everybody had forgotten what a hill was like. It was selection before survey, and each picked his block by stepping off a mile one way and half a mile the other. Then he drove in pegs with notice of intention to apply on the advertised date, and in nearly all cases the applicants after satisfying the board that they were bona-fide selectors were recommended for the land straight away. Later when the land was going fast there were often several simultaneous peggings, and the board had then to decide which applicant had the best claim. It was here that Mr. Quiverful scored, for the board always recommended the man with the largest family. Now came survey, and some remarkable angles were disclosed by the imaginary lines between the selectors' pegs. It seems an easy thing to walk a mile in one direction, but the soberest person in the world cannot accomplish the feat without line poles or other marks to guide him. Some took observations and at 12 o'clock struck a line south from the shadow of a pole cast by the sun. Placing more poles on from the first two they would step out one mile. Reaching what should be the corner, two poles were placed in the line, and a right angle struck by a simple plan well known to bushmen.

“In the long run most of these bush navigators were about as far out as their neighbours. When the surveyors, working from the geodetic lines previously cut through the country, came on the scene, nearly everyone found that large pieces of the land he had pegged out went into the blocks granted to others. Some firstcomers discovered that the small swamps and patches of sand they had carefully avoided were presented to them by the unerring theodolite, and many learned that they had pegged a thousand acres or so instead of 320. The district surveyors received the survey fees, amounting to some £8 10s. per block, and made a nice lot of fat by surveying unselected country while camped to do a few blocks. When this was taken up they merely ran over the lines and put in five chain pegs. The country was laid out in blocks one mile square, and the north and south and east and west roads ran through it for 40 or 50 miles without deviation.

“The terms were application and survey fees down, then 2s. per acre per year for 10 years. At three years a Crown lease was issued, and at 10 a Crown grant. Residence was two and a half years out of the first three; improvements £1 per acre; cultivation one acre in 10. When these simple conditions were fulfilled the lease issued, and the land practically belonged to the selector, since he could sell, and the purchaser could pay up the balance and receive the Crown grant. On the face of it now it looks a very neat plan for furthering the accumulation of large estates. Yet in practice the settlement worked out very well. A few blocks on the edges of the stations, on which land had been dummied under other Acts, were purchased by the squatters, but the country is now a sound and prosperous farming district. The scrub and the box trees have long since vanished before the conquering American axe, and the land has the channels of a splendid irrigation scheme running through it to-day. Who could believe that many of the men who now occupy these comfortable, well-improved farms often lost themselves in the scrub walking from their own to their neighbours' bark huts?

“When we began, everybody was anxious to get in as much wheat as possible. Little stock could be carried before the timber was ringed. So moisture-exhausting were the trees that there was hardly any grass and it was difficult to realise that there really was good red soil under the forbidding surface. The best antidote for the terrible depression that ensued upon long-continued contemplation of the unimproved aspect was found by paying a visit to the squatters' ringed country, which was covered with a nice sole of grass with trefoil in the patches which absorbed most moisture.

“The majority of the selectors were farmers who had been driven by wet seasons to emancipate themselves from the thralldom of the unconditional landlord and tenant system on the coast. There were also working men who had saved a little money, an odd storekeeper or city man, bitten with the idea of

securing cheap land and becoming agriculturists. Most of the farmers had horses and plant, a few held securities to offer a bank, while among the young fellows were sons of landholders and others willing to back their boys in their struggle with the new country. The selectors who had been wage-earners depended upon getting contract fencing and other work to raise the money to pay their purchase-rents to the State. Almost all the retired business people had capital, and among the many surprises that were lurking in the box forest for the coming conquerors none was greater than the way in which it swallowed the cash of the man who rushed on improvements out of proportion to the returns that could be got from the land, thus over-capitalising his holding and reducing himself to temporary bankruptcy. All classes found there was a lot to learn, and it proved in the end that it was better to earn the knowledge than to purchase it. When calculating the cost of improving new country and sticking to it until it will yield a good living and pays its way, it is wise to go carefully into all that can be anticipated. Having done this, and totted up the columns, multiply the total by two, and you will be somewhere in the vicinity of what the scheme is going to cost.

"I have said that first of all we were most anxious to get some wheat sown. This matter of speedy return, however, is only one of the many things which cry to the capacity and resources of the selector, all demanding instant doing. Habitation of some sort is absolutely necessary. The trees must be killed, clearing and fencing begun, and while you are trying to do a little of all these a still small voice is persistently whispering, 'If you don't make a tank you won't have any water next summer'. In that country there were some soaks underground, mostly struck at over 100 ft. One or two celebrated wells were found in sandhills under the weeping box, a pretty tree that appears to be the product of the mating of the box and one of the swamp or common gums. Of course, hundreds bored or sank shafts under these trees, but for the most part the settlers had to rely upon surface tanks, the soaks being apparently confined to certain short lines in the country. I remember that an old man found a couple of wells, and declared that he struck the water by use of the divining-rod. He received good cheques, and was soon in the solitary hotel, which, with its attendant store and three other buildings, made a township. In the last days of his cheque the old fellow insisted that water could be struck under the floor of the bar. The landlord laughed, but when the well-sinker was pursuing a shaky course towards recovery he offered to put down a shaft—no water no money. He sank beneath the floor, and struck a good supply at 80 ft.

"At first there were only three-horse scoops. One man drove, another held the handles and tipped, and while the surface was being ploughed the scoop man busied himself with squaring off the batter. Some of us improved on this by having two-horse scoops made. A good driver with a proper team could then sink a tank without assistance, while two with two teams shifted a lot of earth very quickly, one scooping all the time, and the other ploughing when it was required and scooping in the intervals. The time occupied in ploughing was not a great consideration, but it was always worth while to keep everything moving. At first the selectors carried on sap-ringing, but this soon gave place to ring-barking. It was thought that sap-ringing, that is, cutting right through the white sap wood and stopping the whole flow at once enabled the soil to recover from the exhaustion of moisture more quickly than when the trees were ring-barked. Some sapped the trees on the land intended for cultivation and ring-barked the balance. Experience, however, taught that the soil mellowed almost as quickly when the trees were barked as when they were killed right out. A ringbarked box will die outright in about two and a half years, but it ceases to work any injury to plant life long before that. It will burn easily after it has been barked one year, and the stumps will burn out better at any time than those of the sapped trees. The sapping was heavy, slow work, and the stumps threw out a lot of suckers, in consequence of the sap being suddenly checked at one point—the effect was the same as that which ensues when a tree is lopped. Looking back on the troubles which beset us after occupation, I would say that provision for some kind of water supply should be the very first undertaking of the new selector.

"Clearing for the plough was about the quickest of all operations, as carried out by men of small means and large necessities. Nobody thought of taking out all the timber. Some grubbed all up to 18 inches in diameter, some merely

removed the saplings. If you were in a hurry you hitched horses to the fallen saplings and dragged them to the edge of the clearing, to help form a roll-up fence; then the scrub and dead timber on the ground was burned off, the holes filled in, and the plough was started as soon as the ground was soft enough. Some selectors pulled off only the straightest and best of the timber to make substantial chock and log fences, and burned the balance, but all left the large trees standing and ploughed around them, getting as close as possible. The timber was mostly deep-rooted, but in those days of single furrow ploughs one often got a 'rib cracker' from the handles, through the share nose bumping a big surface root. In New South Wales to-day the 'quick and lively' way of clearing and ploughing is greatly helped by stump-jump ploughs. Much of the timber is cut level with the surface, and the stump-jumper bucks over everything it strikes. Rough as the earlier plan was, it was not so regardless as that of to-day, because in the long run when the trees died we burned them out to a fair depth.

II

"At night the monotonous face of the country was broken by patches on which glowed and sparked thousands of wood fires. During the day the workers put the timber together and fired it, gathering up the small sticks and making the surface fit for the ploughs. After the evening meal they went out and attended to the fires, so that there should be a complete clean up of the small stuff while the big logs and stumps should be kept burning. Clearing by fire was almost a trade in itself. Beginners learned it as they learn everything in the bush—by doing it. When the trees had died and it was intended to clear right out, the first operation was digging round the trees and exposing the roots. Thoroughly carried out to the depth of a foot, this job takes a lot of doing. After it is done, or as it goes forward, the logs lying on the ground are carried or pulled with horses and laid against the trees on the edge of the patch. These are fired, and as the trees fall they provide logs to burn out their neighbours. It is wise to use good sized logs for burning out all stumps, because these keep up a steady fire that goes into the heart of the stump below the surface. There is very little axe work. The big logs are cross-burned by placing limbs across them, lighting very small fires, and letting the limbs burn down through the big fellows. All the logs not used for burning out are hauled side by side or shifted round with levers and burned, while the smaller stuff is heaped and burned, chopping being necessary here and there. Green box trees are easily burned down below the surface, but it is first necessary to sap them all round. Then the fire will eat into the red wood, and will hold even better than in a dry stump, where there is more ash and falling rubbish. The green stumps, however, almost always burn off level, and the fire does not creep along the roots. On the other hand, in dry timber the whole bag of tricks will be consumed, long tunnels being left in the baked earth where the tree had thrown out its mooring lines.

