

This chart shows the position of all the Antarctic expeditions sent out since 1902. The Discovery's winter quarters were in South Victoria Land, and immediately to the south is Captain Scott's farthest south in 1902, 82 degrees 17 minutes. The winter quarters of the German expedition in the Gauss were on the Antarctic circle at longitude 90 east, while the letter A denotes the farthest south of the Scottish expedition, commanded by Mr. W. Bruce, 70 degrees 17 minutes in longitude 17 west. Dr. Nordenskjold, who led the Swedish expedition, had the misfortune to lose his vessel, the 'Antarctica', but was rescued from Snowhill Island (signified by the letter B), to the north of Graham's Land, in November last, by the Argentine gunboat Uruguay. Dr. Nordenskjold had previously journeyed along the coast of Graham's Land, and reached almost to the latitude of 70 degrees.

*Handwritten notes and tables:*

*North of Snow Hill*

12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20

*Prince of Wales*

12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20

*Prince of Wales*

12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20

*Prince of Wales*

12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20
12/1	12/2	12/3	12/4	12/5	12/6	12/7	12/8	12/9	12/10	12/11	12/12	12/13	12/14	12/15	12/16	12/17	12/18	12/19	12/20

*Prince of Wales*

*The SA Coy bought 6 acres for \$10.11/-*

*These 6 acres should be sold at \$1.00 per acre*

*These 6 acres should be sold at \$1.00 per acre*

*These 6 acres should be sold at \$1.00 per acre*

Armstrong writes 25<sup>th</sup> April 1870. Wilson & Malton country is no use  
at present they struck good water at about 206 feet it has never been  
tried only by a 12 gallon bucket and at that depth with a windlass  
it is impossible to tell whether there is a supply for sheep or not;  
there is no doubt of it would require sawn timber before it was fit  
for use and I think the country is not worth the expense  
the well is on the block next to Wealings country Wealings  
block is much better country there is no water on it.

Armstrong writes Sep. 15. 1870 Forster Wilson & Malton  
3 blocks South of Belcher's line we might take up  
the north block situated between Wealings & Dejeans claim  
is not worth taking

Oct. 28<sup>th</sup>  
Ackaman Co Engaged for the Oriental 400 c 500 at  
chartered rates one returning 2 1/2 % of gross cost and  
1000 sales at 1/2 net 8 1/2 % for heavy & crushed no  
return of cost. If principle added to be kept

applies for particulars see F where Featherstones  
property is described

what Palgrave says of the Arab horses of  
rejed of the stud of Fessal the finest  
rejedan stud

of 300 horses & mares  
chestnut & grey were the prevailing colors  
light bay, iron colour, white & black  
were less common colors  
of full bay, pinto & fleabitten there  
were none

atches on Elliot May 8. 1879  
Has £500 at 500 = £1000 from us on a deposit of 200  
200 acres in the H. of Belcher near Salters Springs  
In February next or until this continued in one  
sum to be repaid at a rate per cent. to be  
agreed in February on the same security  
The land adjoins the home stead

"Elliott Hitcheson" Continued  
February 5<sup>th</sup> 1880.

Mr A. Scar proposes to loan \$800 for  
12 months at 8% interest, and to give his  
acceptance at 3 months for \$200 having  
his deeds in deposit - Agreed to by

16<sup>th</sup> August 1903

August 16<sup>th</sup> House same memorandum

Supplied by S. Ward and others

// The whole of the rain water from front porch runs  
into drain water table August 16<sup>th</sup> & the 3 drains shown  
in plan running from front

// The overflow from the 3 galvanised iron water  
tanks now goes into the well but if turned into  
the traps near the respective galv. tanks  
(which can be done by a pipe or sheet of iron  
laid under the tank taps the taps allowed forming the  
water would go into the deep drainage -

note in connection with this that in 1903 when  
winter the well was quite good for all the

surplus rain water so I do not believe it will be necessary  
a periodical inspection of the well, to see the

surface level of the water is recommended in  
Prospectus, so as to be quite safe. The level of

// the water in the well is about 30 to 32 ft. up the  
nose to 10 ft. from the surface it might get  
into the cellar

// There is no trap in the roof except the  
hot water tank - Bathos closets take  
off the water main direct

// There is connection (independant  
of each other) on both sides of the  
house - with the deep drainage

August storm continues

Bertie Drumtocky, woods

in **later** **shooting** **1903**  
 CHEYNE WALK, CHELSEA.  
 proprietor (whose name I forget)  
 called Bertie, who is an excellent  
 shot & is his friend Christie, to  
 limit his prices to 200 brace and  
 he gave Bertie back £150.

The shooting is called Drumtocky  
 Castle near Archway and  
 Fordham in Richmond Park.

When he was with us last week  
 he told us he had shot 180 brace  
 20 head of roebuck and 1 stag with  
 a few head. This morning you  
 will see he has shot a better one &

rough to 2800	
Beef	1903-
Game	366
Blackgame	20
Pheasant	80
Meas ants	19
Cupreolite	3
Woods	1
Snake	2
Wild Duck	1
Stags	2
Roe	20
Partridges	22
Blue	38
Rabbits	184
	<u>758</u>

# MR. ANGAS'S WILL.

SWORN UNDER £800,000.

The will of the late Mr. John Howard Angas has been lodged for probate by Messrs. Bayfield Moulden and Leonard Bakewell, who under the will are appointed joint solicitors to the estate, which is sworn under £800,000. The will is a long document, but its provisions may be summarized shortly as follows:—

## —Executors and Trustees.—

As already notified, Mrs. Angas, Mr. Charles H. Angas, Mr. J. A. Thomson, and Mr. Leonard W. Bakewell have been appointed the executors and trustees.

## —Personal Legacies.—

Various specific legacies of money are bequeathed to Mrs. Angas, and testator's children, grandchildren, grand nephew and grand niece, and several personal friends and employes.

## —Requests to Charities.—

The following are the bequests to the charities:—

Home for Incurables .....	£1,000
Saint Margaret's Convalescent Hospital, Semaphore .....	1,000
Industrial School for the Blind, Incorporated .....	500
South Australian Institution for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Incorporated .....	1,000
Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society, Incorporated .....	1,000
South Australian Sunday-school Union .....	1,000
(to found a library fund, undenominational, Protestant, for distribution among the South Australian country Sunday schools.)	
British and Foreign Bible Society, London .....	1,000
British and Foreign Sailors' Society, London .....	1,000
The National Waifs' Association (formerly known as Dr. Barnardo's Homes), London .....	1,000
Adelaide City Mission .....	1,000
Young Men's Christian Association, Adelaide .....	1,000
Congregational Union and Home Mission .....	2,000
Congregational ministers' provident fund (residents north of Adelaide to have the preference) .....	2,000
Congregational ministers' widow and orphan fund (residents north of Adelaide to have the preference) .....	2,000

With reference to the amounts above specified as having been given to charities as is well known, Mr. Angas was a large benefactor to them and numerous other charitable institutions in his lifetime, and for the purpose of equalising the gifts which he might make after the date of the execution of his will, namely November 23, 1900, he provided that those be taken into account and deducted from the sums above specified. The effect of this will be to reduce several of the abovementioned legacies to charities, but the exact figures are not yet available.

## —R.A. & H. Society.—

Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia, for "Angas" prizes, to be offered annually as follows:—£10 for stud cattle Shorthorns and Herefords, £10 for draught horses, £10 for sheep, or in such other proportions as Mr. Angas's trustees may determine . . . 1,000

## —Bequests to Old Employes.—

In accordance with Mr. Angas's wishes his old station employes, for whose faithful service the deceased was always grateful, will be benefited. His scheme dealing with the matter, though not actually inserted in the will, is to be carried into effect by Mrs. Angas and her son and daughter.

## —The Collingrove Chapel.—

An interesting bequest is made for the purpose of maintaining the pretty little Collingrove Chapel, which Mr. Angas built many years ago for the benefit of his station employes and his family. The sum of £2,000 is to be vested in the trustee of the chapel, and the income is to be available for the above purpose.

## —The Angas Mausoleum.—

Two thousand pounds is to be set aside for the purpose of maintaining the Angas Private Cemetery, Mr. Angas's direction being that his trustees are to hold this amount upon trust to invest the same, and apply the income in and towards the proper maintenance and upkeep of the Angas Family Private Cemetery, so that the same and everything appertaining thereto shall at all times be maintained decently and in such order and condition as shall be befitting, in perpetuity.

## —Angaston Legacies.—

The Angaston Recreation Park, the land for which was given by the late Mr. George Fife Angas, benefits to the extent of £500, and the Congregational Church at Angaston, to which Mr. Angas has always been a large subscriber, is to be the recipient of £1,000.

## —Residuary Bequest.—

Subject to the payment of the above legacies the whole of the residue of the estate is bequeathed, as to one-third to Mrs. Angas, as to one-third to Mr. Charles Angas, and as to the remaining third to the testator's daughter, Mrs. Bazley White, and her family.

## —The Station Properties.—

By a codicil executed a few weeks prior to Mr. Angas's death he provided in very interesting terms for the carrying on of his station properties. This provision reads:—"It is my desire that my stations be carried on in as nearly as possible the same way as at present, for at least 10 years after my decease, and that unless at the end of such 10 years or at time or times thereafter the majority, in number and value of interest of the persons for the time being beneficially interested in my estate, and who are of age, desire a sale or sales, and the trustees of my said will in their unfettered discretion consider it advisable to comply with such request or requests, then the same stations shall still be carried on, but, seeing that they have taken me a lifetime to build up, it is my sincere hope that they will be carried on as long as lawfully possible."

## THE ANGAS ESTATES.

The estates in South Australia which come under the terms of the will of the late J. H. Angas include the following:—First of all there is the valuable Hill River property of 55,197 acres. Then there are Point Sturt, of 3,244 acres, where the famous Shorthorn cattle are bred; Baldina, of 5,671 acres; Tarawatta, of 3,820 acres; and Kingsford, of 2,218 acres. The Hereford stud is kept at the last-named place. There is also a valuable little estate near Georgetown known as Broadview. In the outside country there are Netley, of 145 square miles; and Fimmiss Springs, of 578 square miles, both leaseholds. Mr. Angas was by far the largest shareholder in the Willowie Pastoral Company, which owns 44,096 acres (freehold), at and around Mount Remarkable; besides the leases at Wirreelapa, 1,729 square miles, and Stuart's Creek, 4,625 square miles. In addition there are big areas in the Northern Territory held under lease. Mr. Angas as a mortgagee had a considerable interest in many small properties, while he was a large shareholder in several great undertakings.

## LEGACIES TO RELATIONS AND EMPLOYES.

The will of Mr. J. H. Angas was lodged at the Probate Office on Friday. The following legacies are bequeathed:—

Charles H. Angas (son),	£4,999.
Ronald Fife Angas (grandson),	£4,999.
Dorothy Beryl Angas (granddaughter),	£4,999.
Dudley Thayer Angas (grandson),	£4,999.
John Keith Angas (grandson),	£4,999.
"Each and every other child of my son Charles to be born in my lifetime,"	£4,999.
Lilian Gertrude Bazley White (daughter),	£4,999.
Erica Wendelen Bazley White (granddaughter),	£4,999.
Laurence Lee Bazley White (grandson),	£4,999.
Joan Lynette Ainsley Bazley White (granddaughter),	£4,999.
"Each and every other child of my daughter born in my lifetime,"	£4,999.
Herbert Angas Parsons (nephew),	£999.
Elsie Mary Power (niece),	£999.
John Alexander Thomson (accountant, Collingrove),	£500 and £200 honorarium as trustee.
Frank Nicholls (Adelaide office),	£500.
Alexander Cockburn (Adelaide office),	£500.
Thomas Adams (formerly overseer at Hill River),	£200.
Donald Forbes (Kingsford, overseer),	£250.
Mrs. William Bakewell, Shirley, near Adelaide,	£100 (to purchase a memento).
Leonard William Bakewell, Fitzroy, near Adelaide,	£100 and £200 honorarium as trustee.
W. Steed and wife, Roseworthy,	£100.
Miss Steed, Roseworthy,	£25.
Miss Sarah Ann Salter, Angaston,	£50.
John Bristow Hughes, formerly of Parkside, accountant,	£50.
Mrs. Ethel Read, wife of Dr. Charles Read, Essex, England, annuity of	£50.
F. Hentke, sen., Kevers (boundary-rider), annuity of	£25.

There is a clause providing that the sum of £52,200, which had been lent by the deceased to his son Charles shall be forever discharged, but another sum of £21,000 advanced to the son for the purpose of the purchase of one-third interest in a northern estate is to be brought into account.

The will shows the deceased to have held interests in the following companies:—Willowie Land and Pastoral Company, South Australian Portland Cement Company, Braybrook Implement Company, Meadowbank Manufacturing Company, and Luxmoore, R. J. Coombs, & Co.

Originally the legacies of £4,999 to relatives mentioned above stood at £9,999 each, but by a codicil dated November 23, 1900, they were reduced by £5,000.

The private carriages, horses, stables, jewellery, household furniture, paintings, personal effects, cups, medals, and office furniture are left to the widow, except as regards that property which must necessarily be retained for carrying on the business of the testator.

## SOME VERY LARGE ESTATES.

Among the largest estates of the past twenty years disposing in the aggregate of more than £80,000,000 have been those of:

Baron Hermann de Stern .....	£3,544,978
Mr. Hugh M'Calmont .....	3,121,931
Lord Wolverton (Second Baron) .....	1,824,338
Mr. John Rylands, Manchester .....	2,574,922
Mr. Lucius Spencer Morgan .....	2,022,054
Mr. Frederick Clarke Hills .....	1,941,715
Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P. ....	1,765,460
Sir Andrew Barclay Walker .....	2,874,110
The Fifteenth Earl of Derby .....	1,802,204
Mr. Andrew Montagu, of Ingmatorpe .....	1,992,656
Sir Charles Booth, London .....	1,927,107
Sir William Louis Winans, American contractor .....	2,403,587
Mr. James Bibby, Liverpool .....	1,776,432
Mr. John Gretton (of Bass and Co.) .....	2,714,043
Mr. George Smith, of Elgin and Chicago .....	5,000,000
Mr. William Orme Foster .....	2,587,631
Baron Alphonse de Rothschild .....	2,257,979
The Third Marquis of Bute .....	1,864,310
The Sixth Earl Fitzwilliam .....	2,949,830
Mr. Panaghi Anthanasius Vagliano .....	2,888,095
Mr. William Richard Sutton .....	2,089,795
Baron Moritz Hirsch .....	5,000,000
Mr. Samuel Lewis .....	2,572,658
Colonel Harry M'Calmont, M.P. ....	2,000,000
Mr. Edward Brook, Huddersfield .....	2,155,752
Sir Robert Jardine .....	2,280,863
Lord Grimthorpe .....	2,111,775
Mr. Alfred Beit .....	3,000,000
Sir Charles Tennant .....	3,151,976
Lord Newlands .....	1,504,278
Mr. Johann Carl Ludwig Loeffler .....	1,505,000

**THE WILL OF LORD ALLENDALE.**

**THREE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS.**

Probate was yesterday granted in London of the will of the Right Hon. Wentworth Blackett, first Baron Allendale, who died on February 13. His estate is valued for probate as of the gross value of £3,234,806 13s. 11d., of which the net personalty has been sworn at £3,227,768 18s. 6d. This would appear to be exclusive of much of his real estate, which is entailed and of immense value, including as it does many miles of land containing rich coal and lead mines. He had for many years had the reputation of being the wealthiest commoner in the country, and it is stated of him that he could walk thirty miles in a straight line over his lands in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. The death duties on the value of the property as sworn will amount to about £295,000, exclusive of what may be payable in respect of this entailed estate.

This valuation is the largest entered in the Probate Registry calendars for any estate since 1887, when the estate of Baron Hermann de Stern, the merchant banker, was entered for probate at £3,544,978. Since 1887 there have been three other estates of a larger value, although not so entered in the calendars. The late Mr. Alfred Beit's property, though still provisionally entered at £3,000,000, will probably be found to exceed £5,000,000 in value; and the estates of the late Mr. George Smith, of Elgin and Chicago, and of Baron Moritz Hirsch, although entered at comparatively nominal figures, nevertheless exceeded in value £5,000,000 each. It is yet possible, however, that with the inclusion of the settled property Lord Allendale's estate may exceed either of these. Lord Allendale left £5,000 to St. George's Hospital, London. To his wife he bequeathed furniture and pictures at 144, Piccadilly, all his London carriages, and such other furniture as may be comprised in a schedule and 1,000 Common Shares in the Union Pacific Railway Company (value £28,000), the use for life of the portraits of himself and herself by Benjamin Constant, five diamond vine leaves, a pearl necklace of 389 pearls with a diamond clasp, a pearl necklace of 239 pearls and also 628 pearls.

To his son the Hon. Edward de Grey Beaumont he left 5,000 Common Shares in the Union Pacific Railway Company (current valuation £142,000), 2,000 Preference and 1,000 Ordinary Shares in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway (current valuation £59,000), and a picture of two horses by Cuyy.

To his son Hubert George Beaumont he left 2,000 Preference Shares and 1,000 Common Shares of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway, and 1,000 Common Shares of the Union Pacific Railway (£87,000), and three opal studs, and to the wife of his said son he left £1,000.

He left upon trust for his daughter Harriet, wife of the Hon. Copleston R. G. W. Bampfylde, £3,300 Bank of England Stock (£9,075), £35,090 Great Eastern Railway 4 per Cent. Debentures, 10,000 Cordoba Central 1st Preference Shares, 5,000 Preference Shares of the Atchison Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway (£99,000), 5,000 Common Shares of the Union Pacific Railway (£142,000), and 1,000 Common Shares of the Southern Pacific Railway (£18,000), with remainder to her issue.

To his daughter Amy Virginia Lady Brabourne he left 2,000 Common Shares in the Union Pacific Railway for life, with remainder to her children.

To his grandson Arthur Blackett Warwick Bampfylde and his issue he left a trust fund of £50,000.

His other grandsons, children of his daughters (except his daughters Viscountess Cranley and Margaret Saville and the son of Lady Brabourne) are left a trust fund of £30,000, with remainder to their issue.

He left £10,000 each to his son-in-law Viscount Cranley, his grandson, the only son of his son Hubert, and the son of his daughter Lady Brabourne; £5,000 to his late wife's niece Burga Weyland, £1,000 to his nephew Harold Beaumont, £500 each to his daughter-in-law Lady Aline Beaumont, his brother Somerset Beaumont, and Mr. Thomas W. Thompson, solicitor, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, one of the executors of his will. He also left an annuity of £100 to his niece May Beaumont, daughter of his brother Dudley, during the life of her father. Subject to a few other bequests he bequeathed all other his personal estate, all his real estate whatsoever, and the residue of his property to his son Wentworth Canning Blackett, now second Baron Allendale, who will thus, apart from settled property, inherit property of the value of about two and a half millions sterling.

**DAVID SYME'S WILL.**

NEARLY A MILLION.

CHARITABLE TRUST FORMED.

EMPLOYEES NOT FORGOTTEN.

MELBOURNE, April 16.

The will of the late Mr. David Syme was to-day filed for probate. The executors, proving the will are Mrs. Annabella Syme, widow of the testator; Mr. John Herbert Syme, journalist; Mr. George Francile Ebenezer Syme, grazier; Dr. Arthur Edward Syme, physician and surgeon; Mr. Geoffrey Syme, journalist; and Mr. Oswald Julian Syme, grazier. The Victorian estates includes real property valued for probate purposes at £240,466, and consisting of freehold lands in Collins and Bourke streets, and various places in the State, and personal property not exceeding in value £639,060, consisting of live stock, furniture, bank deposits, shares in companies, debentures, life policies, and other personal property. The will covers 16 sheets of foolscap. Its leading provisions are as follow:—

The testator bequeaths all his household effects, horses, cattle, and things, other than money or securities in, or on, his late residence known as "Blytheswood" to his widow, together with £500, which is to be paid to his widow within three months of his death. He bequeaths the property known as Tarrawata, containing about 3,800 acres, to his trustees, to pay the net annual income of the same to his daughter, Lucie Macalister, wife of William Garrett Macalister during her life for her sole and separate use. After the death of Lucie Macalister the income from the property is to go to her children. All the residue and remainder of the testator's estate, including The Age and The Leader newspapers, and other newspapers, journals, or publications owned, printed, or published by him, and the freehold, leasehold, and other properties in or upon which such business may be carried on, and the capital, goodwill, and all other assets of the business referred to as The Age business, he bequeaths to his widow and five sons. This bequest is upon trust that they, or the survivor or survivors, or the heirs of such survivors shall convert into money the residuary estate, or such parts as shall be of a saleable nature, except The Age business, by public auction, or private contract. "My opinion and my wish," continues the will, "is that my freehold properties should not be sold until a very advantageous opportunity occurs to sell the same at a good price. Particularly I will and direct that, as I have on January 16, 1908, made to my son Geoffrey Syme a gift of £10,000, the same shall be paid to him free of probate duty. The sum not exceeding £700, shall be expended in the construction of a family vault in, or over my grave in the form of a Doric temple."

Among the other bequests are the following:—To Mr. Syme's nephew, George Adlington Syme, Doctor of Medicine, £1,000; to his niece, Mary Jane Lormer, £1,000; Martha Mary Johnson, £100, as an annuity, to be paid quarterly; and Jane Mary Johnson, £1,000; £20 for the purchase of a ring for Sir Samuel Gillott, or such other article of jewellery as he may select; to Gottlieb F. H. Schuyler (editor of The Age), £500; to Benjamin Hoare (leader writer), £500; to John L. Dow (agricultural editor of The Leader), £250; to Henry Short (editor of The Leader), £250; to John Stafford Stephens (sub-editor of The Age), £250; to John William Packer (accountant of The Age Office), £500; to W. Green (acting cashier at the Age Office), £100; to Harry Clark (printer of The Age), £100; to Charles Jackson (messenger), £100; to Thomas Cranston (coachman), £50.

*David Syme's will confirmed*

Mrs. Syme is to receive an annuity of £3,000, and Mr. Syme's daughter, Olive, the income from £10,000 to be invested. A sum of £50,000 is to be put to a perpetual trust fund, to be called the David Syme Charitable Trust, the proceeds to go to the Victorian public libraries, museums, science and art institutions, and benevolent organizations connected or identified with Melbourne. The Age and The Leader are to remain the property of the survivor until the death of the last survivor, when a distribution of his estate is to take place. John Herbert and Geoffrey Syme are to remain in charge of his business and the direction of trustees. The division of the residuary estate among the children of the five sons is to be per stirpes, and not per caput.

Jan. 14<sup>th</sup> 1890

Mr. Bunnie says 28,000 now in run is sending away  
4000 old ewes to be bated soon after which there will not  
be more any old sheep in the run. The run will carry  
the remainder well. Is only putting 4300 ewes to the Rand  
Volant middle of May. Run divided into 7 paddocks. all  
watered with wells except one paddock which has always a supply  
of surface water. another paddock however usually has surface water  
over the summer. Wells are from 47 ft to 70 ft. good supply  
on the station only three men besides Mr. Bunnie and a  
bullock driver & a cook.

24<sup>th</sup> Dec 1896  
Mr. Beale of Bungee called discussed boundary fence  
number of sides to be 5 and no of sides to be 108

Mr. Bul Kitt  
2600 sheep and run with country 211 sq. miles in 3 claim  
district C. 86<sup>sq</sup>. per head  $\frac{1}{3}$  each 6.12 & 18 now balance  
out of 6/1 of trees & plant at valuation

Bradley Helvenen 46.

Dumping Press to be taken at a fair price Stone offes at 2/ 10 23  
Carriage from Farrells Club 18/ in Burrea <sup>20/6</sup> 21/ - 3<sup>0</sup> p ton  
and 6<sup>0</sup>.

Dutton 120 pens burbill. Dumping 1/9<sup>0</sup> net

Mr. Nelson's sheep

Edina  
July 8. 1890

2500 I shall have about 2500 4. 6. 28 tooth fat wether  
500 about 5 weeks from now also 400 or 500 old ewes  
fat ~~fat~~

1700 also 1700 6 8 8 tooth ewes with lambs at foot  
Don't know her centage. Not finished lambing  
then and all of stock at Edina 6000 & 1400 4 tooth  
Ewes & wethers

1460  
6160  
4000  
10.160

about 4000 travelling from the shed

Mr. Bidgood. Saddle north 9000 to Salt Lake 202 Poch  
to write machine

Mr. Nelson

N B 7000	House 2500	696 acres	5568	<sup>400</sup> Furniture
N. O. 3000	<sup>210</sup> Horses	<sup>300</sup> Cattle	<sup>300</sup> Farm	<sup>500</sup> Crop
	mill 4000	Barley <sup>220</sup>	Bone dust <sup>500</sup>	Hay <sup>740</sup>

Baker's statement is that he paid \$4 for 494 head of  
the stolen cattle and \$36 a head for the balance. The  
whole payment being 2200 odds the number of joining  
cattle must have been 125 or thereabouts total  
619 head

Mr. Nelson's sheep Feb. 25<sup>th</sup> 1871

Mr. Palmer cannot do with less hands than  
I got 10 paying \$45 p month for wages & rations  
good pasture - 1400 - 5-7 year old best July  
1750 - old sheep few broken mouths  
mostly good month all large  
1500 lambs lambed in June sheep very good  
none of these in lambs  
Small 1147 4 tooth Ewes Run in (6 tooth fresh  
June of  
lamb in June)

large 1100 4 tooth wethers

These are in 4 flocks 2 at head station  
& 2 at two farms all good nature this season  
and plenty of grass any quantity  
5 good cows. 2 bullocks 3 or 4 yearlings & a 4 year  
old bull worth the lot \$40. 9 station bullocks  
worth with drags \$15 a pair say \$60 & 65  
9 Horses broken on the station 2 at Mr Nelson's  
3 2 years old and some foals.



J. D. Thurman sells and D. Barfenth buys  
 10 years long same as w. D. Thurman has  
 been supplying at 60¢ a ton delivered at  
 Grenfell St as follows. J. D. Thurman  
 D. Barfenth

deal 5?

Called Mr. Allan Bell. Balance of Jan of 1891  
 444.11.5

1891

Wants to pay Company out 201.10.0

646.2.5

gives his acceptance of goods  
 which he will pay at 100% 250.0.0

Remains for all left here after  
 wool shearing 250 @ 300 396.2.5

Owes nothing on sheep or cattle and will give Security  
 if asked for it upon these 5000 sheep Cattle  
 June 14<sup>th</sup> Called Mr. Allan Bell

Mr. Bowman called agreed to my engaging 4000 bales  
 of the old Mullays wool for Belmont for the  
 purpose of getting the sheep away sooner  
 even though this will shut out 3000 wool bales  
 plus some higher wool which then would be  
 sent to Port Adelaide to Messrs B & H to our profit

Dec. 18<sup>th</sup> 1891

Mr. Allan Bell called his of shears of 6000 bales  
 of 1883 without interest of Com<sup>rs</sup>, has deliv<sup>d</sup> 6000 bales  
 of wool. Has a surplus we don't find last  
 year - wants an advance of 500 altogether  
 for next season to be taken gradually  
 and against next year's wool - owes nothing  
 on sheep & cattle and will give Security if  
 asked for it  
 All out sell

1675  
Feb 16 Bumdaleer

W. Fisher having offered the Hill River property 61000 acres and Bumdaleer property 63000 acres with 80000 sheep upwards and all the horses Cattle plant, &c. for the gross sum of £525000 for both properties

J. Elder & R. Smith have agreed to offer to B. Shence, for their joint account to buy Bumdaleer property on the following terms

Hill River Land valued at 80p per acre  
Bumdaleer at 60p. an acre  
Bumdaleer & Hill River to take one half each of the whole sheep including a division of the 8th flock and of the Rains Old & New unsown - and of the cattle - Sheep at 15p. a head Cattle at a price to be named hereafter by Elder & Smith

The whole farming plant ~~and the horses~~ at Hill River and all the Horses Cattle and sundries on both runs to be valued and each Station to pay in the proportion of the valuation of things in connexion with it a rateable amount of the balance of the £525000 after deducting the value of land, Sheep & Cattle at the agreed rates.

An offer of Hill River for six months to be asked from W. Fisher but the purchase of Bumdaleer not to be dependent on this being given <sup>or offer</sup> any proposed to be subject to an examination of the property  
See over

Bundaleer Proforma valuation show the money I might work out  
~~Hill River~~ Total price 525.000

Hill River valued  
 61.000 acres land at 80/- 244.000  
 40000 sheep at 15/- 30.000  
 150 head cattle at 8/- 1.200  
 275.200

Bundaleer  
 63000 acres land at 60/- 189.000  
 40000 sheep at 15/- 30.000  
 150 Cattle at 8/- 1.200  
 220.200

495.400  
 29.600

Say that Hill River plant is valued at \$20,000 and Bundaleer at \$5,000. Hill River we pay 4/5ths and 1/5th of the above 29.600 -

22 March 1876

Share to day sold to Mr B. Hughes  
 Sections 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132 Hundred of Yungah  
 at 1/10th an acre interest on deferred payment 6 per cent payable annually possession to be given after best shearing day about October or November in 12 months after first interest not to commence till <sup>1st</sup> January 1883 is given. Payment to be made not later than earlier than August 1883

A regular agreement to be drawn up embodying the above  
 R. D. [Signature]

Books April 29<sup>th</sup> 1845. ~~Jefferson 2<sup>nd</sup> vol Super & P~~  
 Ayer's ~~1<sup>st</sup> vol Super~~ ~~Religion~~ ~~Wells's Essays~~ ~~Process~~  
 Ayer's 2<sup>nd</sup> vol Super Religion May 13<sup>th</sup>. about 6<sup>th</sup> day  
 quantity of books to <sup>me</sup> Gardner

Sketch of land wh. might be sold in  
 reduction of acreage at Brimdaley

401 Gulnare plain block  
 leaving out narrow  
 strip which keep for  
 future in case about  
 Ruy John hill 2215 acres @ 5 = 11075

402 Fresh water down to  
 1<sup>st</sup> crop road 2584 - @ 4 10348

403 Fresh water  
 down to 2<sup>nd</sup> crop road 893 - @ 4 3572

404 along the east of the  
 Reserve and north of it  
 & down to a line from  
 H B Hughes corner  $\frac{4813}{10508}$  - @ 3.107 16845  
 48640

Brimmorth - Mount Templeton

Blandis C. Superior

Bertius shooting see A do O

March 8<sup>th</sup> 1894

Bundaleer land  
Bought from Fisher

62,989 acres

Plus

- 1<sup>st</sup> schedule 3615 acres A
- 2<sup>nd</sup> schedule 11921 " A } 1y
- 3<sup>rd</sup> " 618 " A }
- 3 " 364 - F
- 4 schedule 14704 - B
- 4 " 8959 - CB
- 4 " 5371 - B
- 5 schedule 7580 - MB
- 5 " 4183 - CB
- 5 " 2085 - MB
- 5 " 3409 - CB
- no schedule 80 - F. 40700 Homestead

6011  
 65,981  
 12,705  
 53,276  
 14  
 53,262

62,989

Bundaleer 413	254	acres
414	286	-
419	224	-
420	260	-
59	311	-
45F	94	-
11	201	-
12	164	-
Belalie 6	234	-
249	279	-
143	286	-

1 <sup>st</sup> sale to H. Hughes	2192
2 <sup>nd</sup> " to H. Hughes	9311
Payan	416
Piper	490
Dunstan	296

Mar. 8<sup>th</sup> Sold 12,705

65,991

\* 40700 Belalie not completed  
 also  
 \* Difference between 65,981  
 40700 when completed

Boys 285  
 girls 271  
 difference 14

Bundaller Rams

was an days of the 200 Rams sent to mt. unclison not more than 300 at the outside were 2 both. There were very few 4 both, and the balance were partly 6 both or partly full mouthed none old

of the 1200 Rams put into the yard to pick from us was 20 not leave in the yard more than

20

Original purchase of Bundaller from Fisset was Land 189.021

Sheep 58420 @ 15/- 43.815

Plant Hay Horses

and all sundries 5597.13/-

£238.433.13/-

no. Banjar

Rice's Creek

near Man o' war

offers Mules & Ducks

Edward Bowmans will

4 Daughters 1000 each

with £500 per annum

Edward Montagu 13000 acres Charles 20,000 acres

accumulated fund 114,000. Divisible between

Charles. as the father was drowned - and as death has

ever was to give his sons estates and his daughters nothing

& almost certain he would have bought his son Robert out of

the accumulated fund an estate

of equal value to those of Edward

Montagu. This I feel sure was

his intention - but death stopped in. Reader note. The means of Edward Bowmans used to insure that his fortune should remain with his name while the very means of dividing all his wealth.

*the War Mill at estate still on the bank of the creek the South Banjar estate was bought at 5000 a year a trust of £5500 at the time*

June 1885

an estimate of gross

- Brother's 20000
- Improvements 50,000
- Copy of land 30,000
- Land 10,000
- less or mths. 20,000
- by way 20,000
- Home 30,000

116,000

Blaw. 14 July 1902

— Dr. Hodge says your bean in the Weston Bay Chestnut Castanopsis/panum Australia.

It is eaten by the natives

The Weston Bay bean - The plant is a gigantic creeper - The beans are in pods sometimes up to 4 ft long. Its botanical name is Entolium Candens - it grows in Tropical Queensland - The Malay islands and in East West Indies

Cost of British Army Navy  
from N. paper July 1902

Some interesting tables were published in the "St. James' Gazette" a few weeks ago in regard to warlike expenditure. The British navy during the last financial year cost £30,875,000, that of Italy £1,640,000, that of France £12,480,000, that of Germany £3,995,000, and that of Russia £9,832,000. These four great Powers are, therefore, spending on their navies £20,847,000, whilst we are spending £30,875,000. The following is set down as the cost of the armies of the Great Continental Powers as against that of ours:— Great Britain, £30,030,000; France, £25,650,000; Italy, £10,388,000; Austria-Hungary, £11,494,000; Germany, £27,981,000; Russia, £32,264,000. Including the Indian, colonial, and other forces, however, the annual normal expenditure on the British army is £51,030,000, and the expenditure on the army and navy, is £81,905,000, whereas that of France on the two services is £38,130,000; that of Russia, £42,096,000; and that of Germany, £31,976,000.

4 pmdin  
to Mrs Bowman  
from my maly  
about 20.000.000  
Exp and Spent  
30 575.000

See also Paulier  
Shaken up 13 1000

R. T. R. BOWMAN'S WILL.

Estate of £153,100.

The will of Mr. Thomas Richard Bowman, stockholder, late of Waverley, South terrace, has been lodged for probate. The deceased, who died on February 17, 1911, left an estate sworn not to exceed £153,100. The executors appointed under the will are Messrs. William Herbert Philipps, Arthur Percy Bowman, Leonard William Bake-well, and Edwin Jackson Green.

The testator bequeathed £4,000 to his wife (Elizabeth Haigh Bowman), who is to be permitted to occupy deceased's late residence for a period of four years after his death, when the dwelling will revert to the estate. Deceased's two daughters (Mesdames Ada May Cave and Clara Eva Bray) receive £1,000 each. Edwin Jackson Green was left £2,000, and £500 each will be paid to Charles William Bowman (nephew), Hubert Bowman (nephew), Jessie Bowman (niece), Jane Anthony (of the Semaphore), Susan Ashwin, Jessie Fotheringham (of Clarence Park), Mabel Fotheringham and Mary Gwyder (of Adelaide). Catherine Kelsch receives £400, and a former servant of deceased's (Robert Rowell), £150. The sum of £50 is to be apportioned to each male and female servant of at least three years' service in the employ of the firm Messrs. T. R. & A. P. Bowman at the time of deceased's death.

The Adelaide Children's Hospital and the House of Mercy, Walkerville, are entitled to £250 each.

The following beneficiaries receive annuities under the deceased's will:—His wife, £500; his two daughters (Mesdames Ada May Cave and Clara Eva Bray), £800 each; Julia Forrester (niece), so long as she continues a spinster, £50; Miss Emily Warland, £50; Louisa McDonald, £50; and Jane Richards (of Lashbroke), £50.

Richard Matthews, of Nailsworth, is permitted to occupy deceased's property situated in the Hundred of Yatala.

The residuary funds are to be divided into two equal parts, and held in trust for 10 years for the benefit of the two daughters of deceased. If the daughters die the money is to be held in trust for their children.

The testator directs that in case his two daughters and their issue die the following charitable institutions are to benefit in equal shares:—The District Trained Nursing Society, Home for Incurables, the Port Adelaide Seamen's Mission and Sailors' Rest, Our Boys' Institute, the Boys' Brigade, Adelaide City Mission, Adelaide Benevolent and Strangers' Friend Society, S.A. Institute for the Blind and Deaf and Dumb, Royal Institute for the Blind, Home for the Weak-Minded, the Cottage Homes for the Aged Infirm, Hindmarsh Town Mission, the Salvation Army, Children's Home, Walkerville, Adelaide Rescue Society, the Orphans' Home, S.A. Creche, S.A. Deaf and Dumb Mission and Angus Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, St. Mary's Mission of Hope, the Convalescent Hospital (sometimes called St. Margaret's Convalescent Home), and the S.A. Female Refuge.

Before his death Mr. Bowman made a number of donations to various charitable institutions, which are still benefiting from his generosity by drawing annual payments under the scheme then adopted.

1873  
Cameron  
Receipts  
a biller  
a draft  
at holder  
National Bank  
Mr. No. 1  
do write  
There is also  
which Mr. No. 1  
I shall write  
send Mr. Cameron  
The above instructions were given to  
Peter Lewis Kammantoo produces samples of ore which  
is on freehold land and offers to introduce us to it

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Ship Cochitum wants to mortgage 200 c & p ch

Cumvie Sale

25037 acres land

63622 Sheep 354 H & Cattle 61 horses 40 Pigs

Price \$59,300 —

And 5200 sheep altogether 2200 lambing  
— but lambing not more than 1200 lambs.

All young sheep oldest ones full matted this  
year. Of these 1000 fat wethers are for  
market these are 6 to 7 & full matted  
expect they will overcrop over border  
which border to fence 25 miles

Colona For position of wells see map. and also map of Colona  
of 20th March 1870

Black or wh. Colona Station is only one worth carrying  
would summer 10000 or 12000 sheep, too dry to  
depend upon in winter

The 3 Sheep wells are fitted with wheels are good  
and not likely to require repairs all being in  
rock bottoms. Heathcote's country & mine to  
work best together as <sup>the</sup> country can be worked  
from separate of 2 wells

Nov 30th Buff

Mr. Cudmore of Barrowfield  
wishes to purchase w. Fishers run  
for £60,000 lump sum - 46,000 sheep  
1000 cattle 40 horses or thereabouts 2000  
acres purchased land and the plant  
ownerships of Mr. Barrowfield 1/2 of Mr. Cudmore  
1/8 to be offered w. Cudmore to  
Pegler from his share  
Wool to be shipped

consigned through Dr. Barlow, he  
 charging no com<sup>ts</sup> for him self and getting  
 the work done at the minimum rates  
 It is understood that Mr. Cudmore or  
 whoever has charge of the station will  
 look after purchase of stores he can  
 but when he can buy on all the  
 terms from Esso they will be  
 asked to supply  
 Mr. Barlow will be prepared  
 to pay in half cash <sup>£20,000</sup> at  
 any time and from time to time  
 to meet any deficiency between  
 the proceeds of the station & the  
 payments of £10 in 1 or 2 or 4 years  
 a regular agreement to be drawn  
 Mr. Cudmore to telegraph accepting  
 Mr. Fisher's offer

J. G. Cudmore  
 Dr. Barlow

7 Feb  
 13

got Cudmore a paper  
 a telegram last thing on Friday for  
 overland corner will catch the mail for  
 Palma & Red Corner.  
 a telegram to Wentworth on Monday next  
 will catch the Down mail which  
 leaves Wentworth about 12 noon  
 for Palma & Red Corner.  
 Cudmore can reply by sending a man  
 to overland corner which is 50 miles away  
 Care must be taken that the telegrams  
 are for post as otherwise they will be  
 3 chert 100

of Cadmore's matter

W. J. Fitch Secretary  
Scottish National Institution for  
Mutilated Children

Virginia Buildings - Glasgow

To write a letter to give a guarantee  
along with ~~the~~ Daniel Cadmore of  
Dublin (Care into Cadmore's  
for payments on a life of ~~no 94~~  
Cadmore's daughter amounting to £100  
p annum

Chaff. about six bags a day. for marks/pouls

champagne

Heidrich & Co  
agents, Theodor Sator & Co  
London

FEBRUARY 28, 1902.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION ACT.

HOW IT AFFECTS ELECTORS.

(By W. J. Denny, M.P.)

Some twelve months ago, in the course of an article in "The Advertiser," I wrote:—"The raison d'être of Federation was the simplification and cheapening of government and unless the electors can see some tangible result from the issue there will be grievous disappointment." The anticipated sorrowing has not been realised, for the issue of economy has been fought and faced in a manner creditable alike to Parliament and people. Not that one can agree with all the provisions of the new Constitution Act, for there are naturally many flaws upon it. But in the main it redeems the promises made to constituents to effect economy, and lighten the burdens of the taxpayer. If anything, the zeal for legislative saving has, in some respects, been extended so far as to become experimental to a degree. South Australia will now have the smallest Assembly in Australasia, with the exception of Tasmania, which has less than half our population, and is smaller actually than that of West Australia, which has but 171,000 people. There is an irreducible minimum in most things—Parliament is no exception—and it remains to be seen whether Parliament has not somewhat exceeded that limit.

In any case the South Australian Parliament has reason to congratulate itself upon being the first in Australasia to reduce its numbers. When the question of constitutional reform was under discussion prior to the Federal elections, Mr. Playford used the argument that it was quite impossible to expect any Parliament to sacrifice itself, and challenged members to show any instance where a reduction had been accomplished! The challenge was unaccepted, and I have failed to find a parallel case in point. The more honor to our own legislators! South Australia has given the lead to the world in many reforms, and the task of how to commit self-slaughter by a new Constitution Act is destined to be one of them. That there is scope for satisfaction may be gleaned from a perusal of the following table:—

	Population.	Assembly members.	Payment.	Average per member per to population.
Commonwealth ..	3,726,480	175	£400	10,686
N.S. Wales .. ..	1,856,650	125	300	10,853
Victoria .. .. .	1,168,400	95	300	12,246
Queensland .. .	482,400	42	300	6,700
S. Australia .. .	370,700	42	200	8,826
W. Australia .. .	171,630	34	nil	3,887
Tasmania .. .. .	182,300	38	100	4,797
New Zealand .. .	756,500	74	240	10,223

THE ECONOMIES.

The total average cost of the State Parliament is £35,000 per annum, and to this must be added at least the sum of £50,000 for the Federal Parliament, making a total cost of some £85,000. Opinions differ as to the exact amount to be saved under the Act. The Premier estimated £10,000 per annum, but it is apparent that he has overstated the amount. The salaries of eighteen members and two Ministers means an economy of but £5,200. Of course there will be a proportionate saving in "Hansard," but that cannot be very considerable. Then there will of course be an incidental saving in making the elections for the Assembly and the Legislative Council coincident, and no doubt this is included in Mr. Jenkins's estimate, although, strictly speaking, it could have been brought about—and a Bill for that purpose was actually prepared some time ago—without reducing the membership. So as the number of Ministers is considered it is now generally admitted that a small for the important work done in the future. Even in 1857, when the Assembly had 36 and the Council 18 members, there were five Ministers, and improved conditions of to-day show that for at least the same number.

HOW THE ASSEMBLY IS AFFECTED.

The most vital change in the Act is the alteration made in the districts—the most considerable since the establishment of constitutional government. The popular House will in future be composed of 42 instead of 54 members. The old districts have all been amalgamated with adjoining ones, and practically a new system of representation has been adopted. The small two-member districts have given place to extensive constituencies, and by this means a rough and ready redistribution of seats has been effected. The method adopted of redistributing the seats cannot be claimed as scientific. It was at best a rough-and-ready amalgamation of adjacent districts, and perpetuates many of the old anomalies. The principle adopted was to cut down by one-fourth without interfering with the relative proportion of city and country representation. Under the old conditions the country had 40 members and the city 14. Under the new the country has 30 and the city 12. The proportion of one-fourth is thus maintained. But it was expected that the increased population in the city and suburban districts would receive additional representation from those country districts in which the population had dwindled away. This was not the case. The population of the whole metropolitan area was taken and divided up into 12 seats, having regard to existing boundaries. The same was done with the country districts. The result is that the new district of Torrens (embracing East Torrens and Sturt) is increased at the expense of the other city districts, while the additional members should have been taken from sparsely populated districts like Encounter Bay and Noarlunga. The new district of Adelaide returns four members for 20,061 electors, while Alexandra returns the same number for only 10,196 electors—or actually one-half. The following table will show how the new conditions affect the electors:—

Name of New District.	Old Districts Comprised.	No. of Electors.	Former Members.	Present Members.
Adelaide.....	East Adelaide West Adelaide North Adelaide	6,247 5,841 7,973	6	4
Port Adelaide..	Port Adelaide West Torrens	8,854 7,656	4	3
Torrens.....	East Torrens Sturt	13,700 12,414	4	5
Victoria and Albert.....	Victoria Albert	5,467 3,767	4	3
Alexandra.....	Mount Barker Encounter Bay Noarlunga	4,155 2,435 2,036	6	4
Murray.....	Onkaparinga Gumeracha	4,133 4,594	4	3
Barossa.....	Barossa Yatala	5,080 3,298	4	3
Wooroora.....	Light Wooroora	5,388 3,659	4	3
Walloora.....	Walloora Yorke's Penin.	7,583 3,280	4	3
Stanley.....	Gladstone Stanley	5,800 3,670	4	3
Burra Burra.....	Frome Burra	5,717 4,776	4	3
Flinders.....	Newcastle Flinders	4,710 4,951	4	3
Nor. Territory... Northern Ter.		569	2	2

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

So far as the Legislative Council is concerned the principal interest ranges round what is known as the "suicide clause." This refers to the section providing that all members of the Council should retire with the members of the Assembly. Hitherto the members retired at various periods, the maximum period being nine years, the order of retirement being influenced by the death, resignation, &c., of members. By voluntarily deciding to go to the country certain of the members of the Council showed much self-abnegation, for several had been elected only within the last twelve months for a term of nine years. Their membership was also cut down from 24 to 18 (the same proportion as the Assembly), and a somewhat better redistribution adopted. In the Council, however, the members are supposed to represent the direct taxpayers, and consequently the question of metropolitan as against rural interests was not expected to influence the division of the seats. Although the distribution is more

equitable than formerly there is still room for improvement, as the city representation continues to be proportionately low. The most important changes have been made most noticeable being the transference of East Torrens from the Southern to the Central district, to which it properly belongs. In the future the Council will be constituted as follows:—

Name of district.	Assembly districts comprised.	No. of electors.	No. of members.
Central .. . . .	Port Adel. West Torrens East Torrens Sturt	2,880 3,203 5,499 5,145	6
		22,887	
Southern.. . . .	Victoria Albert Mt. Barker Encounter Bay Noarlunga Onkaparinga Gumeracha	2,664 1,223 1,681 899 998 1,416 1,920	4
		9,831	
North-Eastern ..	Barossa Yatala Light Wooroora Walloora Yorke's Pen.	1,748 1,134 1,819 1,240 1,814 1,085	4
		8,840	
Northern .. . . .	Gladstone Stanley Frome Burra Newcastle Flinders Northern Ter.	2,149 1,790 2,223 1,756 1,692 1,322 112	4
		10,444	

A USEFUL PROVISION.

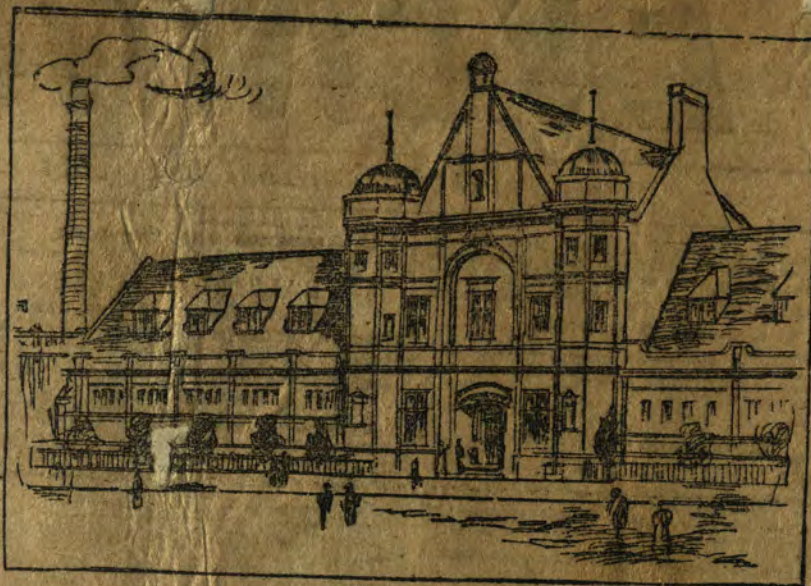
One of the most useful provisions of the Act is that for the better regulation of the election and term of service of Legislative Councillors. The Bill provides that members of the Council shall occupy their seats for a term of six years at least (hitherto it has been nominally for nine years, with retirements determined by death or resignation of other members). Instead of these somewhat uncertain elections it is provided that whenever the Assembly dissolved or expires by effluxion of time two members of the Central District and three members for each of the other Council districts shall retire, and the election fixed for the day of the next general election of the Assembly. Should, however, a member not have completed his six year term he will retain his seat until the next general election. It is quite possible, and scarcely probable, that by this means a Legislative Councillor may serve his nine years. An exception is made in the rule by providing that half the members elected at the forthcoming general election will occupy their seats for three years or those lowest on the poll to retire first.

ELEVENTH HOUR DRAUGHTSMANSHIP.

The measure being an amendment of constitution has been reserved for the assent of His Majesty the King, and must take some little time. It will be interesting to know what Mr. Chamberlain and the law officers of the Crown think of the Act when they find clause 14 is entirely unnecessary and superfluous. The Ministry originally proposed to amend the deadlock clauses by adopting the provisions of the Commonwealth, which provides for a joint sitting of Houses. This was amended, however, by the Council, and the portion referring to joint sittings was set aside. In the meantime the machinery clause referring to "all joint sittings of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly for the purposes of this Act," &c., which existed, although the authority had ceased to exist. This was one of the results of Imperial legislation, and it is hoped that Imperial advisers will not deduce therefrom a propensity for slipshod draughtsmanship.

MR AND MRS CARNEGIE IN DUNFERMLINE.

Laying the Memorial Stone of the New Baths.



Dunfermline is on high holiday to-day, the occasion being the laying of the foundation-stone of the new Carnegie Baths and Gymnasium by Mrs Carnegie, the wife of the generous donor. The Townhouse, the Carnegie Free Library, and the old Baths are artistically decorated, and there are triumphal arches across High Street and Bath Street, bearing the appropriate motto "Welcome to Dunfermline's Generous Son." Carnegie was born in Moodie Street, Dunfermline, where his father was a handloom weaver, in 1835, and left for America when a boy of 12 years of age. He made his first public appearance in Dunfermline in 1876, when he handed to the Town Council £5000 for the erection of the baths which are to be superseded by the new baths. On the occasion of the opening of the baths in July, 1877—just 25 years ago—Mr Carnegie was presented with the freedom of his native city. His next great public appearance in Dunfermline was in July, 1881, when his late mother laid the memorial stone of the Carnegie Free Library—an institution which involved an initial expenditure of £8000, and which was the precursor of the many libraries which Mr Carnegie has since then founded in America and on this side of the Atlantic. He recently gifted a technical school, at a cost of £1000, to Dunfermline, and it is computed that the new baths will cost from £30,000 to £40,000.

...dumb to sleep the sleep of childish innocence. Father and mother, sometimes the one, and sometimes the other, had told me as they bent lovingly over me night after night what that bell said as it tolled. Many good words has that bell spoken to me through their translation. No wrong thing did I do through the day which that voice, from all I knew of heaven and the great Father there, did not tell me kindly about ere I sank to sleep, speaking the very words so plainly that I knew that the power that moved it had seen all and was not angry, never angry,



MRS CARNEGIE

never; but so very, very sorry. Nor is that bell dumb to me to-day when I hear its voice. It still has its message, and now it sounded to welcome back the exiled mother and son under its precious care again. The world has not within its power to bestow upon us such a reward as that which the Abbey bell gave when it tolled in our honour. Rousseau wished to die to the strains of sweet music. Could I choose accompaniment, I could wish to pass into the dim beyond with the tolling of the Abbey bell sounding in my ears, telling me of the rare that had been run, and calling me, as it had called the little white-haired child, for the last time—to sleep."

AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.

MORE CAPITAL WANTED.

London, September 16. A New York telegram states that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan is requesting the underwriters of the United States Steel Corporation to extend their agreement for a further period of nine months, and the directors have called up an additional £1,000,000 in cash. Owing to the non-shipment of last winter's stock of steel pipes, 5,000 men have been discharged from the trust's mines in Wisconsin and North Michigan.

UNPLEASANT REVELATIONS.

The New York Herald for August 7 says:—James Howard Bridge, at one time private secretary to Andrew Carnegie, has written a book entitled "History of the Carnegie Steel Company." The work, in most elaborate style, has just been brought out for private circulation. If it is a labour of love it is made certain Andrew Carnegie is not the sole object of Bridge's affections. Throughout some 370 octavo pages the theme runs along without variation—"Be successful somehow"—and in its application to Carnegie some very unpleasant material is presented. The action of the ironmaster toward his associates, particularly H. C. Frick, through whom, as the work says, success was achieved "somehow," discloses some curious ideas of business morality. Surprise has given way to amazement as, in turning its pages, readers have found all sorts of sensations staring them in the face. The innermost secrets of the Carnegie Steel Company stand revealed to the light of day. Every detail of the bitter quarrel between Carnegie on the one hand and Henry Phipps and H. C. Frick on the other is spread out for public view, backed by documentary evidence, copies of confidential documents, trade secrets, cost of production, and the like. In the history of the Carnegie Steel Company, one may read Schwab's statement that steel rails could be produced at \$12 a ton at the time they were costing the consumer \$28. One may read of a division of profits running as high as 88 per cent. to members of the Carnegie Association. Bridge's history of the Carnegie Company dates back to 1858, when Klotman started a small forge at Girty's Run, in Mill Vale, Duquesne borough, Allegheny. He traces the company, step by step, down to the time when it passed to the United States Steel Corporation. The work done by Frick during the Homestead strike forms an important part of the work. The author draws a strong contrast between Frick fighting the battle for the company, beset by assassins, harassed by political influences and the like, and Carnegie fishing for salmon, or playing golf at Skibo Castle. As a result of the strike, the credit of winning which is given to Frick, the work says:—

It is believed by the Carnegie officials, and with some show of reason, that this magnificent record was to a great extent made possible by the company's victory at Homestead. From that time on the firm profited by the heavy investments it had made in labour-saving machinery, and costs got so low that one year, when the Carnegies made over \$4,000,000, their chief competitor, the Illinois Steel Company, had upwards of \$1,000,000 loss. The following year the Carnegies made over \$5,000,000, while the Chicago Company made only \$360,000. By 1897 the cost of steel rails on the cars at Braddock mill was only \$12 a gross ton.

As to the growth of the company's earnings in later years and until that preceding its absorption, figures are given showing profits in 1889 of \$3,540,000. The profits remained for the next eight years any where from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In 1898 they became \$11,500,000, and in 1899 were \$21,000,000. The book goes deeply into the details of many momentous events in the history of the great corporation. It says the disagreement that had the strongest influence in producing the final rupture between Carnegie and Frick was over the price the company should pay for the stock Frick resigned from the Carnegie Company in 1899 and kept his stock. The company then, the book says, seized his stock under a selling agreement that had been entered into 13 years before, but had never been signed and made binding on the company. Frick said the transaction was fraudulent. In this book is made public for the first time the basis of the exchange of the stock for United States Steel Stock, and many other facts that have deepened the world of finance.

1903 'AMERICAN STEEL TRUST.', The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929), 17 September, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article60000710>

1903 'UNPLEASANT REVELATIONS.', The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929), 17 September, p. 6. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article60000708>