"The secret of successful clearing by fire is constant attention to the fires. The Chinamen held a stronger hand in this particular work than the Europeans because they put in night and day, Sunday and Saturday alike, at their fires. Put a Chinaman in a binding team behind a reaping machine, and in two days he would be 'welly sick', stay in the hut, and throw the whole scheme out of gear. In a heavy fencing gang in the winter he soon got 'altee same wellee bad cold', and dropped out. White men would beat him badly at digging round and preparing timber for burning, and even at making fires to the best advantage, for the average Chinaman is anything but a mechanical genius. In attending to the fires, however, the Celestial Salamander worked 17 to 20 hours a day, and the timber disappeared from the land very quickly. They worked on contract at clearing, and one could get a satisfactory job done by watching them very closely. A settler would only once include running roots and filling holes in a contract with Chinamen. It was simply impossible to inspect the stump-holes before these were filled. John could never understand the necessity for this proceeding. 'Stump altee gone, altee same fill 'em quick'. But the stumps and roots were not 'altee gone' the settler quickly discovered when the nose of the ploughshare was put into the ground. I have known the Chinamen to cut crooked lines away from filled holes with the spade. These were pointed to with much gesticulation as evidence that the roots had been taken out.

"When we began, wire fencing for small holdings was not thought of. It was held to be all very well as a sloop fence, but useless for cattle. The squatters' places were mostly fenced with low wire fences, posts 15 ft. or 20 ft. apart, five wires, and wire braces in between the posts. Kangaroos wrecked these fences, and crossbred sheep simply ignored and despised them. The selectors had more energy than money, so instead of buying wire they plunged for logs and mixed timber. A good chock and log fence is a back-cracking brute of a structure to undertake. There were three-log and two-log fences, and it was the ambition of holders who were fanatics in hard labour to build a bigger two-log than the next man. The small spars were cut for three logs, and the young trees for two logs. These were telled and dragged or jinkered to the fence line. At the same time the more crooked spars and trees were selected for chocks. These logs were cut almost through at regular intervals, and then hauled to the line, where the chocks were easily divided by finishing the scarfs. The usual practice was to lay the bottom chocks and logs first. The chocks were laid crossways, and the ends of the logs raised on to them. Next came the chocks on top across the ends of the logs, and then the second logs were levered up. Beds for the logs had to be cut, and there was a lot of axe work as well as the everlasting lifting and straining, the very last ounce being taken out of the men a hundred times a day. They were good substantial fences, and have since furnished firewood in that cleared country where wire now fulfils the mission it should have had at first. In addition to the chock and log, there was the real log fence, two heavy logs side by side and other timber graded to the top. Not much of this was done, however, because the big trees were easily disposed of by fire. There were some 'roll-up' fences and some dog-leg, and of all, perhaps, the dog-leg was the greatest fraud. It is usually built by putting short pieces of saplings in the ground and laying long saplings on these. Then two longer pieces are leaned across at the end of each 'panel' to form forks, and in these forks are deposited the ends of the upper saplings. The lower ends of the leaning saplings are in shallow holes in the ground. Two men can run up a long line of this structure in a week, but in soft weather a couple of vigorous cows on the rampage could knock over half of it in the same period. Two years after my family began we broke in 40 heifers, and went in for cheese-making out in the half-tamed bush. The country was not any wilder than the heifers, and we undertook to break them and milk them in yards enclosed with dog-legs. The scenes that ensued were harrowing. It was not unusual for a heifer to smash her head out of the bail, tip over a panel of dog-leg, and jump half out of the yard, restrained in her wild dash for liberty by the legrope only. Meanwhile a promising Australian yeoman, aged 12, would be wallowing in spilt milk and mud and vainly endeavouring to remove the heifer's free leg from the bucket.

"The first harvests in that country are indelibly engraved in the memories of the survivors. The machine generally used was an improved reaper—first made in Kyneton, a good farming centre, 60 miles north of Melbourne. Some, however, had the old-fashioned English machine, with its large single wheel. The improved machine had two wheels of equal size to support the frame and drive the knife, the usual wheel at the end of the knife-board, and a front pivoted wheel under the gear to which the bars were attached for pulling. On this machine the driver and 'sheafer' both sat. The sheafer, with a light wooden rake set at an angle of 45° to the handle, swept the falling corn back from the knives on to a tipboard, and when there was sufficient on the board he tipped it and swept the corn off to the ground. There was a knack in delivering sheaves of the proper size and keeping the ends square, so that the binders need not make the ends right. A sheafer who let layers of straw overlap others was regarded with intense bitterness by the binders, and I have known a team to demand that a sheafer be removed from his place of honour. Melbourne larrikins, old sundowners, and a few smart men and small selectors anxious to make cheques composed the harvesters which came in the early days. Wages began at 6s. per day and found for barley cutting, of which there was very little, and jumped to 10s. for the wheat, with occasional excursions to 11s. and 12s. 6d. The greatest trouble, however, was the irregularity of the men. Many remained in the townships demanding £1 a day, others went out and worked one or two days, and some lasted a quarter of a day, for which they could demand payment.

"Sometimes it was the wages, sometimes the tucker, but most often the impossibility of keeping full teams of binders was the cause of the men leaving. Five binders in a fair crop and six in a heavy crop were the regulation teams.

You got old-fashioned wrecks of men who made the old-fashioned English lock band, placed it on the ground, and laid the sheaf on it. Then they pulled up the ends, put a knee in the sheaf, and made a twist that would have held a wild bull. The machine caught these men on their stages, and while they were being helped out the smart fellows who used the Yankee tie and overarm system lay grinning in the shade of the sheaves they stood up at the end of their stages. The sticks from the trees were very troublesome, and it was necessary to have a boy picking these out and a man to reap roads round the off-sides of the trees. Often two, three, or four young fellows cut and bound 100 or 200 acres, working together as the wheat ripened, and giving the labour problem up altogether. Threshing was about the same as it has been since—£1 per 100 bushels to the owner of the thresher; 6d. an hour and tucker to the men. Wheat was worth about £1 per bag when we carted it 40 miles to a railway station, but it will be seen that in those days of good prices the cost of producing a crop was very much higher than at present. The light, imported double-furrow ploughs were useless in that country, and not until the Melbourne makers turned out the heavy, short, handless multifurrow, with the furrow wheel on the steering rod, did we get free of the two horses and one man to each furrow system.

III

“When men are nip and tuck with nature in a primarily inhospitable country, they are very apt to let home comforts come last in the general scheme. In those first years of occupation they had no time to realise that the womenfolk had any particular cause for complaint. Now one wonders that most of the women did not succumb to the hardships they endured. In this respect there is very little improvement in the conditions under which new country is taken up to-day, selectors usually beginning with inadequate capital and equipment with which to establish homes. Hard and constant as is the task of the men, the other sex always holds the worst end of the stick. While we worked, the country opened out very quickly, a couple of good crops proved that the land was good, and there began to appear a prospect of doing something with live stock, for grass and herbage came on quickly as the trees dried out. Gradually, under much pressure, the lords and masters of the bush began to add, for the comfort and convenience of their much better halves, a few buildings, but these, though mostly very primitive, were carried out with an oppressive air of condescension.

“A bark hut was the first of the palatial structures which reared its ridge-pole to the blazing heavens on a new selection. When women were coming, a log building was placed in front of the ‘residence’, and the latter became the kitchen. Exceptionally straight logs were needed. These were let into each other at the corners, so as to leave narrow slits between. Then a certain clay, found just under the surface in the shallow flats, was puddled and made into a mortar. The mortar thrown in from each side joined in the middle, and stayed in for years. Men of taste dressed the outside of the mortar with a trowel, and the log buildings were decidedly the neatest and best of the bush structures in that country. They were roofed with box bark, which is not nearly so durable as stringy bark is, but which lasted a few years. Afterwards sawn rafters were used and galvanised iron put on, and many of the original well-built log places are part of the farm buildings to-day. In front of the logs eventually came either a weatherboard or a brick cottage, and the homestead was considered to be complete. Years later some of the most prosperous farmers did away with their old buildings and now occupy large, roomy houses of modern design, a few of which are even roofed with fashionable red tiles. In the hard old days, however, the average habitation stood in a very small clearing. First thing a selector did was to clear a bit round the house, the ‘house’ then being a tent or a bark humpy. Outside the primitive buildings the most conspicuous object was a dray or a sledge with water barrels or a 400-gallon plain iron tank. These tanks came to the colony filled with the English malt that competed with the local product and were purchased empty at £4 apiece. One on an ordinary dray was a very useful water conveyance and some of the larger men had two on a low waggon. The water was at first carted from the squatters’ tanks and afterwards from our own. Except in the middle of summer after a long dry spell it was always muddy. The housewife had to clear it before it was usable

for cooking, drinking, and washing. Some used lime, some ashes, but Epsom salts was the only agent that put a reasonable finish on the job. Every order for stores which went to Melbourne contained a line for a large package of Epsom salts. I have heard a city merchant telling a friend that the settlers in the new hot districts took enormous quantities of this medicine to keep their blood in order.

"Cooking was done at a great wide fireplace, a gehenna in the summer months and a large draughty hole in the winter. Some selectors had 'colonial ovens', and these were often set up outside with a bank of puddled clay at the back. Puppies, and later on pet lambs and chickens, were very much addicted to the warm space under the colonial oven. I have known a harassed housekeeper to light a fire in front of a sleeping puppy, and avert the catastrophe through detecting the smell of burning hair. The chief trouble at first was that there was hardly anything to cook. Fresh meat was almost unattainable, and the greater part of the beef consumed was corned stuff, sent up in bags from Melbourne, and carted 40 miles by the teams. Some housekeepers made yeast by using raisins for a ferment, but the bread was mainly unleavened, the women using soda, and the 'hatters' making plain damper in the ashes. A bag of potatoes was more welcome than good news from home and was only obtained for £1, or perhaps 30s., from some generous settler, who had put on a couple of tons as back loading from the railway. Dried apples and boiled rice was almost the only 'sweet' possible except the usual Johnny cakes and suet puddings. The first things grown which helped the patient women to vary the diet were melons and vegetable marrows. Pumpkins did not do well, but large supplies of the others could be had by putting some seed in a patch of light soil or a piece of sand. Melon jam arrived after the first year, and became a household god—indeed it held its place in a long course of years, until orchard fruits deposed it.

"Corned beef and split peas, dried apples and rice to follow, with soda bread and dripping or soda bread and treacle as an all-round filler, was a menu for a banquet. Later came the more refined molasses, known to the trade as golden syrup, but recognised anywhere in the bush as 'Bullocky's Delight'. When there was no corned beef, no split peas, 'no anything'—as the housekeepers were wont to say, in their despair—some very carefully guarded tinned fish would be produced. Youthful bush workers with ardent appetites regarded tinned fish as a luxury and many declared that the first thing they would do when somebody left them millions would be to buy as many tins of sardines as ever they could eat. A few trips on the road, however, brought the tinned fish gourmand to earth with a thud. Travelling with teams or with stock, there was tinned fish for breakfast, dinner, and tea, and any who chose could eat it before turning in. After a few days the youngest and greatest performer in the camp would go to bed hoping some of the live-stock would drop dead so that there might be a little fresh meat available. Kangaroo tail soup and kangaroo 'steamers' were tried mostly by the 'hatters'. The steamers required bacon in the cooking but excellent soup could be made from the tail, with the addition of pepper and salt. When paddocks were fenced sheep solved the fresh meat problem, and careful settlers added pork and bacon to their home-grown products for the table. Cows arrived, and there was abundance of milk and butter, save in the very driest part of the summer. Years elapsed, however, before the water supply ceased to be a trouble to the women on the farms.

"In those first years there was practically no recreation. Men found their way through the bush on Saturday nights to each others' homes, and played euchre or draughts, and so strong was the social instinct that women sat in drays on Sundays and travelled miles to see each other. None, however, could spare daylight, and the lucky chap who was sent away to a far distant blacksmith with a broken plough was regarded with feelings amounting to malice and uncharitableness. Most people arose at 5 o'clock in the winter and a little earlier in the summer. Working horses were turned out at night, and brought in and fed before daylight. A taste for literature could be indulged by riding perhaps 15 miles to the nearest township that boasted a circulating library, and many people, in addition to devouring the weekly papers, managed to read books. Some young fellows studied in a spasmodic way, and some qualified themselves for positions in a less horny-handed walk of life. Most unfortunate was the youth who developed a thirst for fiction. Books would keep him awake

at night, and at 5 in the morning, as he was dragged from his bunk, he would forswear them for ever, and decide to turn in at 8 o'clock every night. But at 8 p.m. he was always very wide awake, and of course it was as well to read as to lie staring at the rafters. Then on Saturday night, when it didn't matter how long he read, he could not keep his eyes open, and next morning, when he could sleep as much as he pleased, he was very wide awake at six. Some two years after we selected, mysterious agencies began to arrange dances here and there, and thus another autocrat claimed large portions of our scant sleeping hours. It was often necessary to retire to bed early, arise, catch horses, and ride hard for miles in order to worship at the shrine. Parents never could realise in those days that there were pleasures even more attractive than clearing, fencing, and ploughing. It was therefore necessary, in order to avoid doing violence to the feelings of the authorities, to resort to peaceful yet effective means of escape. Often after the concertina had wailed out the last figure of the last set there was a wild gallop for home, hasty mustering and feeding of draught horses, and changing of 'Sunday' clothes and elastic-sided boots for moleskins and hobnails before the household awoke.

"The greatest struggle ensued when rust ruined a season's crop, and a dry year following, there was a very poor yield. Many of the later selectors, who came in on a new tenure—six years before receiving the lease and 20 for the Crown grant, the rent and purchase money thus being paid in double the time—were caught in a very ugly position. Hundreds of others could not raise the money to pay their last rents and take out their leases, and a terrible fight to hold the land faced the people. Then we learned the true secret of the accumulation of large areas of alienated lands. Every class concerned favoured the large man, and there seemed to be a kind of conspiracy to crush out the bona fide selector. Before sufficient land was thrown open to attract the settlers to the district, some fine parcels were dummed by the squatters under the same Act to which we were responsible. Neither improvements, residence, nor cultivation conditions had been observed, yet the inspector, or Crown lands bailiff, as he was termed, apparently passed everything and the big holder secured transfers from his dummies. On the other hand, hardly a selector succeeded in evading full compliance with all conditions, and the authorities were most careful that no small man should secure an acre more than he selected. Worse than this, however, was the policy of the financial institutions. Large holders have always been granted loans on leasehold or stock, but the banks would not advance a shilling to a bona fide small holder unless he produced a freehold security. In the dark days that followed, men holding valuable farm blocks for which they could not obtain their title, lived with their children on boiled wheat rather than let go and allow the land for which they had sweated to go back to the squatter. Many were ruined before better times came, some went to the usurers, and from the usurers to the dogs; others had friends who helped them, and they pulled through somehow. After all, the great majority held their land till the titles were secured, and then the land rising in value the banks rushed them with money.

"This is a mere glimpse of the history of close settlement under the Crown in Australia, but it is history that has repeated itself a hundred times in nearly every Australian State."

(*"Sydney Morning Herald"*—Undated newspaper cuttings containing this account in a series of consecutive articles. Probably published about 1904-1907.)

Appendix VIII

"The Pastoral Life—Past and Present"

"The Big Men and The Little Men"

"The pastoral life for both employer and employed has within the last few years altered radically, and altered for the worse. At one time a youngster, energetic, active, and with an average supply of common sense, added to a liking for the bush, might, with fair confidence, look forward to something of a career. From jackaroo, or even from the men's hut, in exceptional cases, to overseer, from overseer to manager, while with the prime of life yet some distance away, was nothing unusual. And the salaries were very different at the top of the tree then, to the beggarly pittances now offered. Most of the

stations were owned by the individual, as against the company. Also the seasons were, on the whole, better; nor were the multitudinous pastoral plagues of the present day nearly so much in evidence as they are now. There was more room and fewer fences, and, consequently, stock, both large and small, thrived better, and paid better. In those spacious days a drought in one district, in place of, as now, meaning decimation to those concerned, meant simply an emptying of the stock on to more favoured portions of the State, any State, to 'travel for grass and water', until better times came on the afflicted runs. Nor, so far as could be seen, was anybody much the worse for the proceeding. Now, however, what with travelling stock routes, of ridiculous inadequacy of width, permits, declarations, applications and a mass of red tape, generally a man hesitates ere allowing his stock off his run, not to look for grass or water, because that would be looking for the impossible, but merely to travel to market, if it happens to be a distant one.

"At the present day it is extremely difficult to place a youngster on a station, with a view to having him taught a knowledge of stock and station life. The old-time squatter had no objection to having half-a-dozen or so of these young men in the 'barracks'; but his modern prototype, the 'Company,' or the 'Bank,' has little or no use for pastoral cadets of the kind. They require quarters, a servant to wait upon them, and are thus a source of extra expense. Besides since 'station' has given way to 'estate,' the hundreds of thousands of far flung acres to the consolidated blocks of freehold, a manager and a working overseer, with three or four men, all of them paid at the lowest rates, are made to do the work of the old-time big staff. Five-and-twenty or thirty years ago, however, station life for the neophyte was a pleasant enough experience. No matter how green he might be, he took his share in the work from the very jump. Ignorant of the saddle though he were, he was at once put on a horse's back—and often as promptly off it. He assisted in mustering, lamb-marking, burr-cutting, fence-repairing, branding, and all the rest of the ordinary station work. Then, after a few years' experience, if smart, he might probably find himself offered a billet as assistant overseer on some large property, should there be no room on the one he had been 'serving his time' upon. The work was often desperately hard, beginning with the sun, and ending long after the stars were shining. But the fare in the barracks was good, and plentiful, and now and again, when the busy seasons were over, would come long intervals of comparative leisure, during which the men who intended to stick to the business read the best authorities they could get hold of on stock; studied the Land Acts of their State, ever becoming more complicated and bewildering, and otherwise fitted themselves for what was then looked upon as the highly responsible and honourable position of station superintendent.