Contents of Wine Cellar August 1903

Margaux 12 dozen  
 Lafite 1895 13 dozen  
 Lafite 1873 4 dozen  
 Port 10 dozen  
 Madeira 15 1/2 dozen  
 Comuward 17 dozen  
 Best Burgundy 41 bottles  
 Champagne / Cognac 10 dozen  
 Flambert-gms 2 dozen  
 ~~~~~ pints 20 bottles  
 Cherry ~~~~~ 11 bottles  
 Birbogue Wine 82 bottles  
 Col: Wine ~~~~~ 68 bottles  
 Sercial ~~~~~ 33 bottles  
 Col: Claret pints 2 1/2 dozen

Curacao 13 bottles  
 Benedictine 30 bottles  
 Chardreuse 50 bottles  
 Maraschino 48 bottles  
 Gin ~~~~~ 9 bottles  
 Extract of Mall 16 bottles  
 Ale ~~~~~ 5 bottles  
 5 Cases Whiskey  
 1 Case Sir Sturgis Madeira  
 part of a cask of Wine for  
 cooking purposes  
 Best Brandy 11 bottles  
 Col: Brandy 3 bottles

Adeloid  
July 31, 1903

# THE SAGE OF CHELSEA.

AN EARNEST CHAMPION.

REMARKABLE ASSERTIONS.

Sir James Crichton Browne has not been long in answering the charges levelled against Carlyle's manhood in the posthumous work by James Anthony Froude, entitled, "My Relations with Carlyle," published in London by Messrs. Longmans. on June 9.

In a long article in the British Medical Journal, Sir James Browne sweeps away the imputations made by Froude as explaining the unhappiness of Carlyle's married life—"imputations which have fitly crowned the column of calumny which, as Carlyle's trusted friend and biographer, Froude busied himself, not without profit, for five years after that great man's death in building up."

The whole episode is a painful one, but the evidence adduced in this article is so convincing that it inspires a sanguine hope that the subject may henceforth be dropped and allowed to pass into oblivion.

Sir James Browne writes:—"Froude's allegation, which is set forth in the most uncompromising terms, is that Carlyle was one of those persons who ought never to have married, that he labored under some physical defect which prevented the consummation of his marriage, and which was the cause of his failings and aberrations of temper and character, and of his wife's misery."

This allegation is based mainly on the confidences alleged to have been made by Mrs. Carlyle to Miss Geraldine Jewsbury. Sir James Crichton Browne gives strong reasons why these confidences rest under the gravest suspicions.

"Mrs. Carlyle," he states, "was 11 years Miss Jewsbury's senior. Miss Jewsbury was never admitted to the penetralia of Mrs. Carlyle's thoughts and feelings, but was kept waiting and serving in the courts without, and there was always an element of patronage and protection in Mrs. Carlyle's attitude towards her."

## INTRIGUES OF GERALDINE.

Miss Jewsbury's intrigues and love affairs are often contemptuously alluded to Mrs. Carlyle. 'Geraldine,' she wrote, 'one besetting weakness. She is never happy unless she has a grande passion on hand, and as unmarried men take fright at impulsive and demonstrative ways, her desires passions for these thirty years have all expended on married men.'

beyond all this, Miss Jewsbury's feelings towards Mrs. Carlyle herself were extravagant, and in some degrees retarded. Instances of violent emotional perturbation Mrs. Carlyle are recorded, and language of Miss Jewsbury's letters to Carlyle, preserved by Mrs. Ireland, is highly charged and erotic.

It is not customary for a woman of 32 to write to her female friend, her senior, in such terms as these—"I never get out of my thoughts one together; I think of you much more you were my lover; I cannot express my feelings even to you—vague understandings to be yours in some way." James Crichton Browne then invests the incident recorded by Froude on the authority of Miss Jewsbury that "the day after the wedding day Carlyle tore up the flower garden at Comely Bank of ungovernable fury."

Unfortunately for Miss Jewsbury, there was a flower garden at Comely Bank, but it was of a border, in which there were only to be many flowers in Scotland on the 18th, the day after the wedding. Evidence is also brought forward of a terrible discovery such as is hinted at in the text.

## CONTEMPTUOUSLY DENIED.

The allegation that Sir Richard Quain stated that Carlyle should never have married is dismissed contemptuously by Sir James Browne as a gross libel on that eminent doctor.

As regards the evil allegation that after her sudden death in Hyde Park an autopsy was performed on Mrs. Carlyle's body at St. George's Hospital, which sustained Miss Jewsbury's story, Sir James Browne establishes (1) that such an autopsy did not take place; (2) that if it had, for certain physical reasons well known to the medical profession, nothing could have been proved one way or the other.

Sir James Browne continues:—"Is the splendid virility of his writings to count for nothing? Was there in his style, his manner, his voice, his appearance, his conduct, one of the traits which we associate with maimed manhood? Quite the opposite."

Extracts from Mrs. Carlyle's letters during the early years of their marriage are quoted:—

"During one of her first separations from her husband, when visiting her mother at Templand, she addresses him, 'Kindest and dearest of husbands, are you thinking you are never to see my sweet face any more? I wish I were back and to give you a kiss for every moment I have been absent. . . . Dearest, I do love you. God bless you, my darling.—Ever, ever your true wife."

"Is this the sort of thing one would expect from a young wife whom Miss Jewsbury represents as the brooding and aggrieved victim of an unconsummated marriage?"

## BUNDLE OF BABY CLOTHES.

Even stronger evidence is brought forward by Sir James Browne, Miss Annie Aitken, and Miss Margaret Aitken, now living in Dumfries, have informed him that upon two separate occasions Mrs. Carlyle when at Craigenputtock intimated to their mother, the late Mrs. Aitken, that she was in a happy condition, and consulted her about her preparations. Carlyle, Miss Aitken used to add, took it very quietly, and seemed grieved when nothing came of it.

Then, most pathetic evidence of all, Miss Mary Aitken, afterwards Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, when on her aunt's death she became her uncle's housekeeper, was much touched to find in a drawer at Cheyne-row a little bundle of baby clothes made by Mrs. Carlyle's own hands.

Sir James Browne is of opinion that Mrs. Carlyle's childlessness was probably the main cause of unhappiness, but he adds:—

"The history of the Carlyle and Welsh families leaves little doubt that the infertility was on her side. All Carlyle's brothers and sisters who married had families, most of them large families."

Mrs. Carlyle was an only child, born prematurely, and during her life her family became extinct, so that when Carlyle came to make his will there was no Welsh left to whom he could bequeath Craigenputtock. In the last year of her life Mrs. Carlyle wrote:—"One thinks it so sad that one's family should die out. And yet perhaps it is best (nay, of course, it is best, since God has so ordered it) that a family lying under the doom of a hereditary deadly malady should die out and leave its room in the universe to healthier and happier people. Darwin has remarked that the last surviving members of a dying-out family are likely to be barren."

Sir James Browne concludes his defence of Carlyle, for which we think the world will be grateful to him, thus:—

"I need not rehearse all the symptoms which combine to show that Mrs. Carlyle became a highly neurotic woman, and that the vagaries of her condition inflicted much and prolonged suffering on her husband, which he bore with noble patience and forgiveness."

"How different it might all have been had Mrs. Carlyle had an infant to dandle and a child to rear! . . . To anyone with a spark of knowledge of human nature, Carlyle's long and passionate mourning for his wife, his lonesome visits to her grave, when he knelt down and reverently kissed the green mound, must betoken a tenderness far more than mere platonic fellowship."

## SIR DANIEL COOPER'S WILL.

SYDNEY, Friday.

The will of Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., who died in London in 1902, has been filed. The net value of the New South Wales portion of the estate is sworn as under £558,000. He left to his widow a life interest in the house at De Vere Gardens, London, with the furniture, carriages, horses, &c. His trustees were his sons, Sir Daniel Cooper and Mr. William Charles Cooper, his son-in-law (Mr. Frederick Green), and his solicitor (Mr. Leonard James Maton), all of England, and to them he bequeathed upon trust all his presentation plate, and £40,000 to go along with the baronetcy. The income to be paid to the holder during life, and the corpus to go to the holder of the title 21 years after testator's death, and his last surviving son. The trustees have power to sell and convert all real and personal estate, whether in England or New South Wales. As marriage settlements he left £10,000 each to his daughters, Eva Florence Trevanion and Edith Elizabeth M'Namara. To his daughters, Ellen Sophia Cooper and Mary Elizabeth Burrell, and any other daughters his widow might direct, he left annuities of £500, the residue of the income to be paid to his widow during life. After his widow's death the following sums are to be paid to his daughters:—£40,000 to Ellen Sophia Cooper, £40,000 to Alice Green, £40,000 to Mary Elizabeth Burrell, £30,000 each to Florence Eva Trevanion and Edith Elizabeth M'Namara. Interest at 5 per cent. on £100,000 is set aside for his grandchildren, the balance of the accumulation of income to go to the testator's two sons. He left £2,500 to charities in New South Wales.

## Chicago Cattle Trade.

The output of a Chicago stockyard is enormous. At one of these places alone in a single day as many as 26,000 cattle, 29,000 pigs, and 27,000 sheep, or a total of over 80,000 animals, will arrive in the stockyards. The cattle, sheep, and hogs combined would weigh a grand total of 12,000 tons of dressed meat distributed among the consumers of the world in one day by this single live stock market. The meat would fill a refrigerator car over eight miles long, and the animals received would make a solid procession in a single file extending over a distance of 80 miles.

new  
Collins  
Seaham  
14-000 shares  
why  
100.000  
abermains  
7200 shares

Cows

Holstein Cow 30th June  
Shilling - " " 43  
unsuitable " " 42

young cow 1st April  
" " 10th July  
All Holstein Sold Jan  
3.5

Remain 1st Sept  
Repaid Cow Tom  
Crispe calf 2 3

in Bucks T.P.  
New Jersey 4  
" - Deesen 5  
Red Duns Cow 6  
Bayots lot  
Essex lot  
Sold Bull  
in hand 1st Sept 1903

23rd Sept Bot from  
White Ayrshire Cow  
white Durley 5.2.6  
1 heifer 3 years 4.2.6  
1 yellow heifer 3.7.6 = 4 years

70th Bannockburn  
1 cow 6.1.1  
1 " 4.15.0  
4 calves 21.16.0  
10th Oct 12.10.0  
10th Oct 2 heifers  
10th Oct 4 steers 30.16.4  
10th Oct 2 cows 27.0  
" " Bannockburn  
3 heifers 12.6.6  
Bannockburn Steer 1  
43

14 below and up  
20 above and below  
4 below and above  
2 white heifers  
3 cows 50

highly recommended  
Chene 9.12  
29 October  
Lambing crates  
near farm of Jersey  
3 Combed  
Albion 13  
coloured  
Big padlock  
2 cows has  
2 weaners padlock  
1st June 1903  
1 Dunster 4.18.1  
61. Duns 18.8  
4 Springers West water  
to fine with water  
1 small cow died  
56  
Sold 14 cows  
14th June  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1

57  
56  
55  
32  
23.9  
6.0  
17.0  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1  
100th 10.5.1

of any 10th in Padlock  
11 of any  
3 Jersey  
4 in Padlock  
1 Cow  
1 Calf  
The of supposed to  
with crabs  
he has only 1  
3 weeks

Records of Dairy Cows



June 15<sup>th</sup> 1904 THE EXPRESS

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

will succeed magistracy of hand, it is rep tend to

PH WEDNESDAY JUNE 15, 1904.

Civil Service

Particulars of the affair at... the Daily Mail's correspon... wáng, who states that on... presence of attacking the... entrenched position in the... 15 miles south of Kaping... Japanese force of considerable... At a preconcerted signal... retreated. They were pursue... Russians to the Yao Tung... readiness to overwhelm them... encounter ensued, in which... lost 860 killed and wounded... treated to Neuchwang, and then... train to Liao-Yang. General... Admiral Togo reports that a... gent bombardment of Kaping... infantry and cavalry to the... 3,000, who were getting ready... southward, with a view of... near the Japanese engaged in... Port Arthur, fled inland in g...

From Our Far-flamed  
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.  
EXTRA HEAVY FLANNEL, 27 in. wide,  
8½¢ per yard  
RUSH RUGS, 50 x 70, 1/11; 54 x 74, 3/11;  
60 x 80, 4/11.  
HEAVY TWILL FLANNELLETTE,  
worth 6½¢, Sale Price 3½¢, yard, Light  
Blue and Maroon.  
SPECIAL LINES IN WHITE  
BLANKETS,  
60 x 82, 8/11  
60 x 82, 10/9  
72 x 90, 13/9

Mrs. Got... all the... BONE... anders... with the... do do... HIGHER... Lighter... 163-8... B... Young... hotel, know... of bar... Carpenter... work; good... 7 day, or... "Rechnable,"... this office... EXPERIENCED... Housekeeper, 5 years... first-class... "Linda" one... WEST... Class Shoeing and General Smith, used all... kinds of work - Boots, care J. L. Walt, W.I... (16) (6), wants situation, assist all housework;... / week - "Florence," Alberton P.O. HOUSEKEEPER, Companion, elderly couple or... widow and children; recommended - Mrs. MARRIED man wants work, good driver, sales... "man, do anything; long reference." - Compe... APER... ed. piece; Cellings Whitened, 2/6;... Farming, Coloring, Repairs - J. Wiggins.

Situations Wanted  
Under this heading (if prepaid) 12 words, Sixpence.  
BICKELMANN, Plastering; Ovens, Copper set;... General Repairs - W. Richards, Lighter-... rnoe, Southwark.  
B... Young Lady, situation as Help or place trust... hotel, knowledge of bar - "E. K.," this office.  
CARPENTER, Galvanized Ironworker, wants... work; good tradesman; 7 day, or contract -... "Rechnable," this office.  
EXPERIENCED Housekeeper, 5 years... first-class... "Linda" one... WEST... Class Shoeing and General Smith, used all... kinds of work - Boots, care J. L. Walt, W.I... (16) (6), wants situation, assist all housework;... / week - "Florence," Alberton P.O. HOUSEKEEPER, Companion, elderly couple or... widow and children; recommended - Mrs. MARRIED man wants work, good driver, sales... "man, do anything; long reference." - Compe... APER... ed. piece; Cellings Whitened, 2/6;... Farming, Coloring, Repairs - J. Wiggins.

Comm 1905

my list 5 months 1905 - 19.

Solo 2

see examples - July 17

see list of cows later on page 2

1905

1 cow 4.12.6 - 2 calves 7.13.1

3 calves 8/1 each 7.13.1

Totals above @ 2s 6d = 8

1905

22nd Sept 1905 5 cows 2 calves 1 calf 24.15.2

was 17 cows says 4 calves

23 July 9. were 3 at 1/6

24 - 5 - 4 1/6

For cows see this book  
4 pages forward

House presents

1904

Christmas  
to Grandchildren 25  
 Ann Swartz 5  
 Joann for shoes 70  
 Joann's eggs 10 not acctd  
 wash basket 25 cheque  
 Ann's vest 50 "  
 C. Evans 10 "  
 Ernest Evans 5 "  
 obstetrical 5 "  
 Ann's vest 5 "  
 Gestele 50 "

200 Joann  
2.10 - mme

1904 for Birthdays  
see B 406

Birthdays

1905  
 3 Aug 16 Elizabeth cheque  
 15 Bob Stankin after on  
 23 Cris B.S. cheque  
 28 Bob Files cheque  
 29 Tom Files cheque  
 Feb 3 Joe areas on London  
 20 ~~Joann~~ ditto ditto cheque  
 28 Jojo B.S. cheque  
 March 27 W Mitchell cheque  
 April 15 wedding day nothing  
 26 Joann Files cheque  
 May 8 Mrs Braund Bellm  
 17 Bob Baker 15 cheque  
 30 Beth Stankin whole bare  
 June 13 Mark Mitchell cheque  
 July 3 Little Molly cheque  
 Aug 13 wife to effect nothing  
 Sept 14 Bob B.S. cheque  
 October 10 George a present  
 " 11 Joann eggs  
 " 27 Steve Files cheque  
 Nov 27 Bertie on miffed  
 Dec 2 Molly B.S. cheque  
 8 Tomasso cheque  
 13 Mabel Bellm  
 20 Jean Files cheque  
 25 Mrs Austin 25 (not)  
 ship on orders 25  
 London price 25  
 short  
 unriver  
 Bob Clapp 25  
 50  
 10

Horace wheels of force 10 "  
 Playball 10 "  
 Kelly 5 "  
 Ellis 10 of Bap 20 of chaff 5 "  
 Bap at Po 2 "  
 wife to effect 20 "  
 Joann's father 20 "  
 Ann and us 25 "  
 dup and us 25 "  
 Lesson copy 50 "  
 1905 Decs

1904  
for Birthdays  
cheques  
B 406

1905  
for Birthdays  
cheques  
B 406

my present to wife 25 - 5 Aug 1904  
 " " " " 25 - Nov 1904  
 brother to Tom Booth (not) 30  
 about 1905

1905  
 Christmas  
 gifts continued  
 Joann 25  
 wife 20  
 wash basket 25  
 Ann's vest 50  
 C. Evans 10  
 Ernest Evans 5  
 obstetrical 5  
 Ann's vest 5  
 Gestele 50  
 Horace wheels of force 10  
 Playball 10  
 Kelly 5  
 Ellis 10  
 Bap at Po 2  
 wife to effect 20  
 Joann's father 20  
 Ann and us 25  
 dup and us 25  
 Lesson copy 50  
 1905 Decs



1906

Jan 1906 - my wife

Jan 11 Edith's cheque  
 15 Bob Baker's cheque  
 23 Chris's cheque  
 28 Bob Giles  
 29 Thom Giles  
 Feb 3 Joe Acres cheque  
 20 Stan Mitchell  
 28 Gogo Banfunt  
 March 27 W Mitchell

as far as informed the  
 I gave them  
 each a dress. These will  
 have to be looked for in  
 the box for 1906 -  
 but I sent labels of prices,  
 Bills in London for £30 each  
 see bill book -  
 Mally June 27  
 Exhibition of dresses

April 15 Wedding Day Golden 3 1/2 p.m. Victoria  
 26 Joanna Giles  
 28 Thomas Banfunt  
 May 8 F.W. Baker  
 19 Bob Baker  
 30 Betty Franker  
 June 9 Betty Giles  
 13 Mark Mitchell  
 July 3 Little Molly  
 Aug 13 Miss Wickett

3 1/2 p.m. Victoria  
 Bank of Australia  
 Cheque  
 all under the same  
 cheque on Bank of Australia  
 Bill on hand for  
 Bill on hand for

Sept 14 Bob Banfunt  
 Oct 10 George Banfunt  
 11 Joanna Banfunt's eggs  
 27 Tom Giles  
 Nov 27 Bertha Banfunt  
 Dec 2 Mally Banfunt  
 8 Thomas  
 13 Mabel  
 20 Jean

Bank of Australia  
 paper  
 eggs  
 Bank of Australia  
 Bank of Australia  
 Bank of Australia  
 Bank of Australia  
 Bank of Australia

Christmas 1906  
 Kate Gurdner £50 - Mrs. Frank £50  
 Mrs. Frank £25 - Tom's gift was 2 sets of cards new & old up  
 new files £5 Joanna Giles Bob Giles Betty Giles £5 each  
 Helen £50 when to

1909

Birthday Celebrations 1909

1908

| Date    | Name               | Location / Item     | 1908                |
|---------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Jan 11  | Caliston           | Bill on London      | Cheque by Australia |
| 15      | Bob Barker         | Bill on London      | Bill on London      |
| 23      | Christine Barfirth | Cheque by A         | Cheque by A         |
| 28      | Bob Giles          | " "                 | Bill on London      |
| 29      | Tom Giles          | " "                 | " "                 |
| Feb 3   | Doc Acres          | Bill on London      | " "                 |
| 20      | Stan Mitchell      | Cheque 15th month   | Cheque by Australia |
| 28      | Do Do Barfirth     | Cheque by A         | " "                 |
| Mar 27  | Stan Mitchell      | Cheque to B of A    | " "                 |
| Apr 15  | Wedding Day        | Eggs 100            | nothing             |
| 26      | Joanna Giles       | Bill on London      | Cheque to B of A    |
| 28      | Tommy Barfirth     | Cheque by A         | Cheque by Australia |
| May 8   | Mr Brand           | Bill on London      | to Bill on London   |
| 17      | Bob Baker          | Cheque by A         | 25 Cheque to A      |
| 30      | Betty Barker       | Bill on London      | Bill on London      |
| June 9  | Bill Giles         | Bill on London      | Cheque on Australia |
| 13      | Wally Barfirth     | Cheque by A         | Cheque by Australia |
| July 3  | Little Wally       | Cheque by A         | Cheque by Australia |
| Sept 16 | Bob Barfirth       | Cheque by A         | Cheque on Australia |
| Oct 10  | George Barfirth    | Gramophone          | Blue silver plate   |
| "       | Joanna Barfirth    | Eggs into 100       | Eggs                |
| 27      | Wally Giles        | Bill on London      | to Bill on London   |
| Nov 27  | Bertie Barfirth    | Cheque by A         | Cheque by A         |
| Dec 2   | Wally Barfirth     | Cheque by Australia | Cheque by A         |
| 8       | Tomasso Barfirth   | Cheque by A         | Cheque by A         |
| 13      | Mabel Brandt       | Bill on London      | Bill on London      |
| 20      | Joan Giles         | Bill on London      | Cheque by Australia |
| 21      | Eustace Giles      | [50]                |                     |

Suburban outside  
The Catholic church

an  
are  
then  
enter  
their  
the  
and  
of all theologians, assures us that God  
will supply all that is needed for sal-  
vation in the case of such persons,  
even if he has to work a miracle to  
do it. Now no one will deny that  
there can be men and women outside  
the social organism known as the  
Catholic Church, in whom the above  
suppositions may be realized. They  
are not members of

The Visible Church.

They do not profess the faith that is  
objectively true. They are not ruled  
by the lawful Bishop of the Church.  
They do not acknowledge spir-  
itual headship of man. They  
call them Catholics wise therefore to  
sense of the world to Rome to con-  
sense outside the XIII.  
not excluded  
belong to seriously objected that  
They are denominations of the  
mystic would resent deeply the es-  
they need even temporarily of what  
or the to be diplomatic relations with  
supply with. Finally the President, after  
their salva with the representatives of

g Protestant denominations,  
on the good sense and the  
ance of the people of  
States and continued to  
ordinary business method  
wishes to accomplish a re-  
deal directly with the per-  
power effectually to a  
result desired, and a r  
as sent. The busin

1909  
July 11

Bob Baker

15

Bob Baker

23

Chris Bernhardt

28

Bob Baker

29

Tommy

Bill on hand on (L)

Bill on hand on (L)

Bill on hand on (L)

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Cows at Towers Park by  
Evans's list 6 Sept 1904

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Belwin of Bull (pure Albany) | 1         |
| 3 Red Heers                  | 3         |
| 1 Red white Steer            | 1         |
| 1 Small white                | 1         |
| 1 White Cow                  | 1         |
| 2 Red White cows             | 2         |
| 1 Brindle Cow                | 1         |
| 1 Cow of Albany              | 1         |
| Yellow spotted Cow           | 1         |
| Red Cow                      | 1         |
| <u>above line</u>            | <u>13</u> |
| Young Black Bull             | 1         |
| Cows                         | 5         |
| Steers                       | 2         |
| Heifers                      | 2         |
| Heifers                      | 5         |
| Steers                       | 3         |
|                              | <u>31</u> |

Rec'd from  
Evans  
Cows  
Steers  
Heifers  
Heifers  
Steers

May 1/2 1904

rec'd up to Evans's list counting these 41 all total  
1 Bull 7 Steers 12 calves and 21 cows = 41

By above count 8 Steers 12 calves 20 cows = 41

Call home of

Sold June 26

13 calves 4 cows 3 heifers 20 cows = 40

7 Steers 4 calves 1 Bull = 26 June 30th

F W  
all up July 1st  
July

1905  
2 Aug 21 Evans says he has 7 cows 4 Steers 1 heifer 2 Bulls = 14

October 1913

Wm. B. Baker

Bought from Chapman's 1 brown yellow white  
2 x 10 white

6.4/-

from Esdon 2 yellow white 1 black

1 of yellow in U.K. D

13 Sheepskins 2 x 5

white in Australia

As in Adelaide

82.9.2

88.13.2

Torrey Park 22

20/10  
Received July 1913

OFFICE, ADELAIDE,  
A NEWSPAPER. ADELAIDE

**CAPTAIN COOK**

**MEMORIAL UNVEILED  
LONDON.**

LONDON, July 7.

The statue of Captain Cook, designed by Sir Thomas Brock, was unveiled in the Mall to-day, with fitting ceremony.

The President of the Board of Trade (Mr. Herbert Samuel) presided, and the ceremony was performed by Prince Louis of Battenberg, First Sea Lord.

There was a distinguished assemblage, including the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Winston Churchill), Sir George Reid (High Commissioner for Australia), the Hon. T. Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir Josiah Symon, Sir John Madden, Captain R. M. Collins, the Agent-General for the Australian States, Mrs. Goodenough, Mr. Carmichael (Minister for Education in New South Wales), and Mr. Percy Hunter (representing Sir Hector Caruthers, ex-Premier of New South Wales). Captain Rushall's Australian cadets were also present.

Mr. Mackenzie said the loftiest peak in New Zealand (Mount Cook) was an everlasting memorial to the work of Captain Cook. He pointed out that the external trade of New Zealand was now equal to the total export and import trade of Great Britain, Germany, and France at the time of Cook's visit to Australasia.

Sir George Reid eulogised the debt Australia owed to the work of the famous navigator.

agreed with Mr Davenport to guarantee the Bank  
 of So. and Wales that Mr. W. B. Allen will accept  
 of Mr. Allen drafts for £3500 against <sup>at least</sup> an equal quantity  
 of wool to be sold last year and this year's clip  
 Mr. Allen to be the same as his success was  
 say 2 1/2 % to 1 broker's fee. No com. to Allen  
 himself - wool to be shipped by the Allen  
 line on the same terms as to freight & charges  
 as it can be shipped by others

*W. B. Allen*  
 Sam Davenport.

26 Mar

agreed to lend to Dale £600 on the 1st May  
 62 yrs at 12 1/2 % principal to be  
 paid at the date of 1st of annum. vessel  
 to be insured for £1000 - Mortgage  
 policy to be given us.

Mr Robert Drummond Dalhousie  
 Mr Thomas Drummond Fiddon  
 sons of the late Mr. Drummond

Dock Company (Fishers) 28 March -

Original Shareholders

|          |      |
|----------|------|
| Fisher   | 1000 |
| Smith    | 1000 |
| Craigie  | 500  |
| Chalmock | 500  |
| Saunders | 500  |
| Simpson  | 500  |
| Moche    | 500  |
| Reid     | 350  |
| Wright   | 350  |
| Bailey   | 350  |
| Jardine  | 320  |
| Angel    | 500  |
| Webster  | 500  |
| <hr/>    |      |
|          | 6890 |

Dock Company  
 20,000 Shares @ £5 each  
 March 28th 1855  
 of these issued Promoters 3000  
 General public apply 4500  
 Promoters apply say 7000  
 Leaving fully 5500 to sell 14,500



July 18 1903  
FEDERAL ELECTORATES.

A CAREFUL SUBDIVISION.

Most the last public service performed by the late Mr. W. R. Boothby, C.M.G., in his capacity as Federal Commissioner to divide South Australia into seven constituencies for the purpose of returning a quota of members to the House of Representatives.

In this work Mr. Boothby was, in accordance with the requirements of the Commonwealth Electoral Act, at great pains to consider (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) existing boundaries.

The voting strength of the various divisions has already been given, but in his report to Sir William Lyne, the Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. Boothby sets out in detail the composition and complexion of the rolls in each.

This information which has not previously been made public will be found extremely interesting. As will be seen, from the sub-joined paragraphs, much trouble was taken by Mr. Boothby to tabulate accurately from the census returns and statistical figures, the occupations and pursuits of the people resident in the suggested Federal electorates:—

ADELAIDE

includes the capital city and the northern suburbs. The residential population of 47,473 persons comprises—of the industrial class 17.06 per cent., commercial 9.90, domestic, 8.63, professional 4.61, transport and communication 3.05, primary producers 1.55, dependents 54.36, and indefinite occupations .84.

Electors on list . . . . . 23,518

PORT ADELAIDE

includes the chief port of the State and the western suburbs, with a population of 49,339. The industrial class forms 16.29 per cent., commercial 7.25, transport, &c., 5.48, domestic 4.13, professional 2.29, primary producers 1.98, dependents 61.89, indefinite occupations .69.

Electors on list . . . . . 23,563

EAST TORRENS

includes the eastern and southern suburbs, the population being 48,902, of which the industrial class comprises 13.29 per cent., commercial 9.82, domestic 5.65, professional 3.72, primary producers 3.53, transport, &c., 1.93, dependents 61.07, and indefinite .99.

Electors on list . . . . . 23,727

BARKER

includes the southern and south-eastern portions of the State, chiefly engaged in agricultural (196,000 acres under cultivation), horticultural, and pastoral pursuits. The population is 47,701, of which the primary producers form 18.43 per cent., industrial 8.55, domestic 5.29, commercial 3.93, professional 2.07, transport, &c., 1.73, dependents 59.16, and indefinite .84.

Electors on list . . . . . 21,791

ANGAS

includes the counties immediately to the east and north of the metropolis, its population being 56,922, chiefly engaged in agriculture (676,000 acres), horticulture and stock-farming. Primary producers are represented by 20.38 per cent. of the population, industrial 8.83, domestic 3.94, commercial 2.94, transport, &c., 1.44, dependents 60.23, and indefinite .76.

Electors on list . . . . . 23,593

CHAMBERLAIN

includes the central portion of the State, west and north of the Angas division, and has a population of 50,021 persons. Ports Wallaroo and Pirie, with their large smelting works, are in this division. Agriculture and horticulture, with a cultivation of 1,008,000 acres, and pastoral pursuits are the chief industries. Primary producers form 22.27 per cent., industrial 7.92, domestic 3.66, commercial 2.95, transport, &c., 1.62, professional 1.59, dependents 59.22, and indefinite 0.77.

Electors on list . . . . . 23,761

Federal Electorates  
Continued

FLINDERS

forms the remainder of the State to its north, east, and west boundaries, and includes the Northern Territory; 1,302,000 acres are under cultivation. Agriculture, mining, and pastoral pursuits are the principal occupations. Primary producers form 20.02 per cent., industrial 9.67, domestic 4.55, transport 4.33, commercial 3.37, professional 1.78, dependents 55.79, and indefinite .49.  
Electors on list . . . . . 22,235

Philip C. P. Dunn  
alias wemy

POLICE COURT

ADELAIDE: Wednesday, May 13, 1903  
[Before Mr. J. Gordon, S.M.]

Philip Charles Dunn was charged, on the information of J. W. Bruce, storekeeper, of Hanson street, with having forged the name of Thomas Seymour to a cheque on the E.S. and A. Bank for £7, and uttered it with intent to defraud. Detective Kitson gave evidence of arrest. Accused was committed for trial, bail being allowed in two sureties of £50 each.

Sweeney

Another impostor  
Nov. 1903

THE MODERN ELIJAH.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

London, October 29.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowie caused a sensation at a meeting in New York on Tuesday by making unexpected allegations regarding his paternity in the course of his reply to a charge which had been made against him that he had neglected to support his father. The Modern Elijah declared that his mother's husband (Mr. John Murray Dowie) was not his real father, and that he was the son of one of the officers of the Light Brigade, which was engaged in the famous charge at Balaklava in the Crimean war. He did not mention the name of the officer in question; but asserted that he was entitled to wear a ducal coronet. He explained that the officer referred to had entrapped his mother into a Scotch marriage and had afterwards deserted her. The audience hissed the speaker for publicly defaming his mother's name.

Owing, it is supposed, to the fierce opposition which has been aroused against him, Mr. Dowie has decided to terminate his New York campaign a week earlier than he had planned.

Mr. Andrew Dowie, of Wakefield street, Adelaide, younger brother of the Rev. J. A. Dowie, on being shown the above cable message, said:—"My father and mother were married in the Tron Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr. Hunter, and there is now living in Adelaide a witness who attended the ceremony. They lived happily together till my mother's death in Adelaide nine years ago. They came to Adelaide in 1860, and my father lived here until he went to America in 1896, at the request of my brother, who, for some time, made him a handsome allowance. There was a difference of opinion between them, because my father insisted on marrying the widow of a Colonel North, against my brother's wishes, and my father has not since lived in Zion City. I know, however, that my father had enough to live on, because I have had communications from him on the subject. I never before heard anything of the story attributed to my brother, and I do not believe that he is other than the lawfully begotten son of my father and mother. He accompanied them to Adelaide from Scotland, as I did, in 1860, and went back to Edinburgh eight years later to attend the University, so that he might study for the ministry, but his health failed, so he returned to South Australia, and took the pastorate of the Hamley Bridge Church. Thence he went to Sydney, Melbourne, New Zealand, and finally to the Pacific Coast of America in 1888."

Mr. George Cockburn, of Pirie street Keni Town, informs us that he saw the Rev. J. A. Dowie a week after he was born—about eight years before the Crimean war. He has no doubt that the rev. gentleman is the son of Mr. J. M. Dowie.

Management by Boards versus Private Agents

On 6 Runs in South Australia in which I am interested

we killed:-

| YEAR         | DOGS  | TOTAL COST | Cost per DOG KILLED |
|--------------|-------|------------|---------------------|
| 1892         | 1,256 | 314. 0. 0  |                     |
| 1893         | 1,426 | 356. 0. 0  |                     |
| 11m/ of 1894 | 1,146 | 286. 0. 0  |                     |
| Total        | 3,828 | 957. 0. 0  | S 5/-               |

The Wilcannia Board killed:-

|       |      |            |            |
|-------|------|------------|------------|
| 1892  | 530  | 412. 9. 0  |            |
| 1893  | 482  | 413. 4. 6  |            |
| Total | 1012 | 825. 13. 6 | S 16/3 1/2 |

The Medindie Board killed:-

|       |       |              |            |
|-------|-------|--------------|------------|
| 1892  | 1,567 | 2,208. 11. 6 |            |
| 1893  | 1,174 | 1,685. 12. 6 |            |
| Total | 2,741 | 3,894. 4. 0  | S 28/4 1/2 |

"Dandy" Jacksons Pongbongk for Mabel Pricebo

Another imported Pong Roman warrior on by Ri Ri 4 years old stands about 14.3 1/2 C

Stables 23 mules (11 fresh 12 second) as under  
 1904 { Single buggy 18 fresh Single buggy down 1st fresh  
 Medms returning { Pair " 1st Pair " " 1st fresh

Delude } Single buggy horse under 14.3. 1st  
 Church } Pair " " " " 1st  
 unBarker } Pair buggy 18 1st  
 Church } Single " 2nd

Delude Soft Single buggy under 14.3. 2nd  
 Fowler Soft " " 2nd Saddle 2nd  
 Two well Soft " " 2nd " 2nd

Shutthall on 10 strong loads 21 Competitors 1st  
 Single buggy horse 2nd  
 See of 10 on side



Oct 25. 1904 Ball of Quilts

unc n c Bay Total 5280 of which unad 966.13.4  
unad T Bay net 2369.19.10

in unad Bay cash available 825.2.6

825.2.6 unad Bay cash

966.13.6 unad Bay net

1791.18.10 of which (1100) to be paid in middle of the balance in (Cassa Bay)

unad Bay of showing previous securities 1919-10/1  
order credit memo of 81.7.6

Divorce  
Amirica

—Where the States Differ.—  
In all States but two desertion justifies divorce. In 21 of them, it means wilful absence for one year; in 12 for two years; in 12 more for three years; and in two for five years. In some States a refusal to cohabit is desertion; so is vagrancy by the husband; so is voluntary separation for five years; so, too, is the joining of any religious sect that denounces marriage as unlawful. Thirty-nine States have constituted drunkenness a cause for divorce, and in Kentucky it is held to annul the marriage. Habitual drunkenness for one year is sufficient in 12 States, for three years in three States, and for two years in one State. The remainder attach no special time limit to the adjectives "gross," "habitual," and "confirmed." Insanity, idiocy, lunacy, mental incapacity, is a ground for divorce in nine States, and for annulment of marriage in 38. Neglect to provide—called in some States "neglect," simply, and in others "gross neglect of duty"—justifies divorce in 27 States. In seven of them the neglect must have continued for one year, in two for two years, and in one for three years. In the remainder no time is stated. In six States "force, coercion, fraud, want of consent, duress" is a cause for divorce, and in 38 for annulment, though in 17 of the 38 it may be ratified by the act of the plaintiff and the ratification will be accepted as a perfect defence.

—Other Questions.—  
And these differences touch but the fringe of the subject. There is the question, for instance, of remarriage—permitted both to the guilty and the innocent party without qualification in 25 States, and in others granted or withheld or limited at the discretion of the Court. There is the question, too, of the period necessary to establish a legal residence. Shall it be six months as in five States, a year as in 34, two years as in five, or three years as in four? Again, there is the question of procedure and evidence. In Georgia no divorce is granted "except on the concurrent verdicts of two juries at different terms of the Court." In Louisiana, for the most part, no divorce becomes absolute until a year after the decree is obtained. In some States the parties may testify and in others they may not. In Alabama no decree is granted when both parties have been guilty of misconduct. Confessions are admitted in some States, refused in others, and only admitted in others when corroborated. It will be an achievement, indeed, if Mr. Roosevelt is able to straighten out such a tangle.—Sydney Brooks, in The Daily Mail.

THE AMERICAN MARRIAGE PUZZLE.

Will there ever be an end to Mr. Roosevelt's pugnacious activities? He has fought nearly everybody and everything there is to fight in the United States. He has plunged full tilt against the South, against Wall street, against the party "bosses," against the railroads, against the extreme Protectionists, and against the smallness of American families. But these little contests are as nothing compared with that on which he has now entered. He has actually begun an agitation for the passage of a uniform marriage and divorce law. In America the central Government at Washington has no control over the domestic relations. Each State settles such things in its own way, according to its local lights, and with no other idea than that of meeting local needs and feelings.

—Complex Marriage Laws.—  
It is this authority that is vested in the local State legislatures that is primarily responsible for the sharp diversity and contrasts of the American marriage and divorce laws. So far as the marriage laws are concerned, it is only at one or two points that the diversities are of much importance. Practically all the States agree in not prescribing any special form of ceremony. In New York there seems to be hardly any one in an official position who may not conduct it—as to licences, the time, form, and manner in which the record of the marriage is to be made, and so on. But these are for the most part insignificant details. The first difference of real moment concerns the "competent age to contract." Thirteen States have made no provision on this point; nine have fixed the age at 18 for a man and 16 for a woman; three at 21 and 18; one at 14 and 13; four at 14 and 12; and the rest at ages in between these extremes. In all but eight States the consent of the parent or guardian is required if either of the parties is below a certain age, but as to what that age should be there is a wide divergence.

—Grounds of Divorce.—  
But these differences are as nothing compared with the differences in the divorce laws. From South Carolina, which grants no absolute divorces, to Nebraska, where, after a six months' residence, divorce may be decreed on seven different grounds, every variety of opinion has found expression in the statute book. Forty-three States, for instance, agree that cruelty in one form or another is a cause for divorce. In Alabama it means actual violence "attended with danger to life or health, or when there is reasonable apprehension." In California cruelty is the "infliction of grievous bodily injury or grievous mental sufferings." Florida regards "the habitual indulgence of violence and ungovernable temper" as a species of cruelty. Illinois includes in the term an "attempt on life by poison or other means, showing malice."

1905  
Meadows single buggy 1 1/2 stone back 2nd Lady's back 2nd  
Johnnie  
A. Clarke  
M. W. W. Lady's back 2nd  
M. B. W. 1 1/2 stone back 2nd, Lady's back 2nd  
M. W. W. single buggy 1 1/2 stone back 1st

|                                            |                   |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Review of W's flesh arrangements           |                   |
| 1/2 commission on skins                    | 340. 1. 5         |
| Mr. Luchow's of our lines                  |                   |
| Sales of goods sale com <sup>h</sup> only. | 651. 8. 10        |
| Commission 1/4 on drafts orders            | <u>215. 6. 10</u> |
|                                            | £ 1206. 17. 1     |
| 1/4 of wool commission                     | " 1209. 8. 4?     |

Stone Aug. 2<sup>nd</sup>

Mr. Angus writes to seek Stone for another year at £175 subject to Mr. Butler, date giving him the first offer sh<sup>d</sup> Mr. Butler desire to sell

Received March 15<sup>th</sup> from London an undated telegraph Benet see Whareama Wellington immediate 14000 acres freehold 13000 sheep offered me £38.500 I approved buy agrees to H. Pritchard

Hart Elder Stockley land, Gampell, monster lode. Stores in  
 M. Adeline. Refers Peninsula land. hanks w/ Fowler 2 unsets  
 containing 528 acres no. 386 & 387. N. Planning 498 acres  
 Partly by 2 original shares Section at Marine 101 acres. M. Fowler  
 was section 40272. 93 acres Mankers section 40523 99 acres

25 February 1875

Mr Ellis called. - Has approved to Part M. Manis' arrange-  
 = ment for purchase of cattle by Alston and agreed price.

Mr Ellis wants exclusive of cattle payments £2000  
 placed to his credit with the Eng. & Scot. Bank, Mr  
 Gamber for Station expenses.

Gucla country.

J. C. Manly - Mr Teby

Miss Stone have water on E. 42 & wells  
 (Wurken & Cheeta) good stock water

They also water at the Reserve at Gucla in  
 the sand hills <sup>in these</sup> plenty of water good for man & beast

N. S. Mc Gill has a splendid well of stock water  
 at Goff (Montebello) well is on E. 154. Then

E 192 E 193 all the peaks of the country <sup>due to the cliffs</sup> all  
 bush & grass. All these small blocks of 10,000

acres are under Rental ~~at 5/6 per acre~~

4 years free of rent, 4 years c 5/6 <sup>per acre</sup> & 4 years 10/- =

12 years, subject to renewal at end of 12 years  
 of another 12 years <sup>cliffs</sup>

From the ~~sand hills~~ the grass country  
 extends sea ward about 5 miles <sup>but</sup> back

of the cliffs <sup>there is</sup> good grass country which  
 can be reached by the sheep, watering

at the wells below the cliffs, and this  
 extends landward for 100 miles.

At the best of the landward country  
 is within 20 miles immediately behind the

Queda continued -  
cliffs. Hamp thinks water will be

got on the landward side of the cliffs. As  
as the country is magnificent it is  
worth while spending some money on it -  
he believes water can be found <sup>there</sup> because  
behind Mc Gill's claim the country is  
more undulating & much lower.

This country is shown in the plan in names  
& Robt Blair & W B Fort. Hamp  
of description of the country now claimed in his claim

1st A. Muir's <sup>claim</sup> boundary not quite so good  
country and doubtful for water -

2nd Kennedy E 196 & E 197 203. 204. 198 all  
good. well drunk not very good for stock

Hamp. thinks because in wrong place  
A. Muir E 42 good 2 wells good water on

E 99 E 100 E 101 all good

Mc Gill all good & Muir's also behind  
Kennedy E 47 all good

Darah & Brooks not so good but feeding  
country water to be esp

of Muir & Kennedy, Mc Gill are bought out  
Forty Hamp's & the others. could be <sup>extinguished</sup>  
The plan will be together, as much <sup>as possible</sup> behind the

cliffs as you think you can work in  
connection with the water under the cliffs  
Muir's Kennedy have about 3000 sheep  
each

On the South Australian side of Quada  
for 15 miles back from the coast & for 25  
miles <sup>eastward</sup> <sup>and</sup> along with the coast the  
country is good and Hamp believes  
water may be found on it - 9 miles from

Eucla East there is a sand patch on wh. water can  
be got for man beast and from wh. the country  
might be tried

23<sup>rd</sup> Feb

Kingston renewed at Demp's expense  
for 12 hrs from 19 auct 1896 the following 12 claims  
of 100000 acres each

|    |            |    |            |    |            |    |           |    |          |
|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-----------|----|----------|
| 1  | a McDonald | 2  | C Miller   | 3  | J Demp     | 4  | W Smith   |    |          |
| 5  | W J Hart   | 6  | J J Hamp   | 7  | A Hamp     | 8  | H A Hamp  | 9  | J Hamp   |
| 10 | Hampston   | 11 | Hamp       | 12 | Hamp       | 13 | W J Smith | 14 | A Miller |
|    |            | 15 | a McDonald | 16 | a McDonald | 17 | B Smith   |    |          |

TO THE MEMORY OF SIR THOMAS  
ELDER.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Public Library, Museum, and Art Gallery was interrupted for half an hour on Friday afternoon while the members adjourned to the vestibule of the Art Gallery to witness the unveiling of a memorial tablet which it had been decided to erect to the memory of the late Sir Thomas Elder, one of the greatest benefactors of the institutions named. The ceremony was performed by the President of the Board (Right Hon. Sir Samuel Way), who said he was delighted to see present Mr. R. Barr Smith, as representing the family of their revered friend. (Hear, hear.) They were about to pay a small tribute of respect and gratitude to one to whom all the great educational institutions of the State were deeply indebted for his discriminating and patriotic philanthropy. Sir Thomas Elder's best and most enduring monuments were the magnificent institutions about them which he had benefited. They had no London Bridge in Adelaide, but he ventured to say that no traveller from any part of the world would come to South Australia without learning the name of Elder, and something of his munificent benefactions. (Applause.) His fine, rugged features were recalled to them by the statue in the University grounds, while in that very building there was a noble bust (although it belonged to the University) of Sir Thomas by the sculptor Woolner. They had been desirous for a considerable time that in the Art Gallery, which he had benefited by generous gifts during his lifetime, and by his will subsequently, there should be placed some record which would inform every one who entered the edifice how much it was indebted to him. But for his magnificent assistance

they would not have been able to carry out the Lake Mulligan Expedition, which had resulted in the securing of the Lake Callaborna fossils; neither would they have had the two charming marble statues so well known as "The Song of the Shirt" and "Daphne." Over 200 of the finest works in the Gallery had been purchased out of the bequest of £25,000 made by Sir Thomas Elder, and there was still nearly half of that amount in hand. In accordance with a suggestion made by Mr. Barr Smith, representing the executors, it had been decided to expend the balance in masterpieces only. The result of the bequest had undoubtedly been to raise the character of the Gallery, which—though he recognised that comparisons were odious—he thought was generally acknowledged as being quite equal, in regard to the quality of the works exhibited, to the more colossal and grander galleries of Sydney and Melbourne. (Applause.) Out of the interest on the capital unexpended they had purchased a number of colonial pictures, so that they might be compared with the productions of artists in other countries of the world. Sir Samuel thereupon withdrew the curtain covering the tablet, which is in repoussé copper, surrounded by beautifully carved blackwood, and contains the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected by the Board of Governors in grateful remembrance of the benefactions of Sir Thomas Elder, G.C.M.G., and of his bequest of £25,000 to this Art Gallery." The work was executed at the School of Design, and reflects the greatest credit on those responsible for it, an opinion which was voiced by all present.

*Dec. 1844*

| <u>Gifts of Sir Thomas Elder to Adelaide University</u> |                                                                     |               |                 |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 74                                                      | First Gift to establish University                                  |               | £20,000         |
| 84                                                      | Second Gift to found Medical School                                 |               | 10,000          |
|                                                         | Gifts to establish Chair of Music £500 per annum for 5 years        |               | 1,500           |
|                                                         | Requests by his Will                                                |               |                 |
| 88                                                      | For Medical School                                                  | £20,000       |                 |
|                                                         | " Chair of Music                                                    | 20,000        |                 |
|                                                         | " University's general purposes                                     | 25,000        |                 |
|                                                         |                                                                     | <u>65,000</u> |                 |
|                                                         | 10% Probate duty which he directed should be paid out of his Estate | 6,500         |                 |
|                                                         |                                                                     |               | <u>£71,500</u>  |
|                                                         | Royal College of Music                                              | 3,000.0.0     |                 |
|                                                         | at Public Requests Probate duty                                     | 17,050        |                 |
|                                                         | and University as above                                             | 7,500         |                 |
|                                                         |                                                                     | 99,000.0.0    | 102,000         |
|                                                         | Total Gifts/Requests for Public Purposes                            |               | <u>£205,000</u> |



Requests by Sir Thomas Elder G.C.M.G.  
for Public Purposes

|                                                                    |              |                |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| 70 Adelaide University                                             | 25000        |                |
| " D <sup>o</sup> for Medical School                                | 20000        |                |
| " D <sup>o</sup> " Chair of Music                                  | <u>20000</u> | 65000          |
| " Anglican Cathedral Adelaide                                      |              | 4000           |
| " Prince Alfred College D <sup>o</sup>                             |              | 4000           |
| " Way College D <sup>o</sup>                                       |              | 2000           |
| " Young Men's Christian Association Adelaide                       |              | 2000           |
| " S.A. Institution for Blind, Deaf & Dumb D <sup>o</sup>           |              | 2000           |
| " Adelaide Hospital                                                |              | 3000           |
| " Prince Alfred's Sailors' Home Port Adelaide                      |              | 2000           |
| " Port Augusta Hospital                                            |              | 1000           |
| " Adelaide City Mission                                            |              | 2000           |
| " St. Margaret's Convalescent Hospital Semaphore                   |              | 1000           |
| " Strangers' Friend Charity Org <sup>n</sup> Society, Adelaide     |              | 1000           |
| " Adelaide Children's Hospital                                     |              | 1000           |
| " General Institute                                                |              | 1000           |
| " St. Barnardo's London Homes                                      |              | 1000           |
| " Presbyterian Church in South Australia                           |              | 6000           |
| " Chalmers Presbyterian Church Adelaide                            |              | 2000           |
| " S.A. Zoological Acclimatization Society Adelaide                 |              | 2000           |
| " Home for Incurables Adelaide                                     |              | 1000           |
| " Art Gallery for purchase of pictures                             |              | 25000          |
| " Adelaide Women's Homes                                           |              | 25000          |
| " Royal Geographical Society Adelaide                              |              | <u>2000</u>    |
|                                                                    |              | 155000         |
| 10% Probate duty directed by his Will to be paid out of his Estate |              | 15500          |
| Total Public Requests                                              |              | <u>£170500</u> |



THE LATE MR. T. LONGLEY.

Photograph by C. S. Harris, Dover.

### DEATH OF MR. T. LONGLEY

#### GREAT PUBLIC INTEREST IN THE FUNERAL.

The death occurred on Monday at Dover, at the age of 56 years, of Mr. Thomas Longley, a member of a very old and much respected Dover family. His father was a butcher in Dover, and he was born in Snarlate street. For many years Mr. Longley has been the landlord of the Star Inn, Church street, a quiet hostelry at the rear of St. Mary's Church. From his youth he developed great size of body, more especially his chest measurement. As he grew older his size increased, and in course of time came to be regarded as the heaviest man in the Kingdom. His great bulk doubtless caused him discomfort and inconvenience, nevertheless he, until recent years, enjoyed good health. Visitors to the inn mentioned the fact of his remarkable size to their friends, and he became in a way somewhat of a curiosity, which could not have been pleasant to one who was naturally of a retiring disposition. Of late years his portrait has appeared in several London papers, and without much regard to his feelings his weight, girth, and height were published and comparisons made between him and other heavy men known in recent history. It is said that this notoriety caused him to receive offers to go on "show," but he shrank from anything of the kind. Now that death has claimed our townsman, it becomes a matter of history to record that he was beyond question, previous to his illness, the heaviest man in the United Kingdom, his weight being 46 stone, and his chest measurement 83in. Owing to his bulk he did not look tall, but he was 6 feet 0½ inches. For thirteen years Mr. Longley had been confined to his house. The last time he visited London he had to travel in the guard's van since it was found impossible to pass his huge bulk through the doorway of an ordinary carriage. Heavy as he was, Mr. Longley was 6½st. below the weight of the bulkiest man of whom history has any record—Daniel Lambert. Some idea of the great girth of this celebrity, who was born at Leicester in 1770, and died at Stamford in 1809, may be gathered from the fact that his waistcoat, which is still preserved at the inn where he died, is sufficient to enclose seven ordinary persons. Twenty years earlier than Lambert there lived in Essex a grocer, who, at the age of twenty-five, weighed over 43st., but, unlike Lambert, he refused to become a showman's attraction, and so little is known of him. There is a well known case of a girl of four years who weighed over 18s. In the popular mind Arthur Orton is no less noted for his impudent claim to the estates than for his corpulency. Contemporaries described him on his arrival in

poor in the neighbourhood of his house. Whenever he heard of anyone in distress he was always anxious to assist.

The funeral took place yesterday at St. Mary's Cemetery, Copt Hill, where the grave was dug close by the Church. It was a seven feet deep grave, and was eight feet long by three feet three inches. The service was impressively conducted by the Rev. Prebendary A. L. Palmes, who came over from Saltwood to add his last tribute of respect to the memory of an esteemed former parishioner. The immense size of the deceased gave rise to rumour that it would be necessary to interfere with the structure of the Star Inn to get the coffin out, but Messrs. Flashman and Co., who undertook the funeral, found no need to do this, and the coffin, which was 7ft. long by 2ft. 9in. high, by 2ft. 5in., was slid through the window of the bar on to the hearse, which was drawn up close to the window for the purpose. At the graveyard the bearers numbered ten, and additional help had to be given in carrying the remains up the slope. The funeral was timed to leave the house at 2 p.m. There was a dense crowd round the Star Inn when the procession started, taking the route Castle street, Maison Dieu road, Park Avenue, Salisbury road and Frith road. The procession was followed by hundreds of people, whilst thousands witnessed it en route. At the grave side there was probably between two and three thousand people present, and in all probability there was as much public attention given to the funeral as there was on the occasion of that of the late Sir Richard Dickeson, and in addition to the general public, there were many who mourned the deceased as a very good friend. There were many beautiful wreaths upon the coffin from his immediate relatives and friends, whilst behind the procession was a carriage filled with beautiful wreaths and floral devices from his wider circle of friends. The chief mourners were: In the 1st carriage—Messrs. Earnest Longley, E. Longley, W. Longley, and Lutwyche. In the 2nd carriage—Messrs. Gates, W. Norman, R. Norman, and Wood. In the 3rd carriage—Dr. Ormsby, Messrs. Emery and Carey. Other carriages contained a large contingent of his fellow licensed victuallers and well known Dover people. In addition to the wreaths from the widow and children of the deceased, his sisters and grandchildren. There were wreaths from Sir William Crundall, Councillor H. W. Thorpe, Dr. Ormsby, the Dover Licensed Victuallers Association, Mr. R. W. Philpott and family, Mr. A. J. Emery and an old friend, Mr. and Mrs. Holbourne, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Holbourne, Mr. J. Ralf, Mr. R. W. Pepper, "J.B.," Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Friend, Mr. W. B. and W. S. Baker and families, Mr. J. T. Gates and family, Mr. J. Crosoer, Mr. G'lett, Mr. G. F. Forster and family, Mrs. Hall and Chris., Mr. and Mrs. Knight

Forrester's land

40 210 7000 of Forrester's land

40 211 4000 Forrester's adjoining partly fenced no house

Table

1870  
 1871  
 1872

13 Aug 1870 home 1160 <sup>2000</sup> <sup>1140</sup> Mullinbell 2320 = 3480 <sup>1000</sup> <sup>4500</sup> <sup>6500</sup> <sup>1000</sup> <sup>4500</sup> <sup>6500</sup>  
 21 Aug 1871 Garrison 7420 Feb. 1871 Hope 4440. April 1871 in 7560 = 19420  
 7 May 1872 3000 Muslin 5000 <sup>1000</sup> <sup>5500</sup> <sup>heri?</sup> <sup>discantile</sup> <sup>with</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>700</sup> <sup>Stock</sup>  
 Hummacks. Wool 16.000 Fat sheep 5000 = 21.000 <sup>13.000</sup> <sup>10.500</sup> <sup>Waterkins</sup> <sup>3000</sup> <sup>Exp. 2000</sup>

Forrester Bay. 25<sup>th</sup> April with rain well see Armstrong under letter A in No. 600  
 with rain country " " " " " " " " " " " "

Feb 6<sup>th</sup> 1871

Armstrong's estimate of carrying capability of Forrester's Bay. Ann. He divides the cost into 8 paddocks with each carrying 2500 sheep in summer = 20.000

|                                                         |                                                                                |                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1st inland water Challa flat with horses country winter | 8000                                                                           | 3.000              |
| Plough & small abells back well summer winter           |                                                                                | 10.000             |
| No. 2 Paddock Regla Well " "                            |                                                                                | 5000.              |
| No. 1 Do. East poccoffe well " "                        |                                                                                | 5000.              |
| No. 3 Do West poccoffe " winter                         | 12.000                                                                         | 4500.              |
| not fenced Puntamba well " "                            | 12.000                                                                         | 6000.              |
| " " " " " " " " " " " "                                 | 300 yds <sup>17. mile</sup> <sup>Stone</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>deleases</sup> | winter & sum. 2500 |
| De Graves Country Summer & winter                       |                                                                                | 7000               |
| Summer Capability                                       |                                                                                | <u>63.000</u>      |
| Stock at Date                                           |                                                                                | 47.000             |

22.000 ewes of Ann.

of Mathers country bought will carry sum. winter 6000

John Holmby will either carry the whole or up Borman & Hughes wool at 5/8ths from Adelaide for freney or will send A. 1 ship to Pt Pirie at 1/16ths in my option after Belfast arrives. will take Borman & Hughes wool as it comes

If vessel loads at Pt Pirie Talambop. meat 50/ mensh

Aug 25? Mr Fisher 5/8ths of share #  
6<sup>0</sup> plate for shipping charges & wharfage

1874

Mar 26. Suggests to Mr. Shence that he might write to Mr. Fisher informing him that we have the \$50,000 to share and probably give it at 8/10 on the 76,000 acres of Newland, Dalby Downs and 50,000 sheep - permitting a lien <sup>on wool</sup> for the 17 years to the B & S Co. Bank - Fisher to pay off \$10,000 the 1<sup>st</sup> year and \$10,000 the second & the 3<sup>rd</sup> then probably release sheep. I am not quite sure whether I agreed to this last as possible or refused it absolutely vide my note to Shence of this date.

Apr. 18 Bought from Andrew Mefferson  
12 Ram lambs & 2 ewes lambs at 45/-  
5 " 2 tooth Rams @ 60/-  
and the sum of Duns lot over 8 at 60/- & 63/-  
see Golan & W. M. Church for further purchases

1875 The last words of the Hon. Joseph Fisher  
Jan 19 Provincial Gap. → The basis of a <sup>offer</sup> negotiation <sup>is</sup> £50,000. cash or in <sup>shares</sup> shares at equal to this, at a safe price say perhaps at £10. The Directors are Chatwood, W. J. Hodgkins & Cozier. The Capital is £10,000 £5,000 which includes everything 4,400 shares in the Coy. The Board hold enough of these always to turn the meeting anyway. The annual top is about #

The fight began 2 years ago. Howard Clark's decision & vote for Mr. W. J. Hodgkins for Provincial Hodgkins is the winning spirit.

Hon. Joseph Fisher Continued.

at unclison The partnership expires in Sept  
next; ~~ought perhaps to be allowed to run down~~  
~~capital & debts~~ in Fisher is willing to agree to any  
arrangement I may make either for continuation  
or ending of the partnership  
He is willing to join me in buying out W  
Loughton at a price not exceeding 15,000  
1/2 Smiths of 1/2 Foster & Fisher  
On the event of the firm being opened as a whole for  
sale <sup>to my own purchase</sup> he is willing to take a share up to 5/6<sup>ths</sup>  
of 150,000 for Foster & Fisher  
Or he is willing to go out altogether selling to  
a third party outside of

20 couples young fowls @ 5/6 a couple  
5 — — — — — Ducks @ 5/7  
15 — — — — — Turkeys @ 6/7 each  
guaranteed average weight 12 lbs.  
if less than 12 lbs I pay 6/6

Fowls for Mr. Banigan's address see  
B  
From Manooa the railway charge on fowls  
per passenger train is 6/ — per ch.  
By goods train at the rate of 2/6?  
per 40 cubic feet  
Empty packages returned charged by  
according to rule

Solad

Featherstone's place -

Featherstone has a lot of children. Johnstone is  
son-in-law and lives in Wellington where he is  
a merchant - Place is let to two men (not  
relatives) called Thompson - both living on the place  
22 to 24. Acres and acres. - Sheep stambs 13,000  
bank - Rent £800

Aptiv

Aptiv (nominal) 24 843 acres freehold  
£50,000 paid in cash to Sir D. M. Bean  
6,000 to be paid to Hon. Algernon Gas Polesworth  
Peterham Surrey England. Payable at Temple  
Bar. Branch of the London and Westminster Bank in  
the city of Westminster. Principal full due  
18th April 1887 & when they have notice in Sept  
Cash

19,000 balance due to M. Bean 30th  
June 1881, bears interest at 7% p/ct on  
18th April 1880

Principal & interest payable at the  
Union Bank of Australasia in Wellington

Sheep stambs 14,000 150 £ fruit cattle

Forbes - Colman's stepson  
was with H. Evans 9 mos  
Then with a missionary as printer &  
book-keeper in the U.S. 9 mos  
Then Blackwelder's partner when he  
kept the books

1902  
 David Fowler late of Adelaide  
 a soft shell Baptist