"This cadet system bred good men, and in an infinitesimal proportion it still does so. But so poor is the remuneration now offered for station management that there is not much incentive to any preparation for it as a possible career. To make it worth one's while to go through the mill now, there should be a future prospect of being able to also go on the land for oneself. Without some such prospect the initiation nowadays to a pastoral profession means, at the end of it all, perhaps, for a first-class sheep overseer the magnificent sum of £80 per annum; or a managership at double the money—and lucky to get either position. Of course, there are some still in receipt of large salaries. But they are, as a rule, travelling inspectors with under their charge a group of perhaps a score of company stations whose managers it is their duty to supervise, and whose noses, it is requisite in the interests of shareholders, should be kept very close to the pastoral grindstone. And it would be very easy to count these highly-paid persons throughout Australia on the fingers of both hands, and then, perhaps, have a few digits to spare.

"To parents, however, who can afford to pay a fairly stiff premium, a pastoral cadetship for their sons is, in many instances, still open. Otherwise, and lacking influence or relationship, it will be found extremely difficult to exchange an apprenticeship for 'tucker' and lodging. The institution once known as 'the barracks,' a building specially set aside for the youngsters, is fast disappearing; hence there is nothing available between 'hut' and homestead. The first for the gently nurtured is impossible; the second is seldom available. In fact, the jackaroo is vanishing with his one-time employer and patron, the squatter, *per se*. There is little room for the species; and there will be less as station

and squatter continue to merge faster into 'pastoralist' and 'estate.' However, as has been said, the life is to be had yet in places. And a little of it will injure no boy. Rather do him much good; for it is an open-air, hearty, wholesome existence, and one that is no poor preliminary for the battle of life in other fields. But as a means to an end, to the embracing of the pastoral calling, it, without capital, can lead absolutely no whither.

"It would be somewhat difficult to say how many men are to-day managing their own properties, with an altogether free hand, untrammelled by financial obligations, unharassed by ever-increasing overdrafts, able to do exactly as they please with stock or land. But the percentage of large holders in this country so situated is a comparatively very small one. For the most part, 'black care' sits behind most of the Crown lessees of the present; and even if they are still allowed to retain the management of their properties, they only do so on sufferance, and must show themselves amenable to all orders from 'down below.' By which term is meant, not the nether regions, but merely the capital of whatever State the property may be situated in. But the life of the 'untied' man is idyllic. It goes without saying that his property is fully improved; probably the greater portion of it is freehold. Unlike his less fortunate contemporaries, he is not forced to 'stock up' against his better judgment, as to the carrying capacity of his country. Therefore, the worst droughts find him as far as possible, prepared to meet them, and his losses are comparatively small, while the runs of his overstocked neighbours are turned into boneyards. Throughout, too, he is making money by the sale of what in ordinary seasons would be known simply as 'stores', but which now are fetching the prices of 'primes'. There are still men left, individually owning great estates, who are in this happy condition of independence. But, as has been already remarked, they are not to be found everywhere. And for the most part they, too, have had their earlier hardships and struggles; have seen the time when the dreadful overdraft was growing ever larger and larger; times when it seemed impossible to keep their heads above water much longer. Then perhaps would come along a succession of good seasons, everything they adventured thrive and finally, pulling out of the slough of despond, they emerged triumphant on to firm footing. With all of these men, however, the personal equation has had almost as much to do with success as the fortunate run of the seasons; competent management, and the foresight that is a sort of instinct, are just as much required to work a station properly and remuneratively as they are to ensure prosperity in any other sort of business.

"A quarter of a century ago, a writer on pastoral subjects would have had little to say of the small holder, who at that period had not obtained the grip on the land he now possesses. Even in those days there was much talk of 'bursting up the big estates', but few people regarded the idea as other than an idea, and a visionary one. The free selector was fighting desperately for a foothold on the land, and his defeat by the great tenants of the Crown appeared almost certain. But though the struggle was a long and bitter one, the big battalions won through at last; the might of squatterdom was broken, and the appropriation of the wide-stretching areas began, and has been going on ever since, until now there seems to be little or nothing left of them worth the taking. They have all been absorbed by conditional purchase, homestead lease, grazing farms, or some process of a similar kind. And there can be no doubt that, on the whole, the policy of closer settlement has been a wise one for the country whatever it may have proved in many instances for the individual. The men who originally took up small selections, and kept adding to them and improving them as occasion offered, are now, the majority of them at any rate, well-to-do. To their sheep-farming they have added the cultivation of wheat, with miniature poultry and dairy farms as minor adjuncts. The latter settlers, as a rule, do not thrive so well as the older ones, who have borne the heat and burden of the day, and have emerged scarred but triumphant. They lack experience; and many of them go under devoured by the local storekeepers, much in the same fashion as aforetime were their foes the squatters by financiers on a much larger scale. But always others spring up to take their places, to rekindle the fires on the empty hearths, to re-stock and re-plough the waste paddocks. Throughout the country it is eminently the day of the small holder—once laughed to scorn, harried and worried by his big neighbour. And it is to him as a class that in the future Australia will have to look for much of her prosperity. Already his first rude slab 'humpies' have given way to neat weatherboard

cottages; and they, in their turn, in many instances, have been superseded by houses of stone and brick, solid, enduring, the houses of a people who have felt their feet, and have come to stay. Late and early, year in, year out, they have toiled incessantly to make a not too responsive earth yield up its fruits; wet and drought, fire and flood, have destroyed their crops and their flocks, their very homes even. But ever the stubborn Anglo-Saxon strain has conquered in the long run. To go on the land in Australia in these days is no picnic; it is a struggle of the toughest, ending in the survival of the fittest. And those who survive the ordeal, and achieve success are very fit indeed.

"The pastoral life on a large station is like an open-air life elsewhere in other countries, consisting of much the same unvarying round of familiar duties. Incident of any kind is rare; each season has its appointed work, among the stock; lamb-marking, weaning, breeding, shearing, as the case may be. On far-out properties the arrival of the mail is the main event of the week; and should it and Saturday night chance to arrive together, then so much the better. Sunday is the day for reading, and bar bush fires, the one specially set apart for 'pulling-up the back news', both in the 'House', 'Barracks' (if there are any), and in the 'Hut'. Sometimes visits are paid to neighbouring homesteads; but generally station people who have been in the saddle all the week, prefer to 'lie back', and take it easy on the seventh day. At shearing time, the great yearly wool harvest, there is, however, very often no Sunday at all; and at times the work keeps all hands going nearly night and day. It is a season of strenuous endeavour and toil for every soul in the place; and there is but little rest for homestead or hut until the last great waggon-load is on its way to the nearest railway terminus, and the last shearer and rouseabout is paid off.

"Now, however, that the shearing contractor has come so much to the fore, the yearly event has ceased to cause much stir. The station hands do the mustering, and bring the sheep to the shed. The contractor does everything else; he takes the wool off; rolls it; presses it; and, if necessary, would doubtless deliver it to the city firm to whom it is consigned. Thus the pastoralist and his executive have all the trouble and worry of the business taken off their hands. The small holder at one time shored his few hundreds of sheep anyhow and anywhere. His press was a square hole in the ground, around which he suspended his bale, and then jammed the fleeces in with a spade. But now, although he may not shear by contract, he shears his sheep by the thousand in a fine woolshed; presses his bales in the most up-to-date press procurable; consigns them to his own agent—and places the resulting cheque to his own credit."

(The Town and Country Journal, 19th April, 1905.)

Appendix IX

"Some Wheat Stories

"In farming, as in most other vocations, fixity of purpose and industry and systematic application are of more importance even than experience, essential as that is to the obtaining of the best results. A man may gain experience, but if he happens to be of the temperament which makes for slovenliness and spasmodic effort, together with haphazard method, all the knowledge in the world will scarcely serve to make him a success in agriculture or anything else that is worth while. On the other hand, tenacity of purpose, allied to system and industry, will succeed where practical experience, unbacked by these qualities, will often, if not always, fail. One instance which will serve to give concrete form to this point may be cited.

"Twenty years ago a man of the fitful type took up an area of virgin land in the district of Grenfell. He was one of the old school. He saw nothing wrong with having the whole of his 'eggs in one basket'. He would put in a crop of wheat and depend solely upon that—and the 'luck' of the seasons. Now, on the average, the seasons were no better and no worse than they are at the present time, but that farmer was never out of financial difficulties. An unfavourable year threw him so far back that he could never extricate himself from the condition of chronic embarrassment which destroyed his peace of mind and kept his family perpetually engaged in a sordid and heart-breaking struggle for even a hand-to-mouth existence. He was of the type of men who are always

hatching schemes and building castles in the air, which never come to earth, and whose character is invariably stamped upon their holdings in the form of dilapidated houses, decrepit fences, with broken-down gates, weather wilted and neglected machinery, and numerous necessary works started and left incomplete—the whole testifying to shiftlessness and irregularity of habit. This farmer was in occupation of ideal wheat country, and he secured it from the Crown at the upset price of £1 per acre. After holding it for a few years, and getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulty, he sold out for what he had given for the land, gave up farming, and went into the city to work for wages. A brother, who was of more dogged disposition, but who had at the time neither plant nor capital, remained in the same district share farming. A few years later he was enabled to lease an area for himself. Now, 15 years later, he owns £10,000 worth of land, and not long since bought up some of the very holding which his brother had abandoned for £10 per acre. The man who left the land was the more intelligent; the one who remained was gifted with, or had acquired, the greater application, and so he succeeded where the other failed.