On Friday last the public examination in bankruptcy of David Fowler, late of Adelaide and 39, Lombard-street, E.C., whose statement of affairs showed liabilities £16,226 0/3, of which £5,626 5/4 was expected to rank, and assets £45 19/10, took place. Examined by Mr. Hough, the debtor stated that in 1892 he was admitted a partner in the firm of D. & J. Fowler, carrying on business in Australia, and also in London. He acted as manager of the business here. Between 1896 and 1898 his account with the firm was overdrawn to a considerable amount, owing mainly to theatrical speculations entered into by him in his own name and that of "Herbert Lovz." In 1896, in conjunction with another person, he acquired an under-lease of the Garrick Theatre for five years, with the option of renewal. Various plays were produced, but none of them was successful. Litigation ensued between him and his partner in these theatrical undertakings. His interest in the theatre was now fully mortgaged. He estimated his losses in connection with the Garrick Theatre at £19,000. Between 1896 and 1897 he found the funds for the production of a play called "The Little Genius" at the Shaftesbury Theatre and elsewhere, with the result that he lost about £16,150. In September, 1896, he paid the sum of £1,000 for an option to purchase a lease of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, at the price of £10,000, and the scenery, fixtures, and properties at a valuation of £13,200. He exercised the option, and obtained a new lease of the theatre for 40 years. He then registered a company to take over the property, and received from it a large number of shares and some cash. He estimated his net profit on the transaction at between £50,000 and £60,000. In 1896 he lost some £4,400 in connection with a syndicate which produced "The New Barmaid." In May, 1900, he sold his interest in the merchants' business for £7,000, and got rid of his liability in respect of the overdraft. His connection with the business then terminated. In addition to the losses on theatrical ventures he had lost about £7,000 through speculations on the Stock Exchange, principally in American railway

shares. His failure was mainly the effect of these combined losses. The deficiency account showed the following items:—Interest and bonuses on loans, and premiums on life policies, £2,431 10/9; loss in connection with the publication of a sporting almanac, £870 13/8; betting losses, £526 9/9; law costs, £585 13/1; and loss on a gold prospecting venture in West Australia, £334. On one occasion he paid a bonus of £1,000 for a loan of £5,000. In 1900 he took an office at 39, Lombard-street, for the purpose of transacting financial and company business, but beyond underwriting shares and speculating on the Stock Exchange he did practically nothing. He had not failed on any previous occasion. The registrar ordered the examination to be concluded.

of Bouleaux Bay  
 claim of Decr 1855.

4148 cows south ships many dead  
 5000 - overland

The 5-fruit years resulted thus

1858 Copac Johnny wood  
~~1858~~ ~~1858~~ ~~1858~~

1859 to 1860 6218.17.6 1857 4.7 1129.9.10

1860 to 1861 1533.14. 2947.9.7 1474.18.-

1861 to 1862 216 3585.10.8 1872.18.8

1862 to 1863 5211.00 4442.16.4 2021.7.8

" 12963.11.6 17042.2.7 6298.14.2

At the end of these 5 years the number of sheep was approximately 14000

- Father's Family
- Mary Dunscombe 8 July 1821
  - Marion 9 Oct 1822
  - Robert 4 May 1824
  - James Revell 10 Oct 1825
  - William Barr 21 April 1827
  - Mary Ann 17 July 1829
  - James 27 Jan 1831
  - William Caldwell 10 April 1833
  - John Caldwell 5 Feb 1835
  - James Dunscombe 11 Jan 1838
  - James Douglas 6 Decr 1840

Pigs

Yowed to the Gods  
as pig's skull &c

sacrifice of a pig is mentioned  
 Horace. Carmina III. xxiii 4  
 " Epistles I xvi 58  
 " " II i 143  
 " Satires II iii 164-5  
 sacrifice of a boar is mentioned  
 " Carmina III. xxii. 7, 8  
 passing in Latin literature.

11/6/02

Home References

Odes iii. 23

"My rustic Phidyle, if you have  
 appeared you humbled gods with  
 incense, this year's corn, and a lucky  
 son" Your vine will not feel the  
 Dirocco as you harvest suffers.

Epistles i. 16. at line 58 to 60  
 deals with a hypocrite Nuss: -

"The good man who has the regard  
 of every forum and every tribunal  
 whenever he appears the gods with  
 pig or ox pays with loud voice  
 O Father Jove, to gain O Apollo,  
 but nimbler to himself, 'Love's Laverna'  
 Core my deceit with a cloud and  
 make me seem just and holy.

Epistles ii. 1. At line 143:-

"Our ancestors... "used to propitiate  
 with (= 100 of fruit) with a pig, and Silvanus  
 with milk.

(100)

In y. Stobion to Fabullus  
 Catullus xiii

Enabis bene mi Fabule, apud me  
 Panais, si tibi di parent, diebus,  
 i tecum attuleris bonam atque magnam  
 Cenam, non sine candida puella,  
 Et vino, et sale, et omnibus cachinnis  
 ac si, inquam, attuleris, venule noskeris  
 Cenabis bene: nam tui Catulli  
 Hic sacculus est araneorum.

Sed contra accipies meros amores  
 Sen quid suavis elegantius est.

Nam unguentum dabo, quod mare pulla  
 Donavit Veneres Cupidinesque,  
 Quod tu cum opacis, deos rogabis  
 Iotum ut te faciant, Fabule, memum

Finis.



# DEATH OF MR. C. B. FISHER.

*Paper of the 19th July 1908*

## A GRAND OLD MAN

We have to record, with regret, the death, at Glenelg, at the age of 91 years, Mr. C. B. Fisher, who was known throughout Australia as a gentleman of the old school and a grand colonist, died at Glenelg at 5 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at the age of 90 years. The deceased, who came of a wonderfully long-lived family, was born in London on September 25, 1817. He was the second son of Sir James Hurtle Fisher, who died at a ripe old age in Adelaide in 1875. He was also a brother of the late Lady Morphett, widow of the late Sir John Morphett. The deceased spent two years on a farm at Little Bowden, in Northamptonshire, with an uncle, before leaving in the Buffalo, which arrived at Holdfast Bay, with Governor Hindmarsh on board, in 1836. Mr. Fisher started with his brother James as merchants and importers, but early he became a sheep grower, and squatted on the Little Para in 1838. His love of and interest in sheep began thus early, and continued until death. In a letter to England in June of 1837, after describing their life and prospects, he said:—"But the most profitable investment, after all, is sheep, and James and I intend to purchase a flock as soon as it lies in our power, which will, I trust, not be long, and I shall go and squat in the interior, and he will manage in town. There is nothing in this world I delight more in than an agricultural and pastoral life, which will be more interesting here, in an unspoiled country, than in England." In 1838 they bought sheep, and he squatted in the interior—the Little Para—this being considered out-back in those days. Ten of the first lambs bred he drove on foot to Adelaide, and delivered to Mr. Crisp.

### —A Lucrative Business.—

After selling out there he carried on farming at Lockleys and the Reedbeds, and took up the business of supplying sheep and cattle to the Adelaide market, a lucrative business, which the deceased controlled for many years. During this period he spent most of his time in the saddle, and made many long and rapid journeys to meet the supply. On one occasion he left Lockleys in the evening, and rode to Inman Valley, mustered the cattle on a friend's run into the yard, and walked into breakfast, much to the friend's astonishment, after which he started with the bullocks for Adelaide, and had them in the market the following morning for the butchers.

### —Pastoral Properties.

In 1851 he purchased Bundaleer, and in 1855 Hill River, and afterwards other places in South Australia, some 10 or 12 passing through his hands, including Wirrabara, Mount Schank, Moorak, and Port Gawler. In 1865 he went to Melbourne, and the ownership of some fine properties attest to his continued belief in and liking for pastoral affairs. Among other properties might be mentioned Yanga and Ned's Corner, in New South Wales; and in Queensland the Darling Downs properties—Thurligona (now owned by the Squatting Investment Company), the group now owned by the Australian Pastoral Company in the south, Fort Constantine and Warrnambool Downs in the north, and many smaller properties, as well as places in the western district of Victoria. In the Northern Territory Mr. Fisher took up large areas, including Victoria Downs, now said to be the largest and best cattle station in Australia. He sent 30,000 cattle to these properties in the early eighties. In the early nineties the deceased fell on evil times, in company with so many station holders throughout Australia.

### —A Fine Stockbreeder.—

In merino sheep Mr. Fisher's name must ever rank among the first for the type of large-framed, plain-bodied, heavily covered sheep, still known in many parts of Australia as the Fisher merino. Quality rather than fineness, price per sheep against price per pound, was his ideal. His prize list was extensive, and the sale of the Levels Stud was important. As an importer of the best class of stock Australia has much to thank Mr. Fisher for. His draught stock was exemplified in his immense farming operations at Hill River and the ultimate sale of the horses. In blood stock mention may be made of the importations from South Australian and Muscovado to Fisherman, Juliet, &c. He imported many longwool sheep, and attained prominence as a breeder of Lincolns, to which he gave preference, although for fattening he held that the English Leicester was perhaps superior. Of Shorthorn cattle, of which he was a great lover and a splendid judge, he imported some grand animals, and bred a magnificent herd, the disposal of which at Maribyrnong, Victoria, realized very high prices. Mr. Fisher would buy only of the best, either stock or country, and Australia has gained much from his unremitting labours. The deceased never returned to England since leaving there. The late gentleman was of a kindly, genial nature, strong and self-reliant, large-hearted, courageous, and hopeful even to the extent of being optimistic. To see him was to love and esteem him, and many in the old days have reason to gratefully remember his generous helpfulness.

From an interview a representative of The Register once had with Mr. Fisher, we quote the following:—

### —A Pioneer of 1836.—

"Yes. I was living in Adelaide in 1836—before the town was surveyed. There were Col. Light and a couple of men, my father, and myself, and also a couple of men in Adelaide in 1836. The others in the State were resident at Holdfast Bay. In 1837 or the beginning of 1838 I went north to the Little Para, with sheep. I went out with the police once or twice after the cattle stealers. There were Stag, Gofton, and another man. They used to kill our cattle. I found them out one night just about dusk when coming into the Black Forest from the south. I caught them with our own cattle hanging up. Stag was hanged afterwards. I remember the first hanging. It was a most gruesome sight. We were all armed with pistols, because there was a rumour that the crowd were going to rush the hangman, who had to bolt away after the execution."

### —The First Races in South Australia.—

"Do you remember the first races in January, 1838?"—"Yes; I rode at those races. They were held to the south of Thebarton. The immigrants used to live near by in wooden cottages. In reference to an oil painting, belonging to Mr. W. S. Reid, of Port Victor, now hanging in Tattersall's Club, which is supposed to depict the first steeplechase run in South Australia, Mr. C. B. Fisher said:—"I have seen the picture, which is rather indistinct, and I think the two horses are Stranger and Highflyer, who ran first and second in the first steeplechase, which was run at Glen Osmond in 1846. I think the primitive stand and the fence are filled in from imagination. It isn't the race itself. I remember on the old course on the park lands, when the running was at St. John's Church, we had hurdles, with a big sapling

spiked on, something after the way the fence that is seen in the old picture. The only picture, I think, of a steeplechase, belonged to Ned Bonython, was painted by G. Hamilton. I believe it is now in the possession of Sir John Coles." Mr. Fisher, referring to a steeplechase near the Black Forest, said:—"There was a match between Highflyer and Emerald. I rode Highflyer on that occasion and Rearden rode Emerald. After the Highflyer, for some unaccountable reason, would never jump again, not even a foot, and before the match you couldn't

*C.B. Fisher*

*DIET*

Arrangement with H. Scott, D. G. Gosse and art and children

Propm take with consent of Dr. Gosse's attorney.

- 1<sup>st</sup> 1800 fat sheep to be delivered to Dean Humphreys and proceeds to go to account of the <sup>Mount Airy children</sup> Mt. Airy. Bills
- 2<sup>nd</sup> mortgage for \$2000 to be given over every thing to Dr. M. Gosse and to be deposited with W. Smith to secure overdue acceptances held by him
- 3<sup>rd</sup> W. Smith to deposit ~~any~~ house and land at Glenelg and any other property he can to secure ~~needed~~ <sup>needed</sup> ~~with~~ <sup>with</sup> W. Smith
- 4<sup>th</sup> W. D. Gosse agrees to realize the Estate and stock at any time when called upon
- 5<sup>th</sup> Small bills as far as possible to be renewed
- 6<sup>th</sup>

Memorandum  
at Grant Camp

For all directions upon Red Bank  
W. Smith pro Dr. Gosse

July 8<sup>th</sup> - Shanty styves country Hamp. thinks would carry 5000 sheep with careful management. It would seem to be mud into 2 paddocks summer & winter fencing could be done wholly with brush and would not require more than 2 miles of wire. See C. Sabine's plan paddocks no. 1 & no. 2. The western one has surface water. ~~It~~ and would therefore be best for summer but the water on the other is so shallow it too could be made available by a slope. Both niches to be costly. But with sheep running loose not more than 5000 could be safe. Dogs easily beat. The fences shown in red pencil on Sabine's plan maybe altered either to take in the frontage to the bay between the two places or to leave it out if surface water with it <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~is~~ occasionally be

W. J. Jifford Post Office Gunnarachaun to care  
 Capt. Langdon R. V. Montacute Reservoir

From. Ache on 20<sup>th</sup> Sep. 1869. Those seliv?  
 3498 Sheep stumps to Bagot & Bennett  
 of which 2600 were sheep & 898 lambs. Lambs  
 as sold were counted as 300 sheep so that only 2900  
 were <sup>paid</sup> for of Bagot's acceptance to I have kept  
 about were managed G.C. the lambs were  
 now all from sheep in one paddock but partly  
 drafted out of another paddock

Chieve

|           |        |                  |                                                         |
|-----------|--------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| 943 acres | Clark. | 700 <sup>✓</sup> |                                                         |
| 1250      | -      | Wright's         | 1200 House & on this                                    |
| 2300      | 2400   | -                | Wicksteed 1200 <sup>✓</sup> and 1300 <sup>✓</sup> sheep |
|           |        |                  | + 3150                                                  |

I have proposed that we sh<sup>d</sup>: advance him  
 when he requires it 500<sup>✓</sup> take up Clark's  
 mortgage, and take up Wicksteed's also  
 as security for 2000 at 8 p ct

22<sup>nd</sup> Dec 1869. 300 sheep marked G.C. were seliv? to  
 Mr. Bagot chief /u bid

From Jan. 12 1869  
 to  
 Jan. 19 1870

- 1085 Bagot
- 300 uakes
- 50 Oulmia
- 2500 Bagot
- 5523 Botted down
- 1246 Returns
- 491 Deaths

16-19 5

14<sup>th</sup> Sept. D. Gollan. 3000 sheep wants 2000 more  
sheep. Owns Deanhaughton of 300 stiches & Kearsington  
£50

17<sup>th</sup> October D. Gollan offers 14 Rams none  
over 5 years none broken mouthed 5/8 lin color  
5/8 Leicester about 1/2 each @ 50/- before  
shearing & 200/- after. Can have whole or half  
as I please

Bought 16 of 200/- from D. Gollan to send  
to Hawkins to meet Andrew Ferguson's lot

Jan 24 1873. Called on D. Gollan  
We have security on 4000 sheep Owns & runs  
y<sup>th</sup> on wood running on lease hold of Lechlade River  
under D. Gollan's own care.  
with letter from Praegerthum that the sheep  
on the bought land may run there pending  
our convenience safe from all danger  
for rent &c &c. We also hold Praegerthum's  
guarantee for £500 in case of need.

Gollan debt to us to day <sup>say</sup> £1000  
He wants between this and shearing from £500  
to £800 to be paid to the Bank at Strathalbyn  
as he may direct. He will not exceed  
£800 ~~if~~ he delivering his wool and  
all other proceeds of sales of stock to ~~the~~  
after shearing he will make a fresh  
arrangement if he requires assistance

Gas.

Dec. 15. 1845

Called Mr. Thompson

Thinks works can be put up for 500 or 600  
in the hollow piping for which is cost £30

1 Ton of coal makes 8000 ft gas

1 Burner gives light equal to 14 best Sperm Candles  
1 - Consumes power, 4 ft. of gas per hour

25 Burners @ 4 ft power = 100 ft for 500 hours equal to 500  
of at this rate 1 Ton of coal will give 8 days consumption

D Gollan

Called Gollan. Present position roughly

3949 acres from P.D. 70 ones £4800 on them

201 " " 80 years " 238 " "

181 " " 100 years " 200 " "

4331

5238

1268

" selected pays 20/- gets title in 2 years

1268

5599

6506

Has 4800 acres from Govt. with right of purchase  
of 20/- Rent £204. Pays £25 commutation  
mortgages are at 6 1/2 p ct. Chiefly  
Overs £4000 to tonight in addition to his  
mortgages. Has 6100 sheep which clipped  
with lambs an average of 4 3/4 lbs per head

April 12. 1846. After with W Gleason  
for auction sales of land

A commission of 2 1/2 p ct when the  
sale does not exceed £500 and 1 p ct  
for any sale exceeding £500 gross  
I pay only in addition advertising  
expenses when no sale takes place or when  
when no sale takes place or when

Jan 9. 1844

1 Groom Henry Wren Thomas Bluster was in - at the  
amount of 50 on with 42 years Single good certificate  
officers state he is in good with 4 1/2 years with Tourisem  
2 Samuel Howard refers to D. Phillips & 5 years  
was also in Police force. married man one child  
also to Mr Hamilton <sup>address</sup> Pagetham

3 David Garcia refers to machine of Mangusta huss  
neakles address Isaacs north parade.  
Single recent fellow

4 Thomas Cassidy arrived from India on Friday evening  
Cassidy Temperance Hotel good certificates from office  
2 years single not good looking tall & gaunt

5 Michael Mahon has been 2 years in the colony  
and has been six months <sup>with</sup> to whom he refers  
City Hotel Hurdley

6 Arthur Pepler Currier has been with <sup>St. P.</sup> on the  
Station address Thebarton care of R Strutton  
13th St. Adelaide - Single - man. Red hair

7 John Bullock Groom to Jenkins good  
character as stableman A. S. Low also recommends  
was servant to Capt. Frow at home  
Has been driving for R. George for 13 mths -  
Hawden St. Adelaide back of Mercurys Garage

8 Charles Moore has been breaking horses  
for the Coach Co. Refers to H. C. Swan  
by R. C. Baker. 27 years Single smart looking  
man <sup>address</sup> 14th St. Hurdley St.

9 Charles Chesterman 14 months in Colony  
knocking about & working for farmers -

10 Ralph Charters. Soldier 21 years. Has been in  
India 18 1/2 years. <sup>18 1/2</sup> years missing was w/ George  
Has 4 children all out at service. Has good  
experience in driving - 401 Balton St. North Adelaide  
was a Sergeant and has excellent certificates -  
good looking man except his eyes

4011 John Whittell Rose St. Adelaide. Refers to  
 Mr Crable Veterinary Surgeon of How Road of Saddleworth  
 from whom he came. Has remembered in a gentleman  
 family in S. Australia but years after the identity of  
 rectoria. Single man. 51 years respectable  
 looking a stout man. Scotchman from Glasgow  
 was going for Stokes & Lomax to work for Pt Augusta for  
 12 mo with Cooke. His family here.

4012 Francis Thomson was groom at Clifton Hotel  
 Coz, England. Has been farming at Backlara  
 - Belonged to the army and has been 7 yrs  
 in the colony

Goodman apparently 1. 2. 8. 10. 11

4013 George Bates Has been at <sup>2 months</sup> ~~11~~ <sup>12</sup> ~~13~~ <sup>14</sup> ~~15~~. Single  
 man - Bath. P. Office Adelaide.

4014 Charles Beer. Son of John Beer. Moonta  
 was with the arches in Moonta for a short time.  
 Stenach Hotel Moonta. Character says  
 honest. Steady & industrious. married in 23

Gilberts wine at Grenfell St Dec. Wine

Adyces dated  
 Sep 16. 1848

Shepherd sent to Gollan  
 Felix white dog one year old  
 Sire Leo. (Glencoe & Spiderlimp)  
 Dam "Bonnie Jean" (imp'd) of "Land Kail"  
 Larva fawn bitch 2 years old  
 Sire Cupid (imp'd)  
 Dam Brinda leo & no white

3 puppies out of a well bred bitch from imp'd  
 Stock - prospect of a man at Prun Rose's Glenary  
 dog of Jackson the Barber led by  
 w.e. 11. 11. 11

J M

Barzmouth Esq  
Adelaides

Adolph Blanke, alias Otto von Horne, tried at Adelaide Supreme Court, on the 1st June, 1896, for uttering a forged cheque; sentenced to four years hard labor; a native of Holstein, Germany; a veterinary surgeon; born, 1864; height, 5ft. 7in.; complexion, bronze; hair, dark brown; eyes, grey; nose, pointed; mouth, large; chin, round. Four vaccines left arm; scar left wrist; two vaccines right arm; first finger left hand broken; small spear mark under left shoulder; small mark on left temple; small scar corner of right eye; scar on upper lip; spear mark left kneecap; scurvy marks on both legs. (See Police Gazette, 1896, page 64. "Prisoners Discharged.") Freedom due January 30th, 1899.

FROM

THE G

This is a receipt  
for the telegrams  
pretending he had  
the right to show  
you the people in  
the north  
the north  
put our  
and Police  
of  
of  
Adelaides  
25737804

Lifts abis Horn had left for  
Pergot before our wire reached  
Godnaddatta, the Police at the  
former place advised that close  
arrange was issued. I enclose  
you telegrams as requested also  
an extract from our Police Gazette  
which you doubt refers to the  
said jobs. I presume it will not  
be long before we hear of his  
arrest  
Commissioner's Office,  
Adelaides

Yours faithfully  
G. P. H. H.

2000-2-83



The Pileos union

our usual of live coming on with cutting

1844 First winter we try to take charge - I captured sheep combed over 10000 of which were scabby  
The lot worth at that time £5000 about

and dogs bad - tried to poison them with "muy Voluica" with good effect, but preparation was troublesome. Next year 1845/1846 they became used

1847 Sheep increased from original 13000 to 23000  
In same year bought gun that got the Peninsula for £100 - and took up 400000 acres from Government - sunk wells at Curanauakia and got an inexhaustible supply of fresh water at 120 feet - on this run eventually kept 20000

1848 Bought Bay des Portes & all Run Yorks Peninsula at this time blacks were troublesome  
Had up till now no written agreement but up to 7th day 1847/1848 had 1/10<sup>th</sup> of increase

1848 In 1848 sheep did little more than pay expenses in those days they were worked with shepherds & but the pens

1849 Sheep & wool increased in value

1851 Almost all men left for Victorian gold diggings and wages were doubled

Price Maurice asked me to join him in buying a station - Maurice to bring the money

John Ellis made the same proposal to me

1852 I went to Port Maudslayi in 1854 I went to England

1858 Higher water supply to water house for 10500 result in 1861 to Press for 6500

1853 Paid £1000 & estimating 40 surplus sheep - I got 3 1/2% interest

1854 Repaired my land on Gilbert in small quantities ultimately bought 20000 acres at an average price of 2 1/2%

1860 I sold out all my claims and invested in New Zealand

1856 Bought 10000 acres of Gilbert land for 25000

1868 Asked for larger interest got 1 1/2%  
Dumville the Port Maudslayi water land had about 20000 acres there

Grandchildren at Party August 1904

weights as under

|                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| ms. Hamilton      | 13.7         |
| ms. Joseph Fisher | 13.2         |
| ms. Newland       | 12.5         |
| ms. Giles Senior  | 12.3         |
| ms. Mary J        | 11.11        |
| ms. F. O'Halloran | 10.12        |
| ms. R. Hamilton   | 10.12        |
| ms. Bakewell      | 10.1         |
| ms. Tomkinson     | 8.4          |
| ms. Stone         | 8.4          |
| ms. Campbell      | 8.0          |
| ms. Montcith      | 7.11         |
|                   | <u>134.1</u> |

average for Grandchildren 11.2

ms. White ms. Hughes were  
not weighed

Hummocks. Notable Stock

keeper's list 31<sup>st</sup> Dec. 1869 approximate only thus

taking July actual return

Wethers 5 years over in 14.158

|          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| J. month | 5.227         |
| 6 tooth  | 10.311        |
| 4 tooth  | 11.225        |
| 2 tooth  | 10.000        |
|          | <u>50.921</u> |

Awes 5 years over in July 1870

|          |                   |
|----------|-------------------|
| J. month | 21.251            |
| 6 tooth  | 4.593             |
| 4 tooth  | 4078              |
| 2 tooth  | 5225              |
| Rams     | 9.835             |
|          | <u>659</u>        |
|          | <del>41.183</del> |
|          | 45.443            |

Total for July 1869 list 96.361

deduct 2000 South returns

7470 B. Bruce

6990 Hoppin

3208 Wilkins

12.000 Approved Agency

31.668.

= 64.696

5.484

70.180

add Hoppin  
Held  
and amb  
lambs

leaves 70.180 lambs and Bruce & Wilkins lots  
of Wadsworth to be acct. to Totals Profy

W. Camp recommends a young man Paddock who  
has been 4 years with Fido Newland very steady  
shrewdly. He New Wadsworth 10 miles from  
Shen on log

Nov. 11 When bought the Canonic Lines made the following approximate  
of headlines at Wadsworth & Hummocks

Wadsworth 486 tooth Awes 2900. p. Halsey acct

" Say we return from HMs after

Langbees sent down last the best 1500

divide Awes into Wadsworth 4000 of these?

Hummocks

Just full months July 1870 4300

6 tooth " 4000

4 - " 5000

13.500 after deducting

after deducting all losses and the old lines sent to Wadsworth

(3208) there ought to be on the HMs 9800 Awes over

5 years July 1870 of these a great many are lambing all not  
lambing I think should be sold for this season and of those  
lambing I think we should keep only from the very  
best

24 Hollingworth Route Place Putney N

Jan 11<sup>th</sup>

Heathcote & Meath. Have offered 8/ a head for 5800 Sheeps  
 thin Bm plumb horses & given in stores and to be paid  
 for. To deduct £200 for their debt to me and give them  
 a clearance

Hay contract for 1871 See Rowe

Sept 25<sup>th</sup> At the Station made these calculations

Hammochs sheep list August 279.294.

deliv? used since say 1.294  
 78.000

One slamb going to butcher  
 next week before shearing 1.000  
 77.000

add lambs cut to be cut  
 nice and list made out 1.000  
 78.000

Propose of there to sell after shearing

obvies. 1000

old wethers 3000 4000 to sell

to be sold to wallakumbo 3000 obvies 8000  
 Put into 7000  
 for summer 70.000

See sheep list. Owners Bm & elements  
 are chiefly the old wethers 15th with 900  
 2000 of lambs old ewes with 90 to 2000 to 3000 from  
 the Balmungu had both sheep. will be put to  
 cut and sent to wallakumbo

Woolly Stock at Hammochs say 14000 the  
 the youngest there in Balmungu paddock 1800 ~~for 1871~~  
 add 7880 4 tooth sheep  
 breeding ewes 19880 1872

Wallakumbo

April 1st list 1728  
 Bm mixed 3090  
 4 tooth 3246  
 2 tooth 3368

Wethers 11412  
 mixed 1842  
 2 to 4 tooth 2108  
 2 tooth 2200  
 wethers 1261  
 Bm 145

6150  
 1261  
 145

3 in ewes 7904  
 sheep 8998  
 lambs 34600  
 37.180

Sent to Hks 3048  
 800 of 12/16 Hks

Return for 500

~~34082~~  
34082  
 500

33.582

Of these wethers has  
 ordered down 4000  
 for sheep  
 Manawatu in a sheep  
 to add

Sept 25<sup>th</sup> at Hummochs

Resolved to buy 300 Rams from Murray for 1872  
not to use half bred sheep

not to carry more fencing at Warrakoo  
Birdgood to have sheep on terms  
not to buy Blackpoint if in wt. further judgement  
if shd be bought or sold it alone

to sell warrakoo or not as may be  
thought of w. further best with 25000 sheep @ 12/-  
for arrangements as to stock see back to next page

Hopkins from Gollan's want a situation has now only  
15/- a week - Boothby. Todd. Joyce

R. Holland's position August 1872

20,000 sheep. 2400 head of cattle on the murray  
50 horses some of them light bred

3600 acres w. Ganges

wanted 24000 -

Had also a loan on "hired" seed from Ganges of

£ 4000

1876

12 April W. Gleeson to offer Guncifon  
at Red Hill section 40.137. 143-144

1655 acres in all at limit of 55/-  
Terms 1/5 cash 1/5 <sup>eight</sup> months 1/5 <sup>12</sup> months

2 years balance at buyers option within  
3 years - deferred payments to be paid  
by p. ch.

Hummochs.

Says August 1876

1876 Shorn 55000

2000 to Warrakoo

2000 Bahunga

50,000

2000 Broughton

2000 Gungahlin

25,000

4000 Hummochs

in 1876 Shorn  
at Bahunga

Hummocks land 44 1/2 Bought  
 Sub partly paid 2844

Sub partly paid 41,334 1/2  
 2,814  
 38,520 1/2

8,584. Right of purchase

Heidsieck Ho (Champsque)  
 agents for England & the colonies  
 Theodor Sator Ho

London

as were Bros 5 Bros. working together  
 sold 688 acres of land  
 at Perth to Sie Kuan nook & this  
 with all <sup>the</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>land</sup> <sup>is</sup> <sup>concerned</sup> in January 1849 of S & M: ~~to the~~  
 left leaving a balance of 1919. 10/- due  
 of S & M to House Bros £500 & 150 which  
 S & M have paid to account of 1st instalment  
 House Bros have arranged through Mr. O'Halloran  
 of James Street to keep them safe the  
 land <sup>not</sup> being transferred until S & M pay  
 the balance <sup>of</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>land</sup> <sup>in</sup> <sup>3</sup> <sup>instalments</sup> down on Govt papers passing <sup>1/3</sup>  
 on 4th March 1849, balance at that time 1850 bearing  
 6% p. cent interest

H. Bros have taken up <sup>on</sup> <sup>an</sup> <sup>area</sup> 3131 acres on which  
 has the Govt £400 1st instalment, improvements, this  
 land was taken up at an average of 27/- an  
 acre

Have 2200 sheep. Chief Ewes now at Yungarie  
 Proposed to give mortgage or preferable lien on these  
 sheep, and the security on the last instalment due  
 Dec 4. 1880. of £600 and odd for money when  
 wants £1000 on the <sup>above</sup> <sup>instalment</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>1880</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>paid</sup> <sup>when</sup>  
 interest 10% <sup>can</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>paid</sup> <sup>at</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>rate</sup> <sup>of</sup> <sup>10%</sup> <sup>per</sup> <sup>annum</sup> <sup>and</sup> <sup>the</sup> <sup>land</sup> <sup>can</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>completely</sup> <sup>paid</sup> <sup>off</sup>

House Brothers  
 Perth  
 1880

House Brothers  
 Perth  
 1880

H. Holroyd May 6<sup>th</sup> 1899.  
His original arrangement see my  
letter to him page 90 my C. S. G. local  
letter book no 61.

That was an arrangement to give him loan of  
£1000 on ~~3400~~<sup>3400</sup> acres free hold land and  
mortgage on ~~330~~<sup>330</sup> acres of which he has right  
of purchase (I question if this is worth anything)  
about 3000 sheep depasturing on this freehold  
and leasehold land I can see. In addition  
He <sup>to the above he thus has 4000</sup> afterwards bought 700 sheep  
and paid for them. He has 3500 sheep and he  
you want to fence the unimproved block  
near Mt. Young and to create a dam  
fencing would cost £400. Dam £100, but on my  
recommendation he makes up his mind to  
put up about 1500 sheep this  
winter and try to sell it at £1500  
with the sheep

### George & Doris Houston's wedding

From Paper of 14 Nov. 1903

SCOTCH WEDDING.  
MR. GEORGE L. HOUSTON AND MRS. DORIS STERLING.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, on Tuesday afternoon, the marriage took place of Mr. George Lindovic Houston, D.L., J.P., of Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, to Miss Annie Douglas Sterling, daughter of General Sir William Sterling, K.C.B., of Ochiltree, Falkstone, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Charles Sterling, of Muiravonside, Stirling. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. R. H. Fair, assisted by the Precentor of St. Peter's Church.

There were six bridesmaids—Miss Mia Stirling, Miss May Stirling, Miss Frances Stirling (sisters), Miss Marion Stirling, Miss Kate Stirling, and Miss Edith Stirling (cousins of the bride), whose gowns were of ivory mouseline *de soie*, trimmed with chenille and lace insertion. They wore brown beaver hats, with shaded autumn leaves. The bridegroom's presents to them were pearl and turquoise brooches and nosegays of shaded roses, with streamers of crimson ribbons.

Miss Dorothy May and Miss Olivia May (nieces of the bride) acted as train-bearers in frocks of cream Oriental satin, with large white picture hats. General Sir William Sterling, K.C.B., gave his daughter away, and Lieutenant Colonel Holden acted as best man.

The bride was married in a robe of ivory mouseline satin, embroidered with silver and mother-of-pearl, and trimmed with Brussels lace and full Court train of ivory brocade. Her Brussels lace veil covered a tiara of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls, diamonds, and pearls, and her bouquet was composed of rare exotics, tied with white satin streamers.

The reception, held at 30 Eccleston Street, S.W., was very largely attended, among those invited being—Lord and Lady Blytheswood, Lord and Lady Inverclyde, the Lady Anne Spiers, Sir Michael and Lady Octavia Shaw-Stewart, Sir Charles and Lady Bine Renshaw, Sir John and Lady Stirling Maxwell, Mr. and Lady Alice Shaw Stewart, Mr. and Lady Georgina Mure, Sir Thomas and Lady Glen Coats, Sir George and Lady Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald, the Hon. M. Best, Col. and Mrs. Kanyon, Col. and Mrs. Napier, the Right Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. and Miss Ferguson of Pollock, etc.

Early in the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Houston left for their honeymoon tour, the going-away gown being of pastel blue cloth, trimmed with new guipure, embroidered in plush. She wore a large black picture hat.

1869

THE FIRST HUNT CLUB CUP.

There met on the stairs of Tattersall's Club on Monday afternoon Mr. Seth Ferry and Mr. W. P. Auld, who rode in the first Hunt Club Cup in 1869. "The master," pointing to the gentleman who crossed the continent with Stuart, remarked, "We rode over thousands of fences together. Mr. Auld was a terrible fellow to race at the fences." Mr. E. J. Ronald, the solicitor, has in his possession the card he used at the first Hunt Club races, 33 years ago. The card reads:—"Adelaide Hunt Club Steeplechases, Thebarton Course, Saturday, October 2, 1869, under the patronage of His Excellency and Lady Edith Fergusson. Stewards, Hon. J. Morphet, Hon. J. Baker, and Messrs. E. M. Bagot, P. Levi, and W. M. Morris; judge, Mr. J. Chambers; starter, Mr. W. H. Formby; hon. secretaries, Messrs. W. D. Fisher and John Christopher." There were four events, the Hunt Club Cup, Amateur Flat Race, Hunters' Stakes, and Hurry-skurry. Mr. W. P. Auld remembers taking the first fence with Adam Lindsay Gordon, the poet. Mr. Seth Ferry won the Cup on Gipsy Girl, who, afterwards, ridden by C. Harslett, was first past the post in the Hunters' Stakes, and thus captured the double. Lightfoot was second in the Cup, Priam third, and Launcelot, ridden by Adam Lindsay Gordon, fourth. The names of horses and riders as they appear on the card—and they will excite many old memories—are as follows:—

- Mr. J. P. Williams's b.g. Tophorn, aged (Mr. H. L. Roe), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. E. G. Blackmore's b.g. Launcelot (late Dan O'Connell), aged (Mr. A. L. Gordon), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Hon. J. Baker's b.g. Monk, 6 yrs. (Mr. W. D. Fisher), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. W. Blackler's b.g. Priam, aged, (Mr. A. Malcolm), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. G. C. Goslin's b.g. Othello, 6 yrs. (owner), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. I. Henderson's b.g. Unknown, aged (owner), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. Mullins's b.g. Lightfoot, aged (owner), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. S. Ferry's b.m. Gipsy Girl, 6 yrs. (owner), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. W. P. Auld's r.g. Huntsman, aged (owner), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. R. C. Baker's b.g. Whitefoot, 6 yrs. (Mr. P. F. Bonnin), 12 st. 1 lb.
  - Mr. T. Maloney's b.g. Nabelish, 5 yrs. (Mr. Galway), 11 st. 9 lb.
- Mr. A. King's Banshee and Mr. R. Correll's Dominick were scratched. Mr. Ronald remembers Mr. E. Ward riding Jolly Dog in the Hunters' Stakes, and when the crowd jeered him after the race, setting his mount at the high picket fence and clearing it into the saddling paddock.

1906

Thou art a gift of God to me, my friend,  
To Him I will in gratitude commend  
Thy life — that whatsoever may befall  
Thine outward being, He be all in all:  
That neither grief, nor joy, nor loss, nor gain,  
May bring excess of happiness or pain,  
But in a holy calm thine mightiest move  
To fuller knowledge of His faithful love.  
Thy soul — that day by day His light may glow  
Within its depths, and other souls may know  
The Peace that Love of Christ alone can bring  
To those who deem the soul a God-like thing.  
Thy life — my soul — and thee I thus commend  
To Christ Whose gift thou art to me, my friend

That is Christian — and it is Christmas time —  
and I hope I am so far a Christian in  
desire and intent, if not in act that they  
do not seem unreal to you as coming from me.

Ever yours affectionately  
Lewis Headlam.

I hope I may yet succeed in escaping from the  
Episcopal clutches in time to spend a few hours  
at any rate at Mr. Barker on my return from  
my holiday.

Mr. Kerwan

Sturton



*Hahndorf*  
**A NOTABLE ANNI-  
VERSARY.**

*June 1904*  
**EARLY HAHNDORF.**

[By our Special Reporter.]

The thriving hills township of Hahndorf, about 20 miles from Adelaide, will celebrate to-day the anniversary of the event from which its settlement dates—the departure of the full-rigged ship Zebra, Capt. Hahn, from Altona, the foreport of Hamburg, with 208 emigrants bound for South Australia, and a general cargo for the new settlement, comprising 100 barrels pork, 100 barrels flour, 2 boxes boots and shoes, 48 water casks, and 41,000 bricks. The Prince George, which sailed about the same time, brought other German immigrants, and the two departures thus represented formed the starting points of the many large and prosperous Teutonic settlements around Adelaide.

—A Persecuted People.—

The origin of the sequence of events that impelled these people to seek homes in a community speaking a strange language was a religious difficulty. The Reformed and Lutheran Churches of Prussia had united in 1817; and in order to unify the ritual throughout the country the Emperor Frederick William III. issued in 1822 a new liturgy, and recommended its adoption by the Protestant communities. It was compiled from the old liturgies of the united churches, with a few additions from the Church of England Prayer Book. The two communities, however, had held different views in regard to baptism and the Lord's Supper, and the attempt to introduce the uniform liturgy met with some resistance, and the contention became all the keener because many of those who accepted the reform were favoured with state privilege and preferment, while those who refused to recognise the new ritual were the subjects of unpleasant experiences at the hands of the Government. In consequence of the bitterness engendered a new liturgy was issued, and June 25, 1830, was fixed for its general adoption. But the order requiring its use was not obeyed by the members of the original Lutheran Church, as they considered it embodied statements at variance with the Augsburg Confession. A system of persecution was begun against the objectors to the ritual, and by degrees the measures taken grew intolerably oppressive. Pastors who refused to adopt the liturgy were dismissed from their charges, forbidden to attend private meetings of their parishioners for the purpose of instructing, and subjected to fines, police supervision, and banishment. They often had to be smuggled from one village to another in a load of straw.

—The Dawn of Liberty.—

When no further tolerance seemed likely in their own country the people turned their eyes abroad. Just then the claims of South Australia to attention for purposes of settlement were being advocated. Labourers in the new province were scarce. At this critical period Pastor Augustus Kavel with Christian Jaensch on April 4, 1836, laid the story of his people's woes before the late Mr. G. F. Angas, whose heart was touched by the recital, and he determined to find a location for them in the new colony. With every movement of the people in the direction of emigration fresh difficulties were placed in their way by the authorities in their own country, and when at length they were free to depart the South Australian Company was unable to find transport for them. In February, 1838, Mr. G. F. Angas determined to advance them money on loan and to employ some of the people in their new home. To this end he economised severely in his own expenditure, and wrote in his diary on February 24, 1836—"This day I wrote to Mr. Ward, the coach-maker, of Exeter, to dispose of my carriage, only retaining my little phaeton for the use of my wife and for convenience in journeying. These are not the times for needless expense, when the people of God are in a state of persecution." The people, in view of their common trouble, had placed their money into a single fund for the equal benefit of all; but the delays in getting away from their land had reduced the little stock to very small dimensions. By July 14 Mr. Angas was able to note that he had provided ship accommodation for 300 souls, and in June the vessels Prince George and Zebra (the former with the Rev. Pastor and Mrs. Kavel, both over 70 years of age, on board) sailed for South Australia. The arrivals by the Prince George were destined mainly to settle at Kleinke, and these by the Zebra at Hahn-

*Hahndorf*  
—The Voyage of the Zebra.—

Prior to embarking at Hamburg for their six and a half months' voyage in the Zebra to Adelaide, these Pilgrim Fathers of Prussia, representing various branches of about 20 families from villages in Brandenburg, had endured a four weeks' journey by canal and the River Elbe to Hamburg. The sea trip told sadly on their numbers, for during the voyage 19 died, mostly from scurvy. The vessel arrived at Port Adelaide and landed 189 emigrants, by a singular coincidence on December 28, 1838, two years to the day after the proclamation of South Australia as an independent British province. Most of the emigrants had been engaged in agricultural pursuits, and knew what hard work was, and old colonists know something of the hardships on board an emigrant ship. Yet one of those who came in the Zebra—then 14, but now in his eighty-first year—declares that his time on shipboard was the easiest of his life. When only nine years of age he had had charge of 60 pigs.

—First Steps.—

The travellers at once tied to Glen Osmond, where they stayed four weeks until their committee had arranged for procuring land. Capt. Hahn, Pastor Kavel, and the committee had made arrangements in London with representatives of Messrs. Finnis & Dutton and the South Australian Company about land. Capt. Hahn was invited by Mr. Dutton to visit his run of 4,000 acres near Mount Barker, and as a result of this trip, and the recommendation of Mr. John Bull, who travelled cattle from the lakes through the district, the present site of Hahndorf was selected and named after the captain of the Zebra (the termination "dorf" signifying "village"). The late Mr. J. H. Angas gave great assistance in completing the arrangements, and advanced money for temporary provision till crops could be raised, which was repaid by the settlers mainly in cattle and produce. The poor but industrious community, having little spare money, were only able to hire bullock wagons for a short uphill stage of the journey from Glen Osmond to Hahndorf, with their baggage, which was mostly carried or pushed in hand carts all the distance, the whole of the settlers, old and young, alike assisting. To some this was to be a familiar track, for later, when the goods and produce had to be taken to market and provisions brought from town, the young women, barefooted till they got near the city, carried eggs and butter all the way, and brought back provisions.

—The Roll of the Pioneers.—

The following is believed to be a complete list of the heads of families who formed the first settlers in Hahndorf. The allotments and houses were all on the eastern side of the road, the western side having been originally intended for a reserve; and the order is that in which the allotments were made, beginning from the north end:—Bartel, Berndt, Douke, Piffer, Hartmann (2), Thomas, Paech, Liebelt, Thiele (2), Wittwer, Kliecht, Zilm, C. Jaensch, Lubasch, Newmann, Schulz, Stiecke, Boehm, Liebelt, Kuchel, Jenizke, Nitschke, Linke, Jeske, Thiele, Zilm, Paech, Bartel, Schirmer, Fischer, Helmich, Piffer, Keliske, Phillips, Jaensch, Shultz, Six. A number of these left afterwards for Lobethal, Tannunda, and other places, where their descendants now reside. Of those who arrived with their parents there still live in Hahndorf Mrs. Wittwer, Mr. and Mrs. Jaensch (nee Lubasch), Mrs. Pade (nee Jaensch), Mrs. Gates (nee Jaensch), Mrs. Faehrmann (nee Liebelt), Christoph Liebelt, Mrs. Nitschke (nee Paech), Mrs. Rothe (nee Paech), Mrs. Rohrlach (nee Boehm). At Frederickstadt there live Mr. Christian Paech, Mr. Gottlob Paech, and Mr. George Paech—three brothers. Of the earlier ship, the Prince George (which was always spoken of as Mr. Angas's ship), there is one representative in Hahndorf—Mrs. Humphrey Thiele. Of those who came in the Zebra there still survive in Hahndorf Messrs. Christian, Gottlob, and George Paech (of Frederickstadt), Christian Jaensch and his wife (nee Lubasch), Mrs. Wittwer, August Liebelt, and his sister (Mrs. Faehrmann).

—Early Hahndorf.—

When the township was first settled a large waterhole existed at the junction of the Echunga and Mount Barker road, and another where Mr. Sonnemann's shop now stands. The newcomers found a difficulty in the fact that February was so hot, when they tried to begin cultivation with the large hoes and other implements they had brought from Germany. Their chief drawback was the want of vegetables, and early settlers speak of going to look for a plant with a yellow flower, whose root was edible, though bitter. Among the first things grown were peas, and these have remained a staple product ever since. As much as £1 was paid for a bushel of

*Hahndorf*  
*Continued*

wheat. The establishment of Hahndorf was anterior to the choice of the site of Mount Barker, and in the advertisement for the first sale of land in the latter town the following sentence occurs:—"The rising German village of Hahndorf, which forms part of the Mount Barker property, ensures to purchasers a supply of the most valuable domestic and agricultural labour." The first buildings were made with poles sloping like the roof of a house, and thatched with kangaroo grass, and the tracks were so made through the bush by means of a team of bullocks dragging a sheoak log. The first inn, opposite the present German Arms, was conducted by Mr. Lubasch, father of Mrs. Christian Jaensch. It was of wood, and was afterwards burnt down. Mr. Lubasch also secured the first rail contract, and twice a week his grey ponies went to and from Adelaide with mails, produce, and provisions. The same conveyance also brought the Mount Barker mails, which were carried to their destination on foot by one of Mr. Lubasch's family, when the blacksmith did not happen to be going that way. Pastor Kavel visited Hahndorf once a fortnight, when service was held in the open air between Mr. Miller's shop and the public school. The same place served for a schoolhouse also, the first schoolmaster being Fitz Kavel, brother of the pastor. After him came Welks, Zealander (who was considered the best teacher), and Mr. Boehm, who founded the present Hahndorf College. The blacks did not give much trouble. The Mount Barker tribe used to pay periodical visits, as many as 250 having been encamped in the paddock behind the jam factory. But they could be troublesome if they did not get the food they demanded, and Mrs. Faehrmann tells how her mother had a narrow escape from being speared. But the threat that "Muldavie" would be abroad was generally sufficient to confine them to the camp at night.

—Present-day Hahndorf.—

Hahndorf to-day is one of the prettiest and best kept townships near Adelaide. There are few evidences of abundant wealth in the residences, but generally the houses—of which there are over 100—are of a type betokening comfort, and the small cottages of a former day are gradually giving place to substantial structures of brick and stone. The Lutherans and Anglicans have neat and even pretentious churches, and the main road is lined on either side with a magnificent growth of trees. The population (500) maintains a high character for thrift and industry, and the people enjoy the highest esteem of their English neighbours, who rejoice in their prosperity.

1904 'A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.', The Register (Adelaide, SA : 1901 - 1929), 8 June, p. 8. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article56590787>

Major James Hay

House of Commons  
1910

Mjr. Hay, B.A., LL.B., who had been for several days in the Misses Tibbits and Hill's private hospital, Wakefield street, suffering from an attack of pneumonia, died on Tuesday afternoon. His was a prominent figure in the military and social circles of Adelaide, and his death at the age of 50 years, has come as a shock to his friends. Mjr. Hay was the son of the late Hon. Alexander Hay, and was born in Adelaide on October 22, 1857. He was educated at Scotch College, Melbourne, and in England, and was a graduate of the Cambridge University. He was called to the English Bar by the Inner Temple in 1883, and to the Adelaide Bar a year later. He was always a military enthusiast, and while at Cambridge was a member of the volunteer corps. After his return to Adelaide he joined the Hunt Club, of which he was Master for three years, and it was while holding that position that an incident occurred which showed his ardent love for the military. At the time of the Russian war scare he formed the members of the club into a cavalry company, and they acted as scouts along the coastline. They continued to drill for a few weeks under Sgt. Hewett on the Old Racecourse, but when the scare was over and the hunting season had commenced the idea of the club being formed into a cavalry company by the Government was abandoned. The deceased officer received his first commission in the S.A.M.R. on February 10, 1897, and two years later was gazetted captain. He was lieutenant in the contingent which went from Adelaide to take part in the Diamond Jubilee celebration in 1897, and he also took a prominent part in training and drilling the contingents for the South African war. His majority in the 16th A.L.H. was dated September 17, 1904. Mjr. Hay was a good disciplinarian, and his squadron was always noted for its trim appearance on parade and excellent bearing in field practice. He was a member of the Adelaide and the Naval and Military Clubs, and at one period occupied a position on the committee of the former body. Mjr. Hay was twice married. His first wife was a sister to Sir Lancelot and Professor Stirling; his second, who is now left a widow, a daughter of Col. Stevenson Hamilton, one of the King's equerries. His son, who is at present in England, is following a military career, and recently received his commission in a British regiment. At the time Mjr. Hay was taken ill he was contemplating a trip to England. Three children survive—two by the first and one by the second marriage.

## THE NEW HOUSE.

### HOW THE COMMONS WILL BE CONSTITUTED.

With only Orkney and Shetland and the two Scottish Universities remaining to be declared, 666 members of the new House of Commons have been returned for 667 seats, Mr. William O'Brien having been elected for two constituencies—Cork City and North-East Cork. Of the total 441 were members of the late Parliament:

In the following analysis the members are classified according to their profession, and the principal mercantile and other positions they occupy:

|                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| Bankers and financiers                        | 13  |
| Barristers (in or out of practice) and K.C.'s | 125 |
| Brewers, distillers, and wine merchants       | 13  |
| Builders, architects, etc.                    | 8   |
| Civil and mining engineers                    | 11  |
| Colliery proprietors and coal merchants       | 7   |
| Diplomatists and Government officials         | 8   |
| Directors of public companies                 | 12  |
| Estate agents, accountants, and auctioneers   | 7   |
| Farmers and agriculturists                    | 13  |
| Gentry and land owners                        | 56  |
| Iron masters and metal merchants              | 13  |
| Labour representatives                        | 40  |
| Manufacturers and spinners                    | 51  |
| Medical profession                            | 9   |
| Merchants                                     | 37  |
| Ministers of religion                         | 2   |
| Newspaper owners and journalists              | 38  |
| Peers' sons and brothers                      | 45  |
| Printers, booksellers, and authors            | 8   |
| Professors and lecturers                      | 12  |
| Secretaries, private and official             | 10  |
| Steamship and ship owners and builders        | 12  |
| Solicitors (in or out of practice)            | 30  |
| Shopkeepers and traders                       | 16  |
| Military officers                             | 44  |
| Naval officers                                | 2   |

In addition, there are 1 commercial traveller, 1 picture dealer, 1 pilot, 2 schoolmasters and tutors, 2 representatives of the motor-car industry, 3 railway and naval contractors, and 4 share brokers.

Daily Mail  
London 4/7/07

## A SON OF GREATER BRITAIN.

The name of Mr. William Austin Horn has long been familiar in Australian circles in London. The wide interest aroused by his splendid gift to the Union Jack Club has now drawn general attention to a notable son of Greater Britain.

Here is one who represents the newer Australian. Born in the Antipodes, educated at Oxford, living for many years as a squatter and mine-owner in South Australia, taking active part in State politics, and finally settling down in one of the great historic houses of England, his personality repays study. An explorer and a poet, a financier and a writer of books, a horseman, a man of the open air, and a politician, his characteristics are many-sided. Above all, he is an Imperialist, using the word in no party sense—one who believes in and works for the unity of the Empire.

### REARED IN A UTOPIA.

During the greater part of his life, from the time he was eleven years old until he was nearly sixty, Mr. Horn's home was in South Australia. In other words, he has lived nearly all his days in a State founded by idealists, where acute want is practically unknown. It has long been the boast of Adelaide, the capital, that serious crime is almost non-existent there, that every child has abundant food, that every woman is sufficiently dressed, and that every man has work. What is true of Adelaide is still more true of the interior. In such surroundings a man develops a splendid optimism that is difficult to acquire when brought up among the sombre and pathetic misery to be found all around us in our older civilisation.

After passing through Worcester College, Oxford, Mr. Horn spent ten years as a squatter on a great sheep run, varying his life there by travels in many parts. He himself, in his little book "Notes by a Nomad," has well described the life he then led. "The station owner, or 'squatter,' lives like the patriarch of old, amid his flocks and herds. Within the four corners of his 'run' he is the supreme authority under the law. His holding varies from sixty thousand to possibly millions of acres. He is usually a magistrate, and, in the event of sickness, has to be something of a doctor as well, but generally under the guidance of some simple medical work. His hospitality is boundless, every stranger that comes within his gate being by custom entitled to dinner, bed, and breakfast."

### WESTRALIAN EXPLORING.

Gradually his interests widened, his lands grew in extent, and he was pioneer of some of the most successful State mining schemes. Then came the opening up of Westralian mining, in which South Australia took so active a part.

In those days, not so many years ago, a few men would unite together to fit out a party of explorers and prospectors, all of them going shares in the results. Many of these exploring and prospecting expeditions came to nothing. Some of the "experienced miners" who induced others to fit them out would simply move a little way in-country and laze by a creek until their supplies were exhausted. Then they would return with a pitiful story of the hardships they had undergone. Mr. Horn happened to be a practical explorer himself, so he knew the right men to select. He was one of the leaders of the Octagon Syndicate, which sent out many parties of prospectors. His rapidly growing interests in many Westralian, Victorian, and South Australian ventures gave him considerable wealth. His business undertakings ranged from railways in Tasmania to land in the tropical north.

When he was thirty-six he launched out in politics, becoming a member of the House of Assembly for the Flinders district. He retained his seat for six years. In Parliament he took a strong line of his own. He was a vigorous opponent of many of the schemes of the Labour Party, and he advocated the introduction of coloured workers on the northern plantations. He still contemplates the possibility of Japanese labour peacefully invading the rich and now wasted lands around Port Darwin, and developing their enormous resources. He was offered a portfolio in the Cockburn Ministry, but refused it.

### THE HORN EXPEDITION.

Mr. Horn will probably be chiefly remembered in Australia in years to come on account of the expedition to the centre of the continent, organised and equipped by him. Central Australia has long been one of the most difficult stretches of territory to investigate, and the bones of many who have attempted to traverse it still whiten on its sands. To avoid failure, the greatest care was taken in choosing the members of the Horn expedition. Three State Governments—Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia—officially co-operated, and nominated prominent scientific men as their representatives.

The party left Adelaide on May 6, 1894. There were five white members, not including Mr. Horn himself, two Afghan and two European camel-drivers, two collectors, two prospectors, one aboriginal black tracker, and one cook, with twenty-six camels and two horses. Their business was to examine the most inaccessible and difficult tract of central territory, and to make a careful study of the rapidly disappearing aborigine. Mr. Horn saw the party off, accompanying it on the first thousand miles of its journey, and then rode back alone save for a black companion. The expedition was very successful, and the substantial volume of its published report remains the fullest study extant of the aborigine.

Mr. Horn has a great fund of stories of his experiences in these days. He will tell, for instance, of the municipal council of Ballarat, in Victoria. One councillor, who had been to Venice, advocated the purchase of half a dozen gondolas to put on the Ballarat lake. Another councillor, of frugal mind and limited travel, thought that the gondola was a kind of water-fowl. He protested against the extravagance of buying half a dozen. "Why not buy a pair, and let nature take its course?"

### HIS OTHER PUBLIC GIFTS.

Those who know his South Australian record felt but little surprise at his coming forward as he did to help the Union Jack Club. In Adelaide, in particular, he was long noted for his great gifts to public institutions. Of these his present to the Adelaide Museum of 11,000 coins, one of the most valuable collections in the world, is specially prominent.

In 1899 he gave up public life, resigned his positions and left for England. Here he has made his home in one of the most interesting of the great houses around London, Wimbledon Park House. This mansion is teeming with memories of its old residents. Cromwell Earl of Essex lived here, followed in turn by Catherine Parr and Cardinal Pole. Lord Burleigh frequently entertained Queen Elizabeth within its walls, Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria spent a time under its roof, one of Cromwell's generals had it, and Sarah Duchess of Marlborough was owner of it when at her prime. For hundreds of years it has had many of England's greatest names closely associated with it, and it is typical of our national development to-day that it should now be in the hands of a son of Greater Britain.

The man who does not wish to offend Mr. Horn would be well advised not to suggest to him that the Colonies are tainted with disloyalty. He believes that loyalty is a plant which flourishes in the outer parts of the Empire as it does not always seem to do in the centre. He has given two sons, one to the Army and one to the Navy.

"Australian loyalty is not a commercial asset that can be bought or sold," he says. "It is inborn in every Australian as in every New Zealander. His blood, his instincts, and the traditions he cherishes most are British. He is proud of the Empire to which he belongs, and is ready to take his part in its defence against foreign aggression whenever and wherever the occasion arises."

F. A. M.

W.A. Horn Collection

## IRVING.

[By Wybert Reeve.]  
—A Reminiscence.—

My memory reverts to early in the sixties when I ended an engagement of four years at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in order to enter into theatrical management, and the question was who was to take my place. Henry Irving, a young actor at the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, was chosen, came to Manchester, and remained there until 1866. On one occasion I was passing through the city, and spent an evening at the Titan Club—a literary society which I had assisted in forming, and of which he was a member. Here I saw him for the first time, a tall, dark, intelligent looking young fellow, with a long face, thick eyebrows, rather deep-set eyes, and long hair; it was a striking personality, and one to impress itself on a stranger, as it did on me. In the summer of 1866 Miss Herbert, who was a friend of mine, and at the time was lessee of the St. James's made me a third offer to open at that theatre. We talked the matter over at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, where she was fulfilling a fortnight's engagement with me. My having a company on my hands, and two provincial theatres, prevented my accepting the proposal. When the question arose whom could she engage my thoughts turned to the young actor in Manchester. I had heard him well spoken of, and I advised Miss Herbert to engage him to open in the part of Doricourt in "The Belle's Stratagem" instead of myself. The arrangement was made, and hence his opening in London, instead of the fiction appearing in The Times and all other papers describing that Mr. Boucicault brought him there. It was after "The Belle's Stratagem" he played in Boucicault's "Hunted Down," and made a success in the part of Rawdon Scudamore. I should not refer to this but for the frequent and persistent misstatements in the press respecting this event in Irving's career, a career undoubtedly more successful and more fortunate than is recorded of any other actor in the history of the drama. Passing over his engagements at the Vandeville, where he made the success of Digby Grant in "The Two Roses" at the Queen, and his performance with Toole at the Gaiety, we arrive at that most important point in his life, where an American named Bateman took the Lyceum for the exploitation of his daughters, one of whom had made a success in London. The opening piece was a failure, and as Mr. Bateman told me, he was on his "beam ends" when the drama of "The Bells" was offered. He thought the character would suit the mannerisms of style in Irving, produced it at a short notice, and ran it into a success. This done, he decided on "Hamlet" for Irving. He knew, it would be a new and clever reading of the part, and in the novelty of it was the chance of success. He trusted to that only, and it ran for over 200 nights, a great run in those days. A large circle of admirers was growing up round the actor, and fashion was setting its seal upon him. With respect to this fashionable craze, I called upon a society lady a few days before I started for Australia. She was speaking on this subject, and told me the Countess of E—, the Marchioness of D—, her sister-in-law, and other ladies had established Irving conversations. They met at one of their houses. If it was a Macbeth afternoon, they dressed in Scotch tartan; if Hamlet, in black velvet, and Irving came and posed among them. She had gone to the theatre with her sister-in-law one night. During the interval she was taken by her to Irving's dressing room, and here she found a group of these ladies doing him honour. This same lady also told me she had a bust of Irving in her dining room with the chain round the neck he had worn for a hundred nights as Hamlet, and she said she "worshipped it." Her husband, the editor of a leading London paper, who was sitting near, said, "Yes, she does." My friend, an outspoken woman, remarked, "Can you conceive women making such fools of themselves?"

—An Influential Friend.—  
The Baroness Burdett-Coutts had made him her friend, a friendship, by the way, which lasted to the end, for his body was lying in state in her dining room, as the long, silent stream of visitors passed slowly round the coffin, paying their last respects to the departed. The friendship of this noble and philanthropic lady may be said to be the first step—the foundation—of his after great social distinction and success. It was impossible for any one to have a better friend or a truer one. With critics of the stage from the first he was the cause of much contention. His readings in Hamlet were called in question, and produced a war of pamphlets, letters to the press, and adverse notices. And more fierce were the denunciations against his representation of Macbeth as a moral coward—a trembling wretch overridden by an auburn-haired feline wife as represented by Miss Ellen Terry. Can we wonder at exception being taken at renderings so opposed to every idea and conception we have of the character, and I should say to the intention, of the great dramatist? His Othello in 1876 was a failure, at variance with the opinion of all previous conceptions of the character. In 1881, when he and the American actor Booth played Othello and Iago alternately, to the American was given the credit of the better performance. The Times in its very laudatory notice quotes Richard the Third, Romeo, Benedict, Henry the Eighth, King Lear, and Coriolanus, as "in no single case was his own performance universally accented as even good." Long after the days had passed when he was a bone of contention between coteries, there were still large numbers of people to whom his acting did not appeal; some found his marked mannerisms insuperable obstacles to enjoyment or sympathy; some objected to an actor who, whatever he did or did not, always insisted upon his own reading of every part and every play—a determined innovator.