“There crossed the border into New South Wales the other day a farmer and his family from the Mallee, in Victoria. Thirteen years ago this man and his wife—they had only just been married—went into the Mallee country and took up land. It was a heroic enterprise, because they had no capital, little or no plant, and not a great deal of experience of farming, and none of that particular class of country. Substantially, their capital consisted of energy, courage, and a cheerful belief in the gospel that hard work and a clearly-mapped aim in life and happiness, if not always success, go hand in hand. There were difficulties to be overcome, and a long, strenuous battle to be sustained, which would have daunted hearts less stout, perhaps, but always they were buoyed-up by confidence in their ability to ultimately attain the invigorating, wholesome life, and the self-reliance and independence enjoyed by those who are their own masters. When these people sold out the other day for £5,000 they took with them draught horses and plant worth £1,000, having purchased 5,000 acres of land in one of the best wheat centres of the Western District of New South Wales.

“About ten years ago a hard-working Riverina native who had been engaged in grazing for some time made one or two bad speculations. On top of this trouble came a severe season, and he was obliged to go through the Insolvency Court. Nothing daunted, he made a fresh start. He obtained on credit a modest enough farming plant, and with his boys commenced share farming. In this case the farmer found everything and gave the landowner a bag of wheat per acre of his yield. By persistent effort and hard work the family did so well that within a few years they were in a position to buy a portion of the estate for themselves. They continued working this, and with such success that they added considerably to their area, and built a home which cost about £2,000. When the estate was subsequently subdivided and disposed of by auction, these people bought up £8,000 worth of it, and their property is, at the current market value of land in the district, now worth at least £20,000. And ten years ago they had nothing.

“In the course of evidence taken as to the value of land on a Riverina estate, one of the witnesses stated on oath that he came to the district about a dozen years ago. He had a plant worth £200, and a total money capital of £10. He started farming on shares. His success was indifferent at first. Then a couple of good seasons put him on his feet, and he bought some land for himself. He continued to do well, and added to his holding as opportunity offered and expediency suggested; and to-day he has a total area of 4,000 acres (worth at least £20,000), in addition to a considerable amount of town property in which money has been invested.

“Four years ago an agriculturist bought 700 acres of land in the Temora district, for which he paid £3 per acre. Having but limited capital at his command, he got the place on terms. In the course of three years he had built a handsome and comfortable homestead, made substantial improvements in the way of fencing, clearing, providing water, etc., and also went in on a small scale for stock breeding. During those three years he maintained a family of eight in comfort, giving them all available educational advantages, and yet

succeeded in saving the whole cost of the farm. He had paid for the land in three years, and could sell, if he desired to do so, to-day for £6 per acre, instead of the £3 for which he acquired the property.

"In a different part of the country two brothers decided to go on the land in partnership. They had no capital, but borrowed £100 from their father. They devoted themselves to wheat and wool production, necessarily on rather small lines at first. Nine years later one of the brothers bought the other out for £10,000 cash, and continued to carry on the holding on his own account. (The retiring brother bought a small station for £14,000, and resold it three years afterwards for £31,000 cash.) Despite a serious drought, during which it required £6,000 or £7,000 worth of fodder to keep the majority of his stock alive, he went on prospering, and this season took £7,000 worth of wheat from his farm.

"Such are a few of many true stories of successful wheat growing. Against them, of course, can be placed failures, for there are failures at all things, but generally speaking the history of wheat growing in this State, as far as the past at least is concerned, is mostly one of prosperity earned by energy, patience, and pluck."

(*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1910.)

Appendix X
AREA UNDER WHEAT GRAIN—AUSTRALIA.
 Production and Average Yield Per Acre—New South Wales—are also shown

Year	New South Wales Area	New South Wales Yield	New South Wales Average Yield	Victoria Area	Queensland Area	South Australia Area	Western Australia Area	Tasmania Area	Northern Territory Area	Australian Capital Territory Area	Australia Area
	Acres	Bushels	Per Acre	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1860-61	128,829	1,581,598	12.3	161,252	196	273,672	13,584	66,450	...	...	643,983
1865-66	131,653	1,013,863	7.7	178,628	2,068	410,608	22,249	73,270	...	...	818,476
1870-71	147,997	999,595	6.8	284,167	2,892	604,761	26,640	57,382	...	...	1,123,839
1875-76	133,609	1,958,640	14.7	321,401	4,958	898,820	21,561	42,745	...	...	1,422,194
1876-77	145,609	2,391,979	16.4	401,417	5,100	1,083,732	18,769	38,977	...	...	1,693,604
1877-78	176,687	2,445,507	13.8	564,564	7,320	1,163,646	22,834	46,719	...	...	1,981,770
1878-79	233,252	3,439,326	14.8	691,622	9,618	1,305,851	23,008	48,392	...	...	2,311,743
1879-80	233,368	3,613,266	15.5	707,188	3,607	1,458,096	25,762	45,191	...	...	2,473,212
1880-81	253,138	3,717,355	14.7	977,285	10,944	1,733,542	27,686	50,922	...	...	3,052,617
1881-82	221,888	3,405,966	15.4	926,729	4,708	1,768,781	21,951	51,757	...	...	2,995,814
1882-83	247,361	4,042,395	16.3	969,362	10,494	1,746,531	22,718	46,721	...	...	3,043,187
1883-84	289,757	4,345,437	15.0	1,104,392	4,181	1,846,151	28,768	41,301	...	...	3,314,550
1884-85	275,249	4,271,394	15.5	1,096,354	11,389	1,942,453	29,416	34,091	...	...	3,388,952
1885-86	264,867	2,733,133	10.3	1,020,082	5,274	1,630,000	29,511	30,266	...	...	2,980,000
1886-87	337,730	5,868,844	17.4	1,052,685	1,759	1,970,000	24,043	35,322	...	...	3,421,539
1887-88	389,390	4,695,849	12.1	1,232,943	7,679	1,950,000	27,512	40,498	...	...	3,048,022
1888-89	304,803	1,450,503	4.8	1,217,191	499	1,605,000	30,740	40,657	...	...	3,198,890
1889-90	419,758	6,570,335	15.7	1,178,735	7,504	1,842,961	35,507	49,055	...	...	3,533,520
1890-91	333,233	3,649,216	11.0	1,145,163	10,294	1,673,573	33,820	32,452	...	...	3,228,535
1891-92	356,666	3,943,668	11.1	1,332,683	18,735	1,552,423	26,866	47,584	...	...	3,334,957
1892-93	452,921	6,817,457	15.1	1,342,504	30,907	1,520,580	35,061	58,997	...	...	3,440,870
1893-94	593,810	6,502,715	11.0	1,469,359	28,411	1,732,711	42,673	55,312	...	...	3,922,276

Figures from "Primary Industries—Part I—Rural Industries," Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics—Canberra.
 (a) From Rural Land Use and Crop Statistics.

Appendix X—continued

Year	New South Wales Area	New South Wales Yield	New South Wales Average Yield	Victoria Area	Queensland Area	South Australia Area	Western Australia Area	Tasmania Area	Northern Territory Area	Australian Capital Territory Area	Australia Area
1894-95	647,483	7,041,378	Per Acre	1,373,668	27,991	1,576,950	21,433	52,028	...	...	3,699,553
1895-96	596,684	5,195,312	10.9	1,412,736	12,950	1,410,955	23,241	64,652	...	...	3,521,218
1896-97	866,112	8,853,445	8.7	1,580,613	34,670	1,693,045	31,488	74,516	...	...	4,280,444
1897-98	993,350	10,560,111	10.2	1,657,450	57,788	1,522,668	38,706	85,905	...	...	4,355,867
1898-99	1,319,503	9,276,216	10.6	2,154,163	46,219	1,788,770	75,032	85,287	...	...	5,408,974
1899-00	1,426,166	13,604,166	7.0	2,105,693	52,527	1,821,137	84,462	64,328	...	...	5,614,313
1900-01	1,530,609	16,173,771	9.5	2,017,321	79,304	1,913,247	74,308	51,825	...	...	5,666,614
1901-02	1,392,070	14,808,705	10.6	1,754,417	87,232	1,743,452	94,710	44,084	...	...	5,115,965
1902-03	1,279,760	1,585,097	1.2	1,994,271	1,880	1,746,842	92,398	40,898	...	...	5,156,049
1903-04	1,561,111	27,334,141	17.5	1,968,599	138,096	1,711,174	137,946	49,414	...	...	5,566,340
1904-05	1,775,955	16,404,415	9.3	2,277,537	150,958	1,840,157	182,080	43,091	...	...	6,269,778
1905-06	1,939,447	20,737,200	10.7	2,670,517	119,356	1,757,036	195,071	41,319	...	...	6,122,746
1906-07	1,866,253	21,817,938	11.7	2,031,893	114,575	1,686,374	250,283	32,808	...	...	5,982,186
1907-08	1,390,171	9,155,884	6.6	1,847,121	82,461	1,753,755	279,609	30,794	...	...	5,383,911
1908-09	1,394,056	15,483,276	11.1	1,779,905	80,898	1,693,501	285,011	29,102	...	...	5,262,473
1909-10	1,990,180	28,532,029	14.3	2,097,162	117,160	1,895,738	448,918	37,078	...	...	6,586,236
1910-11	2,128,826	27,913,547	13.1	2,398,080	106,718	2,104,717	581,862	52,242	2	...	7,372,456
1911-12	2,379,968	25,080,111	10.5	2,164,066	42,962	2,100,782	612,104	37,208	2	742	7,427,834
1912-13	2,230,500	32,466,506	14.6	2,085,216	124,963	2,079,633	793,096	25,226	3	1,014	7,339,651
1913-14	3,203,572	37,996,068	11.9	2,565,861	132,655	2,267,851	1,097,193	18,432	9	1,825	9,287,398
1914-15	2,756,343	12,812,803	4.7	2,863,535	127,015	2,502,630	1,376,012	23,865	...	1,681	9,651,081
1915-16	4,186,493	66,726,459	15.9	3,679,971	93,703	2,739,214	1,734,117	48,642	...	2,372	12,484,512
1916-17	3,805,699	36,585,380	9.6	3,125,692	227,778	2,778,357	1,506,608	27,789	...	905	11,532,828
1917-18	3,328,850	37,704,626	11.3	2,690,216	127,815	2,355,682	1,249,762	21,812	...	515	9,774,658
1918-19	2,409,633	18,324,640	7.6	2,214,490	21,637	2,186,349	1,146,103	11,917	...	36	7,990,165
1919-20	1,474,035	4,387,209	3.0	1,918,269	46,478	1,926,915	1,041,827	11,497	...	139	6,419,160
1920-21	3,126,775	55,610,993	17.8	2,295,865	177,320	2,167,646	2,275,675	28,284	...	602	9,072,167
1921-22	3,194,408	42,759,389	13.4	2,611,198	164,670	2,384,012	1,336,228	27,985	...	541	9,719,042
1922-23	2,942,339	28,660,824	9.7	2,644,314	145,492	2,453,086	1,552,868	25,244	...	518	9,763,861
1923-24	2,945,040	33,171,300	11.3	2,454,117	51,149	2,418,415	1,656,915	14,503	...	295	9,540,434