—How a Great Actor?—

How could he then be placed side by side with Garrick, and the compeer of the Kembles, the Keens, Macready, and all the great historic names of the past? When a calmer judgment sets in as to his merits and demerits we may arrive at a better understanding of both, and to the claim now set up by the profession and his admirers as to his place in dramatic art. To my mind he was essentially a strong character actor. His Charles the First, as I remember seeing it when it was first produced in company with poor Wills, the author of the play, was a strikingly fine performance. In appearance Charles might have walked out of Vandyke's canvas. His Mathias was very strong. I have no doubt his Louis XI. was an excellent performance; so no doubt his Becket was. I do not class his Mephistopheles as such. The character certainly was not intended for a low comedy or burlesque part—this was his idea. No one can deny he gave dignity to the profession, and by his own conduct brought it into higher consideration and respect. With regard to the more aristocratic tone he gave to it, judging from the result on the stage of to-day, the advantage is perhaps questionable. One matter he was always strong on, which did credit to his judgment. He persisted in the advantage of old stock companies, where the actor and actress learnt their business to the present unsatisfactory system. He is credited with very perfect and elaborate stage productions, but in this he does not compare with advantage over Charles Keen, and it must be remembered how many more Shakespearean plays the latter staged. He achieved great things in gaining the position he did, considering his strong mannerisms, his most peculiar pronunciation, his halting gait, the strange intonation of a not melodious voice, and a slowness and indistinctness which seemed to grow upon him with his years. Some regarded these things as features of his personality; others at times were inclined to turn them into ridicule. I remember a burst of laughter at an exit of his in Richard III. On my return from Australia I received a box from him at Liverpool to see the performance of "The Bells," and a welcome back to England. I and my friends could hardly sit it out—it was so slow and difficult to catch his words. In Coriolanus, in the third row of the stalls at the Lyceum, I could not do so. His Mephisto I have spoken of, his Dante was a play beautifully put on, but both acting and play seemed slow and tedious. I mention these things, because they make his great reputation to the last, the general outburst of grief at his loss, and the admiration of his gifts, the more remarkable. People could not raise the money for a statue or a memorial to Shakespeare during the boom a little time ago, which seems to have ended in much talk and very bad management. There now is talk of a statue to Irving both in London and in America, and I should not at all wonder at the suggestions being carried out. Nothing else can better illustrate the feeling with regard to the actor than the fact of Canon

Abbey, uniting the actor with Lord Nelson as a great national loss. He described them as great men in different spheres, sent into the world to do great works, and, dying in the hour of triumph, having nobly done their duty and benefited mankind. I cannot but think that the comparison was somewhat strained, and that the "footprints on the sands of time" left by the two heroes were too far apart in the nation's glory to bear association.

Register 20 July 1902

Income of Salaries in Great Britain

Of the children born annually in Melbourne two-thirds only are brought up naturally. The balance which live over one month are fed artificially on a variety of foods, most of which are simply sugar of milk and various compounds of baked starches and sugar mixed. These, together with pasteurized and sterilized milks, are practically solids, and therefore deficient in the properties without which a baby must necessarily suffer. Milk for two hours after being drawn from the cow is a living fluid, and it is during that two hours that it should, by rights, be given the baby. Though this may be a practical impossibility in the heart of a city, it is surely time that the awful mortality which takes place among infants during the summer months was recognised as sufficiently important to guarantee an earnest effort being made to prevent it. If it is impossible to have the cows near the infants, it is certainly possible to have pure, fresh milk delivered at a metropolitan depot three times during the 24 hours. This would mean that the supply should be drawn from a dairy within, at least, three miles of the city. The cows might have to depend on a certain amount of artificial feed, and one lot, at least, would probably have to be milked at unusual hours. The cow used to being milked at 6 and 4 might deem it odd being milked instead at 11 and 9, but she would doubtless get over it.—Melbourne Age.

## BRITAIN'S "POVERTY."

ONLY 19 PERSONS HAVE OVER £50,000 A YEAR.

Only nineteen persons in Great Britain had incomes over £50,000, according to the income-tax return for 1904, and these averaged only £100,000 each. Only 113 firms and 794 companies exceeded the same limit.

In Ireland there was no private or firm's income over £50,000, and only twenty-eight public companies.

This "poverty"—as submitted to the income-tax man—may be further shown by the following summation of gross amounts of income assessed. Profits of individuals come under a different schedule from salaries:—

|                                  |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Persons in Great Britain .....   | £123,592,622 |
| Persons in Ireland .....         | 4,697,645    |
| Salaries in Great Britain .....  | £2,486,051   |
| Salaries in Ireland .....        | 3,595,138    |
| Firms in Great Britain .....     | 87,225,616   |
| Firms in Ireland .....           | 1,350,620    |
| Companies in Great Britain ..... | 238,984,107  |
| Companies in Ireland .....       | 6,499,849    |

The distribution of the wealth of Great Britain can be seen from the following list of the grades of profit, the number of persons in each grade, and the total amount assessed:—

| Grade.                | Persons.       | Total.              |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| £160-£200 .....       | 140,154        | £26,241,466         |
| £200-£300 .....       | 96,659         | 24,942,447          |
| £300-£400 .....       | 34,281         | 12,440,874          |
| £400-£500 .....       | 17,302         | 8,113,413           |
| £500-£600 .....       | 8,562          | 4,866,537           |
| £600-£700 .....       | 4,788          | 3,200,131           |
| £700-£800 .....       | 4,019          | 3,076,351           |
| £800-£900 .....       | 2,045          | 1,762,776           |
| £900-£1,000 .....     | 2,600          | 2,546,750           |
| £1,000-£2,000 .....   | 6,044          | 8,571,640           |
| £2,000-£3,000 .....   | 1,401          | 3,491,572           |
| £3,000-£4,000 .....   | 551            | 1,944,989           |
| £4,000-£5,000 .....   | 290            | 1,342,856           |
| £5,000-£10,000 .....  | 433            | 3,028,822           |
| £10,000-£50,000 ..... | 219            | 4,122,532           |
| £50,000 — .....       | 19             | 1,968,442           |
| <b>Total .....</b>    | <b>451,323</b> | <b>£123,592,622</b> |

The corresponding table for salaries in Great Britain is:—

| Grade               | Persons.       | Total.             |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| £160-£200 .....     | 68,717         | £12,651,518        |
| £200-£300 .....     | 77,243         | 19,242,840         |
| £300-£400 .....     | 29,655         | 10,522,726         |
| £400-£500 .....     | 16,589         | 7,698,192          |
| £500-£600 .....     | 7,857          | 4,438,659          |
| £600-£700 .....     | 4,498          | 2,985,740          |
| £700-£800 .....     | 3,610          | 2,754,632          |
| £800-£900 .....     | 1,644          | 1,419,020          |
| £900-£1,000 .....   | 3,139          | 3,077,495          |
| £1,000-£2,000 ..... | 4,213          | 5,790,862          |
| £2,000-£3,000 ..... | 537            | 1,351,468          |
| £3,000-£4,000 ..... | 179            | 635,887            |
| £4,000-£5,000 ..... | 113            | 540,730            |
| £5,000 — .....      | 90             | 963,737            |
| <b>Total .....</b>  | <b>355,982</b> | <b>£82,486,051</b> |

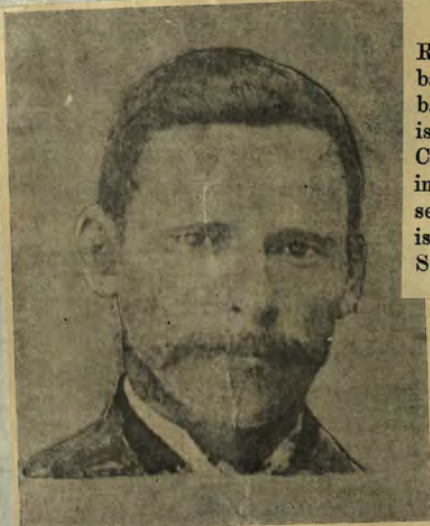
1894

off - 9 - to half explained the New K...  
is now in charge of Osborne who has had 3 or  
4 hands on to ascertain our glades, the preliminary  
exploration. got down to 7 fathoms in various  
places then resolves to pump the 20 22 fathom  
stuff and for this purpose now engaged looking  
water with portable engine of 8 horse power  
this will probably enable us to see as much  
as will justify us in putting the plots before  
the public -

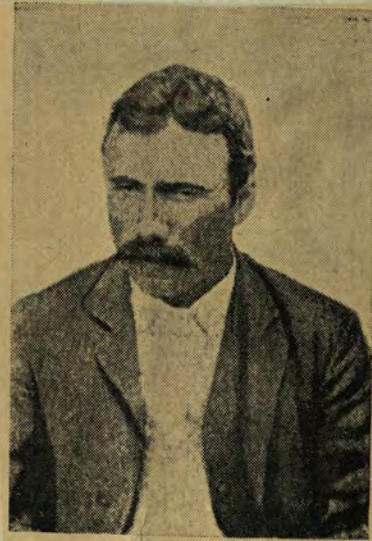
£2 an acre has been called up realizing  
£980. Hardy & Meales have not yet paid their share  
of the cost

THE above is a further portrait (taken in 1898) of James Kenniff, already described in the previous Portrait Circular, dated 7th April, 1902, and is considered a good likeness of him.

JAMES KENNIFF, native of New South Wales, 27 years of age, horsebreaker; Roman Catholic; 5 feet 7 inches, 9 st. 11 lb., light-brown hair, brown eyes, small white spot back of neck, small mole right cheek, two moles on back, one mole right shoulder, scar on base right thumb, scar second joint first finger left hand, two moles right cheek. This offender is now charged with the murder of Constable George Doyle, of the Queensland Police, and Christopher Dahlke, manager of Carnarvon Station, on the 30th March, 1902, near Carnarvon, in this State. If this man is arrested, or his whereabouts is ascertained, information is to be sent at once to the Officer in Charge of Criminal Investigation Branch, Brisbane. (Warrant issued for arrest of Kenniff, for horse-stealing, by Roma Bench, vide Police Gazette Supplement of the 5th April, 1902.)



James Kenniff  
Police Department, Criminal Investigation Branch,  
Brisbane, 6th May, 1902.



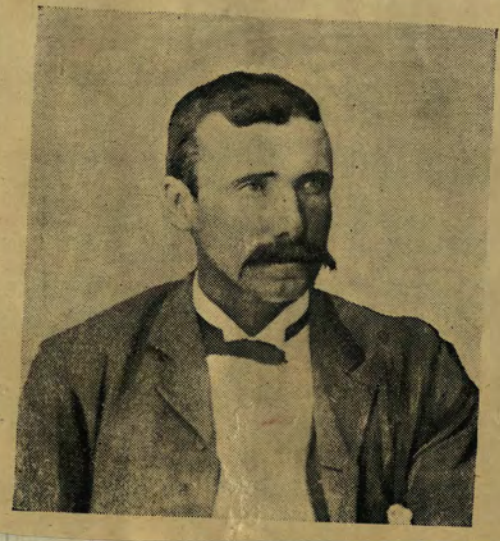
THE above is a further portrait (taken in 1899) of Patrick Kenniff, already described in the two previous Portrait Circulars.

PATRICK KENNIFF, native of New South Wales, 37 years of age, labourer; Roman Catholic; 5 feet 9 1/2 inches, 11 st. 3 lb., dark-brown hair, hazel eyes, woman's bust and thr doves with branches in their mouths tattooed right biceps, woman's head with chain rou neck and five doves with branches in their mouths tattooed left biceps, scar right forearm scar back of head; when discharged from Mitchell Lockup last month he was wearing moustache only. This offender is now charged with the murder of Constable George Doy of the Queensland Police, and Christopher Dahlke, manager of Carnarvon Station, on 30th March, 1902, near Carnarvon, in this State. Is probably in company with Jan Kenniff, whose portrait has been sent to you. If arrested, or his whereabouts ascertained information is to be at once sent to the Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch Brisbane. (Warrant issued for arrest of Kenniff, for horse-stealing, by Roma Bench, vide Police Gazette Supplement of the 5th April, 1902.)

King Charles Edward King Gilmore.  
 R.B., agreed to lend no. L. B.K. 7500 on bill  
 payable on demand free of interest. Bill to  
 be supported & lodged in section 45/44  
 by Bonds all  
 writing to obtain for use of section  
 45/44 without charge.  
 Price when it can be fully sold 45/-  
 C. E. King  
 Can be completed not 1878 - in the name of Mary Elizabeth  
 Jackson. - Improvements already done

Police Department, Criminal Investigation Branch,  
 Brisbane, 21st April, 1902.

(Vide previous Portrait Circular re Kenniffs, dated 14th April, 1902.)



PATRICK KENNIFF, native of New South Wales, 37 years of age, labourer; Roman Catholic; 5 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 11 st. 3 lb., dark-brown hair, hazel eyes, woman's bust and three doves with branches in their mouths tattooed right biceps, woman's head with chain round neck and five doves with branches in their mouths tattooed left biceps, scar right forearm, scar back of head; when discharged from Mitchell Lockup last month he was wearing a moustache only. This offender is now charged with the murder of Constable George Doyle, of the Queensland Police, and Christopher Dahlke, manager of Carnarvon Station, on the 30th March, 1902, near Carnarvon, in this State. Is probably in company with James Kenniff, whose portrait has been sent to you. If arrested, or his whereabouts ascertained, information is to be sent at once to the Officer in Charge, Criminal Investigation Branch, Brisbane. (Warrant issued for arrest of Kenniff, for horse-stealing, by Roma Bench, vide Police Gazette Supplement of the 5th April, 1902.)

This portrait shows Patrick Kenniff without the beard shown in previous portrait circulars.

# Killichrassie shooting

| Date      | Grouse | Blk Game | Partridge | Pheasant | Woodcock | Duck | Brown Hares | Rabbit | Copper | Blue |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------|-------------|--------|--------|------|
| July 23rd | 23     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 10     |        |      |
| " 23rd    | 23     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 6      |        |      |
| " 24th    | 24     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 9      |        |      |
| " 24th    | 24     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 11     |        |      |
| " 25th    | 25     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 7      |        |      |
| " 26th    | 26     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 10     |        |      |
| " 26th    | 26     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 7      |        |      |
| " 27th    | 27     |          |           |          |          |      |             | 7      |        |      |
| " 27th    | 27     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 12   |
| " 28th    | 28     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 12   |
| " 29th    | 29     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 5    |
| " 29th    | 29     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 5    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 15   |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |
| " 30th    | 30     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        |        | 2    |

1002  
 Killichrassie shooting  
 W. Barr Smith Esq

30th

10 - 23  
 4 6  
 6 25  
 12 204

32 = 1384



Keys Examined started Aug 24<sup>th</sup> 1904  
 on the bunch in my pocket - Angus St. Rabbit Key - Key of <sup>2</sup>late, however  
 one animal in Blue folder 10 2

|                  |    |   |    |     |    |
|------------------|----|---|----|-----|----|
| 10 <sup>th</sup> | 16 | 1 | 8  | 119 | 2  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup>  | 21 | 1 | 7  | 112 | 2  |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> | 48 |   |    | 2   | 5  |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> | 14 |   | 11 | 1   | 67 |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> | 21 |   |    | 2   | 3  |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> | 12 |   |    | 19  |    |
| 15 <sup>th</sup> | 13 |   |    | 2   | 5  |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> | 6  | 1 |    | 37  |    |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> | 8  |   |    |     |    |
| 18 <sup>th</sup> | 15 | 1 |    |     |    |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> | 10 | 1 |    |     |    |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> | 14 |   | 2  | 4   | 5  |
| 21 <sup>th</sup> | 10 |   | 2  | 2   | 1  |
| 22 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 4  | 2   | 3  |
| 23 <sup>th</sup> | 4  | 2 |    | 19  | 1  |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 2  | 13  | 2  |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 30 <sup>th</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |
| 31 <sup>st</sup> | 53 |   | 13 | 2   | 2  |

- 8 6 7 Grouse
- 5 Black G
- 5 3 Partridge
- 1 3 Pheasant
- 2 Wood
- 2 Duck
- 1 9 Brown
- 19 2 Bass
- 3 Captive
- 19 6 Blue

Total Head - 1352

# Killdeer hunting

| Date                   | Killdeer | Grouse | Blk Game | Partridge | Pheasant | Woodcock | Duck | Brown Hares | Rabbit | Copper Kelpie | Blue Hares |
|------------------------|----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|------|-------------|--------|---------------|------------|
| July 23 <sup>rd</sup>  | 23       |        |          |           |          |          | 10   |             |        |               |            |
| " 23 <sup>rd</sup>     | 23       |        |          |           |          |          | 6    |             |        |               |            |
| " 24 <sup>th</sup>     | 24       |        |          |           |          |          | 9    |             |        |               |            |
| August 6 <sup>th</sup> | 6        |        |          |           |          |          | 1    |             |        |               |            |
| " 8 <sup>th</sup>      | 8        |        |          |           |          |          | 10   |             |        |               |            |
| " 9 <sup>th</sup>      | 9        |        |          |           |          |          | 7    |             |        |               |            |
| " 12 <sup>th</sup>     | 12       | 53     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 12            |            |
| " 13 <sup>th</sup>     | 13       | 54     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 5             |            |
| " 13 <sup>th</sup>     | 13       | 39     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 15            |            |
| " 16 <sup>th</sup>     | 16       | 27     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 3             |            |
| " 17 <sup>th</sup>     | 17       | 31     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 19 <sup>th</sup>     | 19       | 38     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 20 <sup>th</sup>     | 20       |        |          |           |          |          | 1    |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 21 <sup>st</sup>     | 21       | 11     | 1        |           |          |          |      |             |        | 4             |            |
| " 22 <sup>nd</sup>     | 22       | 16     |          |           |          |          | 8    |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 23 <sup>rd</sup>     | 23       | 14     |          |           |          |          | 2    |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 24 <sup>th</sup>     | 24       | 32     |          |           |          |          | 2    |             |        | 6             |            |
| " 26 <sup>th</sup>     | 26       | 21     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 27 <sup>th</sup>     | 27       | 7      |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 2             |            |
| " 29 <sup>th</sup>     | 29       | 27     |          |           |          |          |      |             |        | 3             |            |
| " 30 <sup>th</sup>     | 30       |        |          |           |          |          | 2    |             |        | 3             |            |

1007. Killdeer hunting. W. Barnsmith Esq.

30<sup>th</sup> total

10 - 23  
 4     6  
 6     25  
 12    204  
 ———  
 32 = 1384

Keys Examined & tested 24 August 1904

|                  |     |    |    |    |    |   |   |
|------------------|-----|----|----|----|----|---|---|
| 3 <sup>th</sup>  | 129 | 1  | 8  | 1  | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 <sup>th</sup>  | 16  | 1  | 8  | 1  | 19 | 4 | 5 |
| 7 <sup>th</sup>  | 21  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 9 <sup>th</sup>  | 48  | 11 | 14 | 11 | 5  | 2 | 5 |
| 10 <sup>th</sup> | 21  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 <sup>th</sup> | 14  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> | 14  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 13 <sup>th</sup> | 21  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 14 <sup>th</sup> | 12  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 <sup>th</sup> | 19  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 17 <sup>th</sup> | 20  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> | 23  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 <sup>th</sup> | 24  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> | 25  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> | 26  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 23 <sup>rd</sup> | 28  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 24 <sup>th</sup> | 30  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 25 <sup>th</sup> | 14  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 26 <sup>th</sup> | 10  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 27 <sup>th</sup> | 14  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 28 <sup>th</sup> | 10  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 29 <sup>th</sup> | 53  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 30 <sup>th</sup> | 867 | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |
| 31 <sup>st</sup> | 53  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 12 | 2 | 2 |

- 8 6 7 Grouse
- 5 Black G.
- 5 3 Partridge
- 1 3 Pheasant
- 2 Woodcock
- 2 Duck
- 1 9 Brown H.
- 1 9 2 Rabbit
- 3 Caper
- 1 9 6 Blue H.

Total Head = 1352





Compulsory

Purchase  
Dunbar  
101059 acres  
average price  
£4.3.8 per acre  
Dunbar Downs  
Inverness

COMPULSORY RESUMPTION  
OF LAND.

LARGE QUEENSLAND ESTATE.

Brisbane, August 21.  
The Land Appeal Court sat this morning in the District Court, and gave its final award in the Jimbour compulsory resumption case. The parts of the estate which the owner is required to give up possession of, the time of giving up possession in each year, and the instalments of compensation money to be paid to the owners, are as follow:—(1) The Cumkillenbar portion, containing an area of 22,330 acres, to be given up, and £78,155 compensation money, to be paid on December 1, 1907. (2) The area (18,023 2-3rd acres) required to make up with the above-mentioned portion one-third of the total area to be given up, and £63,082 16/8 compensation money to be paid on August 17, 1908. (3) An area of 40,353 2-3rd acres, in three portions, to be given up, and £141,237 16/8 compensation money, to be paid on August 17, 1909. (4) The remainder of the estate, being an area of 20,353 2-3rd acres, to be given up, and £141,237 16/8 compensation money, to be paid on August 17, 1910.  
The court awarded the claimant the

3<sup>rd</sup> Sept 1902  
Lake Alcock  
12,000 acres  
12,000 sheep  
12,000 cattle  
07 horses  
£0,000

Early holders

- James Foster Fisher
- Charles Mann
- Arthur Hardy
- George Miller Stephens
- Henry McPherson
- William Mitchell (Advocate General)
- James Stewart
- Alexander Dargie
- George Northcott
- George Wilson
- Burton
- J. H. Dickman
- Walter McDougall
- William Bartley
- Henry Gilbert
- Robert Partridge
- Goulder
- William Walker ("Hokey Walker")
- Henry Johnson
- Edward Foster Gwynne
- Richard David Hancock
- Henry Walter Carter
- William Dandred
- Charles Fern

W. A. Massey  
William James  
Eugene Ingley  
William Maguire  
John Joseph Bagot  
Joseph Gates Bolton  
George Vance  
W. Lawrence  
Randolph Shaw  
Richard Bullock Andrews  
W. J. Tabben  
Alfred Atkinson  
Richard Vicks  
H. B. James  
Matthew Smith  
Alfred Dornin  
W. D. Scott  
N. H. Knox  
- Maddrell  
W. M. Bradford  
J. P. Ducant  
Robert Baines Bruce  
Joseph Grass  
Walker Knowlton  
W. R. Nigley

Lute Michael Fuller  
C. G. Morgan  
J. G. W. W. Gay

Water

|                |                      |
|----------------|----------------------|
| J. A. May      | E. Klungender        |
| J. D. Johnson  | A. L. Jones          |
| W. A. Brooks   | W. J. Bell           |
| Dorner (4)     | G. G. Sabath         |
| Cyren (12)     | J. C. Kingston       |
| J. B. Baker    | J. E. Kumpster       |
| E. A. Baker    | M. F. Hoek           |
| William Barton | George Prince junior |
| J. A. Allen    | T. C. Bruce          |
| J. B. Hardy    | - Emerson            |
| W. H. Dundy    |                      |
| J. A. Schmitt  |                      |
| H. W. Krupp    |                      |
| - Seaman       |                      |
| J. A. Sacket   |                      |
| J. B. Gray     |                      |
| J. B. Shepard  |                      |
| John G. Daly   |                      |
| Henry Gardner  |                      |



# HOW LAND IS HELD.

## IS THERE ANY MONOPOLY ?

The following information should prove interesting to all farmers and political students, as also it should prove useful in debate about land monopoly, closer settlement, and the progressive land tax. It is a return of estates over 10,000 acres in area and £10,000 in value outside of municipal boundaries. Fifty-six estates are named, and although several are held 'for self and others,' for all practical purposes it may be written that they are held for fifty-six persons or companies. Excluding roads and perches the area thus owned is no less than 1,352,075 acres, or an average of 24,144 acres for each holding. The unimproved value for land tax purposes is £3,459,035, giving an average of £61,768 per estate. Readers may judge from the assessment the real value of the land and, coupled with the situation, its suitability for closer settlement, or whether it should remain as at present in large part abandoned to sheep. It may be pointed out that four of the estates would not be included in recent Closer Settlement Bills, while several others are so close to the exempted amount, £20,000, as to be practically excluded. A number of the owners also hold other land in different parts of the State, but not in blocks up to 10,000 acres :—

| Name of Estate.      | Situatd—Hundreds.                                        | Area.  | Assessment Ttl. Unim-<br>per Acre. prvd value. |    | Name of Taxpayer. |         |                                                                                   |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------------------|----|-------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                      |                                                          |        | £ s. d.                                        | £  |                   |         |                                                                                   |
| Wandillah (part of)  | Hallett, Kingston                                        | 25,345 | 2                                              | 5  | 0                 | 57,028  | Angas, Susanna C.                                                                 |
| Hill River           | Clare, Andrews,<br>Milne, Tp. Hill-<br>town              | 55,190 | 3                                              | 10 | 0                 | 193,166 | Angas, Susanna C.                                                                 |
| Hummocks (part of)   | Cameron, Barunga                                         | 30,849 | 2                                              | 2  | 6                 | 65,554  | Smith, T. E. Barr                                                                 |
| Bundaleer (part) ... | Bundaleer, Yacka-<br>moorundie, Yang-<br>ya, Reynolds    | 37,206 | 3                                              | 0  | 0                 | 111,629 | Maslin, J. F.                                                                     |
| Bundaleer ...        | Belalie, Reynolds                                        | 22,322 | 3                                              | 5  | 0                 | 72,546  | Maslin, G. E.                                                                     |
| Wandillah (part) old | Ayers, Kingston,                                         | 14,151 | 2                                              | 10 | 0                 | 35,389  | Gebhardt, A. G. G.                                                                |
| Mt. Bryan East...    | Kooringa, Mongo-<br>lata                                 |        |                                                |    |                   |         |                                                                                   |
| Mt. Bryan (part) ... | Ayers, Kingston,<br>Kooringa                             | 10,426 | 2                                              | 10 | 0                 | 26,066  | Gebhardt, L. W.                                                                   |
| Canowie ...          | Anne, Belalie, Rey-<br>nolds, White                      | 68,450 | 3                                              | 0  | 0                 | 205,350 | Canowie Pastoral Co.<br>Ltd                                                       |
| Booborowie (part)... | Anne, Ayers, Rey-<br>nolds                               | 33,571 | 3                                              | 0  | 0                 | 100,714 | Dutton, H., for self<br>and J. Melrose                                            |
| Hallett ...          | Anne, Hallett, Te-<br>rowie                              | 14,077 | 1                                              | 10 | 0                 | 21,112  | Melrose, John                                                                     |
| South Rhine (part)   | South Rhine, Tung-<br>killo                              | 12,678 | 2                                              | 15 | 0                 | 34,866  | Melrose, G. T., for<br>self and others                                            |
| South Rhine ...      | Angas                                                    | 10,132 | 1                                              | 10 | 0                 | 15,198  | Melrose, G. T., for<br>self and others                                            |
| North Rhine ...      | Moorooroo, North<br>Rhine                                | 16,837 | 2                                              | 0  | 0                 | 33,986  | Pope, W., Trustee<br>late Jos. Keynes                                             |
| Baldon ...           | Anna                                                     | 15,308 | 1                                              | 0  | 0                 | 15,310  | McBean, L.                                                                        |
| Paddy's Plains ...   | Anna, Dutton, Nth.<br>Rhine                              | 17,087 | 1                                              | 12 | 0                 | 27,508  | Scott, Thomas                                                                     |
| Wirrabara ...        | Appila, Booleroo,<br>Wongyarra                           | 20,910 | 3                                              | 15 | 0                 | 78,412  | Executor, Trustee,<br>and Agency Co. of<br>S. A. Ltd. (Estate<br>A. B. Murray)    |
| Booyoolie ...        | Booyoolie, Yangya                                        | 5,241  | 6                                              | 10 | 0                 | 34,070  | Hughes, H. W., and<br>another Trustee,<br>late H. B. Hughes                       |
| Yarroo ...           | Clinton, Kulpara                                         | 17,119 | 2                                              | 12 | 6                 | 44,940  | Executor, Trustee,<br>and Agency Co. of<br>S.A., Ltd. (Estate<br>late Wm. Fowler) |
| Coola, ...           | Benara, Blanche                                          | 34,386 | 2                                              | 10 | 0                 | 85,966  | Ellis, T. C.                                                                      |
| Booborowie ...       | Ayers                                                    | 33,438 | 3                                              | 5  | 0                 | 108,674 | Brown, A. S.                                                                      |
| Buckland Park ...    | Pt. Adelaide, Dublin<br>Pt. Gawler                       | 23,134 | 3                                              | 5  | 9                 | 76,078  | Browne, L. G.                                                                     |
| Anlaby ...           | Julia Ck., Waterloo                                      | 32,077 | 3                                              | 18 | 2                 | 125,390 | Dutton, Henry                                                                     |
| Koonoona ...         | Apoinga, Hanson,<br>Kooringa, Stanley                    | 29,012 | 2                                              | 7  | 6                 | 68,904  | Duffield, D. W., and<br>another (Trustees<br>late W. Duffield)                    |
| Princes Royal        | Kooringa                                                 | 19,000 | 1                                              | 10 | 0                 | 28,500  | Tennant, John                                                                     |
| Wellington           | Brinkley                                                 | 24,600 | 2                                              | 0  | 0                 | 49,200  | Jervois, G. A., Attor-<br>ney late Dame Lucy<br>Jervois                           |
| Woods' Point         | Brinkley                                                 | 5,110  | 2                                              | 5  | 0                 | 12,396  | Morphett, H. W.                                                                   |
| Gum Creek            | Ayers, Hanson                                            | 8,242  | 0                                              | 5  | 0                 | 2,060   |                                                                                   |
| Pewsey Vale and      | Barossa, Moorooroo,                                      | 10,047 | 3                                              | 1  | 0                 | 30,688  | Duncan, J. J.                                                                     |
| Wangalere            | South Rhine                                              | 19,308 | 3                                              | 0  | 0                 | 57,834  | Gilbert, Wm.                                                                      |
| Tungkillo ...        | Tungkillo                                                | 10,091 | 2                                              | 5  | 0                 | 22,706  | Ferguson, Mrs Jessie,<br>for self and Eliza-<br>beth T. MacDiarmid                |
| Mt. Schanck          | Caroline, Kongo-<br>rong, MacDonnell                     | 76,214 | 2                                              | 7  | 6                 | 171,482 | Clarke, W. J. T.                                                                  |
| Nangwarry            | Nangwarry                                                | 12,636 | 1                                              | 15 | 0                 | 22,114  | Gardiner, Isabella,<br>self and J. T. Edgar                                       |
| Koorine ...          | Grey, Hindmarsh,<br>Riddock, Young,<br>Tp. of Kalangadoo | 23,094 | 3                                              | 1  | 3                 | 70,748  | Riddoch, George                                                                   |
| Dismal Swamp (pt.)   | Grey, Young                                              | 11,401 | 1                                              | 15 | 0                 | 19,952  | Sutton, A. F.                                                                     |
| Kaladbro (part) ...  | Mingbool                                                 | 10,876 | 2                                              | 10 | 0                 | 27,190  | MacKinnon, Mrs.<br>Mary M.                                                        |
| Mingbool ...         | Gambier, Mingbool                                        | 19,833 | 2                                              | 15 | 0                 | 54,540  | Kirby, Mrs. Eliz'beth                                                             |
| Binnun ...           | Binnun                                                   | 23,901 | 1                                              | 16 | 6                 | 43,622  | Laidlaw, A. G., for<br>self, Laidlaw, J. G.                                       |
| Hynam ...            | Binnun, Jessie                                           | 38,035 | 2                                              | 5  | 0                 | 85,580  | Smith, Adam, for self<br>and other Smiths                                         |
| Struan ...           | Comaun, Jessie, Jo-<br>anna, Narracoorte,<br>Robertson   | 67,058 | 2                                              | 5  | 0                 | 150,382 | Robertson, John, for<br>self and others                                           |

fact, few into the ring's operation  
onor. If the immense profit made  
d that the certain merchants can  
ministration genuine makers of fur  
the position fittings. For a time  
gain. But being sold at what wou  
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1907 'HOW LAND IS HELD.', Herald (Adelaide, SA : 1899 - 1910), 19 October, p. 5. <http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-article110178853>

# HOW LAND IS HELD.

## IS THERE

The following information is given for political students, as also it should show closer settlement, and the progress of 10,000 acres in area and £10,000. Fifty-six estates are named, and also for all practical purposes it may be persons or companies. Excluding less than 1,352,075 acres, or an average unimproved value for land tax purposes of £61,768 per estate. Readers may see the land and, coupled with the site whether it should remain as at present may be pointed out that four of the Closer Settlement Bills, while several £20,000, as to be practically excluded land in different parts of the State,

| Name of Estate.                        | Situated—Hundreds.                                 |                     |     |                                                                           |         |    |    |         |         |                                                             |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|---------|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Wandillah (part of)                    | Hallett, Kingston                                  | Yalluna ...         | ... | Malcolm                                                                   | 23,114  | 2  | 10 | 0       | 57,786  | Robertson, Annie                                            |
| Hill River                             | Clare, Andrew                                      | Bungaree (part) ... | ... | Baker                                                                     | 33,173  | 2  | 10 | 0       | 82,932  | S.A. Land, Mortgage and Agency Co., Lt.                     |
|                                        | Milne, Tp. Hill town                               | Bungaree ...        | ... | Appila, Gregory, Willowie, Wongyarr, Tp. Bangor                           | 38,582  | 2  | 9  | 9       | 96,090  | Dickson, G. L.                                              |
| Hummocks (part of)                     | Cameron, Barunga                                   | Bungaree ...        | ... | Willowie, Wollongong, Malcolm Seymour, Tps Bedford & Wellington           | 44,022  | 2  | 2  | 0       | 92,446  | Seymour, Mary Jane, for self and others                     |
| Bundaleer (part) ...                   | Bundaleer, Yackamoorundie, Yanjaya, Reynolds       | Bungaree ...        | ... | Hutchison                                                                 | 17,311  | 1  | 7  | 6       | 23,803  | Watson, John, for self and others, estate late John Riddoch |
| Bundaleer ...                          | Belalie, Reynolds                                  | Bungaree ...        | ... | Milne, Andrews                                                            | 11,664  | 3  | 14 | 0       | 43,160  | Rymill, Robert, estate of late                              |
| Wandillah (part) old Mt. Bryan East... | Ayers, Kingston, Kooringa, Mongolata               | Bungaree ...        | ... | Milne                                                                     | 10,561  | 3  | 19 | 0       | 41,718  | Lawson, Robert W., and others, trustees late Robt. Lawson   |
| Mt. Bryan (part) ...                   | Ayers, Kingston, Kooringa                          | Bungaree ...        | ... | Hart, Yackamoorundie                                                      | 17,612  | 2  | 9  | 0       | 43,150  | British Empire Land, Mortgage, & Loan Co., Ltd.             |
| Canowie ...                            | Anne, Belalie, Reynolds, White                     | Bungaree ...        | ... | Andrews, Yackamoorundie                                                   | 14,767  | 2  | 19 | 0       | 43,566  | Bowman, Keith D. Bowman, T. R. Willowie Pastoral Co.        |
| Booborowie (part)...                   | Anne, Ayers, Reynolds                              | Bungaree ...        | ... | Blyth, Clare, Hart, Milne                                                 | 12,902  | 3  | 4  | 0       | 41,288  | McFarlane, Allan                                            |
| Hallett ...                            | Anne, Hallett, Terowie                             |                     |     | Gebhardt, A. G. G.                                                        | 35,389  | 2  | 10 | 0       | 26,066  | Mortlock, W. Hawker, B. R.                                  |
| South Rhine (part)                     | South Rhine, Tungkillo                             |                     |     | Gebhardt, L. W.                                                           | 26,066  | 2  | 10 | 0       | 205,350 | Hawker, E. W. Hawker, H. C.                                 |
| South Rhine ...                        | Angas                                              |                     |     | Canowie Pastoral Co. Ltd                                                  | 205,350 | 3  | 0  | 0       | 100,714 | Hawker, M. S. Hawker, R. M.                                 |
| North Rhine ...                        | Moorooroo, North Rhine                             |                     |     | Dutton, H., for self and J. Melrose                                       | 100,714 | 3  | 0  | 0       | 100,714 |                                                             |
| Baldon ...                             | Anna                                               |                     |     | Melrose, John                                                             | 21,112  | 1  | 10 | 0       | 21,112  |                                                             |
| Paddy's Plains ...                     | Anna, Dutton, Nth. Rhine                           |                     |     | Melrose, G. T., for self and others                                       | 34,866  | 2  | 15 | 0       | 34,866  |                                                             |
| Wirrabara ...                          | Appila, Booleroo, Wongyarr                         |                     |     | Melrose, G. T., for self and others                                       | 15,198  | 1  | 10 | 0       | 15,198  |                                                             |
| Booyoolie ...                          | Booyoolie, Yangya                                  |                     |     | Pope, W., Trustee late Jos. Keynes                                        | 33,986  | 2  | 0  | 0       | 33,986  |                                                             |
| Yaroo ...                              | Clinton, Kulpara                                   |                     |     | McBean, L.                                                                | 15,310  | 1  | 0  | 0       | 15,310  |                                                             |
| Coola ...                              | Benara, Blanche                                    |                     |     | Scott, Thomas                                                             | 27,508  | 1  | 12 | 0       | 27,508  |                                                             |
| Booborowie ...                         | Ayers                                              |                     |     | Executor, Trustee, and Agency Co. of S. A. Ltd. (Estate A. B. Murray)     | 78,412  | 3  | 15 | 0       | 78,412  |                                                             |
| Buckland Park ...                      | Pt. Adelaide, Dublin Pt. Gawler                    |                     |     | Hughes, H. W., and another Trustee, late H. B. Hughes                     | 34,070  | 6  | 10 | 0       | 34,070  |                                                             |
| Anlaby ...                             | Julia Ck., Waterloo                                |                     |     | late H. B. Hughes                                                         | 44,940  | 2  | 12 | 6       | 44,940  |                                                             |
| Koonoona ...                           | Apoinga, Hanson, Kooringa, Stanley                 |                     |     | Executor, Trustee, and Agency Co. of S. A., Ltd. (Estate late Wm. Fowler) | 34,070  | 6  | 10 | 0       | 34,070  |                                                             |
| Princes Royal Wellington               | Kooringa                                           |                     |     | Ellis, T. C.                                                              | 85,966  | 2  | 10 | 0       | 85,966  |                                                             |
| Woods' Point ...                       | Brinkley                                           |                     |     | Brown, A. S.                                                              | 108,674 | 3  | 5  | 0       | 108,674 |                                                             |
| Gum Creek ...                          | Ayers, Hanson                                      |                     |     | Browne, L. G.                                                             | 76,078  | 3  | 5  | 9       | 76,078  |                                                             |
| Pewsey Vale and Wangalere              | Barossa, Moorooroo, South Rhine                    |                     |     | Dutton, Henry                                                             | 32,077  | 3  | 18 | 2       | 125,390 |                                                             |
| Tungkillo ...                          | Tungkillo                                          |                     |     | Duffield, D. W., and another (Trustees late W. Duffield)                  | 29,012  | 2  | 7  | 6       | 68,904  |                                                             |
| Mt. Schanck ...                        | Caroline, Kongo-rong, MacDonnell                   |                     |     | Tennant, John                                                             | 19,000  | 1  | 10 | 0       | 28,500  |                                                             |
| Nangwarry ...                          | Nangwarry                                          |                     |     | Jervois, G. A., Attorney late Dame Lucy Jervois                           | 24,600  | 2  | 0  | 0       | 49,200  |                                                             |
| Koorine ...                            | Grey, Hindmarsh, Riddoch, Young, Tp. of Kalangadoo |                     |     | Morphett, H. W.                                                           | 5,110   | 2  | 5  | 0       | 12,396  |                                                             |
| Dismal Swamp (pt.) Kaladbro (part)     | Grey, Young                                        |                     |     | 8,242                                                                     | 0       | 5  | 0  | 2,060   |         |                                                             |
| Mingbool ...                           | Gambier, Mingbool                                  |                     |     | 10,047                                                                    | 3       | 1  | 0  | 30,688  |         |                                                             |
| Binnun ...                             | Binnun                                             |                     |     | 19,308                                                                    | 3       | 0  | 0  | 57,834  |         |                                                             |
| Hynam ...                              | Binnun, Jessie                                     |                     |     | 10,091                                                                    | 2       | 5  | 0  | 22,706  |         |                                                             |
| Struan ...                             | Comaum, Jessie, Joanna, Narracoorte, Robertson     |                     |     | 76,214                                                                    | 2       | 7  | 6  | 171,482 |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 12,636                                                                    | 1       | 15 | 0  | 22,114  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 23,094                                                                    | 3       | 1  | 3  | 70,748  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 11,401                                                                    | 1       | 15 | 0  | 19,952  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 10,876                                                                    | 2       | 10 | 0  | 27,190  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 19,833                                                                    | 2       | 15 | 0  | 54,540  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 23,901                                                                    | 1       | 16 | 6  | 43,622  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 38,035                                                                    | 2       | 5  | 0  | 85,580  |         |                                                             |
|                                        |                                                    |                     |     | 67,058                                                                    | 2       | 5  | 0  | 150,882 |         |                                                             |

Macfallaire  
 The above leasehold mortgage of the <sup>at Wellington</sup> ~~to a~~ commencing 1 April 1858  
 for 7 years with renewal for 7 years on same conditions if the probation of the  
estate lands can be again procured with right of purchase  
 of the <sup>rent of 1000</sup> ~~rent of 1000~~ <sup>annuities of 60</sup> ~~annuities of 60~~  
 of the <sup>great</sup> ~~great~~ <sup>estate to be</sup> ~~estate to be~~  
 residue to be divided in <sup>as follows</sup> ~~as follows~~ <sup>hereinafter specified</sup>  
 of I survive my wife then property to be sold and divided among all children equally  
 and daughters to be for sole benefit, daughter dying without children share also equally amongst sons  
 Letter of 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1869. Says she had not a full 437 acres 1866 & 720 since besides  
 which on 1000 to savings Bank

8th June 1871  
 MacLachlan has 9000 odd ground sheep & 3500 ewes  
 to lamb - of these Nettles 684 tooth 2081 ewes 6 tooth 1600  
 4 tooth 800 8 tooth 1500 mixed 2 tooth 2800 lambs  
 I suppose 3500

P. MacBeckie } all other sons died  
 Duncan MacBeckie } ~~annuities of 1000~~  
 was slain dead 60 years ago } ~~of 1000~~  
 was slain children } entitled to 1/3 each  
 James Glen who says from Scotland } John Glen ~~James~~ Colquhoun  
 The other two are Jane & Margaret MacBeckie  
 & William Mackay & John Mackay Duke Valley

Mr. Hardy says that Mr. Mackay's estate goes in 4  
 parts. One to Mr. Mackay & his children  
 1/4th each under direction of P. MacBeckie  
 Donald Mackay goes to R. H. who divides  
 it in 3 namely P. Mackay, Duncan Mackay &  
 Mrs. Glen

P. Mackay will give orders for division of  
 of estate.  
 Mr. Hardy reports James and John Mackay  
 James confirms order and entitle him to have  
 some Old 4/10th for receipt for with one can have

W. Merchant bought from him 6 Ram lambs at 20¢  
got by imported Ram

Mashin 19<sup>th</sup> June - after to see the Hummers and first  
beginning of the coffee

Mushie arranged with him 18 April 1870  
 To fence Kalanga taking in rough p<sup>o</sup> at white cliffs  
 To buy me the bairns & assist to Kalanga weels in the paddock being  
 Lamonts section to be bought if offered but not to be pressed for sale  
 To send me the 10s of the section H<sup>o</sup> & Stone for Whitworth's Pen. Sheep  
 " Sell stray sheep to Shannon  
 " McBride will take 4000 sheep from in a paddock sheep pen  
 at 8<sup>o</sup> a head for <sup>and 10<sup>o</sup> oct</sup> ~~oct~~ <sup>see</sup> ~~see~~  
 " McBride 8000 cattle 6.10p.  
 14.000 sheep at 8<sup>o</sup>

McBride Bulla Oct. 17<sup>th</sup>

|                             |               |       |                          |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Has in 125-400s wool        | Debt balance  | 4000. | wants 140                |
| to come 6 lambs             |               | 1310  | including the            |
| 130 males at 10 / shill     |               | 2690  | wire to post             |
| Rect Bells on hand          |               | 990   | up 8 miles               |
| Has 8000 sheep & 1200 lambs | Buy int. from | 1900  | fencing                  |
|                             |               | 500   |                          |
|                             |               |       | with 2400 shill for also |
| [500 to MacLulloch]         |               |       |                          |

Mr. MacLulloch's purchase from MacGeorge was 1244 8/247  
 1249 near Steady Bay

McBride is willing to pay MacLulloch  
 the after next shearing by 12 mds after  
 next shearing with 8 p.c. interest  
 He says he never refused to take 8 p.c  
 £55 is the amount due MacLulloch interest was  
 paid up till 18 by which year Mac  
 for me therefore there is interest due for  
 4 years Oct 18. 1871

Mr. MacLulloch agrees to continue his account  
 Present debt 2100 or thereabouts  
 this season balance 800 & MacLulloch's 1309 or thereabouts  
 will come to 1300. His account from  
 next shearing till the one following will not  
 exceed £1300. He says as Campbell's offer is  
 of when if he cannot get them cheaper elsewhere

April 5<sup>th</sup>

Mr MacCallum says the Run was held  
 1/3? John Dead 1/3? Donald gone and they do not  
 know where 1/3 Mr MacCallum 1/3 Dugald Mac  
 - Callum is the brother who was with him.  
 when ~~Donald~~ <sup>Donald</sup> went away he owed Dugald £500  
 and John gave Dugald the horses for his debt  
 (I may have ~~John~~ <sup>Donald</sup> five Dugald the horses  
 which belonged to the firm)  
 There are other two brothers in Victoria Duncan  
 and Alexander, and when Malcolm wrote to  
 ask if he is 1/3 fine ap ~~John~~ <sup>Donald</sup> share tons  
 they said no.

Mr MacCallum has 400 and upwards cattle  
 these are what I bought from Gollan  
 and they increase. He says he will at  
 our request give up what he has got  
 his interest in the Run. Cannot  
 promise that Dugald will leave the Run.  
 Dugald's pretension to remain on the Run  
 is his supposed interest in Donald's share  
 (Donald is the one who cannot be found  
 and in whose name the leases are)  
 Malcolm says he does not know  
 whether he has power as Administrator  
 to convey John's (the dead one) share  
 but if he has he will

Dec 11<sup>th</sup>

The Clan McCallum of Neponic.

✓ + Neil Father  
Mother

- ✓ 40.1 + Duncan farmer Geelong <sup>cliff's P.O. No</sup> <sub>Geelong</sub>
- 2 + John dead leaving no family
- 3 + Mr. McCallum of Woolstan <sub>John</sub>
- 4 + Mrs Patterson of the Blinn <sub>Archibald Patterson</sub>
- 5 + Malcolm
- ✓ 6 + Ann McCallum Spinster living with father
- my Donald gone away
- 8 - Neil dead no family
- ✓ 9 + Dugald
- ✓ 10 + Alexander victoricide

Angus McDonald was engaged on, and his services began from 9 February 1874 on old terms, which he says were 40/- per week - Vide my letter to him 8 January 74

From my advance when he went to Sydney, he had over & kept on account of wages £ 10.4.0.

|                 |          |       |                      |       |
|-----------------|----------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 9 Feb. to 4 May | 24 weeks | 240.0 | Paid him 28 March 74 | 5.0.0 |
|                 |          |       | 15 April 74          | 5.0.0 |
|                 |          |       | 2 May 74             | 5.0.0 |

Dec. 30<sup>th</sup> 1874. Hon. A. Murray.  
wants his Rams to be sold - about 400 2/3rds off  
The lambs coming on about 600 - these are usually sold after April, but Dimison will give a thorough overhaul and Mr. John Murray will communicate

The 400 Rams have not been selected from - they are close to Inglewood at Paracoube in charge of John McCallum  
See over

640 2 tooth at 1/2 price  
 410 4 tooth at 1/2 price  
 120 6 tooth at 1/2 price  
 May 1st 1875  
 2 in 1/2 on

These 400 Rams is to be run off, and a buyer may return 10 per cent. This allows man to have his fancy for finer or coarser large & smaller - but there are no bad ones amongst them - ~~only~~ every animal though at all inferior comes out in April.

The price from April to Sept. 3.5/- ahead for either 2 tooth or 4 tooth.

Consultation as to all these with W. G. Murray his address Magill, but he will usually be at Wirrabarra, and in care of Mrs. Binnison at Smugkillo.

The 2 tooth sheep are at Smugkillo.

Mr. A. Binnison's property is with W. G. Murray at Wirrabarra.

Mr. W. Smith thinks it advisable he may advertise the agency, for sale either on his own name or name of the firm.

Mr. Macclison due to Momba £130,000. Total

|                         | 1/24 <sup>th</sup> of Mar | 31 <sup>st</sup> March 1875 | 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct. 1876 | 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct. 1877 | 31 <sup>st</sup> Oct. 1878 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Laughton                | 3/24 <sup>th</sup>        | 4062.10/-                   | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  |
| Folster                 | 3/24 <sup>th</sup>        | 4062.10/-                   | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  |
| Fisher                  | 3/24 <sup>th</sup>        | 4062.10/-                   | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  | 4062.10/-                  |
| R. B. Smith             | 1/24                      | 9479.3.4 <sup>o</sup>       | 9479.3.4 <sup>o</sup>      | 9479.3.4                   | 9479.3.4                   |
| R. B. Smith             | 8/24                      | 10833.6.8                   | 10833.6.8                  | 10833.6.8                  | 10833.6.8                  |
| Bot back as Momba prop. |                           |                             |                            |                            |                            |
|                         |                           |                             | 32,500.0.0                 |                            |                            |

See Macclulloch Bellard's letter of 3 Sep 1875. The Momba current account is closed ~~and~~ at 31<sup>st</sup> March 1875 and 1/3<sup>o</sup> of the amount is carried to debit of each (£459.1.5<sup>o</sup>).

The purchase of Mr. Macclison will be debited 1/3 to each when the bills are accepted and paid. The working of the matter



then in this Mt. Murchison sold for 120,000  
 I part to Mamba ~~proprietors~~ finally with  $\frac{1}{2}$  (see  
 preceding page and I am entitled to receive <sup>jointly</sup> individually  
 for this  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 37,966.13.95 also long from Mac & S. 6/192  
 the ~~joint~~ <sup>joint</sup> properties Mt. Murchison approved  
 for which they charge me \$8125. and I sell to  
 F. Fisher 12/192 at \$16,250 - thereby reducing my  
 of 1/3? in Mamba from 64/192 to 58/192 my actual  
 holding - though by the deed I have <sup>now</sup> 70/192 of Mamba  
 F. Fisher's interest stands in my name

So then I am entitled to get for my sale  
 of my  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the Mamba as above 37,966.13.47  
 and for my sale of 12/192 of the joint \* 16,250

54,216.13.4

\* Part of this 16,250 share forepay  
 \$8125 to Mac & S. therefore deduct 8,125. ---

The amount in cash & bills to which 46,041.13.4  
 I am actually entitled to

How do I get it

Thus. I receive in cash & bills on a/c of

Mt. Murchison 81,250. ---  
 Debit Foster & Fisher 16,250. ---

97,500. ---

I give Mac & S. credit  
 for 6/192 8125

and I pay as  
 Mamba proprietor  
 1/3? of the whole 120,000 45,458.6.8

46,041.13.4

Nota bene The above division implies that  
 the \$130,000 Mt. Murchison purchase is carried  
 to the debit of Bomey, 1/3? Mac & S. 1/3?  
 and R. B. 1/3? ~~other~~ and not into

the working account of <sup>the united properties</sup> Mamba & ~~other~~

Foster & Fisher through me with  
 paying a second time the ~~entire~~ Mamba costs

Mt. Murchison & Momba continued  
 Foster & Fisher's position in this  
 They virtually sell  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their interest - & exchange  
 for the other half they take an interest in the  
 joint through me  
 Thus they sell  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Mt. Murchison for 32,500.  
 They get in cash bills 32,500  
 debit them in my ledger 16,250  
 They retain cash & bills 16,250  
 and have  $\frac{1}{16}$  interest in Momba Mt. Murchison  
 mine

B. D. Morehead & Co

Mr. Forrest says that in Queensland  
 the trade is done for no over (sometimes  
 under) 5 pch paying cash as soon as  
 number ascertained - & put by the interest  
 between payment & receipt.

In Melbourne the agents charge 5  
 under. Our law conditions and limit  
 B. D. Morehead & Co  $\frac{1}{2}$

Cannot increase the South  
 west's value date  $\frac{6\frac{1}{2}}{100}$  pch of want  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  out of it to Morehead & Co

Mombasa Mt. Murchison 4 April 1848

E. P. Dickens (son of the celebrated novelist) is  
 overseer of the Mt. Murchison sheep party  
 Stucky a stock keeper has charge of the cattle station  
 Momba and Barney

Poulpa Fraser is overseer

Minto a good man assists Dickens as under overseer  
 Wells.

# Monba Part. Co. L<sup>d</sup>.

Capital 7680 shares of £150 = £115200

|                          |             |         |            |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|------------|
| ✓ R Barr Smith           | 2560 shares | £38400  | face value |
| ✓ Lady McCulloch         | 752         | 10980   |            |
| W R Swan's Exors         | 680         | 10200   |            |
| P. Waite                 | 180         | 2700    |            |
| D. Waite                 | 300         | 4500    |            |
| R. Waite                 | 100         | 1500    |            |
| E. Waite                 | 100         | 1500    |            |
| J. Fisher                | 140         | 2100    |            |
| J. J. Fisher, W. Fisher  | 500         | 7500    |            |
| W. Culnan                |             |         |            |
| C. M. Buckle             | 610         | 9150    |            |
| J. Inglis                | 549         | 8235    |            |
| F. J. Fisher & W. Fisher | 137         | 2055    |            |
| R. J. Sellar             | 137         | 2055    |            |
| W. P. Sellar             | 138         | 2070    |            |
| C. C. Sellar             | 137         | 2055    |            |
| J. E. Barr Smith         | 40          | 600     |            |
| R. Barr Smith            | 39          | 585     |            |
| J. Barr Smith's Exors.   | 39          | 585     |            |
| M. E. Mitchell           | 39          | 585     |            |
| J. Acres' Exors.         | 39          | 585     |            |
| J. H. Giles              | 39          | 585     |            |
| W. J. Brand              | 39          | 585     |            |
| W. H. Elder's Exors.     | 27          | 405     |            |
| J. Elder's Exors.        | 27          | 405     |            |
| M. D. Elder              | 27          | 405     |            |
| A. E. Hoag               | 27          | 405     |            |
| R. M. Tracey             | 27          | 405     |            |
| M. J. Elder              | 27          | 405     |            |
| M. C. Patry's Exors.     | 27          | 405     |            |
| A. R. Elder's Exors.     | 27          | 405     |            |
| W. R. Elder              | 27          | 405     |            |
| R. O. Pagan & J. H. Hair | 27          | 405     |            |
| R. R. Patrick            | 136         | 2040    |            |
|                          | 7680        | £115200 |            |

1917

Milo.

Figures given are by Mr Hele July 1902

integrated out of Cooney which Swan & I bought from Mr Currier

we then became exclusive Swan & I bought  
Twin hills from Stevens 9000 cattle for 60000  
Welford Downs from Rome 14000 - for 75000

Stevens was paid May 1881 20000 June 15 20000 May 1882 20000

Rome was paid May 1882 10000 Sep 1882 20000 March 1883 10000  
March 1883 15000 April 1883 10000 April 1883 10000

Share practically 1/3 of Milo (a fraction more)  
Placing the accounts through exclusive Swan  
and accounts on a split-basis my 1/3 stands me  
at 62969.27 at 31 July 1901

Part on 21st July 1901 - The valuation of my  
1/3 in the debt books was only 41958.12.6

also there is at that date an apparent loss  
in Peffer of 2606.11 - and this loss to  
the split basis will be 62969.27 minus 65575.13.7  
which the valuation in debt books 41958.12.6

you get a reduction of the 23617.1.1  
split basis

which makes the investment in debt from the  
beginning yield a return of 3.17.6.

It is to be noted that there is at the end of  
9 years for one real drought (the loss of sheep  
last year being 135000) and that with a few  
good seasons the expected might be very much

Milo's Rents

Rents - Twin hills 309 1710  
Welford 2110 1373.64

Total 3083.64

Rents paid  
April 1902 1199

May 1902 1884.64

change  
May 1902  
Vicam's share  
to Welford  
saving 1300.00

Total 2034.68

Therefore our  
net property is  
842.12.5

which covers our  
rent for 4 1/2 years  
from June 30 1905

The above reduced  
rents are fixed

Twin hills 2 Dec 1907

Welford 30 June 1908

reconstruction cannot  
be made than  
an increase of  
50 per cent

# Inclo Rent

|                                       | Hitherto         | now       | Reduction         |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Leasehold Intinchiella                | 30/- £1,710      | 10/- £570 | 20/- £1,140       |