1924-25	...	3,549,367	59,752,435	16.8	2,705,323	189,145	2,499,852	1,867,614	12,954	...	711	10,824,966
1925-26	...	2,924,745	33,800,619	11.6	2,513,494	165,999	2,465,648	2,112,032	19,091	...	267	10,201,276
1926-27	...	3,352,298	47,373,713	14.1	2,915,315	57,084	2,768,403	2,571,187	23,194	...	438	11,687,919
1927-28	...	3,029,950	27,042,000	8.9	3,064,172	215,073	2,941,360	2,998,523	29,448	...	562	12,279,088
1928-29	...	4,090,083	49,257,000	12.0	3,718,904	218,069	3,445,563	3,343,330	22,570	...	1,394	14,840,113
1929-30	...	3,974,064	34,407,000	8.7	3,566,135	204,116	3,645,764	3,568,225	16,805	...	1,455	14,976,564
1930-31	...	5,134,960	65,877,000	12.8	4,600,200	272,316	4,180,513	3,955,763	19,107	...	2,061	18,164,920
1931-32	...	3,682,945	54,966,000	14.9	3,565,872	248,783	4,071,370	3,158,888	11,722	...	1,733	14,741,313
1932-33	...	4,803,943	78,870,000	16.4	3,230,955	250,049	4,066,782	3,380,352	20,985	...	3,438	15,765,504
1933-34	...	4,584,092	88,678,000	12.5	3,052,931	232,053	3,821,795	3,183,216	24,097	...	3,087	14,901,271
1934-35	...	3,892,768	48,678,000	12.5	2,458,583	221,729	3,188,225	2,764,373	16,656	...	1,844	12,544,178
1935-36	...	3,851,373	48,822,000	12.7	2,323,753	239,631	2,980,490	2,549,606	10,404	...	1,619	11,956,966
1936-37	...	3,982,864	55,668,000	14.0	2,393,827	283,648	3,058,457	2,575,283	21,317	...	1,466	12,316,862
1937-38	...	4,464,664	55,104,000	12.3	2,686,057	372,935	3,161,739	3,026,420	21,081	...	2,055	13,734,951
1938-39	...	4,650,872	59,898,000	12.9	2,748,362	442,017	3,080,491	3,412,818	9,849	...	2,061	14,346,380
1939-40	...	4,380,595	75,552,000	17.5	2,827,417	362,044	2,734,595	2,970,411	7,495	...	2,448	13,285,005
1940-41	...	4,453,963	23,933,100	5.4	2,672,728	322,081	2,500,390	2,625,401	8,038	...	2,045	12,644,646
1941-42	...	3,968,758	48,500,000	12.2	2,757,080	290,801	2,325,717	2,653,419	6,414	...	1,294	12,003,483
1942-43	...	3,032,946	51,693,045	17.0	2,145,156	334,785	2,009,027	1,753,178	4,128	...	1,125	9,280,345
1943-44	...	2,693,302	47,500,000	17.6	1,793,428	281,302	1,533,816	1,567,016	4,839	...	1,418	7,875,121
1944-45	...	2,844,804	17,133,870	6.0	2,141,729	332,365	1,623,145	1,515,762	3,832	...	1,514	8,463,151
1945-46	...	3,773,901	62,520,000	16.6	3,251,393	392,502	2,165,004	1,835,780	4,982	...	1,822	11,425,384
1946-47	...	4,474,894	15,682,230	3.5	3,501,135	247,996	2,518,948	2,425,780	7,539	...	3,258	13,179,550
1947-48	...	5,043,017	95,226,795	18.9	3,227,162	462,239	2,374,873	2,760,446	7,776	...	4,783	13,880,296
1948-49	...	4,038,447	64,703,574	16.0	2,995,705	607,750	2,003,034	2,867,517	6,867	...	4,163	12,583,483
1949-50	...	4,011,744	81,939,000	20.4	2,828,273	600,013	1,896,324	2,894,020	5,473	...	4,460	12,240,307
1950-51	...	3,328,490	43,272,900	13.0	2,735,473	558,780	1,847,791	3,185,389	5,318	...	1,919	11,663,160
1951-52	...	2,753,317	39,689,283	14.4	2,403,574	454,543	1,613,126	3,094,536	3,603	...	1,042	10,383,741
1952-53	...	2,702,359	56,670,000	21.0	2,232,097	724,495	1,543,762	2,999,475	6,688	...	609	10,209,485
1953-54	...	3,356,888	63,681,000	19.0	2,389,304	570,969	1,528,377	2,885,114	9,690	...	1,566	10,750,908
1954-55 ^a	...	2,919,000	37,718,000	12.9	2,390,000	688,000	1,689,000	2,979,000	7,000	...	1,000	10,673,000
1955-56 ^a	...	2,937,000	57,100,000	19.4	2,141,000	582,000	1,609,000	2,890,000	6,000	...	1,000	10,166,000
1956-57 ^b	...	1,494,000	28,000,000	16.3	1,530,000	390,000	1,455,000	2,700,000	...	...	...	7,794,000

Figures from "Primary Industries—Part I—Rural Industries," Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics—Canberra.

(a) From Rural Land Use and Crop Statistics.

(b) Estimated—Forecasts Subject to Revision.