| W <sup>o</sup> Wolford                | 21/10 £1,736/6/4 | 19/- £529 | 11/10 744.6.4     |
| Absolute Reduction on Leasehold area. |                  |           | <u>£1,884.6.4</u> |

Grazing rights are not revised like rents but Mr Leahy is writing to us to tell us another way in which a reduction can be obtained on Grazing Rights

Probably, the rent on Grazing Rights will be reduced to at least the leasehold rent of 10/-

If this should be the case the further reduction would be

|                            | Hitherto           | assumed       |                  |
|----------------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Grazing Right Intinchiella | abt 11/- £296.10/7 | 19/- 270.10.0 | 1/- 26.07        |
| W <sup>o</sup> Wolford     | " 13/10 445.4/9    | 19/- 321.5.0  | 3/10 123.19.9    |
| over                       |                    |               | <u>£2074.9.8</u> |

Household rent fixed - Tintinchella 31 Dec 1901  
to 31 Dec 1908

Welford 30 June 1900 to 30 June  
1909

Overpayments for assumption that grazing  
rights are reduced to 10%

|                 |          |             |              |
|-----------------|----------|-------------|--------------|
| on Tintinchella | 3½ years | at £1166/0p | £4081. 2. 0  |
| " Welford       | 5 "      | " 858/5/11  | 4341. 10. 5  |
|                 |          |             | <hr/>        |
|                 |          |             | £8422. 12. 5 |

this would cover rent at 10% for  
over 4½ years from 30 June 1905

Milo and Welford Downe Part. Co. W.

Capital: 187,615 Shares @ 100. = £18,761,500

|                        |              |            |            |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| R. Barr Smith          | 60626 Shares | 42458.4.0  | face value |
| W.R. Swain Esqrs       | 60626 do     | 42458.4.0  |            |
| A.H. Pegler            | 18761 do     | 13151.14.0 |            |
| R.R. Patrick           | 9520 do      | 6664 0 0   |            |
| J.E. Barr Smith        | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| R. Barr Smith Jr       | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| J.C.H. Giles           | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| M.E. Mitchell          | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| M.J. Braund            | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| G. Barr Smith Esq      | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| J.F. Acres Esq         | 2720 do      | 1904       |            |
| W.G. Elders Esq        | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16 0       |
| F. Elders Esq          | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| M.C. Patey Esq         | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| A.L. Elders Esq        | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| M.R. Elder             | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| R.O. Pagant J. H. Hair | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| A.L.E. Hoag            | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| R.M. Tracey            | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| M.J. Elders            | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |
| M.R. Elder             | 1904 do      | 1332       | 16         |

187,615

18,761,500

Mineral constituents taken from the soil by different fruits.

|                  | Apple. | Pear.  | Peach. | Plum.  | Orange. | Grape. | Straw  | Goose  | Apple  |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Potash.          | 35.68. | 54.69. | 74.46. | 59.21. | 48.94.  | 63.14. | 49.24. | 38.55. | 19.24. |
| Soda.            | 26.09. | 8.52.  | .....  | .54.   | 2.50.   | .40.   | 3.23.  | 9.76.  | .45.   |
| Magnesia.        | 8.75.  | 5.22.  | 6.29.  | 5.46.  | 5.54.   | 5.97.  | 8.12.  | 5.85.  | 7.46.  |
| Lime.            | 4.08.  | 7.98.  | 2.64.  | 10.04. | 22.71.  | 9.05.  | 13.47. | 12.20. | 63.60. |
| Iron.            | 1.40.  | 1.04.  | .58.   | 3.20.  | .97.    | .06.   | 1.74.  | 4.56.  | .07.   |
| Phosphoric acid. | 13.59. | 15.30. | 16.02. | 15.10. | 12.37.  | 10.42. | 18.50. | 19.68. | 4.90.  |
| Sulphuric acid.  | 6.09.  | 5.69.  | .....  | 3.85.  | 5.25.   | 5.61.  | .....  | 5.89.  | 3.29.  |
| Silicic acid.    | 4.32.  | 1.49.  | .....  | 2.36.  | .65.    | 4.11.  | 5.66.  | 2.58.  | 2.06.  |

There can be no scientific manuring of the soil, unless you know what is in the soil, and supply to the soil what it most wants.

But it is, to most people, not convenient to analyze their soils.

Various fruits, as is to be seen from the preceding table, take minerals from the soil in various degrees.

Oranges.

For instance - Oranges take *largely Potash and Lime* In the absence of an analysis of the soil, it is therefore presumably right to add to the soil of an orangery, Potash and Lime.

Potash. There are soils in various parts of the world, which contain Potash salts.

In the absence of access to these, Potash can be given to the soil by manuring it with *wood ashes*. All *ashes from house furnaces or from burning rubbish* should be carefully *removed at once and spread in the orangery.*

Nota Bene It is essential that wood ashes should be on the orangery before they have been rained upon.

Wood ashes which have been *wet are not worth handling*  
Coal ashes are valueless, except as *mechanically opening up the soil.*

Lime. Burned Lime alone is worth using for manuring. Application of 600 to 1000 lbs of lime per acre is recommended.

*Lime ought certainly to be used in orangeries where stable manure has been used for some years.*



English mails  
1854

Wholly Road  
Closing

Millionaires  
from S.S. Ralli

## EARLY SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[From The Register of 1854.]  
—Wednesday, June 21, 1854.—

The General Screw Steamship Company are not commencing their Australian mail contract (to deliver mails in Melbourne in 65 days) with flying colours. The mails by the Queen of the South are already a week overdue. The company has dispatched its vessels to Australia with the following results:—Harbinger, 79 days to Melbourne; Hellespont, 75; Argo, 67; Harbinger, 76; Croesus, 83; Bosphorus, 85—average 75 days. Among all the steam trips from England to Australia, Melbourne has been reached only thrice by this route in less than 75 days, viz., by the Victoria (64 days), the Argo, and the Great Britain. By the overland route (via Galle) the average was 70 days, and the shortest ever made 62 days (by the Pusan).

### CLOSING A PUBLIC BEAUTY SPOT.

From "A. Barham Black":—"The powers entrusted to district councils to close roads which they might consider useless to the public have frequently been put in motion at the request of individual ratepayers whose interests as adjacent owners will be benefited by such closure. Were the average district council endowed with a judicial mind such action would not be likely to cause injury to the public, but those who have had much to do with councils in general will hardly be sanguine on either point. Those who, 14 years or so ago, used to drive around Mount Lofty will remember the old road upon the east side—at one time the only road. Since the west cut (originally made by the late Sir Samuel Davenport, mainly at his own cost) has been improved by the district council most of the traffic on wheels goes on that side; but foot passengers and horsemen who know the country still take the east track as being shorter, better sheltered, and commanding a view totally different and even more beautiful. We have few country roads resembling Devonshire or Cornish lanes, winding, narrow, with steep rocky banks here, and densely sheltered by laurel, silver birch, larch, or other exotic trees further on. What matter that economy prevents the council from keeping the surface in good order at present? No traps go that way; school children who save half a mile care little for macadam; and horsemen, pedestrians, or artists are satisfied with things as they stand. This road, too, forms the only connection with the eastern part of Mount Lofty Reserve, so that the track through it would also be closed. A resident tells me he met His Excellency on horseback one day passing round the track, and the beauty of the visit necessitated his stopping to tell a casual wayfarer that 'This is one of the very loveliest scenes I have ever met with.' From Marble Hill, Basket Ranges, Mount Barker, right away to the Port Victor hills, all are spread out in a panorama of wonderful extent and infinite variety. There is no other track which affords what this can grant, and the possession is about to be withdrawn from us by a council which cares little for beauty, but apparently may care a lot about obliging wealthy ratepayers. In the last week of July the Crafers Council met to pass the order closing this road, and were deterred from an act—which, I hold, they and the public would regret only once, and that is for all time—only by the request of an influential and greatly respected resident that they should adjourn the matter for a month. By that time it is hoped that the prime mover in the matter will modify his plans so as to leave the public rights uninjured. In many similar positions in England, where an owner has a garden on both sides of a road or right-of-way, his convenience is sufficiently served by granting to him a right to make one or more ornamental bridges across the track, or he might lease the roadway, subject to a public right-of-way. Surely something of the kind is feasible, rather than parting with the fee simple of what must become some day an irrecoverable boon, for the loss of which posterity will anathematize a past council."

### 51 MILLIONAIRES.

There are 51 multimillionaires in the United States, who own one-third of the entire wealth of the nation, so we learn from the "British News of Canada." Our contemporary further states that the 51, with 4,000 other small fry millionaires, own 87 per cent. of the nation's wealth. The principal names are:—

| Name                | Worth         |
|---------------------|---------------|
| John D. Rockefeller | \$600,000,000 |
| Andrew Carnegie     | 300,000,000   |
| W. W. Astor         | 300,000,000   |
| J. P. Morgan        | 200,000,000   |
| William Rockefeller | 150,000,000   |
| W. K. Vanderbilt    | 100,000,000   |
| H. C. Frick         | 100,000,000   |
| D. O. Mills         | 80,000,000    |
| Marshall Field, Jr. | 80,000,000    |
| Henry M. Plager     | 75,000,000    |
| J. J. Hill          | 75,000,000    |
| J. D. Archbold      | 60,000,000    |
| Oliver Payne        | 60,000,000    |
| J. B. Huggins       | 60,000,000    |
| Jas. H. Smith       | 60,000,000    |
| George F. Ruxton    | 60,000,000    |
| Mrs. Henry Green    | 50,000,000    |
| A. G. Vanderbilt    | 40,000,000    |
| George Gould        | 40,000,000    |
| J. Gordon Armour    | 40,000,000    |
| E. T. Gerry         | 40,000,000    |
| H. W. Goslet        | 40,000,000    |

£230,000,000.

### THE MILLIONAIRE WILLS SINCE 1892.

The following is the list of millions estates (many of the amounts being provisional) since 1892, when Sir William Harcourt, who imposed the death duty, came in power:—

|                                            |        |
|--------------------------------------------|--------|
| Lord Airedale                              | 21,000 |
| Sir W. Agnew, of Punch                     | 1,350  |
| Sir John Aird, engineer                    | 1,100  |
| Lord Allendale                             | 3,230  |
| Lord Armstrong, Elswick Works              | 1,390  |
| Sir Charles Booth, distiller               | 1,970  |
| Henry Isaac Barnato                        | 2,500  |
| Lord Burton, chairman of Bass's            | 1,000  |
| Alfred Beit                                | 8,049  |
| Henry Louis Bischoffsheim                  | 1,013  |
| E. Brook, thread manfr., Huddersfield      | 2,155  |
| Marquis of Bute                            | 1,864  |
| Sir William Canliffe-Brooks, banker        | 1,112  |
| Charles Butler, banker                     | 1,148  |
| Maurice Beddington, of Lancaster Gate      | 1,027  |
| James Jenkinson Bibby                      | 1,776  |
| James Coats jun., thread manufacturer      | 1,923  |
| Archibald Coats, thread manufacturer       | 1,365  |
| Stewart Clark, thread manufacturer         | 1,947  |
| Earl Cowper                                | 1,170  |
| Sir Donald Currie, shipowner               | 1,600  |
| Sir F. Cook, draper, St. Paul's-ch.-yd.    | 1,600  |
| Wynham Francis Cook, St. Paul's-ch.-yard   | 1,200  |
| James Craig, distiller, Dunville and Co.   | 1,090  |
| M. Chancard, Paris                         | 5,000  |
| Mr. William D. Cruddas, Hexham             | 1,040  |
| 7th Duke of Devonshire                     | 1,780  |
| 8th Duke of Devonshire                     | 1,160  |
| 15th Earl of Derby                         | 1,800  |
| 16th Earl of Derby                         | 2,750  |
| Duc de Doudeauville                        | 1,200  |
| James Dick, gutta-percha manufacturer      | 1,070  |
| Edward Davies, of Montgomery               | 1,090  |
| Anton Dunkels, diamond merchant            | 1,580  |
| Earl Fitzwilliam                           | 2,940  |
| William Orme Foster, ironmaster            | 2,580  |
| John Foster, worsted manfr., Bradford      | 1,000  |
| Duke of Fife                               | 1,000  |
| Alexander Fleming, ironmaster, Glasgow     | 1,300  |
| G. T. Fulford, Pink Pills & Bilo Beans     | 1,311  |
| Don Jose Garvey-Capdepon, wine mcht.       | 1,390  |
| Jay Gould                                  | 14,000 |
| Lord Grimthorpe                            | 2,111  |
| Sir Gilbert Greenall                       | 1,018  |
| Arthurnot Charles Guthrie                  | 1,004  |
| John Gretton, brewer, of Bass's            | 2,714  |
| Samuel Hordern, warehouseman               | 3,370  |
| Sir Alfred Hickman, ironmaster             | 1,000  |
| Sir Isaac Holden                           | 1,320  |
| George Herring, formerly hockmaker         | 1,371  |
| Gilbert Hatfield, of Taddy and Co.         | 1,321  |
| Baron Hirsch                               | 1,373  |
| Lord Inverlyde, of the Cunard              | 1,038  |
| Thomas Henry Ismay, of the White Star      | 1,335  |
| Sir Robert Jardine, China merchant         | 1,798  |
| Wolf Joel, of Barnato Bros.                | 1,226  |
| Charles Julius Knowles                     | 1,122  |
| Samuel Lewis, moneylender                  | 2,572  |
| Mrs. A. H. Lewis-Hill, widow of Sam Lewis  | 1,151  |
| Earl of Leven and Melville                 | 1,300  |
| Lord Leconfield                            | 1,446  |
| Johann Loeffler, engineer and financier    | 1,505  |
| William Todd Lithgow, shipbuilder          | 1,020  |
| Charles W. Lea, of Lea and Perrin          | 1,070  |
| Charles Morrison                           | 10,926 |
| Sir John Blundell Maple                    | 2,153  |
| 5th Earl of Mansfield                      | 1,021  |
| Col. H. L. B. McCalmont                    | 2,000  |
| Sir J. Sebag-Montefiore                    | 1,019  |
| Dr. Ludwig Mond, Brunner, Mond             | 1,000  |
| John Nixon, of Nixon's Collieries          | 1,145  |
| Baron Newlands                             | 1,504  |
| Henry Page, maltster, Ware                 | 1,078  |
| George M. Pullman, Pullman Car Co.         | 3,600  |
| Algernon Peckover, banker                  | 1,163  |
| Sir William Cuthbert Quilter, stockbroker  | 1,220  |
| George Charles Raphael, foreign banker     | 1,103  |
| Edward Lewis Raphael, foreign banker       | 1,127  |
| Henry Lewis Raphael, Stock Exchange        | 1,520  |
| Baron Adolphe de Rothschild                | 2,357  |
| Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild              | 1,488  |
| Peter Robinson, draper                     | 1,119  |
| Stephen A. Ralli, Greek merchant           | 1,068  |
| Mrs. Alexandra Ralli                       | 1,011  |
| Richard Ratcliff, of Bass's                | 1,116  |
| Mrs. Enriqueta A. Rylands, Manchester      | 3,448  |
| George Smith, Elgin and Chicago            | 5,000  |
| Samuel George Smith, banker                | 1,553  |
| Thomas Valentine Smith, brewer             | 1,943  |
| Baron J. H. W. Schröder, mcht. banker      | 2,079  |
| Sir Walter Scott, contractor and publisher | 1,424  |
| George Saiting, art collector              | 1,332  |
| Charles J. Sater-Whitburn, banker          | 1,481  |
| Edward Stinckoff, St. James's Gazette      | 1,247  |
| William Sturdy, stock jobber               | 1,023  |
| John S. Schilizzi, merchant                | 2,114  |
| George Henry Strutt, Belper                | 1,621  |
| Earl of Sefton                             | 1,000  |
| James Stern, merchant banker               | 1,109  |
| W. R. Sutton, carrier                      | 2,089  |
| Lord Swarthing, banker, etc.               | 1,150  |
| Henry Silver, of Punch                     | 1,197  |
| Walter Savill, shipowner and broker        | 1,620  |
| J. P. Thomasson, cotton spinner, Bolton    | 1,151  |
| Samuel E. Thomson, banker, Liverpool       | 1,133  |
| Sir Henry Tate, sugar refiner              | 1,263  |
| Sir C. Tennant, chemical manufacturer      | 3,151  |
| Paoluzzi A. Vagliano, Greek merchant       | 2,883  |
| Horaz von Landau, banker, Paris            | 1,488  |
| Sir Andrew B. Walker, Liverpool            | 2,676  |
| James Mack Wood, shipowner, Liverpool      | 1,043  |
| Veal Edward Walker, brewer                 | 1,598  |
| William Whiteley, "Universal provider"     | 1,432  |
| Lord Wolverton                             | 1,824  |
| Mr. Louis Winans                           | 3,403  |
| Lord Wandsworth                            | 1,555  |
| Lord Winterstoke, Wills' tobacco           | 1,800  |
| Henry Overton Wills, of the same           | 2,000  |
| Sir Henry Payson Wills, of the same        | 2,580  |
| Sir Frederick Wills, of the same           | 2,918  |

*Melbourne*  
LAUNCH OF AUSTRALIA'S  
SECOND CRUISER.

*Melbourne*  
THE COMMONWEALTH'S  
GREAT TASK.

H.M.S. Melbourne, the second cruiser presented by the Commonwealth of Australia to the British Navy, was successfully launched yesterday from the yard of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., Birkenhead. Mrs. Frederick Braund performed the ceremony. The Melbourne, which was designed by Sir Philip Watts, chief constructor of the Navy, is 456ft. 10in. over all in length, 430ft. between perpendiculars, and 49ft. 10in. in breadth. Her displacement at load draught is about 5600 tons. She carries eight 6-inch guns, has two broadside torpedo tubes, and stowage for seven torpedoes. The ship, which will be manned by about 400 officers and men, is propelled by steam turbines of the Parsons type, and special arrangements have been made to enable oil fuel to be burned in conjunction with coal.

A bottle of Australian red wine was dashed against the bows by Mrs. Braund, who accepted a tiny axe with which she severed a silken cord, the vessel gliding gracefully into the Mersey. Congratulatory speeches followed, among those present being the Agents-General for Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and representatives of the Argentine Navy and the Imperial Ottoman Navy, while Captain R. Muirhead Collins represented the Federal Government. Mr. W. L. Hitchens, chairman of Messrs. Cammell, Laird, and Co., proposed "Success to the Melbourne."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE OCCASION.

Captain Muirhead Collins, in returning thanks for the Australian Government, said:—"We are present to-day at the launch of the second of the cruisers for the navy of the Commonwealth of Australia. In the lady who has named her we are fortunate in having a daughter of one of our most esteemed and public-spirited citizens of the State of South Australia, Mr. Robert Barr-Smith. I can only add my congratulations on the success of the launch and the manner in which Mrs. Braund has discharged her duties as godmother. As regards the vessel herself, named after the city of Melbourne, the capital of the State of Victoria, we have no doubt she will worthily represent the skill and the workmanship of this well-established firm of shipbuilders.

"The significance of the occasion of our gathering here to-day lies in the fact that the vessel represents a new, a progressive, and a definite naval policy undertaken by one of the great Dominions of the Crown. Previously in Australia we had certain attempts at provision of local naval defence. Some of the States had little naval flotillas and naval reserves, and a combined contribution was made to the Imperial Government for the maintenance of a seagoing squadron on the station. These obligations were absorbed by the Federal Government, but in all this there was no attempt at a broad and comprehensive naval policy that, whilst satisfying national aspiration and the position of a self-governing community would point the way to a common sharing of Imperial obligations. Opinion had not yet matured on this great question either in the Old Country or in the New.

"The problem of naval defence of a great Empire, scattered or separated as are the constituent parts of ours, is one of the most difficult that statesmen can be called upon to solve; and naval defence and foreign policy are interwoven. The naval developments of recent years and the concentration of the British Fleet in home waters have, as Mr. Churchill has recently emphasised in a notable speech, advanced the solution and pointed the way to a division of labour between the Mother-country and her daughters. From the last Imperial Conference and the Naval Conference, we have seen that it is the duty of the various Governments to co-operate in the maintenance of the dock gates, and the

GREAT WORKS IN HAND.

"The present Australian Government lost no time in taking action. At their request one of our most experienced admirals, Sir Reginald Henderson, in conjunction with Captain Haworth Booth, visited Australia, and elaborated a complete scheme of naval organisation, which the Federal Government is actively carrying out. I desire to press on your consideration how much Australia merits your sympathetic interest and encouragement in the great task in which she is engaged.

"To build and to maintain a navy in these days is indeed a work of great labour and of great cost. Australia is doing this when her population is only four and a-half millions, scattered over a continent larger than Europe without Russia, and when she is faced with all the great undertakings involved in the settlement and development of this enormous territory. She is now taking in hand such great works as two great continental railways, and the still greater and unparalleled task of settling and developing with a white race a tropical region, the Northern Territory, exceeding in area the whole area of the Union of South Africa. In face of all these gigantic tasks, apart from the orderly progressive settlement and large works of irrigation in a new country, the Australian people not only establish a scheme of military defence based on national service and training from the youth from twelve years of age upwards, but courageously, determinedly, and with the fullest sense of the difficulties before them, set themselves to construct a navy to consist of modern cruisers, torpedo boats, and submarines, and to establish, organise, and maintain all the subsidiary requirements of training establishments, dockyards, and factories. They do this not only from a sense of local requirements, but also of Imperial obligations, and therefore I appeal with confidence to all present here to-day and to all the English people to say 'Well done and God speed Australia' (cheers).

Sir Thomas Robinson, Agent-General for Queensland, proposed "The Builders," and Mr. R. R. Bevis, managing director, responded.

IMPERIAL NAVAL DEFENCE.

ASSOCIATED WITH THE

# Archer Street Methodist Church, NORTH ADELAIDE.

Resident in Adelaide from 1839 to 1851, prior to formation  
of North Adelaide Circuit.

|       |                    |                                                               |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1839. | William Longbottom |                                                               |
| 1840. | John Eggleston     |                                                               |
| 1841. | John Eggleston     |                                                               |
| 1842. | John Eggleston     | .. Jacob Abbott, Assistant                                    |
| 1843. | John Weatherstone  | .. Thomas Reynolds                                            |
| 1844. | No Supply          |                                                               |
| 1845. | William Longbottom |                                                               |
| 1846. | Jonathan Innes     |                                                               |
| 1847. | Daniel J. Draper   |                                                               |
| 1848. | Daniel J. Draper   | .. John Harcourt                                              |
| 1849. | Daniel J. Draper   | .. { Thomas N. Hull<br>William C. Curry, Assistant Missionary |
| 1850. | Daniel J. Draper   | .. Thomas N. Hull                                             |
| 1851. | Daniel J. Draper   | .. { John C. Symons<br>John G. Millard, Assistant Missionary  |

North Adelaide Circuit formed in 1852, taking in Brompton, Walkerville, and  
Kersbrook, &c.

|       |                  |                  |
|-------|------------------|------------------|
| 1852. | Daniel J. Draper | .. John Harcourt |
| 1853. | Daniel J. Draper | .. John Harcourt |
| 1854. | Daniel J. Draper |                  |

First Australian Conference.

Port Adelaide added to North Adelaide Circuit.

|       |                 |                     |
|-------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1855. | William Butters | .. Spencer Williams |
| 1856. | William Butters | .. Spencer Williams |

Present Archer Street Church built and opened for Divine Worship,  
December, 1857.

|       |                     |                        |                |
|-------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| 1857. | William Butters     | .. Spencer Williams    |                |
| 1858. | William Butters     | .. Thomas Lloyd        |                |
| 1859. | William Ingram      | .. Peter R. C. Usher   |                |
| 1860. | Jabez B. Waterhouse | .. *William Brown      |                |
| 1861. | Jabez B. Waterhouse | .. *William Brown      |                |
| 1862. | Jabez B. Waterhouse | .. *Nathaniel Bennett  |                |
| 1863. | John Cope           | .. *Nathaniel Bennett  |                |
| 1864. | John Cope           | .. *Nathaniel Bennett  |                |
| 1865. | John Watsford       | .. *Robert C. Flockart | Walter Hill    |
| 1866. | John Watsford       | .. *Robert C. Flockart |                |
| 1867. | John Watsford       | .. *Robert C. Flockart | J. J. Watsford |

|       |                          |    |                                 |
|-------|--------------------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1868. | William L. Binks         | .. | *G. W. Patchell, M.A.           |
| 1869. | John G. Millard          | .. | *G. W. Patchell, M.A.           |
| 1870. | John G. Millard          | .. | *G. W. Patchell, M.A.           |
| 1871. | John G. Millard          | .. | *Alfred Rigg                    |
| 1872. | Thomas Lloyd             | .. | *Alfred Rigg                    |
| 1873. | Thomas Lloyd             | .. | *Alfred Rigg                    |
| 1874. | Thomas Lloyd             | .. | *James Y. Simpson               |
| 1875. | Jabez B. Stephenson      | .. | *James Y. Simpson               |
| 1876. | Jabez B. Stephenson      | .. | *Charles Lane                   |
| 1877. | Jabez B. Stephenson      | .. | *Charles Lane                   |
| 1878. | Charles Lane             | .. | *Robert Morris Hunter           |
| 1879. | Charles H. Goldsmith     | .. | *Robert Morris Hunter           |
| 1880. | Charles H. Goldsmith     | .. | *Robert Morris Hunter           |
| 1881. | Samuel Knight            | .. | *James Allen Johnson James      |
| 1882. | Robert S. Casely         | .. | *James Allen                    |
| 1883. | Robert S. Casely         | .. | *James Allen J. H. Hadley       |
| 1884. | Robert S. Casely         | .. | †T. E. Thomas, M.A.             |
| 1885. | Samuel Knight            | .. | †T. E. Thomas, M.A.             |
| 1886. | Samuel Knight            | .. | †T. E. Thomas, M.A.             |
| 1887. | John H. Trevorrow        | .. | †John Watts                     |
| 1888. | John H. Trevorrow        | .. | †John Watts                     |
| 1889. | John H. Trevorrow        | .. | †John Watts                     |
| 1890. | Henry T. Burgess         | .. | †George E. Rowe                 |
| 1891. | Henry T. Burgess         | .. | †George E. Rowe                 |
| 1892. | Henry T. Burgess         | .. | †George E. Rowe                 |
| 1893. | Robert Morris Hunter     | .. | †J. Young Simpson               |
| 1894. | Thomas Lloyd             | .. | †J. Young Simpson               |
| 1895. | Thomas Lloyd             | .. | †J. Young Simpson W. A. Bainger |
| 1896. | John Cowperthwaite, B.A. | .. | †John Leggoe                    |
| 1897. | John Cowperthwaite, B.A. | .. | †John Leggoe                    |
| 1898. | John Cowperthwaite, B.A. | .. | †John Leggoe                    |
| 1899. | Joseph Berry             | .. | †Samuel Rossiter                |
| 1900. | Joseph Berry             | .. |                                 |
| 1901. | Joseph Berry             | .. |                                 |
| 1902. | Edward T. Cox            | .. |                                 |
| 1903. | Edward T. Cox            | .. |                                 |
| 1904. | Edward T. Cox            | .. |                                 |
| 1905. | William Shaw             | .. |                                 |
| 1906. | William Shaw             | .. |                                 |
| 1907. | William Shaw             | .. |                                 |

Brompton, Port Adelaide, Gawler, Prospect, Salisbury, and other places  
at one time connected with the North Adelaide Circuit, have for several  
years been the centres of separate circuits. The Archer Street Circuit  
from 1900 has comprised Archer Street, Walkerville, and Melbourne  
Street only.

June 8<sup>th</sup> 1876. Memo of agreement between R. B. Perkins  
& Wm McLeanley. In the event of no treaty being  
compelled to give within possession of sections  
say 80 Mohave. In fact to pay Wm McLeanley  
in full of all claims 180 acres planting & sowing  
at 1/2¢ and 200 bushels seed wheat at 4/10  
a bushel. McLeanley to give possession when  
he receives the treaty or rec to do so

Settled <sup>26</sup> # 1000 R B L  
~~1876~~

Wm McLeanley

address  
collected

Adelaide  
March 21<sup>st</sup> 1878. <sup>Wednesday</sup> W. Ludmore called & stated  
There are on Red's claim run 2 square  
miles which were released by request of  
W.D. Fisher and which can be got by  
W.D. F. by paying 207. an acre = \$1280.

C.B. Fisher as attorney for W.D. Fisher  
Ludmore. ~~to~~ an authority to take the  
right of improvements" and with this we  
can pay the money & take the deed direct.  
W. Ludmore has satisfied himself through  
W. Willmott agent Melbourne that all  
this is in order.

In addition to the above there are  
1<sup>st</sup> 1 1/2 mile on Lindsay Island. ~~Buy says we~~  
~~cannot~~ but up to 25<sup>th</sup> W.C. will consult  
Repler & write about this.

2<sup>nd</sup> 1 1/2 mile, no improvements ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~land~~  
Kulmine adjoining the Head Station block  
(One of the above preemptions) This  
must be bought regardless of cost.

3<sup>rd</sup> 320 acres put up by Bennett.  
This adjoins the woolshed preemption  
claim on the Wall wall block & must  
also be bought. - There are improvements  
on this block.

These will all come on for sale  
at Kerang about May probably  
but W. Ludmore will let us know  
if he & Repler will go up to sale  
April 16<sup>th</sup>. Willmott bought of these

Lindsay Island & Wall wall = 1280  
(Wall wall is one of the above preemptions)  
Still to buy the other preemption which is the  
Head Station & the lower Kulmine ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> ~~adjoining~~  
and on which no improvements = 1280 also  
Bennett's 320.

wrote  
about this  
about 16<sup>th</sup> April

Huckle  
 of young Pigeon Samp nearly 1901  
 of Pigeon " almost getting 2<sup>nd</sup> year shade 4 years  
 out of Lucy & Abbacon - Lucy Bette Abbacon  
 Bette & Triton from Abbacon & Tall other Hill from  
 Panam & Panina & 2<sup>nd</sup> Australian from Costa  
 out of La Trampa from Peter Tim from Whiggig (import)  
 & whole bore

1875 175 new shoulder Baymore 7 years  
 from Posy (A.S.B. vol III page 201) & Pantaboon  
 Posy from Floret & Don Giovanni. Floret  
 & Fractious from Conroy Tim - Conroy & Gibbs  
 John from Stockup  
 Pantaboon & Panie A.S.B. vol I page 236

1876 43000 67000 To Jan 1905 141275 -  
 out Heber's stock

1/8 Pigeon 3/8 cul map 2/8 200 - 1/8 1000 1/8 1000  
 and 1901 thought Banks 2<sup>nd</sup> for 11000 paid in their own Bank  
 to 1904? 37351 48 516 stock shares  
 See in various letters Dec 31 1904 in  
 Mr Barker Pigeon notes.

# Med & Camera Results.

|           | Dividend          | Dim <sup>n</sup> in Assets | Net Profit        |
|-----------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1899/1900 | 11,400.0.0        | 4,265.2.9                  | 7,136.17.3        |
| 1900/1901 | 8,000 0.0         | 134.10.0                   | 7,865 10.0        |
| 1901/1902 | 8,000 0.0         | 2,338.2.6                  | 5,661.17.6        |
| 1902/3    | 6,000 0.0         | 2,253 0.5                  | 3,746.19.7        |
| 1903/4    | 5,200 0.0         | 1,890.2.10                 | 3,329.17.2        |
|           | <u>38,600.0.0</u> | <u>10,858.18.6</u>         | <u>27,741.1.6</u> |

✓ Ackden Hills country  
 whitely said the best pastoral country in all  
 the N.W.C is the two blocks between Bomeys  
 Bluff & Fowler's claim on the Elizabeth.  
 ✓ C.B. Richards said that the eastern block of these two  
 is worth all the other country I have in  
 the N.W. The western block of low country  
 sandy but good only uncertain for water.  
 Richards pointed out two places which he  
 thought good for water - one just south of Bomeys  
 Bluff where he says water (whether salt  
 or fresh) will be found at 16 feet,  
 the other at the junction of two creeks  
 some marked where he pointed out these  
 two positions on the map with a **X**  
 and also a very good water hole on  
 the eastern block of the same mark **X**  
 The two blocks west of Richmond and  
 mostly occupied by lagoons. The country  
 immediately north of them is which I have  
 is pretty good - the blocks west to the  
 Pt. Green to Liverpool is the most  
 likely for water.

Ostriches

10 ostriches will lay about 150 eggs in a season & out of these 100 will hatch.

Hens lay <sup>when</sup> about 2 years old, but locks do not  
 ready for work till 3 1/2 years

A farmer, writing to Griffiths on snipe  
 the return of his feathers - the average  
 of bird for my months growth was 13" 8"  
 This was actual result on a considerable  
 farm - where a good many of the  
 birds were young.





Summary of Torrens Park  
Orange Account to 25 Nov 1904

3 cwt 2 qn Potatoes  
1406 Cases Oranges  
356 " Windfalls  
563 " Navels  
16 <sup>3/4</sup> Lemons  
13 1/2 cwt Pomelos  
2 1/2 " Citron  
1 " Seville  
Charges recovered from  
D. Ludmore on 2 cases  
oranges sent with Torrens  
Park shipment

|     |     |
|-----|-----|
| 14  | .   |
| 422 | .   |
| 36  | 16  |
| 225 | .   |
| 14  | .   |
| 6   | 16  |
| .   | 176 |
| .   | 8   |
| 58  | .   |
| 693 | 68  |
| 50  | .   |
| 643 | 68  |

Ret'd Johnston & Co. as in gift  
add amount given away

5.0  
150  
7.0  
18.9  
4.6  
2.6  
8.6  
15.0

orange  
1904  
L. J. Thompson  
de abel  
Josephine  
Joe  
with Seville  
2 with Seville  
S. J. Sutherland  
Kendal  
Fleming  
2 clayton  
Fleming  
M. R. R. L. L.

1908 Seville  
17.0  
5.0  
19.6  
5.6  
16.9  
3.6

Cwts. are treated  
as cases

1909 Oranges

5. 7.6  
1. 5.0  
4. 18.0  
1. 15.0  
3. 12.9

had the contract  
this year crop

1903

at net 1000 gave 446.12.6

1900

500 net gave 585.14/-  
1535 also 1000 net  
118 - reserve of 1000 net 3/6

First Subscribed

Rental

Produce

2 clayes

Fleming

unRaldi

J. James  
L. James

Journeus Par A  
Orangs &c  
1907

| Sold | cp  | for      |
|------|-----|----------|
| May  | 85  | 24.5.0   |
| June | 169 | 53.15.0  |
| July | 414 | 115.7.0  |
| Aug  | 597 | 166.18.9 |
| Sept | 504 | 147.4.6  |
| Oct  | 741 | 215.2.6  |
| 910+ | 615 | 192.8.6  |

908 Lours

353.17.0

22.5.0

86.19.6

415.5.6

106.16.9

5.3.6

5120<sup>s</sup> 595.15.0<sup>s</sup>

Cardar

50

Gibbs

58

520<sup>s</sup> 1

Carts are treated  
as cases

5.7.6

1.5.0

4.18.0

1.15.0

£ 1003.12.9

Sep to 1905  
for wa Root to land  
16 cases & not used = 15  
2 used to fill up 13  
1 label & 1/2 to cart  
1 hat & 1/2 on 1/2  
1 willb senior & willb  
1 will junior 1 and  
2 willby 1 and  
1 Jeanie Gibson 1 box  
1 Rental 13 cases  
6 Cases sent after  
Suggested for these  
Clippings & 1/2  
Fleming & 1/2  
See page case my letter

T. James Lous had the contract  
for purchase of this years crop

Jan 1905

# Runs

## Ownership of Runs

### Acacia Corner

Asst Smith 5/8  
 The Quakers 1/8  
 Graham 1/16  
 Foster & Fisher  
 Wolburns 1/16  
 Pugh 1/8  
 8/16<sup>n</sup>

### Quora

Goldsworthy 2/6  
 R Barfink 2/6  
 Marshall 1/6  
7/6

### Bethana

Phillips 3300  
 P. Wante 150  
 D. Wante 900  
 L. Wante 300  
 W. Wante 300  
 W. Gledes 308  
 Trustees  
 F. Elders 308  
 W. P. P. 308  
 W. B. Elders 308  
 W. C. Elders 308  
 W. B. Elders 308  
 H. R. Elders 308  
 Barfink 616  
 H. Barfink 440  
 A. Barfink 440  
 Jean Giles 440  
 W. C. Mitchell 440  
 W. P. P. and 440  
 Geo. B. P. 440  
 Joanne Acres 440  
 R. R. Patrick 1540

### Amkoooro

Wante 5075  
 Arabick 1015  
 W. Gledes 203  
 F. Elders 203  
 W. P. P. 203  
 W. Gledes 203  
 A. B. H. 203  
 L. W. Tracy 203  
 H. R. Elders 203  
 W. Gledes 203  
 W. P. P. 406  
 W. B. S. 290  
 W. P. P. 290  
 W. B. S. 290  
 Jean Giles 290  
 W. C. Mitchell 290  
 R. Barfink 290  
 Joanne Acres 290  
10150  
 Shares of 100 each

### Mombu

Barfink 2560  
 Eagle & Co 932  
 W. B. S. 680  
 P. Wante 180  
 D. Wante 300  
 L. Wante 100  
 W. Wante 100  
 F. & H. 500  
 W. C. S. 400  
 J. Fisher 400  
 Duckle 610  
 Inglis 569  
 F. & H. 187  
 W. P. P. 138  
 W. P. S. 138  
 C. B. S. 187  
 H. R. Barfink 40  
 W. P. P. 39  
 W. C. Mitchell 39  
 Jean Giles 39  
 W. P. P. 39  
 R. Barfink 39  
 Joanne Acres 39  
 W. Gledes 27  
 F. Elders 27  
 R. Barfink 27  
 W. B. Elders 27  
 W. P. P. 27  
 H. R. Elders 27  
 W. Gledes 27  
 A. B. H. 27  
 L. W. Tracy 27  
 H. R. Elders 27  
 R. R. Patrick 136  
 7680 Shares  
 215 each 115200  
 Capital

### Wito

Asst Smith 60626  
 Snowm. L. 60626  
 Pugh 18762  
 W. R. Patrick 9520  
 W. Gledes Trustee 1904  
 F. Elders Trustee 1904  
 W. P. P. 1904  
 A. B. H. 1904  
 W. B. S. 1904  
 Transference of  
 Late F. Elders 1904  
 W. C. H. 1904  
 L. W. Tracy 1904  
 W. Gledes 1904  
 H. R. Elders 1904  
 R. Barfink 2720  
 R. Barfink 2720  
 Jean Giles 2720  
 W. C. Mitchell 2720  
 W. P. P. 2720  
 Joanne Acres 2720  
 R. R. Patrick 1540

capital 101500 bonds

12650 shares  
274 each  
Capital 197100

Geo. Barfink Trustee  
Wito - 187613 shares

of 20¢ each was 147 = 131,329.2 Capital  
Capital at 187613

*Outer Harbour*

# The Register.

ADELAIDE: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1906.

## THE OUTER HARBOUR.

Any increase in our substantial public debt, or any great waste of public funds, is a matter which gravely concerns everybody in South Australia. The taxpayers must have been surprised, if not alarmed, when told that all the money spent on the Outer Harbour had practically been wasted. The contractors have stopped operations, and declined to renew them when directed to do so. They declare that to proceed with the present Government scheme in the hope of finishing it is impossible; and that even if it were possible, it would make the harbour unsafe and worthless in the end. Without entering into the controversy between the Government and the contractors, one may express the opinion that it would be a national calamity if further enquiry and investigation should show that the only really safe thing, and the cheapest way in the end for the State, would be to abandon all that has been done at the Outer Harbour, to make the best bargain which may be practicable with the contractors, and to try and forget the whole hapless business; at least nothing further should be done until after the strictest and most competent enquiry. Without meeting misfortune half-way, it seems worth considering how the project came into its present predicament, what sources of information were open to the Government, what expert advice was given to them, and if they followed that expert advice? The scheme dealt with from first to last was Sir John Coode's, or part of Sir John's. Mr. Lindon Bates's report was a supplement to it, and in both the retaining walls were treated as a necessary part of the work. Messrs. Keefe, Napier Bell, and O'Connor did not deal with the matter as a whole. They were asked to answer three questions. All they ventured to say was in effect—"Usually in such a work retaining walls would be necessary; but, from things that have been told us, the erection of these may be deferred for a time." Evidently they gave no personal professional assurance of the walls being needless. The Engineer-in-Chief (Mr. Moncrieff) said that the walls might meanwhile be dispensed with "as an experiment."

In such circumstances, should this costly work have been undertaken without the retaining walls? The consensus of expert opinion appears to supply a strongly negative answer. Further, it is said that under the scheme adopted by the Government there was a provision for dredging away the edge of the protecting north sandbank, upon which Sir John Coode relied for the foundation of his retaining wall and which (according to the others) was later on to be the foundation of their retaining walls if the Government "Experiment" failed. The north sandbank, in fact, was the key of the position. This dredging, the contractors say, has been followed by disastrous results—the north bank is continuously and increasingly coming away. Having regard to the cramped situation and approaches to this harbour, the constantly growing size of ships, and the greater current in the channel following from additional depth, it has been urged that even Sir John Coode's scheme was of doubtful value, and that with no retaining walls it was probably worthless and possibly dangerous for large steamers. However, that project was set aside on the score of cost; and it is highly questionable whether anything further should be done without the best advice which can be secured.

It seems at least a little strange that information which the Government failed to obtain on important technical points was available to private citizens, none of whom presumably claims to be an engineer of docks and harbours. Barr Smith, in *The Register* of 1902, condemned the project, and advocated the extension of the Semaphore and Largs Bay Jetties with forked head, on the ground of greater economy and efficiency, and a saving of time in construction and some

like one-fifth of the proposed expenditure. He pointed out that shipping operations went on daily at Sandridge, Hobson's Bay, and at Largs, and that there was no rough water or greater reach of sea at Largs Bay than there was at Sandridge, not so much as at Wallaroo. The Government was asked to test the oscillation of the mail steamer Largs Day in rough weather by its own officers. It would be interesting to know whether this was done. Some of the correspondents upon whose intimate local knowledge Mr. Barr Smith relied, made the following remarks:—(a) If the Government scheme is adopted the channel must silt and a bar will be required to maintain it. (b) It is doubtful if a 33 ft. depth be attained, however much money spent. If attainable, constant dredging will be required to maintain it. If the two retaining walls are eventually carried to the natural 33 ft. depth, the increased current would make the handling of ships inside the harbour dangerous. According to the contractors, the accuracy of all these statements seems in a fair way of being

established. It has been said, however, that there is to be no turning back, "even if all the contentions of the contractors should be proved to be correct;" "that there are to be no faint-hearted suggestions" that the work should be abandoned in any circumstances; but may this not be dangerous counsel? If a blunder has been made the sooner it is rectified the better. If a blunder has not been made, the sooner the public are reassured the better. One of the "contentions of the contractors" is that by the Government scheme they are slowly and surely dredging away the north bank, which is essential as a protection to any plan with or without training wall. If the method chosen has been or can be demonstrated to have been a mistake, the only course—as well as unquestionably the safer—would be to face the difficulty at once and devise a remedy, not to go on indefinitely spending more public money in a hopeless attempt to fight the forces of Nature.

*The present works  
substantially finished  
Outer Harbour  
June 7-1902*

## AN OUTER HARBOUR.

### LARGS BAY VERSUS LIGHT'S PASSAGE.

[By R. Barr Smith.]

Speaking in Parliament on September 24, 1901, and referring to harbour accommodation, the Treasurer is reported to have said, "Personally I know very little about the matter;" and in moving the second reading of the Light's Passage Bill he again said:—"I recognise my inability to deal with the matter as it should be dealt with; but the Government is not going to rush the House into the expenditure of one and a half millions." We must frankly accept as final and conclusive Mr. Butler's statement as to his personal knowledge. But while respecting his candour and conscientiousness, before giving ourselves up blindly to his guidance in so costly a public work as Light's Passage Harbour, it is plainly necessary to carefully estimate the value of the Treasurer's opinion; and in doing so it is also fair to him to remember that the scheme is not his scheme—he does not pretend to be an expert. Admittedly, there was a very widespread public desire for better means of landing on our shores in rough weather; and it may well have appeared to Mr. Butler that the necessity of his position as Treasurer compelled him, in the circumstances, to introduce some scheme, imposed upon him by others, and to do the best he could with it. This he did on October 31, modestly saying he recognised his inability to deal with the subject as it should be dealt with. Nevertheless, the Treasurer's confession of ignorance on September 24, and his subsequent assurance that nothing would be rushed, are not very reassuring statements when followed in so short an interval as five weeks and two days by a demand for the expenditure of £500,000 or more probably £796,000 by this already heavily burdened community.

*established*

*Wolfe*

—Points in Discussion.—

In the debate in the House of Assembly on the Treasurer's motion on the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Price, the Leader of the Labour Party, is reported to have said:—"I learned that if a jetty were made at Marino, the biggest ship in the world could be taken alongside at any time of the year, in any weather." Mr. Caldwell, a prominent member of the Opposition, said:—"I remember one occasion, when from the end of the jetty the outgoing steamer seemed to be quite steady I was not allowed to go on board the launch." I do not give these statements, or my own opinion, as expert evidence; but, encouraged by the members of two powerful parties in the Parliament which passed the Light's Passage Bill, I venture to ask for reconsideration, and I do so fully believing that everything which can be done or achieved at Light's Passage can be better secured at Largs Bay, and that for one-fifth or one-eighth of the cost. Replying to the late deputation, which presumably advocated the vested interests of Port Adelaide, the Treasurer is reported to have said:—"Did they think any Government would remain in office a single day if they did not at once push on the work?" and again—"No one dare flout Parliament or avoid taking a 'back seat' if he refused to proceed with a work which was sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of both Houses." I do not think that the overwhelming majority had much significance. The proposed work was generally popular—elections to a new Parliament were very near. The "overwhelming majority" was partly composed of doubters. Some members spoke one way, and voted the other; and altogether, the majority had not by any means the emphasis of a united and convinced demand, as Mr. Butler suggests it had. In any case, the Parliament which passed the Light's Passage Bill is dead and buried, and it is the duty and privilege of a new Parliament to reconsider the doings of its predecessor, and this happily can now be done without threatening the official existence of anybody. By a happy conjunction of circumstances, it is to South Australia the opportunity of the

—Cost of the Schemes.—

I shall not waste time in arguing the folly of our going into debt £500,000 or £796,000, if we can have a better place for £100,000. I do not find that many men, presumably capable of giving an opinion on the financial prospects of the Government scheme, believe that it will pay, either directly or indirectly, interest on its cost. But the possible trade and working accounts of Light's Passage need not trouble us. I do not go into details, for my contention is not that Light's Passage scheme will not pay, but that, at a fraction of the cost, all that is sought to be done, or can be done there, to accommodate ocean steamers can be better accomplished at Largs Bay, and what is of much importance—the work can be completed there in half the time. Dismissing these things then, at this point the question naturally arises—"If there be such great possibilities as you say at Largs Bay, why has it not been made plain to us long ago?" I will try to answer that question.

—How Opinions were Formed.—

Those who have read the history of the many schemes—public and private—for an outer harbour, can hardly have failed to discover that the matter has been fought on very varied issues. But whatever the intention or professed purpose, the chief factor in any case never seems to have been—what is the best plan for the state? Thus, vested interests at Port Adelaide. The claims of Marino. The claims of Port Victor. The struggles by individuals or syndicates to get something sanctioned which would float, profitably for them, on the London market; all these have been, so far as I have read, conflicting forces operating and influencing all opinions and deliverances on the subject. I do not forget that the evidences as to the suitability of Largs Bay for the purposes I describe are varied and conflicting. Names of men whose opinions are entitled to much respect appear on both sides. On the one hand, affirming that an ocean steamer can work at all times at a jetty in Largs Bay, you have such representative men as the late Mr. Jarrold, the late Captain Murray of the P. & O. Service, Lieut. Goalen, Captain Creswell, R.N., and many others; and on the other side you have Commander Howard, R.N., Mr. H. C. Mais, and some captains of local and ocean steamers; while Mr. Robert Hickson gives an opinion against Largs Bay in 1878, and after longer experience in 1878 he signed a report in its favour for a board, of which Commander Howard was chairman. I believe the balance of evidence is in favour of Largs

Bay. Whence this variety of opinion? I think it is mainly due to the fact that those who gave their evidence against Largs Bay, in so far as they were neither biased by prejudice nor interest, were speaking from their experience in little coekle-shell vessels in rough weather—forgetting that the winds and waves which tossed them about had absolutely no appreciable effect upon a large ocean-going steamer. Under the circumstances, you may naturally expect prejudice and exaggeration.

—How to Settle the Question.—

But why be guided by anybody's opinion? The extreme limit of motion of an ocean steamer can be exactly determined by scientific instruments from the land. It wants no royal commission for this—officers in the Government service can do the work without cost to the country.

—Reasons for Testing It.—

That we should make such a test is clear. What the result may be we can guess from these two facts alone, viz.—

1. That at Wallaroo, at a more exposed jetty, much smaller vessels are constantly loading and discharging in all weathers, although, as illustrating the principle for which I am contending, the very small traders in heavy weather have to haul off.
2. Perhaps more exactly pertinent to this enquiry it is, that the jetty in Hobson's Bay to which all the ocean steamers go, is subject to a longer reach of sea, bigger waves, and less protection, than is afforded by the Wonga Shoal in Largs Bay. Anything, therefore, which can be done in Hobson's Bay can with greater ease be undoubtedly done at Largs Bay.

With these facts before us, let us not be overawed by the parade of great names. I am told that Sir John Coode was only one day in Largs Bay, but with soundings and directions of shoals given him, and, with the force and prevalence of wind described, he easily gave us, I do not doubt, the best possible harbour, no regard being had to cost. Given a great engineer and you will probably get a big scheme.

Mr. Lindon Bates follows Sir John Coode with various alternative schemes, ranging in cost from £1,030,000 to £1,465,000, according to the width of the channel, and providing in harbour for a depth of only 29 ft., which is manifestly insufficient.

Mr. A. B. Moncrieff furnishes a modification of Mr. Lindon Bates's, and very properly increases the depth to 33 ft., although, of course, the deeper an artificial hole in a constricted waterway, with a current and ebbing and flowing tide, the more certain there is to be silting, with consequent expense in future dredging. Mr. Moncrieff's scheme is submitted to Messrs. Keele, Bell, and O'Connor, who, in reply to Government questions, say that the railway and harbour works at Light's Pas-

sage can be made for £500,000, that the moles and training bank will cost about £350,000; and any one reading what they and Mr. Lindon Bates say about the moles and training walls will, I think, see that it would be rash to come to the conclusion that there is much possibility of those being permanently dispensed with, while even with a 1,000 ft. swinging berth, no one can compare Light's Passage for approach and departure of ships with the open waters of Largs Bay.

—Size of Vessels.—

Thus far the limit of the draught of the majority of steamers has practically been determined by the depth of the Suez Canal, which is 28 ft., and, speaking generally, it has not been thought necessary to provide for a greater draught than that in harbours. With only 28 ft. of water in the Suez Canal, the increased demand for larger sized steamers has hitherto been met by increased length and beam in the vessel. But I am told that builders have intimated they have about reached the limit of economical construction, and that if larger ships are wanted they must be of greater draught. Many years ago, in conversation with Sir Thomas Sutherland on the Suez Canal, he told me he realized the need that would arise for deepening and otherwise improving that canal. Sir Thomas is chairman of the P. & O. Company, and one of the Governors of the Suez Canal; and what his well-known presence in all shipping matters foresaw then you may be sure will be done whenever the necessity for it arrives, as seems to be the case to-day. But whilst the depth of the Suez Canal has hitherto been the dominant factor in determining the draught of steamers the question does not end with the Suez Canal. Ships must increase in draught, because it is only in this direction that further economy in the cost of carrying cargo can be

secured. It is impossible to stand still, and the fact that great savings can be effected by increasing the draught of steamers will cause these steamers to be built, even if at first only a few ports of the world were able to accommodate them. Let ours be one of those ports. How does this question affect South Australia? I am told that neither Melbourne, Sydney, nor Brisbane can take a steamer of the draught I have indicated without huge blasting of solid rock, at a cost which is practically prohibitory. At Largs Bay we have to deal with nothing but sand, and at a moderate cost can provide accommodation for any steamer which can be built. To go to Light's Passage is, therefore, not only to lose much money. It is also to throw away our birthright.

—The Carrying Trade.—

In the future struggle for the world's trade which immediately awaits us—what is to rule? Is it to be, as is feared, this gigantic American Trust monopoly—putting down all competition—responsible to nobody for its modes, and with economy announced by its promoters, as its claim to exist? We may be very sure they will at once apply to their ocean-carrying trade the same principle of working which Americans have already so successfully carried out in the departments of their railways, viz.:—the moving and handling of large masses of stuff at one time, and by one engine. Or, is there to be national competition with the American Trust? It can only be fought with its own weapons, cheapness of freight, and size of vessels, so in either case the result is the same as regards the requirements of the business. But to return to the present. As I firmly believe the public wants can be secured at Largs Bay for £100,000, I hope I shall not be blamed if I ask for further consideration before we commit ourselves to the certainty of spending £500,000, with the probability, on the case put to us by Mr. Bates and the other experts, upon whom we are relying, of its costing £850,000 if Light's Passage is to be made perfect.

—Looking Ahead.—

Queensland runs us very hard for a record of public debt, but unless it be Queensland, I know no community in the world which owes so much per head of its population as does South Australia. I am afraid of excessive debt, but I am not opposing any convenience which the public thinks it wants, and I ask no consideration for vested interests. I now add a further matter for present serious thought. There seems a dangerous possibility that the Federal Government may undertake a railway to Perth. With that completed our geographical position disappears, for if any use can be found for a railway to Perth, assuredly it will be in carrying the mails of the eastern colonies, and sooner or later also our own mails. But with a minimum loss of 24 hours each way on the voyage, what chance then would there be of the ocean steamers coming to Light's Passage? Very little, I think. If, on the contrary, ocean steamers continue to visit us, I contend they would have better accommodation at Largs Bay, costing a fraction of the works at Light's Passage, and if the future discloses that in the absence of ocean steamers, there was at the present time no imperious need for either scheme, at Largs Bay we shall at least have saved £400,000 or £750,000 in comparison with the Government proposal; by the larger view of our future opportunities seems to me the saner view, and more nationally important. Let us, at least, begin our work at the right place. It would be mere waste to try and get at Light's Passage a harbour for the use of a steamer which sooner or later would be doing the bulk of the world's carrying trade.

Torrens

Park-Orange

July 1908

Oranges & Lemons

Oranges

7 August 1908 - Sent to  
Mayne, Nickless & Co. L<sup>td</sup>  
Melbourne.

11 cases oranges, with instructions  
to send 1 case each to

1. M<sup>rs</sup> Leonard, Henley, Toorak
2. M<sup>rs</sup> Floyd, Kivadunn, South Yarra
3. M<sup>rs</sup> Mac George, Glendearg R<sup>d</sup>, Malvern,
4. M<sup>rs</sup> Kathleen Fitzgerald, Rosella, Sandale St  
Melbourne
5. M<sup>rs</sup> Lawrence, W Lawrence, Collins St. D<sup>o</sup>
6. M<sup>rs</sup> Garoyde, Melbourne Mansions, D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup>
7. M<sup>rs</sup> Thomas Mates, 408 Bourke St. D<sup>o</sup>
8. Miss Robertson, Douglas St. Toorak
9. M<sup>rs</sup> Robt. Bell, Meadowla, St. Kilda Road
10. M<sup>rs</sup> Sandale, Arona, Toorak
11. Miss Gardner, Canterbury R<sup>d</sup> D<sup>o</sup>

The cases were not addressed <sup>here</sup> to the  
individual recipients ~~here~~, but  
addressed cards were sent to  
Mess<sup>rs</sup> Mayne, Nickless & Co. L<sup>td</sup> to  
attach to the cases in Melbourne

There are still a few cases to  
be delivered



# Torrens Park Orange

Summary of Oranges & Lemons  
to G. H. Baker, S.A. Fruit & Vegetable Co.  
from 1<sup>st</sup> June to 4<sup>th</sup> December 1911.

|                       |      |         |          |         |            |
|-----------------------|------|---------|----------|---------|------------|
| <u>Navels</u>         | 1939 | cases @ | 7/6 p/c. | 727 26  |            |
|                       | 1012 | " @     | 6/9      | 341 11  |            |
|                       | 2951 |         |          |         | 1068 13 6  |
| <u>D. windfalls</u>   | 1517 | " @     | 4/-      |         | 303 8      |
| <u>Common Oranges</u> | 2038 | " @     | 5/-      |         | 509 10     |
| <u>D. windfalls</u>   | 715  | " @     | 5/9      |         | 98 6 3     |
| <u>Pootmans</u>       | 84   | " @     | 3/6      | 14 14   |            |
|                       | 3    | " @     | 3/6      | 7 6     |            |
|                       | 87   | 4 cwt @ | 8/-      |         | 15 1 6     |
| <u>Bitrons</u>        |      |         |          |         | 1 12       |
| <u>Sevilles</u>       | 34   | cases @ | 5/6      |         | 4 5        |
| <u>Lemons</u>         | 85   | " @     | 2/-      | 8 10    |            |
|                       | 183  | " @     | 1/6      | 13 14 6 |            |
|                       | 50   | " @     | 1/-      | 2 10    |            |
|                       | 318  |         |          |         | 24 14 6    |
| 7660 Cases & 4 Cwt.   |      |         |          |         | £2025 10 9 |

The sales of oranges etc. before the contract with G. H. Baker was made, were

|      |                                          |         |         |
|------|------------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1911 | Feb 29 E. & W. Hackett potatoes          | 2 6 9   |         |
|      | Apr 20 J. Johnson & Son 19 c/s oranges   | 10 11 9 |         |
|      | 28 Silbert, Sharp & Bishop do            | 8 15 6  |         |
|      | May 5 do do                              | 15 8 6  |         |
|      | June 10 J. Hiddle 1000 Strawberry plants | 1       |         |
|      | 19 J. Johnson & Son oranges              | 50 15   |         |
|      |                                          |         | 88 4 9  |
|      |                                          |         | 20 15 6 |

There are still a few cases to ripen & be delivered



OUR TIMBER RESOURCES

GREAT ENTERPRISE AT OTWAY.

ENORMOUS FOREST ARE BE WORKED.

Great developments are expected as a result of the operations of the new Apollo Bay Timber Company in the timber resources of Apollo Bay. It is an enormous quantity of timber in the Cape and the Aire River, which has never been properly worked for capital, although the blue gum Otway Forest has always been the finest timber in Australia. The mills at Apollo Bay were erected in the following year the timber built. As a proof of the durability of the blue gum used for the piles were lifted a few months and they were found to be as strong when they were originally driven since. In a departmental report condition of the old jetty in 1871 was made to the piles having long, but the intervening period weakened their constitution. Apollo Bay blue gum have shown a piece 2 feet long and by 3 inches bulk stood sure of 13 tons before fractured. This is a record test for Spokes made of blue gum resist the strain of imported spokes. sleepers put in at the time the Ballarat line was constructed date to eighteen months ago, and were that were on the ground 30 years first cut 55 years ago, are still in condition. Some time ago the Apollo Mill Company shifted one of its miles along the coast, and found of the old structure underground corroded more than half an inch surface though they had been ground for 25 years.

Hitherto the timber at Apollo Bay only been dealt with in the same manner. Miles of country have been cut over, and only what were considered very best trees were touched. The timber land lies away on the Calder and the Aire rivers, but the of getting there has been prohibitive the resources are boundless. Mackay, managing director of Apollo Bay Saw Mill Company, discovered on the Parker River which he yielded up to 60,000 feet to the sides this new forest the country the mills have cut over has been so slightly cleared that there remains enough sleeper timber to supply the whole of the Victorian railways for the next six years. Mr. Mackay, who has had a large experience at the Otway, states that the district has never been properly worked, and unless some £30,000 or £40,000 of capital is put into the enterprise the timber will merely stay in the ground and rot. Happily, a capitalist with the capital to fully develop the country has come forward in Mr. Teesdale Smith, of Western Australia. He has bought out the rights of the old company, and under the style of the Apollo Bay Timber Company it is proposed to enter upon extensive operations under the practical direction of Mr. A. C. Mackay. Surveyors are now engaged in fixing the best route for a line to tap the timber belt, and when the railway is in working condition it is expected that from 300 to 400 men will be employed. The output of timber under the new conditions will undoubtedly be very large, and the co-operation of the Government will be required in providing sufficient wharfage accommodation for the traffic.

Adelaide  
50 May 1911.

R. Barr Smith Esq  
40 Angus St.

Dear Sir,

Tenders for oranges  
These were opened this morning & were as under

|                         | Common Oranges | Navel | Lemons       | Windfalls  |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| J. James & Son          | 4/6            | 6/9   | 2/1          | 1/2 prices |
| Silbert, Sharp & Bishop | 4/9            | 6/5   | marked rates | do         |
| J. Johnson & Son        | 4/9            | 6/5   | do           | do         |
| R. Briant & Co.         | 4/1            | 6/6   | do           | do         |

G. H. Pa...  
trading  
sa for  
Vegetal  
af...  
answers  
to our  
finan  
tender  
has n

This is being repeated this 1911...  
 and your sea to Mrs J. Rome...  
 Mr. Barr Smith Esq  
 40 Angus St.  
 Adelaide  
 50 May 1911.

Ally  
1800 Comm  
400 Comm  
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|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| J. James & Son                                      | 4/6            | 6/9   | 2/           | 1/2 prices |
| Silbert, Sharp & Bishop                             | 5/9            | 6/6   | market rates | do         |
| J. Johnson & Son                                    | 5/9            | 6/6   | do           | do         |
| R. Briant & Co.                                     | 4/             | 6/6   | do           | do         |
| G. H. Baker trading as S.A. Fruit and Vegetable Co. | 5/             | 7/6   | do           | 5/9 5/4    |

After receiving a satisfactory answer from Esda Bank to our enquiry as to Baker's financial position, his tender was accepted & he has now signed the contract.  
Yours truly

Ally Martin J. A. Kele

Porters of the 1st of March  
1500 Common - 2000 Navel - 2000 Lemons  
4000 Common - 6000 Navel - 10000 fully  
Value nearly to £1540

Handwritten notes and calculations on a separate sheet of paper, including a list of items and numerical figures.

Pt Prie

at Pt Prie there is a river up which the barges go on the banks of the river the lighterman has a platform sufficient to hold with the 3 sheds (Reido Bourman's) 1500 bales but as the lighterman has 2 vessels there the wool is put on board the vessels as fast as it comes down. The lighterman has <sup>(2 men)</sup> a man ashore who will take delivery of the wool and guarantee that it receives no damage. Cap Durman of the Wesmanville & Amelia

Pt Augusta matters. Nov. 19. 1870. I made an examination on Yelland

Pt Augusta Store since <sup>Pt A 1856</sup> commencement we wrote away  $\pounds$

totally we wrote a  $\pounds$  1000

there stands a balance in P & S's ledger 1587.2.2?

Bills as to come through 1870 723.19.5.

Balance -  $\pounds$  863.2.9 of which we

have about 500 acres at Murchison well

2. The following notes have arisen out of Manuputa  
1. Mr Boulogne 1719 pursuing interest, but so far as the mere valuation of our assets & stands in our ledger  $\pounds$  560

2. General Rebruder stands at  $\pounds$  500 in our ledger against the property and we have ranked 493.16.3? on his estate

3. A. S. Massie we have one bill of his current which has gone to credit of P howley and which is due May 1870. It is supported by the Rem at howley which after pay of this bill is Massie's

Massie also owes us 3 years Royalty about  $\pounds$  200 each year Walter & Murray are responsible

4. A. Royalty Rem after crediting Massie's bills there's a  $\pounds$  7369.19/-. During the working of the account we have charged interest & commission  $\pounds$  311.8 in all

5. Pt Augusta Boilay Down Establish stands in our ledgers at 20 shares of  $\pounds$  10 each =  $\pounds$  200 which Massie promised when we applied for them to take over

Athin colu mail contract agreement Sabine Smith  
 w Sabine tendered at \$475 for whole distance  
 Athin colu to Fourles bay. w Sabine for the  
 to do the work from Ath to Streaky bay small  
 to do the work from Streaky bay to Fourles bay  
 money to be divided. In the event of either  
 party finding his end a lop and the other not  
 the party clearing to give the party losing  
 37.101 of his half

Planting plants Functions so wof repair sent  
 for these and glaucous a mixture of  
 sand & clay (containing silica) loam & rotted  
 cow dung etc etc

For all hard wood plants sent in good

Prayer books

Altar at Home of Clergyman near Boston

Domestic worship of Masses Boston

X Prayers of Scott Porter

Publisher John Green Newgate & John Meadon Tullington N

Prayers of Theodore Parker Whitfield Strand  
 London

Pine House

Short roller east side 11 ft 10 long roller west side 18 ft 10  
 drop of roof from apex 12 feet

A. H. Hulse (pumpkin) PM 11 Bay gelding aged  
 70

A. Croupier 13 Bay gelding \$15 Bay gelding Nero the

by horse 22 all born in 1840 except Croupier

## Socket Pipes for Water or Gas

Proved at Works, 3/4 and 1 inch to 200 feet, and 1 1/2 inch and above to 300 ft of Water pressure.

| Inside Diameter | Length of Pipe, exclud. of Joints | Average Weight of Pipe |     |     | Price per Ton 20% disc't | Price per yard | From A Jack + Service to Vincent St. Glasgow |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
|                 |                                   | Cwt                    | lbs | No. |                          |                |                                              |
| 3/4             | 4 1/2                             |                        |     | 14  | 11. - -                  | - 11           | 18/- each                                    |
| 1               | 4 1/2                             |                        |     | 16  | 10. 10. -                | 1. -           | 26/6                                         |
| 1               | 4                                 |                        |     | 20  | 10. 10. -                | 1. 5           | 52/-                                         |
| 1               | 6                                 |                        |     | 22  | 10. 10. -                | 1. 0 1/2       | 56/-                                         |
| 1 1/4           | 6                                 |                        |     | 26  | 9. 15. -                 | 1. 2           | 60/-                                         |
| 1 1/2           | 6                                 | 1                      | 2   |     | 9. - - -                 | 1. 2 1/2       | 7/6                                          |
| 1 1/2           | 6                                 | 1                      | 7   |     | 9. - - -                 | 1. 5           | 6/-                                          |
| 1 3/4           | 6                                 | 1                      | 8   |     | 9. - - -                 | 1. 5 1/2       | 7/6                                          |
| 2               | 6                                 | 1                      | 14  |     | 8. 12. 6                 | 1. 7 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 2               | 6                                 | 1                      | 22  |     | 8. 12. 6                 | 1. 11          | 8                                            |
| 2               | 6                                 | 2                      |     |     | 8. 12. 6                 | 2. 2           | 8                                            |
| 2               | 6                                 | 2                      | 6   |     | 8. 12. 6                 | 2. 5           | 8                                            |
| 2 1/2           | 6                                 | 2                      |     |     | 8. 10. -                 | 2. 1 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 2 1/2           | 9                                 |                        | 3   |     | 8. 10. -                 | 2. 1 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 2 1/2           | 9                                 |                        | 3   | 7   | 8. 7. 6                  | 2. 3 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 2 1/2           | 9                                 |                        | 3   | 21  | 8. 7. 6                  | 2. 7 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 3               | 9                                 |                        | 3   | 14  | 8. 7. 6                  | 2. 5 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 3               | 9                                 |                        | 3   | 21  | 8. 5. -                  | 2. 7           | 8                                            |
| 3               | 9                                 | 1                      |     |     | 8. 5. -                  | 2. 9           | 8                                            |
| 3               | 9                                 | 1                      | 10  |     | 8. 5. 0                  | 3. -           | 8                                            |
| 3 1/2           | 9                                 | 1                      | 14  |     | 8. 5. -                  | 3. 1 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 4               | 9                                 | 1                      | 14  |     | 8. 2. 6                  | 3. 9           | 8                                            |
| 4               | 9                                 | 1                      | 21  |     | 8. 2. 6                  | 3. 11          | 8                                            |
| 4               | 9                                 | 1                      | 2   | 7   | 8. 2. 6                  | 4. 3           | 8                                            |
| 4 1/2           | 9                                 | 1                      | 2   | 12  | 8. 2. 6                  | 4. 4 1/2       | 8                                            |
| 5               | 9                                 | 1                      | 3   | 14  | 8. - - -                 | 5. -           | 8                                            |
| 5               | 9                                 | 2                      |     |     | 8. - - -                 | 5. 4           | 8                                            |
| 6               | 9                                 | 2                      | 1   | 14  | 8. - - -                 | 6. 4           | 8                                            |

Water Traps, Mounted

Conduits for Gas & Water Pipes

Bundy, Deco, Knockers, Water Traps &c

Coating with Patent Solution, Pipes in 6 ft. lengths &c.

Conduits

13 1/2 inch deep x 8 inch wide, 3/4 to 2 1/2 inch, 3, 4 1/2, 5, 6, 7 inch sockets, 8, 10, 14, 14, 14, 17, 25, 25, 25

Feb. 9<sup>th</sup> H. Dutton, Provincial Gas Office,  
 offers to lay all the pipes & require  
 whatever length at 22/6<sup>d</sup> per chain.  
 This includes opening drain filling drain  
 & putting pipes all labour but not the  
 lead & spars.

600-783  
 600  
 35/1200/700  
 99

At Howley

10 May G. H. Williams has 2 excellent wells  
 on Howley capable of watering 10,000  
 sheep in any season. One fresh water  
 the other brackish nine miles apart.  
 2 small wells close together at head  
 Station good water runs about 1000 to  
 1500 gallons each per day. Horses & bullocks  
 are kept at these.

Depth of these wells 120 feet depth  
 of brackish sheep well 150 of fresh water  
 well 35 feet to bottom. Foster pump  
 on brackish well and a windmill  
 (and horse pump also) and tank.

Padmantha " March 1899.

Show me a balance sheet January last  
 exhibiting a margin in their favor of 10,000  
 Their stock was then 35,000. Their bills payable  
 31,000. Debt in respect to a friend £5000  
 mortgage on their home property 3000 and  
 on their post property £800. From a post  
 think they put at about £8000 value. Their  
 book debt "good" 6000.

They ask that all bills mat April May & June be  
 renewed 3.4.5.8 mos.  
 They owe Smt 10,700. Mulhay 4000 Gleds 1199 Forke 700  
 Chappin 612 Sills Smith 190 S.A. Bank. 1400  
 Hawkins 1500



List of Shareholders in the Wallaroo  
Phosphate Coy Ltd on 24<sup>th</sup> August 1903

| Name               | Address        | No of shares |            |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
|                    |                | Ordinary     | Preference |
| Mr R.C. Baker      | Adelaide       | 100          | 100        |
| Mr Scarfe's Estate | "              | 350          | 400        |
| Mr Darling Jr      | "              | 400          | 450        |
| Mr H. Snow         | "              | 250          | 250        |
| Mr Barr Smith      | "              | 200          | 200        |
| Mr R. Hancock      | Burruide       | 100          | 100        |
| Mr R. Corpe        | Adelaide       | 100          | 100        |
| Mr C. Ellis        | London         | 100          | -          |
| Mr R. Scarfe       | Adelaide       | 50           | 50         |
| Mr H. Noyes        | Melbourne      | 50           | 50         |
| Mr A. Clutterbuck  | Adelaide       | 50           | 50         |
| Mr T. Burford      | "              | 50           | 50         |
| Mr D. Handyside    | "              | 100          | 100        |
| Mr E.A. Watson     | Wallaroo       | 35           | 35         |
| Mr Harvey          | Adelaide       | 15           | 15         |
| Mr Wilcox          | "              | 30           | 30         |
| Mr E. Davies       | St Asaph Wales | 10           | 10         |
| Miss A. Morice     | Sydney         | 10           | 10         |
| Total              |                | 2000         | 2000       |

Original Shares sold out  
 R. Smith 100 / 100  
 Mr Harvey 100 / 100  
 Mr Hancock 100 / 100

Pessimist & Optimist

At a meeting of Lewisham Progressives, in preparation for the election of the Borough Councillor, Lord Bibblesdale related a proverbial fable. Two frogs, one a pessimist, the other an optimist, fell into a bowl of cream. The pessimist at once gave up the thing as a bad job and sank to the bottom. The optimist, however, swam, and swam, and though he could not get out of the bowl he continued to strike out. In due time he found himself sitting in security on a pat of butter of his own making.

A PREACHER FALLING TO PIECES.  
 A South London Presbyterian congregation on a recent Sunday evening witnessed the preacher bravely battling with difficulties in the midst of the sermon. His front teeth fell out, but the preacher skillfully caught them, readjusted them, and calmly proceeded with his discourse. Human nature being what it is, the congregation could not suppress a general snigger.

Phosphate

|               |                |                |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Geol Cape     | ✓ 400          | ✓ 350          |
| Darling       | ✓ 450          | ✓ 400          |
| Snow          | ✓ 250          | ✓ 250          |
| Boorfish      | ✓ 200          | ✓ 200          |
| x Sir B Baker | x 100          | x 100          |
| x Neale       | ✓ 100          | ✓ 100          |
| x Smith & Co  | <del>100</del> | <del>100</del> |
| Wong Bros     | ✓ 50           | ✓ 50           |
| Peter Smith   | <del>100</del> | <del>100</del> |
| VSI Cape      | ✓ 50           | ✓ 50           |
| x W & D Mac   | <del>100</del> | <del>100</del> |
| H & S Mac     | ✓ 100          | ✓ 100          |
| GE Ellis      | ✓              | ✓ 100          |

1 ton of Sulphuric acid  
with - of phosphate muller  
39 cwt of Superphosphate  
July 30<sup>th</sup> 1902 The phosphate  
Company state they have been paying  
1.12. - per ton for phosphate delivered  
at Wallaroo but the Company expect  
to get a cheaper rate  
adding cost of Sulphuric acid  
and allowing for 1 cent loss the  
raw material without bags or  
labour brings out about 2.05.

2000  
11000  
Woolaroo Direction  
July 30<sup>th</sup> ordinary 7.10  
Preference 1.5.6

The labour bags lower they state  
at 3/1 a ton

I can't get away with Duncan & Co's 300  
300 shares common & 300 preference to  
over Clubb's back

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| RTB in Good  | 50 & 50        |
| AD Hand side | 100 & 100      |
| Chas Watson  | 35 & 35        |
| Phos Hawry   | 15 & 15        |
| Chas Wilby   | 30 & 30        |
| Al Davies    | 10 & 10        |
| Imp & Machie | 10 & 10        |
|              | <u>300 300</u> |

Pessimist & Optimist

At a meeting of Lewisham Progressives, in preparation for the election of the Borough Councillor, Lord Ribblesdale related a never-say-die fable. Two frogs, one a pessimist, the other an optimist, fell into a bowl of cream. The pessimist at once gave up the thing as a bad job, sank to the bottom. The optimist, however, swam, and swam, and though he could not see out of the bowl he continued to strike out, in due time he found himself sitting in security on a pat of butter of his own making.

A PREACHER FALLING TO PIECES.  
A South London Presbyterian congregation on a recent Sunday evening witnessed the preacher bravely battling with difficulties in the midst of the sermon. His front teeth fell out, but the preacher skillfully caught them, readjusted them, and calmly proceeded with his discourse. Human nature being what it is, the congregation could not suppress a general snigger.



Major-Gen: BADEN-POWELL  
(The Hero of Mafeking).

GREETINGS FROM MANY LANDS.

This war has put all the Colonies of the Empire on the closest terms of comradeship, so that now - not only from our lips but from our hearts - we in South Africa can wish the young Commonwealth 'Godspeed and all Prosperity.'

Baden Powell  
14.12.00

From an old note book

Rothemann 50 Savoy 65. deacons 65  
Mr Lodge 40 Cousins 154 Blumens 24  
Duncan Cameron 150 Napoleon 10 Burns 10

Chickens on Cliff 30 Anderson 40  
McClage auctioneer 6 James Leary 1.14  
Prince Charles 600 Autumn Heaton 63  
Napier's side 207 Napoleon 10 Burns 60  
Edie v. Chilton 10.00

Savoy 65 Baden 178.10 } walls  
Napier's side 207 }  
Cousins 154 }  
Blumens 24 }  
Duncan Cameron 150 }  
Napoleon 10 }  
Burns 10 }  
Chickens on Cliff 30 }  
Anderson 40 }  
McClage auctioneer 6 }  
James Leary 1.14 }  
Prince Charles 600 }  
Autumn Heaton 63 }  
Napier's side 207 }  
Napoleon 10 }  
Burns 60 }  
Edie v. Chilton 10.00 }  
Gabriel 100 Itchin 60  
Duncan Cameron 150 Pilot 125  
Angled 20 Diaz 600  
These are taken from an old note book giving the printing & shipments of this note book in my yellow box

Pensions.  
Literary

The attempt to "trip" Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons over his civil list grant to Mr. Austin Dobson merely recoiled on the head of his questioner. The Prime Minister was able to quote triumphantly the precedent of Matthew Arnold, who was placed by Mr. Gladstone in the list while still an inspector of schools on full pay. Tennyson, as one reads in Mr. A. C. Benson's recent monograph, was fairly well-to-do when his name first appeared on the list, and the same has, doubtless, been the case with many other recipients since. "Necessitous circumstances" is not - as is often supposed, inside as well as outside Parliament - one of the conditions laid down by the Act of Parliament or by the resolution of the House passed in 1834. The most noteworthy literary pensions within the past decade or so have been: - £225 to the late W. E. Henley; £200 each to Mr. Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate, and Dr. Joseph Wright, of the "English Dialect Dictionary"; £100 each to the late George Augustus Sala and Sims Reeves, and to Messrs. T. H. Escott and William Watson, "poet"; £200 to the widow of Professor Huxley, and £100 each to the widows of Anthony Trollope and Charles Dickens, jun.



Allen, P.  
Archibald, W. O.  
Blacker, W. J.  
Burgoyne, T.  
Butler, R.  
Catt, A.  
Chesson, H.

Cohen, L.  
Coles, Sir Jenkin  
Coneybeer, F. W.  
Coombe, E. H.  
Cummins, W. P.  
Dankel, G.  
Duncan, W. H.

Foster, R. W.  
Gilbert, W.  
Goode, C.  
Inkster, A. H.  
James, D.  
Jamieson, W.  
Livingston, J.

MacGillivray, I.  
McDonald, A.  
Miller, W.  
Mitchell, S. J.  
O'Loughlin, L.  
Pflaum, F. J. T.  
Price, T.

Ritchie, G.  
Roberts, E. A.  
Sellar, J. Z.  
Senior, W.  
Smeaton, T. H.  
Solomon, V. L.  
Paech, F. W.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW S.A. PARLIAMENT (TIA)



Peake



Ponder



Rounsevell



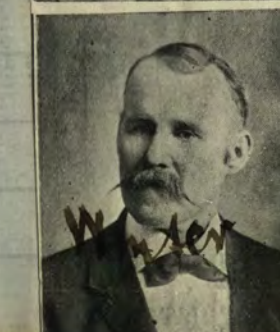
Tucker



Vaughan



Ferran



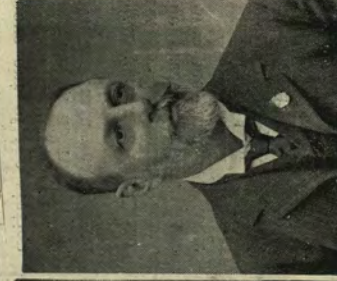
Winter



Van Dusen



Pillsbury



Waddell



Moorehead



Donney



Addison



Van Dusen



Pillsbury



Waddell



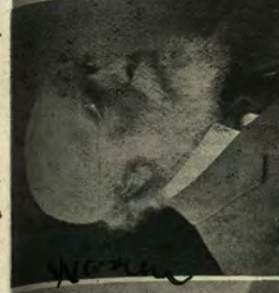
Moorehead



Donney



Addison



Waddell



Pillsbury



Waddell



Moorehead



Donney



Addison

Legislative Council

- Peake, A. H.
- Ponder, W. D.
- Rounsevell, W. B.
- Tucker, C.
- Vaughan, C.
- Ferran, J.
- Winter, A. E.

Assembly

ried Stone the all wa

Note

For Richards  
Opinion about  
wells on the  
western block hills  
all up seen hills  
in thin rock  
under 0

405.2  
w Richards  
has gloves for 120  
32 of these  
16 Solo  
1 died at Baluota  
1 950-5  
53 -  
1 -  
8 Delis to C. Uusulu  
5 left at wallapinto  
1 exchanged for working Bulochin  
at work in Dunga  
Baluota head  
HT of F. ID and  
are the hands on the cattle  
left at Baluota

~~16 Solo~~  
16 Solo  
2 on Baluota  
2 on Palmarthy  
120  
70

Richard's account  
Oct. 4th Shom  
1800 wool  
Warakimbo 2800  
Warakimbo 1100  
Yadlamaka 1600  
Uakracharie 800  
6300  
Swing 900 sales wool

1800 lbs to Swindler  
2000 left at Wallapinto  
3800

1000. Proposes to sell  
1000 when he goes  
up - and to take  
on his own up the  
remainder, i.e.  
about 1500

Sold to Swindler 1800 @ 5/-  
Jemie says 1600  
1100  
1600  
6100

possibly left at Warakimbo  
you back with Richards  
out there ?

July 25<sup>th</sup> 1871. I have to day sold to Wm  
 R. Baskin 13 to 15 tons of hay at 2.10 per ton  
 guaranteed equal to the sample load I delivered  
 last week, to be delivered as required at  
 Brians on at Penfell St as he may direct  
 me - James Rowle

Dec. 24. 1875. Called on Mr. C. Richards and  
 explained <sup>in profit</sup> has given over to W. Maslin  
 his interest <sup>in a 2/3</sup> head of cattle in exchange  
 for a half interest <sup>North St</sup> in the country of  
 Wm Gibson of Mr. Richman & Bomey's claim  
 in Maslin's name. These cattle were paid  
 \$900 by Maslin of \$300 of Richards. But Richards  
 gets back his \$300 - only allowing Maslin the half  
 profit on the cattle. <sup>1874. 11/15 - 1876 12/11</sup>  
 which Richards goes to the West Run (Bomey's  
 bluff) and tries to fatten the country of well  
 sinking. He is doing this with his own money  
 but the amount he pays away in wages  
 and expenses would be charged against  
 the station. The rent of the station  
 from the beginning would be against  
 the station.

See Richards  
 covered in April 1876

Richards bought from McCulloch 3028 ewes at 5/6  
 1876 ewes at 5/- payable by bill to D.L. Ho 2nd St way 1301.14/-  
 and from Perry 13.10<sup>00</sup> payable 15 July  
 from Perry 13.10<sup>00</sup> 1534 sheep in all (about 1100 ewes  
 at 9/7<sup>00</sup> and 434 wethers at 9/11<sup>00</sup>) also 88 head of cattle  
 from M. Gleeson 88 head cattle at 7.5/- \$638  
 McCulloch's ewes 4904 cost 1301.14/- 2501.7.10  
 Fellys ewes & wethers 1534 561.13.10<sup>00</sup> 297.5. - award  
 6438 1863.7.10 2798.12.10  
 1 roan cattle Gleeson 88 D. cattle 930.5  
 Stock on fire 2798.12.10 //

Race horses going to Melbourne Oct. 13. 1844  
 Explosion, Fish men, Garto, Haidee, Viceroy  
 Red Sample, Neckergate, Ada, Vulcan

Entries made in Adelaide <sup>1 1/2 miles</sup> ~~Spring at Garto~~  
 Maiden Plate. ~~Spring Haidee~~  
 To be run 4000 6 <sup>7500 150 added</sup>  
 Sweepstakes 12 - and 200 added <sup>8 1/2 miles</sup>  
 Explosion ~~Garto~~

4000 3. 5 weeks  
 Maiden Plate  
 Viceroy 50 with 500 added

1/2 mile  
 Oaks  
 8 miles  
 Fish men

Boys Girl  
 milks  
 blackwall  
 Wyman  
 Hutchins  
 Reques

Blanchard  
 20. 107 tall and  
 107 115 brown  
 left behind  
 Gilbert Robinson

|                                           |                      |             |              |
|-------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Horses which Griffiths advises to be sold |                      |             |              |
| Cossan                                    | Fisherman's Daughter | Boylah      | many riding  |
| Do                                        | Mermaid              | Boylah      | merman       |
| Do                                        | Fish Faf             | Chesnut     | Pallingsgate |
| Do                                        | Paramatta            | Moore       | Hereward     |
| Thelaba                                   | Cossins Bride        | Chesnut     | Lambton      |
| Do                                        | Chesnut Gipsy        | Chesnut     | near about   |
| Do                                        | Xoppona              | Moore       | Babeca       |
| Picottin                                  | white name           | White Gipsy |              |

To Proprietors business Bonnet  
 Bot by Thompson & Taylor also of  
 Beveraria  
 Kirkpatrick Luke Ho Wilcannia  
 and w Kirkpatrick's brother in law  
 w Jim. These three owners  
 Beveraria Wilcannia & Bonnet are held  
 of these are pastures - as one  
 conveys and the two coi do not hold  
 no except in the season of June



[BY SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.]  
[Received April 7, 1 a.m.]

MR. CECIL RHODES.

IMPORTANT BEQUESTS.

PROVISION FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA REMEMBERED.

London, April 5.

The will of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes is dated July 1, 1899, and there are codicils, bearing date January 18, 1902. The latter relate to family bequests and to sums of money left to friends in Germany. These codicils deal with £6,000,000 sterling, and include £2,000,000 for education.

The closing words of the testator are as follows:—"I admire the grandeur and loneliness of the Matoppo Ranges, and desire to be buried on the hill I have called 'The View of the World.'"

The sum of £4,000 a year is bequeathed for the preservation of the grave, the transformation of the hill into a State burial ground for persons held deserving by the will of the country after federation in South Africa, and finally, the establishment of a public park at Buluwayo.

Another sum of £2,000 is set apart for the inauguration of an Irrigation, Forestry, and Agricultural College in Mashonaland.

The deceased's "Grootesohur" estate is bequeathed as a residence for the South African Premier, with the sum of £1,000 per annum for the maintenance of horses, carriages, and servants. Meanwhile, pending federation, the estate will be available as a public park.

The sum of £100,000 is bequeathed to Oriel College, Oxford, including £40,000 for the extension of the college buildings, and the remainder for the improvement of the income and comforts of the fellowships and the defraying of the costs of general repairs.

The testator emphasises the importance of the residential system and establishes the following endowments:—Sixty colonial scholarships in the Oxford University; 20 to be filled annually, at a yearly value of £300, tenable for three years by male students, viz. three for Rhodesia, and one each for the South African, Shellenbosch, Roidebosch, Diocesan, St. Andrew's, and Grahamstown college schools; one each for Natal, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, West Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and Jamaica.

Two similar scholarships, one to be filled yearly, are conferred on each of the 45 States and 7 territories of the United States, and 15 similar scholarships valued at £250 per annum on German students, to be nominated by the Kaiser, in recognition of the promotion of the study of the English language in Germany.

Mr. Rhodes adds an expression of his belief that a good understanding between England, Germany, and America, will secure the peace of the world, and that the educational relations he seeks to inaugurate between them will form the strongest tie of unity.

There is to be no religious or racial test in connection with these scholarships. It is further stipulated that 30 per cent. must be awarded for literary and scholastic attainments, 20 for efficiency in sports, 30 for the qualities of manhood, truth, and courage, to be determined by a ballot of the candidates' school mates, and 20 for moral force of character, to be similarly determined. The favorable report of the headmaster will be requisite to success in the competition.

Altogether the scholarships provided for total 175.

Our Cape Town correspondent writing under date March 13, says:—

"The illness from which Mr. Rhodes is suffering is by no means a new thing. Ten years ago I formed one of a party who, with Mr. Rhodes and others, ascended to the plateau of Table Mountain. We had climbed about a couple of thousand feet when suddenly the word was passed round, 'Mr. Rhodes is ill.' He had been seized with a spasm in the region of the heart, and was panting for breath. One of the party had a flask of whisky, and Mr. Rhodes took a stiff dose, which pulled him round, but he abandoned the idea of a further climb.

"Since that time he has been reminded at intervals of his old enemy. When traveling on the Nile last month he had a severe attack, which passed off somewhat, when he got back and into a colder climate.

"He would have recovered had he remained in England, but the Supreme Court of this colony, unaware, of course, of the severe danger which threatened Mr. Rhodes, ordered his return in connection with what is now known as the Radziwill forgery case, and he preferred to run the risk of his life rather than that it should be supposed that for any reason whatsoever he was unwilling to meet in open court the woman who had been dealing in Cape Town with bills bearing forgeries of his signature. He was anxious to postpone his visit for another two months, when winter would have set in. He elected, however, to come, and there is no manner of doubt that the hot weather, in conjunction with the work of the civil case, and subsequently of the criminal charge, are responsible for his present critical state.

"It is a singular fact that should Mr. Rhodes unfortunately die, the charge of forgery against the Princess Radziwill will probably drop for sheer lack of evidence."

Mr. Rhodes's Newmarket estate is entailed on his brothers under stringent conditions that no one should inherit it without a ten years' occupation.

The newspapers compare Mr. Rhodes's will with that of Julius Caesar, and warmly eulogise the consistent devotion of deceased to his ideas of Imperial unity.

The comments of the American papers are equally eulogistic, and a belief is expressed that the extension to America of the educational bequests will form a perpetual link between the United States and Great Britain.

Great satisfaction is also felt in official circles in Germany at the inclusion of that country in the educational endowments.

**"Trust" in the Lord.**

YOUNG Mr. Rockefeller follows in the footsteps of his father; does not smoke; does not take wine; and, it need scarcely be added, doesn't swear. America is a country of hard swearing, and it is, therefore, felt necessary to give a man a record on that point as an indication of character. Further, young Rockefeller, like his father, has always been the head of a Sunday-school, and he also takes advantage of any opportunity he has of saying a word in season to the audience he may address. And this is what has got him into trouble. Addressing a meeting of students some days ago, he tried to enforce certain views with regard to Christianity by borrowing a simile from his own gigantic business, and this is how he put it:

Trusts are products of the Divine law, and the Standard Oil Corporation resembles the American beauty rose, whose perfection is obtained by killing the buds around it.

And in a sermon a few days later he further illustrated his point by saying that the Church of God was like unto a trust, and exhorted his hearers to become stockholders rather than try to do spiritual business individually.



**Mr. Carnegie's Verdict.**

I AM not surprised to hear that these commentaries on the Scriptures have excited a good deal of adverse comment, and that some clergymen find them blasphemous. But genial and tolerant Andrew Carnegie comes along with the observation, "Maybe he is indiscreet, but he means well." I agree with Mr. Carnegie's appreciation.

**A YEAR'S RAINFALL.**

We are indebted to Sir Charles Todd for the following figures, which show the total rainfall recorded at telegraph-stations during the year 1903:—

**NORTHERN TERRITORY.**

|                  | Average annual rain 1903. | Total rain for 1903. |
|------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Port Darwin      | 62.24                     | 53.69                |
| Brook Creek      | 49.70                     | 50.89                |
| Burrundie        | 45.29                     | 51.43                |
| Pine Creek       | 45.11                     | 39.35                |
| River Katherine  | 39.53                     | 38.65                |
| Daly Waters      | 27.32                     | 21.77                |
| Powell's Creek   | 18.55                     | 20.80                |
| Tennant's Creek  | 15.05                     | 20.68                |
| Barrow Creek     | 11.90                     | 14.13                |
| Alice Springs    | 10.55                     | 15.76                |
| Charlotte Waters | 5.45                      | 9.67                 |

**FAR NORTH.**

|                   |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Oodnadatta        | 4.80  | 5.41  |
| Warrina           | 4.57  | 7.22  |
| William Creek     | 4.94  | 7.27  |
| Hergott           | 5.44  | 7.40  |
| Farina            | 6.10  | 6.24  |
| Leigh's Creek     | 8.18  | 11.53 |
| Beitana           | 8.95  | 11.57 |
| Blinman           | 12.97 | 15.43 |
| Hawker            | 11.44 | 16.89 |
| Craddock          | 10.24 | 12.71 |
| Wilson            | 11.06 | 13.86 |
| Gordon            | 7.27  | 14.86 |
| Quorn             | 18.10 | 17.99 |
| Port Augusta      | 9.08  | 12.20 |
| Port Augusta West | 8.33  | 10.62 |
| Yardea            | 10.15 | 11.03 |

**NORTHERN AREAS.**

|                 |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Port Germein    | 11.82 | 16.34 |
| Port Pirie      | 12.29 | 15.21 |
| Crystal Brook   | 14.42 | 19.02 |
| Port Broughton  | 12.71 | 16.47 |
| Bute            | 14.93 | 19.92 |
| Hammond         | 10.59 | 16.29 |
| Bruce           | 7.87  | 14.03 |
| Wilmington      | 17.25 | 23.40 |
| Willowie        | 12.75 | 14.59 |
| Melrose         | 22.82 | 23.10 |
| Booderoo Centre | 25.17 | 21.49 |
| Wirrabara       | 18.26 | 21.48 |
| Appila          | 14.39 | 19.39 |
| Laura           | 17.11 | 22.66 |
| Caltowie        | 16.95 | 19.90 |
| Jamestown       | 16.75 | 20.57 |
| Gladstone       | 15.09 | 20.25 |
| Georgetown      | 17.57 | 23.33 |
| Narridy         | 16.27 | 22.25 |
| Redhill         | 16.91 | 22.95 |
| Yacka           | 14.65 | 21.96 |
| Koolunga        | 14.93 | 20.57 |

**CENTRAL AREAS.**

|                 |       |       |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Carrieton       | 11.46 | 13.52 |
| Eurelia         | 12.92 | 18.27 |
| Johnsburgh      | 9.23  | 18.82 |
| Orroroo         | 13.46 | 14.44 |
| Blackrock       | 11.78 | 16.60 |
| Petersburg      | 12.64 | 16.13 |
| Yongala         | 13.36 | 17.23 |
| Terowie         | 13.09 | 18.55 |
| Yarcowie        | 18.17 | 18.01 |
| Hallett         | 10.13 | 22.23 |
| Mount Bryan     | 14.10 | 25.46 |
| Burra           | 17.59 | 25.08 |
| Snowtown        | 14.95 | 18.98 |
| Brinkworth      | 13.59 | 17.55 |
| Blyth           | 15.58 | 20.23 |
| Clare           | 24.15 | 27.82 |
| Farrell's Flat  | 18.57 | 24.67 |
| Mintaro Central | 21.17 | 28.53 |
| Watervale       | 20.93 | 33.47 |
| Auburn          | 23.90 | 27.80 |
| Manoora         | 17.54 | 23.92 |
| Hoyleton        | 18.13 | 22.24 |
| Balaklava       | 15.49 | 21.50 |
| Port Wakefield  | 12.39 | 17.13 |

Rainfall in 1902 & 1903

1902 1903  
Rainfall all over in 1902

**THE RECENT STORMS.**

**HEAVY FLOODS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**

Sydney, July 12.

Some idea of the extent of the rainfall since Wednesday last until to-day may be judged from the following records supplied by the Government Meteorologist:—Katoomba, 18.21 in.; Surlingham, 17.00; Moss Vale, 16.48; Bowral, 13.99; Nowra, 13.72; Mount Victoria, 13.61; Karraella, 12.16; Kangaroo Heights, 11.37; Barraman's Bay, 1.93; Picton, 1.14; Blackheath, 10.37. Falls of from 9 to 6 in. were common.

|                                             |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Glennie                                     | 16.94 | 20.23 |
| Glennie                                     | 10.95 | 21.95 |
| <b>MOUNT LOFTY RANGES AND MURRAY FLATS.</b> |       |       |
| Magill                                      | 22.74 | 31.38 |
| Mitcham                                     | 22.65 | 29.28 |
| Craftera                                    | 44.84 | 50.54 |
| Urailda                                     | 41.57 | 50.07 |
| Clarendon                                   | 32.84 | 44.99 |
| Morpheft Vale                               | 22.57 | 26.88 |
| Noarlunga                                   | 10.46 | 23.95 |
| Willunga                                    | 25.39 | 31.39 |
| Aldinga                                     | 18.13 | 25.38 |
| Normanville                                 | 19.99 | 26.61 |
| Yankalilla                                  | 19.58 | 26.73 |
| Cape Jervis                                 | 15.98 | 16.83 |
| Eudunda                                     | 16.65 | 22.83 |
| Truro                                       | 18.98 | 22.46 |
| Palmer                                      | —     | 16.24 |
| Mount Pleasant                              | 28.90 | 27.45 |
| Blumberg                                    | 29.45 | 31.91 |
| Gumeracha                                   | 32.78 | 35.05 |
| Leobethal                                   | 35.03 | 38.52 |
| Woodside                                    | 30.65 | 34.39 |
| Hahndorf                                    | 35.00 | 42.24 |
| Nairne                                      | 25.37 | 32.56 |
| Mount Barker                                | 30.66 | 40.28 |
| Echunga                                     | 31.65 | 36.23 |
| Maclefield                                  | 30.31 | 36.4  |
| Meadows                                     | 34.49 | 39.07 |
| Strathalbyn                                 | 18.80 | 20.31 |
| Callington                                  | 15.16 | 22.60 |
| Langhorne's Bridge                          | 15.38 | 16.21 |
| Milang                                      | 16.35 | 19.05 |

**YORKE PENINSULA.**

|                |       |       |
|----------------|-------|-------|
| Walleroo       | 13.39 | 16.39 |
| Kadina         | 15.36 | 20.48 |
| Moonta         | 14.57 | 20.72 |
| Green's Plains | 14.71 | 17.27 |
| Maitland       | 19.52 | 23.65 |
| Ardrossan      | 18.73 | 15.42 |
| Port Victoria  | 14.62 | 19.16 |
| Curramulka     | 17.53 | 22.82 |
| Minlaton       | 17.25 | 17.54 |
| Stansbury      | 16.59 | 17.04 |
| Warooka        | 17.37 | 16.86 |
| Yorketown      | 17.28 | 18.05 |
| Edithburgh     | 16.20 | 16.11 |

**SOUTH COAST AND SOUTH-EAST.**

|                          |       |       |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Eucla                    | 10.27 | 10.70 |
| Fowler's Bay             | 11.91 | 16.32 |
| Streaky Bay              | 15.29 | 18.03 |
| Port Elliston            | 15.95 | 18.58 |
| Port Lincoln             | 19.95 | 19.81 |
| Cowell (Franklin Harbor) | 11.53 | 11.35 |
| Point Lowly              | —     | 14.14 |
| Cape Borda               | 24.55 | 26.05 |
| Queenscliffe             | 18.23 | 18.25 |
| Cape Willoughby          | 18.87 | 17.82 |
| Victor Harbor            | 21.70 | 23.54 |
| Port Elliot              | 19.89 | 23.09 |
| Goolwa                   | 17.17 | 22.29 |
| Meningie                 | 18.67 | 21.37 |
| Kingston                 | 23.99 | 29.65 |
| Robe                     | 24.40 | 26.79 |
| Eachport                 | 26.49 | 29.39 |
| Cape Northumberland      | 26.29 | 30.02 |
| Coonalpyn                | 17.48 | 20.69 |
| Bordertown               | 19.76 | 20.17 |
| Wolsley                  | 17.41 | 18.27 |
| Frances                  | 20.07 | 22.69 |
| Narracoorte              | 22.13 | 24.84 |
| Lucindale                | 22.42 | 26.00 |
| Penola                   | 26.74 | 28.50 |
| Millicent                | 28.60 | 32.61 |
| Mount Gambier            | 31.56 | 37.62 |

**RIVER MURRAY.**

|                   |       |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|
| Wellington        | 14.85 | 19.81 |
| Murray Bridge     | 13.78 | 15.83 |
| Mannum            | 11.61 | 13.21 |
| Blanchetown       | 11.15 | 11.52 |
| Morgan            | 8.77  | 15.04 |
| Overland Corner   | 10.65 | 17.68 |
| Renmark           | 10.63 | 16.66 |
| Wentworth, N.S.W. | 11.63 | 14.03 |

**NORTH-EAST DISTRICT.**

|                     |      |       |
|---------------------|------|-------|
| Waukaringa          | 6.93 | 9.46  |
| Yunta               | 7.79 | 11.22 |
| Mannahill           | 8.22 | —     |
| Cockburn            | 7.39 | 12.21 |
| Broken Hill, N.S.W. | 8.24 | 14.42 |

**STEECARY.**

OF GLASGOW.

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[bee],  
wee]."

me is still pretty well preserved, and  
well brought out here is that the  
the camp had been rounded.  
through the walls of the Camp there  
star gateways, each defended by two  
the massive foundation stones of  
are still in position. The Camp  
crossed by roads or streets, and its  
particularly well attended to, the  
underground and built of stone.  
centre of the Camp the foundations  
have been unearthed, and as the  
ers were always near this posi-  
Supposed to have been the site  
wrum. East from it there are  
of a building thirty-four paces in  
paces in breadth, inside measure-  
ths of which are still 3 or 4 feet  
th side it has been furnished with  
arrow-slit-looking windows, which  
extended down to the founda-  
construction as compared with  
our day, and it is supposed to  
scanary or Store. It is strongly  
No doubt it would have served  
last resource to a discomfited  
earthen floor of it has a burnt-  
chice, and from its structure had  
be ramped over for ages, and is  
pth charcoal. Here and there  
suitable for seats, but altera-  
sin place since the time of the w  
(c)  
wallway, and from former ex- ad  
ci to lie under it in part, are the  
Sd been an elegant structure by  
ircular apses: and near it is st  
ba small round structure.  
g. W.C., has been placed not  
e-east corner, and a large part  
is still intact. It has been  
e water, conducted into it at  
one Cloaca Maxima, or "big  
bit through the wall.  
the principal structures that he ca  
in connection with this fort the E  
q been used as a quarry for a com  
Castle Carey is said to ere w  
Bones taken from it, and in  
l is known as "the oldest  
Scotland." Many of the  
urhood have evidently been  
on the same source, the  
f the stone having been  
ping still to be seen along  
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gh sketch of the Camp,  
eter idea of its construc-  
can convey.

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Castle Carey  
Dunbar, C. S.

FIG. 2.

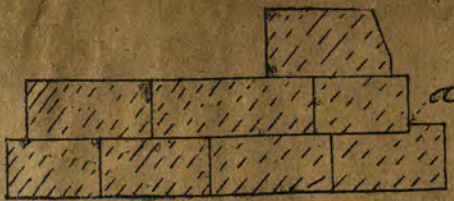


Fig. 2 shows a cross section of part of the Camp Wall near the north-west corner, and is the best-preserved bit that has been found in any opening made. The foundation course shows a large "scarcement" both outside and inside of the wall, and the outside stones of the second course are received into a notch in the foundation stones. This notch appears to have

extended right round the Camp, is seen in every section opened up, and would make it difficult for an enemy to draw out the stones resting against it, and shows how particular the Roman architects had been in matters of detail. In the third course the outside row of stones is partly "levelled." Some of the stones are very large, over 4 feet by 3 feet by 18 inches thick.

FIG. 3.

Fig. 3 shows the position of one of the Balista Towers in a corner of the Camp.



FIG. 4.

Fig. 4 shows the bottom of the Cloaca Maxima, with the bases of the three diamond-shaped pillars. Doubtless they were put there to prevent outsiders from getting in, or intending deserters from getting out, and on their removal this passage would have allowed the escape into the great ditch of the remnants of a discomfited garrison.

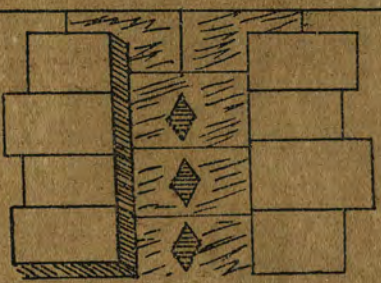


FIG. 5.

Fig. 5 is a ground plan of the Store, with its "splay" or arrow-slit looking windows.



FIG. 6.

Fig. 6 shows an ornamented stone in the wall of the Baths; several of the same pattern are lying about the grounds, and it appears to have been a favourite design with the Roman architects.



One thing that strikes a visitor to the Camp is the great scarcity of lime in the joints of the masonry. No doubt it was once there, and the question is what has become of it. The first action of "air" on lime is to convert it into the carbonate, a hard, strong substance. Once into this the next action is for the carbonic acid of the air and that derived from the decay of plants to convert the carbonate of lime into the bicarbonate, a substance soluble in water, so that in this way the lime may have been carried out of the joints.

**FINDS.**

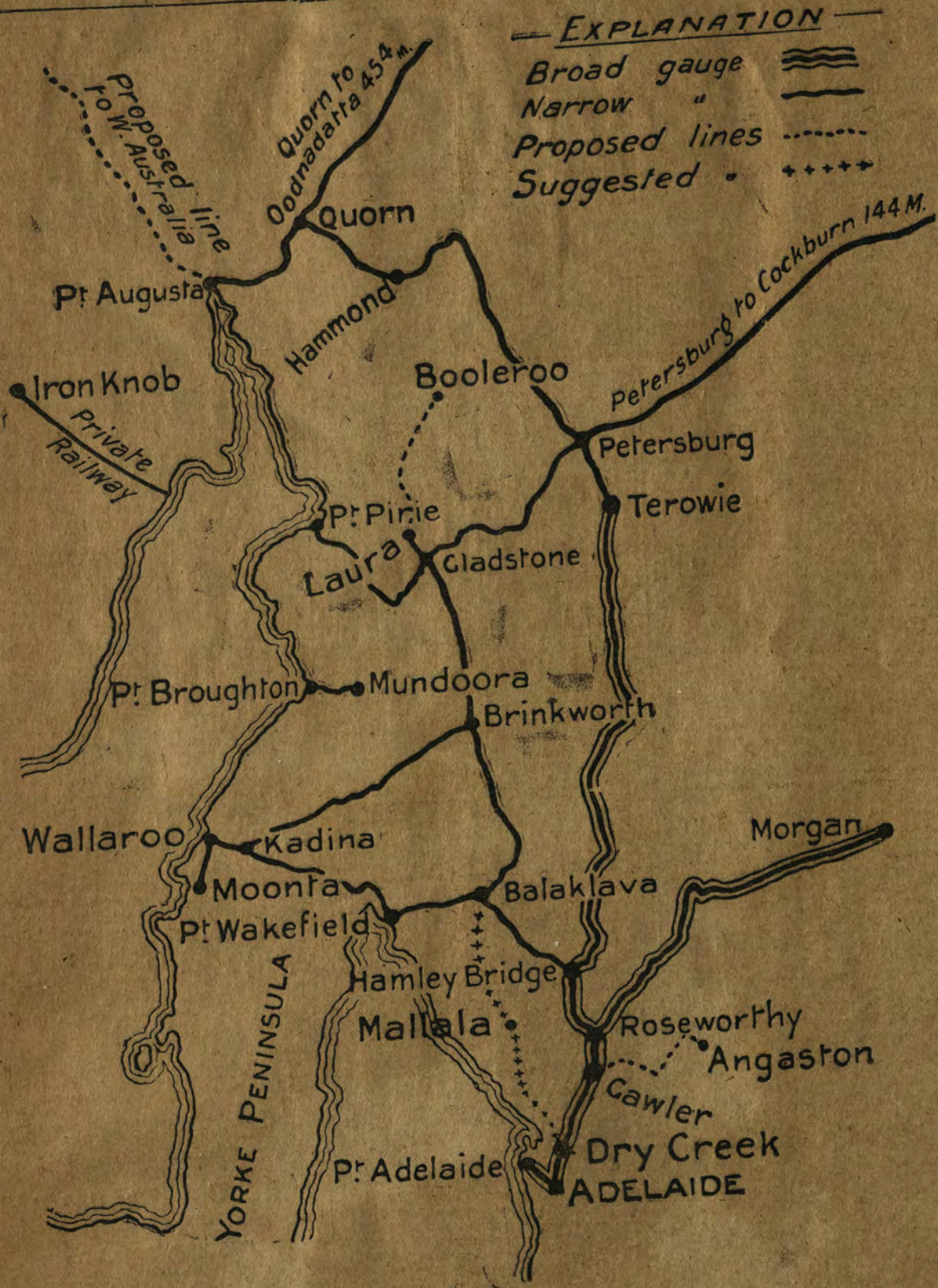
After the party had been conducted round the Camp an exhibition of the finds was made. In the first place, I may say that during a former exploration of this Camp two Roman Altars were found in the Baths, and during the present exploration an inscribed stone was got, giving the name of the Legion that constructed the Camp; it may be seen in Edinburgh. The exhibits were exceedingly interesting, and, owing to the preservative qualities of the boulder clay, pretty fresh looking. First of all there were a number of leather articles shown, double soles of shoes, some elegantly-designed

uppers, sandals with the thongs still attached—these, along with a lot of bones, having been got in the so-called well.

The remnants of pottery attracted a lot of attention, the beautiful bright red, glossy Samian Ware, some of it with elegant designs in relief, being much admired. There were also shown bits of the dark-coloured Roman pottery, large, thick pieces of Amphore of porous quality and dirty yellow colour, with massive handles and single-bottom knobs; also, some dark, bright-glazed pottery, some of it probably medieval, or even later.

To the geologists the Querns were of the greatest interest, from the fact that some of them were made from the old lava of the Rhine; others had been made from home rocks—sandstone and greywacke. These German Querns differ in construction from any pre-Roman Scottish Querns I have seen, and they either point to an early commercial trading with the Continent, or show us that the Romans carried their millstones with them. Several Stone Balls, probably Balista balls, were got in the excavations.

Perhaps the most interesting find of all was an engraved cornelian stone. It wa



NORTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

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Capital Expenses & Results  
 2 mil early 1920

|                            | Market Price |            |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------|
| L & N W - only share Stock | 6,000,000    | 42,587.25  |
| 390 Perf. Deb. St          | 5,000,000    | 39         |
| 490 Cons. Guar. St         | 17,500,000   | 15         |
| 490 " Pref                 | 29,500,000   | 25.82      |
| Say                        | 42,500,000   | 122,759.00 |

|                              |           |            |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Midland Pref. Cur. Wdy       | 2,000,000 | 38,672.00  |
| Deb. " " " "                 | 20,000    | 386.10     |
| 2570 Deb                     | 5,000     | 40.64      |
| Cons. 2570 Perf. Guar. Pref. | 17,500    | 180.86     |
| " " " "                      | 4,088.00  | 55.55      |
| Say                          | 151,000   | 191,862.00 |

Say 274 millions for 514 millions

Salaries

|                                    | 1868.          | 1869.          | 1870        | 1871        |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| J Shroy                            | 500            | 500            | 500         | 500         |
| Jas K Patrick                      | 300            | 325            | 350         | 350         |
| A S Chapman                        | 300            | 300            | 350         | 350         |
| Joseph Howard                      | 250            | 275            | 275         | 300         |
| J R. Wakefield                     | 250            | 275            | 350         | 350         |
| La Meyer                           | 250            | 250            |             |             |
| Samuelson                          | 150            | 150            | 150         | 150         |
| A R. Malcolm                       | 150            | 150            | 170         | 200         |
| H C Baker                          | 50             | 75             | 75          | 100         |
| J Mohman                           | 26             | 26             | 39          | 50          |
| A Neil                             | 300            | 300            | 350         | 350         |
| A Monk                             | 150            | 150            | 200         | 200         |
| S Henry                            | 175            | 200            |             |             |
| J S Shipley                        | 218.87         | 218.87         | 200         | 200         |
| H. Gardner                         | 150            | 150            | 150         | 150         |
| D. Rand felt                       | 50             | 50             | 50          | 75          |
| Stonborough                        | 450            | 450            |             |             |
| Wener                              | 350            | 350            | 350         | 350         |
|                                    | <u>3999.87</u> | <u>4154.87</u> | <u>3539</u> | <u>3675</u> |
| Rent Gravel St                     | 500            | 500            | 350         |             |
| ten job stores at<br>Post Adelaide | 740            | 740            | 540         |             |
| Leasehold property                 | 140            | 140            | nil         |             |
| Yard back Hulls St                 | 60             | 60             | nil         |             |
|                                    | <u>1440</u>    | <u>1440</u>    | <u>890</u>  |             |

# Ships

## Approximate cost

|                 |               |                 |
|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Kaduna          | 3500          |                 |
| Mair/ato        | 3100          |                 |
| Mounta          | 3200          |                 |
| Wallaroo        | 2400          |                 |
| Bosphorus       | 2000          |                 |
| Meander         | 2000          |                 |
| Kohinoor        | 2000          |                 |
| Exonia          | 1600          |                 |
| Verulam         | 2750          |                 |
| Rebecca         | 1000          |                 |
| Beltana 1/4     | 3500          |                 |
| Collingwood 1/4 | 2350          | 1650 set before |
|                 | <u>29400</u>  |                 |
| North-igera     | 6000          |                 |
|                 | <u>£35400</u> |                 |

# Sugar

Monsieur de Cocq.

Ploughing only necessary wants black soil mixed with sand. Cane plants from cuttings 2 joints <sup>years of the cane</sup> to <sup>the cane</sup> a planted in 3 feet <sup>apart</sup> rows Cane within 12 inches of each other - hand good for two years at least. Third year you burn the cane and rest ~~the~~ year, and the land is as good as ever. Produce 3 tons an acre. Machinery can always be had from Batavia. also looked best machinery Dutch next best Robinson of London.

Dr J. Sullivan. Kent St North Adelaide

I a R w se er S a E d a M fav he at Dw at said bage grot whe Slen corr the assoc grou This

as dep  
 Bulla creek W. Koshuiga  
 R. Stevens. owes w/b Bank £620

Has 2000 acres land e 207. not yet to Angus 2000 int 160

" 375 - apouisa e north 407. Blyth 500 - 43

" 360 - Koshuiga " 207. Hull 250 - 25

Rents Dalton block of 32 mile Pranklin<sup>18</sup> Run<sup>26</sup> Commission<sup>25</sup>

Rent & interest 329

Expenses last year 117 shearing 89 Dale's stores 100 £306

This year costs will be done below say £400 for all 400

Interest to be added on c't/at 80

Total - £809

Has 6000 sheep wool last year netted £1023. —

owns Blyth 21 and Angus 80 acres due

The bank have 151 acres of land not yet used the whole  
 to be by in in one block and 2000 acres

Has only one well on the Run, but large quantity of water  
 on the bought land

Jan 14 1871

R. Symes Home furniture £125 Book sets £213 good

Home on 1 1/2 acre townsh. Parkin

Dowdney describes Symes country  
 1 well running when finished will be  
 a good well

1 well has been sunk too high in  
 the gorge only water 200 sheep

a well lower in the gorge w<sup>d</sup>.

some probably a good supply

May 31 Has Sinclair's sheep 2000 Hoggets mixed  
 5000 486 tooth mixed. 2000 full mouthed sheep <sup>not one broken up mixed sexes</sup>

be in lamb. but any lambs will drop in August and only  
 a Staffling Run got among them. will deliver them at

Alhough. Left behind only the 6000 ewes w/b dropping now  
 offer these to Maslin at 5/1. ewes. to be taken  
 without inspection



Stores for Sheep Stations Simpson's Cottages

in the days in his store there is a boiler soon  
 (but he objects to boiler for station use) consumption of fuel  
 coal for 8 days doing all cooking for manning  
 & children was 130 lbs. Say coal at 40 cents per bushel  
 45/ per ton

Simpson's coal fleet 21 Sep. 1872

| Actual lot                      | Estimated lot  |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Madira carries 930 tons         | Madira 640     |
| Mounta " 840                    | Plaster 400    |
| Belulam " 700                   | Coast 420      |
| Fairfield " 780                 | Commercial 560 |
| Wallaloo " 700                  | <del>200</del> |
| Melander " 580                  |                |
| Bosphorus " 500                 |                |
| Ayonia " 300                    |                |
| Saxon " 700                     |                |
| St. Hall " 900                  |                |
| Kalahome " 560                  |                |
| Stags " 700                     |                |
| <del>Madira</del> " <u>8190</u> |                |

McSmith's address Nowshera India  
 from his letter of the 9th Aug. 1876

Thomas Smith has 300 sq. miles on  
 1 one well 180 ft deep. Capable of  
 watering 5000 sheep - going on with fencing  
 with 2000 13 miles with double stakes at  
 distance, 75 tons feed of hay & roughing at  
 the wells fenced against cattle  
 Stone raised & castles for 12000 gallon  
 tank and has cement piping to fit it up  
 day and six draught horses

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Thomas Smith Continued has 2 Sons and son  
 doing work within himself owes £750 to  
 the National Bank and will want money to  
 buy 2000 sheep as soon as his fencing is  
 finished. Refers to H. Scott on the River  
 and Thompson (Melrose's brother in law)  
 Address Santiago  
 Reyneton.

Edward Steer Strathallan 24 April 1848  
 Rents 640 acres Watson Park from Mr. Graham  
 at £200 rent in advance to 1st April 1849.  
 He has 140 acres wheat & oats being put in  
 by draught horses or 3 young horses 50 head Cattle  
 & 12 Dairy Cows. remainder from 6 months to 3 years  
 300 Melrose wethers, 140 lambing Melrose ewes  
 Farming implements of all kind mowing machine  
 Pigs, ploughs, newly new wagon & some household furniture  
 Owes Sucker £300 on mortgage on the Stock  
 Has Son & Daughter to assist in farm  
 Tells Rymer to have seen and gets 7/6 a cord  
 for it. Through this for 2 or 3 years can  
 get £100 year of his rent  
 Wants £150 to clear everything & go on to  
 harvest. Estimates to have from wool about  
 £150 from crop say 130 acres for sale @ 4/- = £520  
 Wants either £150 to be paid of wool or  
 put as it goes and at term adds <sup>balance</sup> of crop  
 Note Sucker hanger has mortgage  
 on sheep & is transfer of whole  
 including Sucker mortgage  
 is willing to pay 10 p. ct.  
 The money named above will meet all  
 current expenses & the wool & crop described  
 above will be the to come against account

June 10. 1846 By Warrine up to 22/6<sup>0</sup>. inlep after  
 consultation with me. you have reason to fear it  
 By Mootoo up to £3000 These were the last  
 words of W. R. Swan - so which he added you  
 can buy Halletts freehold land on joint of with  
 me up to 60/- W. R. Swan

12 months  
 So. Australia Company. Brind  
 These shares are to be bought on the  
 Stock Exchange. Their intrinsic value  
 depends much on the progress of the ports  
 than anything else - Say more than  
 1/3 invested there about 1/3 Town about  
 1/3 Countryland  
 The number of shares is 14500 and  
 the last price was highest 45 Sellers say  
 = £681.500

maps pencils and biography Publisher Oct 1900

## From Youth to Age.

By Catherine Helen Spence.

### Foundation of South Australia.

In the South Australian Premier's office is a curious record—the minutes and proceedings of the South Australian Literary Society in the years 1834-5. As the colony was non-existent at the time, this cultivation of literature appears premature, but the members, forty in number, were the founders of the province, and pending the passage of their Bill by the Imperial Parliament, they met fortnightly in London to discuss its prospects, and to read papers on exploration and on matters of government and development. The forty signatures are interesting to an old colonist like myself, and the names of many of them are perpetuated in our rivers and streets—Torrens, Wright, Brown, Gilbert, Gouger, Hanson, Kingston, Giles, Wakefield, Morphet, Childers, Rowland Hill, Stephens, Hindmarsh, Mann, Furniss, and Symonds.

The colony was founded by doctrinaires, and in its land laws and its immigration laws it struck out a new path, and sought to form a complete community where the sexes should be equal, and land, capital, and labour, should work harmoniously together. Land was sold at 20s. per acre, a price unheard of in new communities, but the Act, which passed in 1836, provided for development so far as the pioneers knew.

The cheapest fare—third class—was £17 to £20, and the family immigration, which is the best, was quite out of the power of those who desired it. The immigrants were not bound to work for any special individual or company, unless by special contract. They often were in better circumstances, after the lapse of a few years, than the land buyers, and in old days the owner of an 80 acre section worked harder and for longer hours than his hired man would do.

Though agricultural settlement was the aim of the 80-acre system, with the £80 purchase money, we found that there was no cultivation. In November, 1839, a drought in New South Wales, and the enormous distances from their markets, and the enormous distances from their markets, caused a dearth, almost a famine. The 2lb. loaf was 4d., and rose gradually to 2s. A poor woman got 3s. 6d. for a day's washing, and I asked her if she did not think it a great deal. She said "No, it only bought four pounds of bread for my children, and 10d. would have done that in England." Here was a lesson in values never to be forgotten. Then seed wheat was so dear, and wages in money so high that people were afraid to fence, or to plough and sow, in an unknown soil with a most uncertain rainfall. The little money which was brought out by the settlers was spent in mere living (rice was the only thing that was cheap, and we almost lived on it), or it was used to speculate in town allotments. The Government expenditure encouraged people to live in Adelaide, and building a gaol and a Government House, on the principle of giving most to the man with the largest family, made very costly public works.

### The First Crisis.

When the bills drawn by the Governor were dishonoured, the collapse came. The merchants who had bought the bills in good faith toppled down one by one, though as there was no production, no real wealth in the province, they would have done so in any case later on.

Capt. Grey (the great pro-consul, as he was afterwards called), began his public service at this juncture. He at once dismissed every man in Government employ who refused any offer of work outside. Then, in the depths of our poverty, when money was so scarce that paper orders for 5s., for 2s. 6d., and even 6d., were current and when barter was pretty common, we began really to do colonisation work. Everyone went on the land, and ploughed and sowed and reaped. In three or four years South Australia was the cheapest of places to live in instead of the dearest. The 2lb. loaf fell to 2d., and mutton could be bought for 1d. per lb.

A very noteworthy thing was the beginning of public debt. In the year 1840, the three-armed commissioners, Torrens, Villiers and Elton, were perplexed by the bills drawn by Governor Gawler, and they recommended the English Government to borrow £120,000 to meet advances and estimated liabilities. But one suggestion was made by the commissioners, among others, somewhat remarkable:

"Another measure which we should be very desirous to see adopted in the colony is the imposition of a land tax, the produce of which would assist in rendering the income completely equal to the expenditure, and dispense with the costly and improvident plan of continued resort to loans in this country. It is a species of tax, may observe, which has always the further advantage of tending to prevent the accumulation in private hands of large and unproductive tracts of waste lands."

Had this suggestion been followed, South Australia's public debt would have been a small one. The object lesson given to the world invaluable. The Imperial Government behaved very bravely, for it paid off the larger part of her liability, and guaranteed the interest on her loan of £85,000, which enabled it to be obtained at a reasonable interest.

**The Mining Rush.**

When the crops of our farmers became too large to be reaped by hand, Mr. John Ridley, a miller, invented the reaper and stripper, and gave it to them, for he took out no patent. When there was no sufficient demand for the surplus sheep, the expedient of boiling down for exportable tallow was resorted to. South Australia had really turned the corner before the discovery of copper mines, but these added to our exportable produce, and gave employment to miners and teamsters, many of whom were enabled to become small landholders through good earnings before the discovery of the gold diggings. South Australia has produced less gold than any of the colonies, but her adventurous sons went forth to find it elsewhere, and the industrious who stayed at home, or who returned after a spell at Ballarat or Bendigo, extended their holdings. As the alluvial diggings were worked out in Victoria quartz mining companies took their place, and a great exodus resulted, which threatened to reduce values of all property. The Victorian Parliament and Government made two distinctly separate bids to retain population, which meant wealth. A legitimate one was to give greater facilities for settling on the land by means of selection and deferred payments. Victoria was practically a colony of sheep runs, and in 1854,



Photo. by H. H. Wallace, Sydney.  
MISS CATHERINE HELEN SPENCE.

when I paid my first visit to Melbourne, I found my brother-in-law, Andrew Murray, working heart and soul with Mr. Edward Wilson, on the "Argus," thundering, "Unlock the lands; develop our resources." Why should South Australia pocket all the profit of feeding the gold diggers when the Victorian soil and climate were better than hers? The lands were unlocked, but not without great opposition from vested interests, and side by side with this bid for the retention of population came another, in the establishment of a protective tariff, to encourage infant industries in Victoria, as in the United States. But the mischief is that, as in America, protection is retained when the infant industries have grown to gigantic proportions, and though wages keep falling, in order to cheapen the product, the profits of the employing individuals—companies and

ring grow to... such fortunes made... seventy millions of customers to pay the increased price. And New South Wales has shown that industries thrive better without protection than they do in Victoria with its bolstering.

But it was the development of South Australia that I intended to write about, and my own development with it. When my father was town clerk of the first municipality of Adelaide, he called my attention to the unique clause in the Municipal Act by which a quorum or quota of the citizens, by giving all their votes to one man, instead of eighteen votes to eighteen candidates, could elect him as a councillor. The clause was inserted by Rowland Hill, afterwards the great post office reformer, the first secretary to the very intelligent Colonisation Commissioners. The Adelaide municipality was abolished after a short existence, and my father lost his billet. He died in 1846, when I was teaching

a school with good help from my mother and sister. I may remark here parenthetically that I taught first as a governess, and afterwards at a school, from the age of seventeen to twenty-four, and have never taught since. I wrote a text-book, "The Laws We Live Under," for our Education Department, in 1880. My brother-in-law was then editor and proprietor of an Adelaide newspaper, and I sometimes wrote a letter to try my hand. When the diggings broke out, and his subscribers left the colony, he removed, with his family, to Melbourne, and was for many years on the "Argus" staff. My brother and I kept the newspaper on until it was given up, but I got a taste for writing, and thought that an Australian novel might find an appreciative public. I think all my novels were written with a purpose, which is said to be hurtful to a work of art. But I think writing without any purpose is still more disastrous to the readers.

**South Australian Reform.**

Owing to the doctrinaire settlement, of which I have spoken, South Australia has taken the lead in the island continent in many political reforms. First of all, the first Parliament elected in 1851, though one-third of the members were nominees of the Government, separated for ever Church and State by abolishing all grants in aid of religious bodies or denominational schools of charities. Next, when on election day brickbats were thrown at electors who voted on the unpopular side, we carried the secret ballot, which George Grote had moved for year after year in the House of Commons amid ridicule and opposition. Then, seeing that transfer of land was costly, and would become costlier as titles became more complicated, the Torrens Real Property Act was passed. South Australia was the first colony to give one man one vote, and the first on the island continent to give one man one vote. The municipal vote was given to women owners and occupiers many years before it was given in England. It was the first place in the world where the community took hold of the duty of the State to children destitute, neglected, or delinquent, and changed the barrack system for the home, where the waifs are brought up in natural surroundings, and become absorbed in the industrious population. In other countries there are experiments made in this direction, but in Australia, thanks to my friend Miss Emily Clark, and her fellow workers, it is the recognised right of the children of the State to have a home and a mother. South Australia was also the first of the British possessions to do away with the law of primogeniture, and make land, as well as personal property, divisible among the family. It was also the first place in the world to impose a tax on unimproved land values, a small one, but without any exemption whatever.