Appendix XI
Sheep Numbers: Australia

At 1st January	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1861	6,119,163	5,780,806	3,449,350	2,824,811	260,136	1,700,930	...	...	20,135,286
1866	8,132,511	8,835,380	6,594,966	3,779,308	445,044	1,752,719	...	...	29,539,928
1871	16,303,585	10,761,887	8,163,818	4,400,655	608,892	1,349,775	...	...	41,593,612
1876	25,353,924	11,749,532	7,227,774	6,179,395	881,861	1,733,411	...	...	53,125,997
1877	25,269,755	11,278,893	7,315,074	6,133,291	899,494	1,768,295	...	...	52,664,802
1878	21,521,662	10,117,867	6,272,766	6,098,359	797,156	1,830,278	...	...	46,638,088
1879	25,479,484	9,379,276	5,631,634	6,377,812	869,325	1,852,987	...	...	49,590,518
1880	30,062,910	8,651,775	6,083,034	6,140,396	1,109,860	1,848,370	...	...	53,896,345
1881	35,398,121	10,360,285	6,935,967	6,454,579	1,231,717	1,794,265	...	...	62,184,252
1882	36,591,946	10,267,265	8,292,883	6,804,377	1,267,912	1,861,857	...	...	65,092,719
1883	36,114,814	10,174,246	12,042,893	6,382,102	1,259,797	1,845,455	...	...	67,825,571
1884	37,915,510	10,739,021	11,507,475	6,670,463	1,315,155	1,831,069	...	...	69,985,297
1885	31,660,321	10,637,412	9,308,911	6,645,406	1,547,061	1,720,027	...	...	61,570,138
1886	37,820,906	10,681,837	8,994,322	6,593,648	1,702,719	1,648,627	...	...	67,491,976
1887	39,169,304	10,700,403	9,690,445	6,541,890	1,809,071	1,609,046	...	...	69,568,993
1888	46,965,152	10,623,985	12,926,158	6,490,132	1,909,940	1,547,242	...	...	80,510,300
1889	46,503,469	10,818,575	13,444,005	6,438,375	2,112,392	1,430,065	...	...	80,793,548
1890	50,106,768	10,882,231	14,470,095	6,386,617	2,366,681	1,551,429	...	...	85,809,405
1891	55,986,431	12,692,843	18,007,234	7,004,642	2,524,913	1,619,256	...	...	97,881,221
1892	61,831,416	12,928,148	20,289,633	7,646,239	1,962,212	1,664,118	...	...	106,421,068
1893	58,080,114	12,965,306	21,708,310	7,152,047	1,685,500	1,623,338	...	...	103,272,068
1894	56,980,688	13,098,725	18,697,015	6,945,033	2,220,642	1,535,047	...	...	99,539,889
1895	56,977,270	13,180,943	19,587,691	6,738,020	2,132,311	1,727,200	...	...	100,411,461
1896	47,617,687	b 12,791,084	19,856,959	6,531,006	2,295,832	1,523,846	...	...	90,689,727
1897	48,318,790	b 12,401,225	19,593,696	6,323,993	2,248,976	1,650,567	...	...	90,615,847
1898	43,952,897	b 12,011,367	17,797,883	5,032,541	2,210,742	1,588,611	...	...	82,653,578
1899	41,241,004	b 11,621,508	17,552,008	5,012,020	2,251,548	1,493,638	...	...	79,237,002
1900	36,213,514	b 11,231,649	15,226,479	5,667,283	2,282,306	1,672,068	...	...	72,347,509
1901	40,020,506	10,841,790	10,339,185	5,235,220	2,434,311	1,683,956	...	...	70,602,995
1902	41,857,099	b 10,673,265	10,030,971	5,012,216	2,625,855	1,792,481	...	...	72,040,211
1903	26,649,424	b 10,504,741	7,213,985	4,880,540	2,704,880	1,679,518	...	...	53,675,210

1904	...	28,656,501	10,336,216	8,392,044	5,298,720	2,600,633	1,597,953	51,538	...	56,932,705
1905	...	34,526,894	10,167,691	10,843,470	5,820,301	2,853,424	1,556,460	54,078	...	65,822,918
1906	...	39,506,764	11,455,115	12,535,231	6,277,812	3,120,703	1,583,501	61,730	...	74,540,916
1907	...	44,132,421	12,937,440	14,886,438	6,624,941	3,346,745	1,729,394	66,476	...	83,687,655
1908	...	44,461,839	14,146,734	16,738,047	6,829,637	3,684,974	1,744,800	44,232	...	87,650,263
1909	...	44,680,000	12,545,742	18,348,851	6,898,451	4,097,324	1,728,053	54,048	...	88,352,469
1910	...	48,980,000	12,937,983	19,593,791	6,432,038	4,731,737	1,734,761	43,393	...	94,453,703
1911	...	51,580,000	12,882,665	20,331,838	6,267,477	5,158,516	1,788,310	57,240	...	96,886,234
1912	...	48,585,820	13,857,804	20,740,981	6,171,907	5,411,542	1,823,017	207,414	...	87,139,184
1913	...	42,722,586	11,892,224	20,310,036	5,481,489	4,596,958	1,852,669	75,808	...	88,947,179
1914	...	43,576,593	12,113,682	21,786,600	5,073,057	4,421,375	1,745,356	163,407	...	82,491,296
1915	...	36,749,446	12,051,685	23,129,919	4,208,461	4,456,186	1,674,845	150,554	...	70,200
1916	...	36,375,067	10,545,632	15,950,154	3,674,547	4,803,850	1,624,450	57,827	...	80,562,221
1917	...	39,968,010	12,576,587	15,524,293	5,091,282	5,529,960	1,702,579	47,520	...	73,146,460
1918	...	42,367,264	14,700,013	17,204,268	6,229,519	6,384,191	1,711,116	54,799	...	88,863,816
1919	...	42,014,206	15,773,902	18,220,985	6,625,184	7,183,747	1,841,924	58,620	...	91,874,362
1920	...	32,955,358	14,422,745	17,379,332	6,014,565	6,697,951	1,781,425	8,811	...	79,454,829
1921	...	37,571,587	12,171,084	17,404,840	6,359,944	6,532,965	1,570,832	6,062	...	81,795,727
1922	...	46,902,432	12,325,818	18,402,399	6,257,052	6,506,177	1,551,273	6,349	...	86,119,068
1923	...	38,605,391	11,765,520	17,641,971	6,305,133	6,664,135	1,558,494	6,161	...	82,700,514
1924	...	41,293,843	11,959,761	16,756,101	6,596,875	6,595,867	1,557,716	4,728	...	84,011,948
1925	...	46,934,210	12,649,898	19,028,252	6,359,240	6,396,564	1,614,085	6,914	...	93,154,953
1926	...	53,687,749	13,740,500	20,663,323	6,810,495	6,861,795	1,619,075	8,030	...	103,563,218
1927	...	55,705,923	14,919,653	16,860,772	7,283,945	7,458,766	1,807,558	6,407	...	104,267,101
1928	...	50,510,000	15,557,067	16,942,385	7,542,345	8,447,480	1,904,955	9,585	...	100,827,476
1929	...	50,184,950	16,498,222	18,509,201	7,079,947	8,943,002	2,000,605	9,585	...	103,430,773
1930	...	48,720,000	17,427,203	20,324,303	6,186,252	8,956,823	2,091,113	12,203	...	104,558,342
1931	...	53,366,000	16,477,995	22,542,043	5,980,959	9,882,761	2,119,606	15,838	...	110,568,279
1932	...	52,986,000	16,376,217	22,324,278	6,608,981	10,098,104	2,012,055	18,867	...	110,618,803
1933	...	53,698,236	17,512,394	21,312,865	7,713,236	10,417,031	2,040,564	18,250	...	112,926,931
1934	...	52,104,000	17,195,969	20,972,804	7,941,060	10,322,350	2,035,052	18,076	...	109,921,053
1935	...	53,327,000	16,783,631	21,574,182	7,884,919	11,197,156	2,038,450	23,356	...	113,048,037

Note (a) Statistics not collected prior to 1881.

(b) Statistics not collected. Estimates have been shown to provide approximate Commonwealth Total.

(c) At 30th June.

(d) At 31st March.

(e) At 1st March.

Figures from "Primary Industries—Part I—Rural Industries," Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

Appendix XI—continued

At 1st January	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1936	... d 51,936,000	e 17,457,291	18,060,093	7,945,745	11,082,972	2,139,900	25,483	d 228,317	108,875,801
1937	... d 53,166,010	e 17,663,103	20,011,749	7,905,112	9,007,535	2,233,655	11,162	d 244,378	110,242,704
1938	... d 51,563,181	e 18,863,467	22,497,970	8,904,402	8,732,076	2,520,950	26,856	d 263,016	113,372,518
1939	... d 48,876,663	e 17,007,352	23,158,569	9,936,586	9,177,531	2,625,600	29,991	d 245,540	111,957,832
1940	... d 54,372,472	e 18,251,870	24,190,931	9,940,570	9,574,433	2,677,120	38,587	d 259,408	119,305,391
1941	... d 55,568,000	e 20,412,362	23,936,099	10,263,423	9,516,272	2,682,375	33,703	d 281,791	122,604,025
1942	... d 56,737,000	e 20,598,201	25,196,245	10,245,894	9,722,780	2,398,201	28,245	d 262,563	125,189,129
1943	... d 56,943,598	d 19,614,040	d 25,650,231	d 10,370,565	d 10,424,385	d 2,226,906	34,603	d 250,344	124,614,672
1944	... d 56,837,300	d 19,220,457	d 23,255,584	d 10,359,669	d 11,012,936	d 2,187,799	25,575	d 274,642	123,173,962
1945	... d 46,662,000	d 16,457,101	d 21,292,120	d 8,473,939	d 10,049,587	d 2,156,071	29,269	d 250,778	105,370,865
1946	... d 44,976,000	d 14,655,277	d 18,943,762	d 6,786,538	d 9,765,983	d 1,925,604	18,561	d 224,680	96,396,405
1947	... d 43,105,000	d 16,598,490	d 16,084,340	d 7,958,619	d 9,787,002	d 1,933,332	28,005	d 227,994	95,722,782
1948	... d 46,065,000	d 17,931,173	d 16,742,629	d 9,055,237	d 10,443,798	d 2,086,328	19,058	d 215,227	102,558,650
1949	... d 50,404,000	d 19,170,312	d 16,498,957	d 9,365,713	d 10,872,540	d 2,160,909	19,579	d 238,110	108,735,432
1950	... d 53,298,000	d 19,161,043	d 17,582,152	d 9,477,026	d 10,923,167	d 2,170,329	25,725	d 253,546	112,890,988
1951	... d 54,111,000	d 20,011,933	d 17,477,578	d 10,166,513	d 11,361,908	d 2,181,516	28,888	d 256,800	115,596,136
1952	... d 53,676,000	d 21,537,229	d 16,163,518	d 11,470,088	d 12,187,752	d 2,337,768	30,935	d 243,059	117,646,349
1953	... d 57,461,000	d 21,368,196	d 17,029,623	d 12,036,514	d 12,474,672	d 2,421,539	33,773	d 246,800	123,072,117
1954	... d 59,639,000	d 21,438,007	d 18,193,988	d 11,838,244	d 13,087,108	d 2,465,319	31,232	d 251,666	126,944,564
1955	... d 59,200,000	d 22,330,000	d 20,222,000	d 12,817,000	d 13,411,000	d 2,595,000	29,000	d 245,000	130,849,000
1956	... d 62,988,000	d 23,343,000	d 22,116,000	d 13,585,000	d 14,128,000	d 2,673,000	33,000	d 258,000	139,124,000

NOTE (d) At 31st March.

(e) At 1st March.

Figures from "Primary Industries—Part I—Rural Industries," Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

Appendix XII
CATTLE NUMBERS: AUSTRALIA

At 1st January	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1861	...	722,332	432,890	278,265	32,476	83,366	...	...	3,957,915
1866	2,408,586	621,337	848,346	158,057	45,148	90,020	...	...	3,724,813
1871	1,961,905	721,096	1,076,630	136,832	45,213	101,459	...	...	4,276,326
1876	3,195,096	1,054,598	1,812,576	219,240	50,416	118,694	...	...	6,389,610
1877	3,134,086	1,128,265	2,079,979	219,441	54,058	124,459	...	...	6,737,215
1878	3,131,013	1,169,576	2,299,582	230,679	52,057	126,882	...	...	6,625,101
1879	2,746,385	1,184,843	2,469,555	251,802	56,158	126,276	...	...	6,860,217
1880	2,771,583	1,129,358	2,805,984	266,217	60,617	129,317	...	...	7,395,793
1881	2,914,210	1,286,267	3,162,752	287,457	63,719	127,187	19,720	...	7,527,142
1882	2,580,040	1,286,677	3,618,513	294,410	63,009	130,526	20,508	...	8,010,991
1883	2,597,348	1,287,088	4,324,807	268,355	65,473	122,504	37,691	...	7,965,993
1884	1,859,985	1,297,546	4,246,141	272,027	64,558	130,525	47,593	...	7,699,143
1885	1,640,753	1,287,945	4,266,172	258,245	71,102	128,834	131,481	...	7,568,999
1886	1,425,130	1,287,945	4,162,652	271,478	70,408	138,642	146,562	...	7,397,847
1887	1,317,315	1,290,790	4,071,563	284,712	88,254	148,665	161,642	...	7,425,945
1888	1,367,844	1,303,265	4,473,716	297,945	93,544	147,092	176,723	...	8,098,380
1889	1,575,487	1,333,873	4,071,563	297,945	95,822	142,019	191,803	...	8,389,322
1890	1,622,907	1,370,660	4,654,932	311,179	119,571	150,004	206,884	...	8,809,088
1891	1,741,592	1,394,209	4,872,416	324,412	119,571	162,440	214,094	...	10,299,816
1892	2,091,229	1,782,881	5,558,264	359,938	130,970	167,788	277,856	...	11,112,112
1893	2,128,838	1,812,104	6,192,759	399,077	133,690	176,085	219,729	...	11,602,072
1894	2,221,459	1,824,704	6,591,416	411,793	162,886	176,085	240,138	...	11,756,540
1895	2,269,852	1,817,291	6,693,200	393,151	173,747	169,141	260,548	...	12,311,617
1896	2,465,411	1,833,900	7,012,997	374,509	187,214	177,038	280,957	...	11,767,488
1896	2,150,057	1,795,314	6,822,401	355,867	200,091	162,801	...	...	...

NOTE (a) Statistics not collected prior to 1881.

(b) Statistics not collected. Estimates have been shown to provide approximate Commonwealth Total.

Figures from "Primary Industries—Part I—Rural Industries," Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra.

Appendix XII—continued

At 1st January	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
1897	2,226,163	<i>b</i> 1,756,728	6,507,377	337,225	199,793	157,730	301,366	...	11,486,382
1898	2,082,606	<i>b</i> 1,718,142	6,089,013	274,255	244,971	157,486	265,894	...	10,832,457
1899	2,029,516	<i>b</i> 1,679,556	5,571,292	260,343	269,947	149,753	353,551	...	10,313,958
1900	1,967,081	<i>b</i> 1,640,970	5,053,836	275,794	297,075	160,204	250,730	...	9,645,690
1901	1,983,116	<i>b</i> 1,602,384	4,078,191	214,791	338,590	165,516	257,667	...	8,640,225
1902	2,047,454	<i>b</i> 1,623,282	3,772,707	225,256	398,547	168,661	255,521	...	8,491,428
1903	1,741,226	<i>b</i> 1,644,180	2,543,471	213,343	437,136	177,566	305,820	...	7,062,742
1904	1,880,578	<i>b</i> 1,665,078	2,481,717	244,010	497,617	185,938	291,970	...	7,247,508
1905	2,149,129	1,685,076	2,722,340	272,459	561,490	202,206	247,920	...	7,841,520
1906	2,337,973	1,737,690	2,963,095	304,027	631,825	206,211	346,910	...	8,528,331
1907	2,549,944	1,804,323	3,413,919	325,724	690,011	211,117	354,371	...	9,349,409
1908	2,751,193	1,842,807	3,892,232	334,971	717,377	215,523	374,683	...	10,128,486
1909	2,955,934	1,574,162	4,321,600	349,376	741,788	205,827	407,992	...	10,547,679
1910	3,027,727	1,549,640	4,711,782	344,034	793,217	199,945	414,046	...	11,040,391
1911	3,140,307	1,547,599	5,131,699	384,862	825,040	201,854	513,383	...	11,744,714
1912	3,185,824	1,647,127	5,073,201	393,566	843,638	217,406	459,780	...	11,828,954
1913	3,033,726	1,508,989	5,210,891	383,418	806,294	222,181	405,552	8,412	11,577,259
1914	2,815,113	1,528,553	5,322,033	352,905	834,265	205,743	417,643	7,108	11,483,882
1915	2,472,631	1,362,542	5,455,943	300,579	863,835	176,524	414,558	4,961	11,051,573
1916	2,400,104	1,043,604	4,780,893	226,565	821,048	169,575	483,961	5,666	9,931,416
1917	2,757,713	1,175,998	4,765,657	288,887	863,930	179,360	420,362	8,230	10,459,237
1918	3,148,309	1,371,049	5,316,558	313,245	927,086	197,938	541,545	13,408	11,829,138
1919	3,271,782	1,596,544	5,786,744	342,768	943,847	218,234	570,039	8,894	12,738,852
1920	3,075,954	1,631,120	5,940,433	349,562	880,644	214,442	610,534	8,378	12,711,067
1921	3,367,880	1,575,159	6,455,067	376,399	849,803	208,202	659,840	7,387	13,499,737
1922	3,538,240	1,750,369	7,047,370	419,197	893,108	216,704	568,031	8,290	14,441,309
1923	3,244,905	1,785,660	6,955,463	425,811	939,596	218,197	760,766	6,275	14,336,673
1924	2,932,437	1,591,367	6,396,514	413,272	953,764	220,351	843,718	6,085	13,357,568
1925	2,871,196	1,605,554	6,454,653	400,423	891,564	225,740	855,285	5,058	13,309,473
1926	2,931,818	1,513,787	6,436,645	373,597	835,911	212,373	970,342	5,312	13,279,785
1927	2,813,144	1,435,761	5,464,845	340,007	827,303	213,112	863,597	5,509	11,963,278
1928	2,848,654	1,327,077	5,225,804	316,314	846,735	210,894	835,390	6,188	11,617,056

Appendix XIII

RURAL HOLDINGS—NUMBER AND AREA—CLASSIFIED IN AREA SERIES—
1949-1950. NEW SOUTH WALES AND AUSTRALIA.

Area Series. (Acres).	New South Wales.		Australia.(a)	
	Number of Holdings.	Area of Holdings. '000 acres.	Number of Holdings.	Area of Holdings. '000 acres.
Under 3	941	2	2,500	4
3- 4	1,391	5	3,677	13
5- 9	3,160	20	8,653	56
10- 24	4,563	71	18,320	294
25- 49	4,080	148	15,588	559
50- 99	5,209	375	21,847	1,583
100- 149	4,627	561	18,774	2,273
150- 249	6,656	1,292	26,843	5,146
250- 499	9,034	3,249	33,694	12,028
500- 749	6,478	3,976	20,981	12,879
750- 999	4,657	4,050	13,004	11,304
1,000- 1,499	6,695	8,173	17,638	21,449
1,500- 2,499	5,925	11,374	16,324	31,306
2,500- 4,999	5,559	19,090	13,442	46,016
5,000- 9,999	2,517	16,932	5,819	39,330
10,000-19,999	1,107	14,918	2,945	40,865
20,000-49,999	832	26,454	2,793	87,721
50,000-99,999	369	25,780	1,110	77,243
100,000 and over	187	33,557	1,315	538,537
Total	73,987	170,027	245,267	928,606

(a) Excludes Northern Territory.

(Source—Commonwealth Year Book, 1953, p. 1,019.)