**Children of the State.—Effective Voting.**

In the matter of the children of the State, I worked from the first with Miss Clark, and as shortly after the initiation I was fortunate enough to have found my place in the world as an outside journalist, I wrote on this subject to many Australian papers with good results, as all over Australia and New Zealand the S.A. methods are adopted. Before my connection with the S.A. "Register" and "Observer," I had written several novels, two of them, "Clara Morison," 1854, and "Tender and True," in 1856, descriptive of South Australia, when the male population left for the Victorian gold diggings, and both were favourably received. Before I wrote a third novel my mind had received its strongest political inspiration, and the reform of our electoral methods became the foremost object of my life. John Stuart Mill's advocacy of Thomas Hare's system of proportional representation showed me how democratic government could be made real, safe, and progressive.

*My autobiography*

I wrote letters to the newspaper finding difficulty in obtaining space for a subject so far removed from the practical politics of the day, my brother paid for the publication of a pamphlet, "A Plea for Pure Democracy," by H. Mill, and Prof. Craik said was the argument from the popular side that had appeared. That was in 1861. The young journalist, Frederick Sinnett, was my first convert, and in the columns of the "Weekly Mail" I published the columns "Mr. H. Mill," in which I brought forward Mr. Hare's system. It was published by Bentham in 1865, when I was on a visit to England. When I wrote for Mr. Edward Wilson an article on the "Fortnightly," on the "Representation in Parliament," he being blind at the time, and not able to write or even to dictate, Mr. Hogarth's Will had a result that I did not dream of, for it led Mr. Wilson to attempt to do the benefit of the Victorian people. He told my brother so when he was in Melbourne, in 1877. My fourth novel, "The Author's Daughter," originally written for the Adelaide "Observer," as "Hugh Lincoln's" is the last that took book form. All other articles are out of print and unobtainable.

It was not till after the death of my brother that I took up public life, and on what I call effective voting. I always sympathise and encourage, and welcome suggestions.

**Public Work and Lecturing.**

It was more than thirty years from the publication of my pamphlet when I first addressed the public on the subject. It appears like a long way to take to journalism at 52, and public speaking at 66, but so it was. I was on the State Children's Council since its formation, and for thirteen years before it was dissolved, and for nearly twenty years have been the only woman member of the Australian Destitute Board. I seem to have been the only woman member of the Board when other people would be leaving off.

I was 30 years old before I threw off the logical shackles of a Calvinistic creed, and been a very cheerful person ever since. When I was politically emancipated with the women of South Australia, and I have exercised my franchise on every possible occasion, but I had the temerity to stand for election to the Federal Convention, not with any success, but as an advertisement for effective voting, to which I cling with undiminished affection. I have lived long enough to see the great opportunity for reforming the methods and elevating political life. I see her grasp it, and then I may say it is done.

**ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.**

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the famous poet and essayist, is a son of the late admiral. His mother was a daughter of the third Earl of Ashburnham. He was born in Chester street, Grosvenor place, London, on April 5, 1837, and entered Balliol College, Oxford, as a commoner in 1857. He left the University without taking a degree, and afterwards spent some time in Florence. His first productions, "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," two plays, were published when he was 24 years of age, but attracted very little attention. Since that time he has been a prolific writer of prose and verse, and long since established his right to be placed in the front rank of living English poets. In the course of an article, entitled "A Literary Friendship," which appeared in the "Pall Mall" at the end of last year, Mr. William Sharp remarked that, from a chronicler's point of view, there is little to be said about Mr. Swinburne's private life. Outwardly it has been an uneventful one; a happy boyhood and youth, in favourable and often exceptionally pleasant circumstances; a few visits to Italy and France; early fame, happily without the penalty so often concurrent with a great reputation won in first manhood; a few years in London as one of the most brilliant figures in a brilliant circle of genius; and then a weariness of London and of most things save poetry and the sea, and a withdrawal to the comparative isolation of a house near Wimbledon Common, where (with brief intervals on the south coast or in the Channel Isles, for Mr. Swinburne retains his old passion for swimming, and cannot long be away from the sea, which he has so loved since boyhood, and so continuously paid homage to in song) he has lived for the last 22 years, with the companionship of his closest friend, the Theodore Watts of old days, the Watts-Dunton of to-day.

*Shelley*

**THE LOVE OF ANTIGONE.**

"I can give not what men call love.  
But wilt thou accept not  
The worship the heart lifts above  
And the heavens reject not.  
The desire of the moth for the star  
Of the night for the morrow,  
The devotion to something afar  
From the sphere of our sorrow."

*Price of Sydney News  
Paper of June 1902*

SILVER has reached the lowest price on record, 1s. 11d. per standard ounce. In 1870 the price was 5s. 0<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. per ounce, and it remained above 5s. until 1873, when the price fell to 4s. 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. Since then it has gone down steadily. In 1889 it was not quite 2s. 3d. per ounce. There was a little improvement during the next two years, but it did not last. In 1899 the price had again gone below 2s. 1d. Several reasons are given for the present extraordinary condition of the silver trade. One is that the United States are pressing sales. Another that the Chinese have ceased to accumulate silver, and are putting it on the market in order to pay their indemnity. One effect is to cause a demand for sterling silver wares. The opportunity is one which is not likely to occur again for a series of years. Most people have a liking for sterling silver, but for household appointments the thin silver wares now so common are not half so durable as "A" quality electro-plate.

*Clement Sabine*

*Professor William  
Seebach M.D.*

The death of Mr. Clement Sabine, which occurred at Second Avenue, East Adelaide, on Friday morning, removes a familiar personality from the pastoral community. The deceased was born at Bury St. Edmunds, January 17, 1833, and his early life was spent at Bristol. He came to Adelaide in 1853, with his parents, Sabine and Adelaide Asham of the late Mrs. Thomas. The young colonist was first employed by Messrs. F. J. Beck & Co. in the forwarding business at Port Adelaide for a short time. He became in 1857 a late Price Maurice, the well-known pastoralist, in 1857, and remained in that position till the estate was sold in 1899. The stations under his management were Pekina, Kowee, Warrow, Lake Hamilton and Mount Eba. In 1900 he went to South Africa, with the intention of establishing a land company, but the disturbed condition of the country at that time rendered the scheme was found to be impracticable. Sabine was one of the few successful promoters of the Glenelg Railway. He was a director of the company for many years. He was also a director of the Bathing Company. He was a guarantor of the Jubilee Loan of 1887, and he acted as Commissioner for South Australia at exhibitions in London, Melbourne and Sydney at different times. Sabine was a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and occupied a seat on the pastoral committee of the Royal Agricultural Society. He ceased to be a Councillor in 1899. He took an active part in politics. He was a member of the House of Representatives, but he was a contributor to the columns of The Advertiser on pastoral questions, and caustically and consistently protested against the tendencies of current politics. He was travelling in the north in 1901, when he died with business, when it is thought he had developed ptomaine poisoning. Some time after he arrived home unwell last September. He never recovered from the illness. He has left a widow, four daughters. The eldest son, Mr. Garran Sabine, is now in South Australia. Robert R. Sabine is in Western Australia. Ernest M. Sabine is in the Cape Colony, and Mr. Charles Sabine, the youngest son, is now recruiting in Adelaide. A severe illness he contracted while in the South African campaign. His two daughters are married, one to Mr. Hope Osborne, of New South Wales, and the other Mrs. E. G. Wakefield, of Adelaide. Mr. Eustace Sabine, a brother of the deceased, died recently in Adelaide, and he is the only surviving member of this particular generation of the family is a sister who is the widow of the late Dr. Garran, of Sydney.



*Seebach Sabine*

*active news*

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**MR. SCARFE'S WILL.**  
*10 June 1903*  
**A LARGE ESTATE.**  
**ALMSHOUSES TO BE ESTABLISHED.**

Probate of the will of the late Mr. George Scarfe was lodged at the Supreme Court on Tuesday by Messrs. Hackett & Hunt, trustees for the executors. The estate is sworn not to exceed in value the sum of £800,000.

The testator devised all his property to his brothers, Charles Claxton Scarfe, of Norwood, and Thomas Roger Scarfe, of Adelaide, upon trust "to sell, convert, and get in," and declared that his trustees should stand possessed of the moneys accruing upon trust to pay. He appointed the above-mentioned his executors at a remuneration of £1,000 each for administering the estate, and to each of his male and female domestic servants he allotted £20.

To each of his brothers, Frederick, Francis, Charles Claxton, and Thomas Roger, and his sister, Mrs. L. C. S. I. Scarfe, is bequeathed £20,000. For the benefit of the husband and family of his late sister, Eliza Ann Fuller, £20,000 is given; and £20,000 for the benefit of his sister, Ellen Laura Scarfe and her family; £10,000 is bequeathed to a cousin, Frederick Norman Scarfe; £5,000 to a niece, Mrs. Francis Walters; and £2,000 to each of three nephews, Frederick George Alexander Scarfe, Alfred Augustus Scarfe, and Herbert Ernest Scarfe, and to a cousin, George Norman Scarfe, son of Frederick Norman Scarfe.

The testator directed his trustees, after realisation of his interest in the business of Messrs. Harris, Scarfe, & Co., to pay the following legacies:—His brother, T. R. Scarfe, £10,000; each of three nephews, F. G. A., A. A., and H. E. Scarfe, and a cousin, G. N. Scarfe, £3,000, with the option to these legatees of taking out the last-mentioned amounts in shares in the company.

The trustees are directed to set apart £10,000 for building, maintaining, and endowing 10 three-roomed almshouses or cottages within the city of Adelaide or within a radius of seven miles, to be called the Scarfe Homes. The trustees are to purchase a suitable piece of land or use some of the testator's land, build, and furnish the cottages, invest the surplus of the fund, and apply the income to keep the cottages in good repair, and support the inmates in such a manner as the trustees shall think fit. Only persons in indigent circumstances, above the age of 60 years, shall be eligible as inmates of the cottages. They must have been engaged in commercial, pastoral, agricultural, literary, or scholastic pursuits, or occupations in South Australia for five years. In the case of women their husbands or fathers must have fulfilled the qualification stated. The homes are as far as possible to be made available for three men and three women, and four married couples. It is directed that after the erection and furnishing of the cottages within two years the trustees shall select five citizens of Adelaide to form an association, which shall be registered by the name of "The Scarfe Homes." On registration they shall convey to the association the homes and furniture, and all moneys and investments belonging to the fund.

The residue of the estate is given to the brothers, F. S., C. C., I. R. Scarfe, and the sister, L. C. S. I. Scarfe, for the benefit of the children of his deceased sister, E. A. Fuller, and his sister, Ellen Laura Scarfe.

Several provisions are made for carrying on and managing the estate. The will is a bulky document.

By a codicil £1,000 is given to different churches and charitable institutions, allotted in sums of £100.

On August 10 the Single Tax League of South Australia issued the following circular to ministers of religion:—

I am directed by the above League respectfully to request that in one of your sermons on Sunday, September 6 (September 2 being the anniversary of the birthday of Henry George), you will give consideration to the land question and its relation to Christianity. As a close student of Bible history, as you must be, you are sure you will recognise the immense part which the land question has played, from the first pronouncement of the Mosaic laws to the present time, in the physical and moral welfare of humanity. We hold that, as Henry George says, "It is a libel on Christianity to call the conditions which exist in our cities to-day a Christian civilization." We hold that all men are equal creatures of the Creator's bounty, and that the want and misery which fester in our cities to-day arise, not from any neglect on the part of God to provide ample for all human wants, but from the violation of the moral laws of the universe. The appropriation by the few of the land values created by all producing monstrous wealth on the one hand, and degrading poverty on the other—the antithesis of God's order, and the gospel of Jesus. To attribute to human nature the responsibility for conditions in which human nature has no room to grow, is to blame Him who created us "in His own image." We urge that social slavery is as much a crime against heaven as chattel slavery. We, therefore, earnestly request you as a Christian minister to investigate our claim that the question we urge is a moral question, that the regeneration of mankind lies in conforming to God's order, and ask for your sympathy and support.

The following reply to this circular was sent by the Archbishop on August 20:—"With the cardinal principle of Mr. Henry George's teaching I am in utter disagreement. Mr. George's principle is that assertion of any right to private ownership of land is contrary to the moral law. My conviction is that it is the principle of Mr. Henry George, not the assertion of the right to private ownership, that is contrary to the moral law. With such a divergence of view between us, it is plain I may not in church or elsewhere propound or defend Mr. George's theories. Neither may I, by accepting your invitation to speak on the land question on the occurrence of the anniversary of Mr. George's birthday, appear to give even semblance of approval to the principles which he held. I deplore as deeply as you do, 'the want and misery which fester' in so many of the world's great centres of population. This want and this misery spring from many causes; and of these causes bad land legislation has oft, I confess, been one; yet always only one. In many countries, at many periods of our race's history, bad land laws have played their part in keeping in their wretchedness those who were already wretched, and in making those who were poor yet more poor; but bad land laws are no necessary consequence of private ownership. With all land proclaimed state property to-morrow, we might—we very probably should—have land laws still bad. The sinfulness of the abuse is no proof of the sinfulness of the use, within proper bounds, of any of the Creator's gifts. To attempt to check admitted abuse is praiseworthy and may lead to good. To try and cure unlawful use by prohibiting such use as is lawful is apt to prove a bootless—if not a mischievous—task. One evil may be remedied; one inconvenience may be removed. A greater evil and a larger inconvenience may nonetheless come. The proprietorship of land—an assumed proprietorship, as you regard it; a real proprietorship, as I judge it to be—is to my mind perfectly on a level with proprietorship in coin. You can hardly reject the parallel; for the metal out of which our coin is made is part and parcel of the earth's substance as truly as is that layer of mould from which men gather their harvests, or that more solid stratum beneath on which men build. At any rate, proprietorship in coin is a thing which the principles of your association—so far as I am aware—do not condemn. Yet, is it not true that the advantages which money gives may be as vilely used as the advantages which the assumed or real ownership of land confers? Because some fools waste their money; because some scoundrels employ their money towards wicked ends, must we say that all happening to have surplus cash are either fools or scoundrels, and that no one henceforward may, with any respect for common sense or decency, keep money in his pocket, or be so brazen as to boast of credit balance at the bank? You will challenge my beliefs, of course. You are unquestionably free to do so. You think me wrong and yourself right. I think myself right and you wrong. I have no intention of bandying argument, or of entering on debate. Life is too short—at least life in my case is—for controversy. We differ; let us accept the fact, and in our difference philosophically acquiesce. I have a sincere respect for the members of your association. I believe them to be straightforward, honest, and earnest in their devotion to the interests of the cause they advocate. Am I unreasonable in hoping—as I do hope—that they will give me credit for the qualities I respect in them, and that they will believe me, though pleased to be to their minds unworthy of such a straightforward and

MR. SEDDON AGAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

Sir,—As an Australian and a member of the Parliament of the Parent State of Australia—viz., New South Wales—I may perhaps be allowed to publicly take exception to the remarks of the Right Hon. R. Seddon, M.P., at the luncheon to admit him to the Tallow Chandlers' Company of Freeman. On that august occasion Mr. Seddon said:—"As true Freemen and true lovers of our Monarch, they must have felt the other day, in reading that his Majesty's Government had advised the King to offer the Boer General Lukas Meyer an invitation to be present at the Coronation, and that the honour had been declined, that the King should have been saved from being placed in that position. It should have been ascertained beforehand whether or not the invitation was likely to be accepted, and it should not have been left open to a General who had fought against this country to refuse an invitation from the King of England to be present at his Coronation. The situation was one which ought to have been avoided, and he hoped that there would be no repetition of it; for it would not add to the honour and glory of the Empire, or the further assistance from the Colonies, if the present Representatives of the Colonies found that their successors in British hospitality were Boer Generals who had fought against us in South Africa. In conclusion, he said there were times when unpleasant things had to be said, and this was one. His remarks were, however, made in the best interests of the Empire as a matter of duty, and as a note of warning."

Surely, Sir, if words mean anything, these mean, first, a rebuke to his Majesty's Ministers, and, second, a threat that, under some set of circumstances, the Colonies might withhold further assistance to the Motherland if it were required. That such words could be coolly uttered by a gentleman professing to be a Statesman is almost beyond comprehension. Surely Mr. Seddon must know it is neither good taste nor good policy for a guest himself to question the right of his host to invite other guests, for, after all, Mr. Seddon is the guest of the King only through his Majesty's Constitutional advisers; and to publicly upbraid his hosts by telling them in plain and unmistakable language what they should have done or left undone to save the King from alleged insult, is going a step too far, in my opinion, even for Mr. Seddon. Wanting as the first part of his speech is in taste, the second part, wherein Mr. Seddon speaks as an authority on behalf of the Colonies, is infinitely worse. Mr. Seddon has no mandate (we are all thankful to say) to speak on behalf of Australia; he represents the small and flourishing Colony of New Zealand, whilst the great Australian Commonwealth is represented here by Sir Edmund Barton, who is the Constitutional authority and mouthpiece for united Australia, and, being a shrewd, wise, and courteous man, he is well qualified to discharge the obligations of his office without outside assistance.

Now, as to the invitation to the Coronation to the Boer General, which caused Mr. Seddon so much alarm, is there any valid reason under the sun why his Majesty's Ministers should not extend to the Boer Leaders the same friendly hand and friendly treatment the British extended long ago to the New Zealand Maories, who fought more bravely and far more tenaciously against British rule than did the Boers? Indeed, the peaceful methods so strongly urged in days gone by, by the late lamented Queen Victoria, and carried out so well and with such masterly knowledge of the mainsprings of human nature by that patriotic man, Sir George Grey, in New Zealand, have borne such good fruit that the Maories are to-day a loyal and powerful (if small) arm of British power, and the way has been made possible for Mr. Seddon to be their Premier. Most thinking Australians heartily applaud Mr. Chamberlain for his tact in inviting the late General Meyer to the Coronation. It was the first opportunity that astute Statesman had of showing the Boers he was prepared to carry out to the full the conditions of Peace so ably (indeed, wonderfully, in the face of the facts) concluded by that great General and master-dealer with men, Lord Kitchener.

The sword has done its work in South Africa, and it is the duty of our Statesmen now to work with the sword of conciliation. His Majesty's Ministers when I understand this, and are, we are, we are, we are, entering upon it. In such good work, He had all sure, not only receive the gratitude of the people, those at home but the support of every man in the Colonies—New Zealand included, large and small, and finally I

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
 N. WILLIS, M.L.A., Newmarket,  
 street, Westminster, Aug 10/03.



As we think of Mr. Smith's devoted life, and of the work he was honoured to do for Christ, we may well say:—

“Servant of God, well done!  
Rest from thy loved employ;  
The battle o'er, the victory won—  
Enter thy Master's joy.”

## In Memoriam.

*October 1902.*

REV. A. C. SMITH.

It must have been a shock and grief to not a few when they read in the newspaper, in the beginning of last week, the announcement of the sudden death of the Rev. A. C. Smith, at Stawell. Mr. Smith was in his usual health. He complained of no illness. He retired to rest a little late, as he was wont to do. He fell asleep, and from that sleep he never woke. His call was unexpected, but he was prepared. His long, consistent and devoted life gives us the full assurance that he has gone to be for ever with the Lord.

Mr. Smith was born on the 8th December, 1823, and was the son of Robert Smith, Esq., of Barshan Park. He received his first education at the Paisley Grammar School. He went to the Glasgow University in 1839, and took a high place among his companions, some of whom were youths of high promise. Among those who competed with him for the Greek gold medal were such youths as Lord Sandford and Dr. Rainy. Lord Sandford was first, and Mr. Smith was second.

When he had finished his course at the Glasgow University, he went to the Free Church Theological Hall in Edinburgh, and studied Theology and Hebrew under such great and good men as Dr. Chalmers, Dr. Cunningham, Dr. James Buchanan and Dr. John Duncan. It was a time of great religious earnestness, and Mr. Smith shared in that earnestness. It was then that he formed a friendship with Mr. McEachran, a friendship which continued while he lived, and which only grew and strengthened to the last.

He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1848, and thereafter he was laid aside by ill-health from regular active work for some years. He became assistant to the revered Dr. Charles McIntosh, of Tain, in 1853, and was not far from his old friend, who was then at Cromarty. He was ordained to the charge at Inellan, on the Clyde, in 1855, and soon after married Miss Jolly, the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Jolly, of Bowden. He remained at Inellan till 1863, when he came out to Queensland. He was settled in Rockhampton before the end of the same year. He went from Rockhampton to Sydney in 1868, and was Dr. Lang's assistant in the Scots' Church from 1868 to 1870. In 1878 he came to John Knox Church, Melbourne, and was there till 1883, when he went to Wangaratta. He accepted a call to Daylesford in 1885, and remained there till 1886. He went to Mowbraytown, East Brisbane, chiefly for the sake of a warmer climate, in 1886, and continued there till 1896, when he retired from active work and removed again to Melbourne. As Convener of the Queensland Kanaka Mission, Mr. Smith took great interest in the Kanakas, and was rewarded and rejoiced by seeing a goodly number of them translated out of darkness into God's marvellous light.

Mr. Smith was a man of fine literary gifts. He kept up his interest in the Latin and Greek classics to the last, and a favourite exercise of his in his later years was the rendering of English hymns into Latin verse—he left some 200 hymns so translated. He had also a wide knowledge of English literature, and especially of the great poets. He was especially fond of Tennyson. He was not without a vein of the poetic spirit himself. He frequently contributed to the “Australasian” and the “Southern Cross” original poems, which had the true ring of poetry about them.

As a preacher Mr. Smith retained to the last the fire and fervour of the Disruption times in Scotland. His preaching was always evangelical and earnest. His trumpet never gave an uncertain sound. His constant aim was to save sinners and to feed the flock

of God over whom he had been made an overseer, and with that view he shunned not to declare the whole counsel of God. As a pastor he was most devoted, visiting all his people regularly, and “warning every man, and teaching every man, that he might present every man perfect in Christ Jesus.”

With all his gifts, Mr. Smith was singularly humble and unassuming. He never put himself forward. He preferred others in honour before himself. Those who knew his worth often regretted his exceeding diffidence.

A widow, three sons and three daughters survive him. His eldest son is Professor of Hebrew in Ormond College, his second son is minister of the congregation at Narracoorte, and his third son is Professor of engineering at Hobart. His eldest daughter is married to Dr. Hughston, of Hamilton, and the two younger are unmarried.

The Schippans' murder

—The Scene of the Tragedy.—

The scene of the tragedy is the house of Mr. Matthias Schippan, who lives a couple of miles from the Powitta post office, on the Murray Flats. He has a family of six children, but there are four immediately concerned in the tragedy — namely, Bertha Elizabeth, who has been murdered — a bonnie German girl, who would have been 14 years old on January 16; Mary, a fine strapping young woman of 24 years; August about 18 years; and Willie, about 15 years. It appears that on December 27 the mother and father left their home to visit relatives at Flaxman's Valley, near Eden Valley leaving behind them the four children named. The two boys slept in a shed about 100 yards from the house, and the girl shared a bed in the cottage itself. The Schippans have lived in the district for 27 years, and appear to be an industrious and a contented family. Their house is one of many scattered homesteads dotted about the Murray scrub, and their farm buildings are surprising in their stability and general architecture, although it must

—A Horrible Sight.—  
Three of them set out for Lambert's place, and that official immediately accompanied them. Lambert lit the lamp, and the boys, arming themselves with sticks, went into the girls' bedroom, where they found Bertha on the floor. Her face was buried in her arms, and her legs were outstretched, with her throat cut from ear to ear and deep gashes in her cheeks. The sight was enough for them. They all cleared out hurriedly and went to Lambert's house.

THE INQUEST.

Mr. and Mrs. Schippan returned home on hearing the news on Thursday evening, and at half-past 5 the inquest was opened at the house of Mr. William Mulligan. Matthias Schippan identified the body viewed by the jury as that of his daughter Bertha, whom he last saw alive on Friday, December 27. The whole family, he said, were on good terms with each other, and were loving. He had no suspicion as to who caused her death.

—Numerous Wounds.—

Important medical evidence was given by Dr. W. H. Steel, who had gone out from Angaston with Cpl. Rumball. He examined the body, and found that the principal injury was a large gaping wound extending from the vertical column to an inch and a half below the level of the ears, from side to side, severing all structures in the middle line down to the vertebral column, which was marked at the level of the third vertebrae with two transverse cuts. The throat was cut at the upper level of the apple, and on the right side. The carotid artery was severed. Bleeding from this vessel was probably the cause of the death. This large wound had been made by at least three different cuts, the knife having been drawn from left to right. Above this wound, at a distance of from one-third to half an inch, was another wound 3½ inches in length, evidently being another, and probably a preceding, attempt to the three already mentioned. Both ears were cut transversely above the earholes, the left not completely and the right completely, suggesting that this was a fifth attempt to cut the throat, although probably, the first in point of time. At the back of the neck was a bayonet-shaped wound leading directly to the spine of the second vertebrae of the neck. On each side of this were two deep wounds leading the one on the left to the vertebral column, and the other on the right to a depth of 2 in., probably made by the stab of a large bladed knife, the edge of which was turned to the left. There was a large cut on the left cheek and a more superficial and longer one on the right lower cheek, also other minor wounds on the chin and neck, and some scratches at the base of the neck. There was a wound on the left hand and on the back of the left wrist, and there were scratches on both hands. The clothing consisted of a blueish

SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.



[House 54 ft. long.]  
A.—Door left unsecured, by which Mary Schippan escaped.  
B.—Living room, where the struggle must have taken place.  
C.—Bedroom where the girls were attacked.  
D.—Bedroom where the body was found.  
E.—Kitchen.

be remembered that these are not Murray Flats farmers who are now being assisted by the relief funds. A substantial log fence encloses a well cultivated farm and kitchen garden.

The house, which is built of pine and pug with thatched roof, is rather rude in comparison with the general appointments of the farm, but a new dwelling for the family is now in course of erection, being palatial in design as palaces go on the Murray Flats. The inside of the house is extremely tidy, but the furniture is equally as mean. The house is one long, low building of four rooms running in a line of three opening on to one another. The girls slept in the middle room, and their school handiwork finds places on the walls in the shape of well executed mottoes, "Write Neatly," "Work Quietly," hanging by the side of a pictorial representation of Christ on the Cross. Two doors open on to the farm. They are not fitted with locks, but only latches. The use of pegs on the inside would prevent an entrance without force, but only one of the doors was thus secured on the night of the dreadful tragedy. The contents of three rooms, particularly the bedding, are hideously stained with blood. It is evident that after Bertha was attacked in her bed she escaped into the living room, where marks of blood and soiled hands appear on the walls, indicating a frantic struggle for life. From there the girl must have fled through her own room again into an apartment at the extreme end of the house, where her parents slept. This is lighted by a foot square window, and here on the floor the body was found with the features slashed almost beyond recognition. It is evident that the first injuries at any rate were in the girls' bedroom.

—A Daughter's Account of the Deed.—

The story of Mary Schippan is that on the night of New Year's Day they retired to rest at about 8 o'clock, the boys going to bed at a later hour. At about half-past 10 Mary awakened to find that a man was lying across the bodies of herself and her sister Bertha. She naturally became alarmed, and got out of bed; but the man caught hold of both her hands, grappled with her, knocked her about, and bumped her head against the wall. She alleges that during the struggle the intruder dropped a knife. It was quite dark, and there were no matches in the room, but she knew it to be a knife because she heard it fall. She cried out "Gustave," as her brother August is called, and the assailant in a gruff voice remarked several times, "Shut up, or I'll kill you." While the man was groping for his knife she escaped through the door, and ran to call her brothers.

Mary told Cpl. Rumball that she went to bed with only a chemise on. As she ran from the house she heard her sister screaming—"For God's sake let me go!" When she appeared at her brothers' sleeping place, only 100 yards off, she was wearing a blouse and a skirt. The girl told me that she went to bed wearing a blouse and snatched up her skirt as she was retreating from the house and put it on whilst running to her brothers. When she reached them she told them to go to the nearest neighbour, Fred Henke, whose house was half a mile distant. One of the lads went, but returned saying that Henke could do nothing, and had told him to go for the district constable, Alfred Lambert, whose home was much further away.

coloured blouse and a cotton undershirt, saturated with blood. The former was torn, a piece of it lying on the left side of the body, soaked in blood. The blouse was pulled up to the head. The wounds might have been produced by a somewhat blunt knife of the size exhibited. By the police—He found no signs of any attempt to commit a rape nor marks of violence on the body except slight bruises over the outside of both the upper thighs, and a few scratches on the legs. In his opinion the cuts were made by a right-handed person from behind. From the marks on the hands the victim had struggled to protect herself.

After this evidence had been taken the inquest was adjourned at 9.30 p.m. until Thursday next, at Mr. Mulligan's house, to enable the police to obtain more evidence.

T  
U  
V  
W  
X  
Y  
Z



Spanish -

Herbert Spencer  
Companion

Spanish pronunciation  
La ce ci zo zen chi  
sa say see so soo chee  
Ca que qui co cu  
Ra Ray Rey Ro Roo

# HERBERT SPENCER'S WILL.

## DIRECTIONS TO HIS BIOGRAPHER.

The "Sussex Daily News" of to-day publishes details of the will of the late Mr. Herbert Spencer, who died at his residence at Brighton on December 8 last. The will is dated January 19, 1900, is witnessed by two Brighton gentlemen (Messrs. F. A. Humphry and W. C. Cross), and is equivalent in length to about three ordinary newspaper columns. Attached to it is a lengthy codicil, dated June 19, 1903, witnessed by two Brighton solicitors (Messrs. Arthur F. Griffith and Charles C. Davey), and with slight alterations this codicil was confirmed on November 27 last, the last-mentioned document being witnessed by Mr. Griffith and the nurse in attendance on Mr. Spencer in his illness.

The will contains most precise and detailed directions for the disposal of the testator's property of all descriptions, and appoints as trustees the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Mr. Henry Charles Bastian, and Mr. David Duncan. The executors are Mr. Charles Holme and Mr. Francis Edward Lott, each with a legacy of £150, "conditional on my directions with regard to my funeral being observed."

### The Metric System.

In the codicil Mr. Spencer has set forth his objections to the metric system in the following provision:—

If, and when, within ten years after my death, a Bill shall be introduced into Parliament for the compulsory adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, I desire that my pamphlet, entitled "Against the Metric System," shall be reprinted from the stereotyped plates which were cast in February 1901, and are now in the custody of Messrs. Harrison and Sons, with such corrections as are indicated in a copy of the pamphlet which I have deposited in my safe; and that such reprinted pamphlet shall be distributed gratis, and at the expense of my estate, among Members of both Houses of Parliament, and shall be put on sale by my publishers at a nominal price.

### Disposal of his Works.

After referring to his autobiography, Mr. Spencer bequeaths the copyrights, plates, and stock of all his literary works in the various English and foreign editions to his executors; together with all his investments and his residuary estate. The will continues:—

And I declare that my trustees shall apply, as nearly as possible, the whole of the income derived from all investments for the time being representing my residuary estate, and also the income derived by my estate from the publication and sale of the works mentioned in this my will (including the Autobiography and Biography), in resuming and continuing during such period as may be needed for fulfilling my express wishes, but not exceeding the lifetime of all the descendants of Queen Victoria who shall be living at my decease, and of the survivors and survivor of them, and for twenty-one years after the death of such survivor, the publication of the existing parts of my "Descriptive Sociology," and the compilation and publication of fresh parts thereof upon the plan followed in the parts already published.

And I desire that my trustees shall be guided by a series of memoranda for their instruction, dated the 14th August, 1889, and signed by me, specifying the work to be executed, naming the persons and nations of which accounts are to be given in the manner prescribed, and the organisation of the whole series of works to be executed, and to be executed, which shall be fully undertaken.

Herbert Spencer's will

And I direct that the net receipts from such publication as above described shall be applied in the same manner as the income of my residuary estate.

The trustees are to delegate their literary labours to a competent person, who is to receive at least £150 a year, and Mr. Spencer expresses the wish that the first person so appointed shall be Mr. Henry Tedder, secretary and librarian to the Athenæum Club.

When the publication is completed, the trustees are to sell by auction all his copyrights and to realise his investments, and to divide the proceeds equally between twelve learned societies, who are to spend the money within five years and are not to use it for purposes of endowment. The societies thus favoured are:—The Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Linnean Society, the Anthropological Institute, the Zoological Society, the Entomological Society, the Astronomical Society, the Mathematical Society, the Physical Society, the Chemical Society, the Royal Institution, and the British Association. If before their work is done the trustees have a surplus from the estate amounting to £8,000, they are to pay each society £500 on account. They are also to receive thirty guineas for their own trouble.

### The Autobiography.

Among the books and manuscripts bequeathed to the trustees and executors are "the Autobiography I have written," with directions to secure its simultaneous publication in England and America after the corrections have been made that are marked in the Press copy. Mr. David Duncan is requested to "write a Biography in one volume, of moderate size, in which shall be incorporated such biographical materials as I have thought it best not to use myself, together with such selected correspondence and such unpublished papers as may seem of value, and shall include the frontispiece portrait and the profile portraits, and shall add to it a brief account of the part of my life which has passed since the date at which the Autobiography concludes." The trustees are to give their approval of the biography before it is published, and to arrange with the biographer "for payment either of a fixed sum to be paid out of my estate or by receipt of the net proceeds of sales in England and the United States; but if the net receipts exceed £600 then the surplus to be equally divided between the biographer and my trustees, who will retain the copyright."

### Bequests to the Nation.

The will gives to the National Portrait Gallery the marble bust of the testator by Boehm from Mr. Spencer's drawing-room, and to the Corporation of Derby, his native town, his three-quarter length portrait by Mr. J. B. Burgess, R.A. The codicil, however, directs that the portrait shall in the first place be offered to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and if they accept it, Derby is to have the copy of Burgess's portrait by Mr. J. Hanson Walker. The codicil also says:—

I desire that my executors shall offer to the trustees of the British Museum, in the hope that they may find a place for them in the library of that institution, the complete set of my works, bound in French morocco, and now standing on a bookshelf in my drawing-room, and also the fourteen volumes of manuscript, half-bound in calf, now kept in two drawers of the cabinet in my back dining-room, being the manuscripts of certain of my works.

### Bequests to Individuals.

The testator refers in terms of gratitude to the services of his private secretary (Mr. Walter Troughton), to whom he bequeathed in his will the sum of £100 and several articles, and in his codicil adds a further £200, "in consideration of his great devotion to me during my illness in the spring of this year." Among the recipients of other numerous bequests are the Hon. Auberon Herbert, Dr. Henry C. Bastian, Mrs. Leonard Courtney—"a Victoria with india-rubber tyres"—Mrs. Sidney Webb—"the piano given to me by my American friend Mr. Andrew Carnegie"—Mr. Frederick H. Collins—"the Japanese table presented to me by the late Japanese Ambassador, the Japanese screen presented to me by George Holme, who saved my life," and other articles and books—Mr. Francis Edward Lott, and David Duncan, late Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

### Saved his Life in Boyhood.

Another provision is as follows:—  
I give to Charles Holme, the son of my late wife and George Holme, of Derby, manufacturer, in remembrance of his father having saved my life as a boy, the watch presented to me by my father in Boston, United States, and so inscribed, together with the attached chain; but in case the said watch shall predecease me, then I give the said watch and chain to the second son of the said watch and chain to the second son of the said watch, and I hope that the legatee (whoever he may be) may think well to keep it as an heirloom in his family. I further give to the said Charles Holme as memorials the clock in my dining-room and all the other contents of that room not otherwise bequeathed.

OODNADATTA TO ALICE SPRINGS.

[By our Correspondent.]  
—A Coach Trip.—

After having travelled for three days in the train one rests on Wednesday night at Oodnadatta, and then starts away in the coach on Thursday morning for Alice Springs. The coach is simply a high-seated trap, and has a team of five horses. Unless the trip be taken after good rains, it would, owing to the dust, prove anything but pleasant. Each day's stage must cover 30 or 40 miles, or the journey could not be completed in specified time. The first day brings us in the evening to Macumba Station, owned by Messrs. Cave & Co., and managed by Mr. Smart. This is a very sandy place. It has a large creek quite close to the station, and when running is very pretty. After staying the night there we rise early, breakfast, get all ready, say goodby to station folk, and resume travelling. Each day we halt at some suitable spot and have a billy tea lunch, but do not as a rule spend much time over this meal. The evening of the second day brought us to Hamilton Bore, at which is Mr. L. Underdown's station. The bore is a Government one, and has a splendid supply of good water, which when it reaches the surface is quite hot. We camp here for the night, and leave again early next morning. Each day we have a fresh team of horses, otherwise the long stages completed could never be done. We are now having our third day in the coach; so we are by this time getting accustomed to the continuous sitting and to numerous jerks and bumps. As this day is drawing to a close we arrive at our destination, namely, "Blood's Creek." This is Mr. J. Baile's station, and here he is now going in for the breeding of the Angora goat. When one retires at night within the homestead it is with the thought that this will be the last night for many to come that one sleeps under a roof. Next morning a very early start is required, as the mailman has to deliver the mails at Charlotte Waters by noon, and the road to be traversed is bad. We get a good start, and after going over continuous rocky ground—in fact, more rocks than ground, and so consequently we get a good shaking up—we arrive at Charlotte Waters between 11 and 12 o'clock. This is the first Government station reached since leaving Oodnadatta, and will be the last until Alice Springs is seen. The building here is fine and spacious, and of stone. Mr. P. Byrne is in charge. We have a good spell of two or three hours before we once more take our seats. On Sunday we camp for the night at Skull Creek. Next morning rise at daybreak, see about breakfast, after the meal roll up blankets, pack provisions away, and so are ready for another day's stage. On Monday we get several glimpses of the River Finke, and have to cross it; but, as it is dry, this is by no means a hard task. This fine river must appear splendid when running. It has very large timber along its banks, which are in some places precipitous. There are numerous and varied birds in the shady branches. By evening we reach our camping ground, the "Old Crown Point" Station. There are here a few dilapidated buildings, and the remains of the station homestead which has been removed to new quarters. There are here some curiously shaped mountains, one somewhat resembling a crown, hence the name of the station. Here, as previously, we go through the usual routine of preparing tea, making camps. Next day—our sixth in the coach—we reach our destination early in the afternoon, and it is Horseshoe Bend. Until one is almost there one would be unaware that there was any place of habitation within miles, as it lies right in a hollow, and is approached from a steep rise, down which precipitous grade we have to go, and at the bottom of which lies the station. This is owned by Messrs. Sargeant & Elliott. One here has quite a change from the usual routine that has been gone through daily—namely, one need not get one's own meals, as these can be obtained at the homestead. Next morning—Wednesday—we say "Goodby" to the driver and coach that brought us so far from Oodnadatta, as they do not go any further, but return, after having delivered "up mails" and received "down mails" to and from driver of coach which has arrived from Alice Springs. And so we start with fresh driver, coach, and horses. This

day the travelling is very wearisome, as we are going through heavy sandhills the whole time; hence the going is remarkably slow. Nothing meets the eye but dunes after dunes, and so we journey until dark, when once more camp. Thursday—the next day—is simply a repetition of Wednesday, except at midday we come to the Alice Well homestead of Hayes & Sons', and so one sees again a house and a few people. We camp here for dinner and for horses to get a drink, and then once more resume journey, to go through sandhills until dark, when we stop for night. Friday, sometime during the afternoon, we arrive at "Deep Well." There is here the remains of the homestead. We have a rest here, and change horses. If possible we get away same afternoon, for if we manage this we are most likely to get to arrive at Alice Springs on Saturday evening; but should we have to camp at Deep Well Friday we will not arrive at Alice until Sunday morning. Leaving Deep Well Friday we journey along (and one is thankful to have got through the sandhills). We try to reach Oraminna before camping. Saturday morning one rises with the thought, "This is the last day," and so hurry and get an early start. The MacDonnell Range is even in view now. We drive on, and reach Temple Bar Well. It is here we would have had to camp if we were out Saturday night. From here it is only a matter of a few hours. We soon come up to the range, and magnificent it is to see the lofty mountains. We pass through a lovely gap in the range known as "Heavitree Gap," and cross the Tod River. Just before entering this gap we pass the police camp, and so have only two more miles to go before the coach draws up in front of the hotel, and one is able to dismount, having come to the end of the journey, which has in all occupied a fortnight's continuous travelling since first entraining at Adelaide.

Friday 11th Nov 1842  
 Selang 11 Nov 15 2 3/4 3 25  
 Nov 12 1842 to Sep 29 44  
 1843 29. 10. 6 bank  
 2 months of blood money  
 Say 10 months = 13/6 a week  
 Sep 29 1843 to Nov 23 1844  
 + 43 5/6 60 weeks = 14/6  
 Nov 23 to Dec 18 1844 = 1845  
 35 weeks 29. 1. 4 = 15/6  
 Dec 18 1844 to 1845  
 Selang 27. 1846.  
 Selang 20 -  
 to 29 - including travelling  
 expenses and 20 to my pocket  
 3 1/2 weeks = 25/6  
 March 27 to 20 1846  
 2 1/2 weeks Selang 27 -  
 = 22 weeks c. 20/6  
 Selang 100  
 Selang to 1846 Adelaide 20 1/2 Jan  
 Selang 1848. - Selang 150  
 68 weeks to 116. 18 1/2 T  
 Done 10 -  
 100 to 7. 9  
 will be 17. 3. 3  
 Selang 3. ...  
 up 3 ————— 43. 11 0  
 73. 7. 7  
 or 21/6 - a week  
 Selang 1848. 5 1/2 months

# Station Statistics

## Highest & Lowest Clips

| 1908                           |      | Highest                |                | Lowest to 1901 |                |                |
|--------------------------------|------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
|                                | Year | Bales<br>wool          | Sheep<br>Shorn | Year           | Bales<br>wool  | Sheep          |
| Moruba                         | 1888 | 6655                   | 560,825        | 1900           | 2018           | 77,802         |
| <i>1888 also 74,557 sheep</i>  |      |                        |                |                |                |                |
| Ned's Corner                   | 1895 | 1,557                  | (1894) 79,792  | 1898           | 668            | 57,511         |
| <i>992 also 44,894 sheep</i>   |      |                        |                |                |                |                |
| Milo                           | 1891 | 6,250                  | 507,774        | 1901           | 1185           | 106,480        |
| <i>5547 also 205,210 sheep</i> |      |                        |                |                |                |                |
| Peltana                        | 1895 | 6,556                  | 558,678        | 1899           | Jan 19<br>7290 | 195,651        |
| <i>2666 also 13,5669 sheep</i> |      |                        |                |                |                |                |
|                                |      | <u>207,961,307,069</u> |                |                |                | <u>417,444</u> |
| <i>9053</i>                    |      | <i>453,930</i>         |                |                |                |                |

<sup>at Dept Salisbury</sup>  
Mr Thomson the man who owes us a small balance of deficiency  
in wool called on the 23<sup>rd</sup> Dec 1870, and said he was sold  
up. He is still living on the same section Edwards of the  
Redbeds being his landlord. Hooked all over, a rogue and  
may be lying.

Mr. Thompson Eden valley.

Telegraph line

Bazoh has contracted to cart 115 tons from Manjula to 400  
miles ~~at~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~rate~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~£24~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~ton~~ and there  
is 65 tons more stuff at Manjula to go to Peak  
This 180 tons Bazoh offers to take 200 miles north of Peak at  
2/5<sup>0</sup> p/ton p/mile and for 500 miles beyond the first 200  
at 1/4<sup>0</sup> p/ton p/mile

of stuffmen to him 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 1870 will deliver it by  
18<sup>th</sup> Dec 1871

Romwell offers to let the Cannel at £100 to work  
for 5 Cannel & 1 Alleghenian Romwell passing wages Govt-feeding  
The mileage is to be the Telegraph line mileage  
Paid on certificate of the heads of paths to whom the  
stuff is sold.

June 18<sup>th</sup> 1871

no Jassie proposes Thowly to be put up  
and sold at auction for what it will fetch about  
~~proceeds~~ 1/2 May p/ proceeds by arrangement. are 2/3 of the  
other 1/2 to be paid to Jassie's bill which will  
be paid on 4<sup>th</sup> day. Royalty for 1868-1869 £220  
Jassie acknowledges but to stand over till Thowly  
is quiet. Upon crediting w/ Jassie's bill Jassie  
money he will pay 100 and take over  
10 of the 110 shares holding down both

M. Tennant recommends strongly Scott  
now with Melfer at Koppio

### Tutols

Samuel Regule Adwood also on Supreme court & The Dean  
Archibald Finnes Moscoms Hotel. Has local ~~Teaching~~ license  
Killer Kayah Rumpal Saigh. A Blouking District Business  
Mauritius was an inspector of Home river within 2 weeks  
2 familiar friendly letters from Ed Gordon. I Dalg Maranagh  
York saying he did justice to him - Son  
Das Puloys

Mar 26 1876 Swireys Mrs. Danigan Rice Creek near  
Manoosa has 40 c 50 Swireys 10 x 12  
& them ripe in a month rest to follow  
will write & quote a price at Manoosa  
also has a lot of Ducks 4/- a pair

20 Dec. 1876  
of Tennant - will be back in 2 days. Elder & Sto  
belius attorney.  
£15,000 is in the Bank with interest on the  
£5000 at 6 p cent due last day of Feb.  
wishes this lent at 8 p cent on good security  
from 1 to 3 years. Failing a security for  
return being obtainable we wish to place  
the money the best we can at ~~the~~  
months notice. Tennant does not wish  
the money continued with the Bank.

Mar 11. Buy 9  
In Tobacco Employment  
Mills Had Cat 25.  
Liner Breaker 30.  
Pickard Strapper 15.  
Wymann Ruler 10.  
Hutchings a 10.  
Boy " 9.  
Bates Querease 10.  
Long " 10.  
Boy " 10.  
Boy " 10.  
Small 10.

# THE STORY OF SOME FAMOUS TRUSTS.

1902

The startling news of the Pierpont-Morgan combination, which aims at virtually controlling our interchange with the United States, recalls the history of other famous trusts. The formation of these gigantic concerns is by far the most remarkable and romantic chapter in the records of commerce, and covers operations the like of which have never before been employed in business.

## —Absolute Despotism.—

In America the Trusts are absolute despots. They decide the fate and the lives of the people on areas as large as England, and, in an incredible number of the necessities of life, "from meat to tombstones," they determine prices. Five hundred million dollars (£100,000,000) is invested in the coal combination. Two hundred million dollars (£40,000,000) is in the oil trust. Hundreds of millions of dollars are united in the railroads of the North-West. In cattle and meat there are a hundred million dollars (£20,000,000); in whisky, thirty-five millions (£7,000,000); in sugar, seventy-five millions (£15,000,000); in leather, over a hundred millions (£20,000,000); and in gas, hundreds of millions of dollars are sunk. How have these colossal concerns come to be floated?

## —Means to the End.—

It is the railways that the trust promoters have, as a rule, first secured. In a country of America's vastness, "who owns the road owns all." Take for instance, the case of the coalfields. The railways absolutely compel private owners to sell them their mines. How? By simply refusing to carry their coal except at such a rate that money is lost on every ton sent to the market. By these means, as Congress found in 1888, the railway managers have forced the mine owners to sell their mines, and to-day the railroad companies, according to the same authority, have a practical monopoly of the production, the transportation, and the sale of anthracite coal. They fix the price as high as they choose, and no retail coal owner may exist except by their favour. The organisation to control the small dealer is, indeed, of the most amazing character. According to a report presented to the Canadian House of Commons, "detectives are employed, and the dealers are placed under surveillance. Oaths of fidelity are administered, both to the shopkeepers and their salesmen, and all violations of these oaths are adjudicated upon by the executive committee, the penalties being heavy fines or expulsion. Those dealers who are in default in membership, either from inability to pay fines, or from other causes, are prevented from purchasing coal in the United States."

## —Result to the Public.—

The result of these methods is soon summarised. According to an investigation which Congress ordered some few years back, the public had suffered to the extent of 40 million sterling, or \$200,000,000. As for the men employed, the Coal Trust compel them to buy their food and clothes at the trust's own store, and to live in the trust's houses. This simple expedient saves the trust a heavy wages bill. The Coal Trust, in fact, is master of the situation, chiefly because its original promoters had the wit to secure the railroads. That done, it remained to suck the orange.

## —The Whisky Trust.—

But the history of the Coal Trust pales before that of the Whisky Trust, perhaps the most sensational on record. The trust had swept all before it, all, that is, except some 80 distilleries in Chicago, and a special meeting of the trustees was held to consider the case of these irreconcilables. A few months later the chief Chicago distillery published the fact that they had discovered a spy of the trust in their works. He had given them a confession in writing. A little later, after the distillery had refused another offer from the trust, an awful dynamite explosion took place inside the building, and 15,000 barrels of whisky narrowly escaped destruction. So far there had been nothing to incriminate the trust, but a little later the secretary was arrested by the United States authorities. He was charged with attempting to bribe a Government gauger, an inland revenue official, to blow up the troublesome distillery, and the Commissioner of Inland Revenue wrote to the gauger, thanking him for "having so conducted the affair as to place the guilty party in a position amenable to law." According to a Congress report, 150 men and the gauger himself would have been killed had that official slipped from duty and acted as the secretary's tool. But, though the secretary was placed on trial, the trial came to nothing. Various legal quibbles were raised, and at last, after the affair had been for two years in the courts, the matter lapsed. The trust triumphed all along the line, and to-day, according to witnesses before Congress, its spirits are

## —The Match Trust.—

After this the history of the Match Trust sounds quite normal, although sufficiently astounding. Thirty-one manufacturers, owning substantially all the factories where matches were made in the United States, went into the combination, or were purchased by the Match Company, and then, out of this number, all but 13 businesses were closed! The obvious result of this, of course, was to send up the price of matches. The trust got the same return on a smaller capital.

## —A Brave Defence.—

Almost the only invigorating episode in the terrible growth of the trust movement is the fight between Toledo and the Oil Trust. It continued for years, and the trust spent millions of dollars. "During all the time that George III.'s soldiers were quartered in Boston that monarch did not spend as much money to bring the city to terms as has been spent in this effort to subjugate Toledo," said Alderman Macomber. Toledo was almost the one city in the union to stand out against the trust. The trust fixed the price of oil all round. They made it as exorbitant as they chose. In several cases, when the inhabitants demurred, they cut off the supply, and business was at a standstill. Toledo determined to fight the trust by municipal ownership. Near to the city were ample tracts of gas fields—fields from which gas could be piped. The trust knew that if the city once owned and developed these gas fields they were beaten. They moved heaven and earth in the courts to stop the city, but without success. Then they tried other tactics. They bought land near at hand to the city's wells, and made wells of their own, and through these tried to "tap" the city supply of natural gas—not without success.

## —A Subsidised Campaign.—

All this time a subsidised campaign was being waged inside Toledo in favour of abandoning the fight, and of giving in to the trust. Newspapers were bought over, pamphlets were issued, and the Toledo Council accused of every crime in the catalogue. Months elapsed, the fight went on, and on various legal quibbles Toledo was prevented from supplying herself with light. At last it was declared that the city had 3,299½ acres of gas land, and could use them at her pleasure. Even then the trust fought on. They deprived public institutions of their fuel, tampered with the city's gaspipe, and while that gaspipe was being repaired, worried and harried the town by every means in its power. The inhabitants, however, resisted with extraordinary enthusiasm. Meetings were held every night against the trust, and the trust's agents had a warm time. The result spelt victory. Toledo supplied itself with gas, the oil trust were beaten out of the field, and an action to recover £2,000,000 damages against the trust was entered in the courts.

## —An Argument for Free Trade.—

One remark applies to all, or nearly all, these huge trusts. In their inception they have been unquestionably aided by the protective tariff America has chosen to lay on imported goods. Once an unscrupulous financier has made a monopoly of a commodity in America, the trick is done. The tariff prevents the foreigner competing. And thus trusts are a strong argument for free trade.—Household Words.

| Date        | Description                        | Rate | Amount    | Balance     |
|-------------|------------------------------------|------|-----------|-------------|
| May 1 1891  | Loan                               |      | 5000      |             |
| Aug 1 "     | add. loan                          |      | 500       |             |
| Jan 31 1892 | Interest                           | 7%   | 247 18 4  | 5747 18 4   |
| " " "       | Rec <sup>d</sup> for interest      |      | 247 18 4  | 5500        |
| Jan 31 1893 | Interest                           | 7%   | 382 1 0   | 5882 1 8    |
| " " "       | Principal paid off. in Feb 1892    |      | 500       |             |
| " " "       | Rec <sup>d</sup> for interest      |      | 174 18 4  |             |
| " " "       | Broken Hill dwels                  |      | 60        |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 do                        |      | 285       | 102619 5    |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/93                    |      |           | 4855 4 3    |
| " " 1894    | Interest                           | 7%   | 323 11 5  | 5178 15 8   |
| " " "       | Broken Hill dividends              |      | 217 10    |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 do                        |      | 225       | 442 10      |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/94                    |      |           | 4736 5 8    |
| " " 1895    | Interest                           | 7%   | 324 7 3   | 5060 12 11  |
| " " "       | Broken Hill dividends              |      | 180       |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 do                        |      | 15        | 195         |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/95                    |      |           | 4865 12 11  |
| " " 1896    | Interest                           | 7%   | 334 8 11  | 5200 1 10   |
| " " "       | Broken Hill dividends              |      | 180       |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 do                        |      | 30        | 210         |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/96                    |      |           | 4980 1 10   |
| " " 1897    | Int at 5%                          |      | 243 18 9  |             |
| " " "       | Purchase 29/6/96 425 Junction Nath |      | 759 1 3   |             |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/97                    |      |           | 5963 1 10   |
| " " "       | Broken Hill dividends              |      | 75        |             |
| " " "       | Sale 29/6/96 300 Broken Hills      |      | 733 15    |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 dividends                 |      | 90        | 931 17 6    |
| " " "       | Junction Nath dwels                |      | 53 2 6    | 5811 4 4    |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/97                    |      |           | 2465 7 11   |
| " " 1898    | Interest 5%                        |      | 525 6 4   |             |
| " " "       | Junction Nath dividends            |      | 31 17 6   | 181 17 6    |
| " " "       | Block 10 do                        |      | 150       | 95 5        |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/98                    |      |           | 5074 15 1 6 |
| Oct 31 "    | Interest at 5%                     |      | 189 4 2 6 |             |
| " " "       | Block 10 dividends                 |      | 52 60 2 6 |             |
| " " "       | Balance 31/1/98                    |      |           | 6774        |

1905  
Votes

State House of Assembly RBS 70 985 41  
 " Legislative Council 24 235 25  
 Commencement for Both Houses RBS 70 985 41

Love Drouse

Adelaide,

4 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1905

in eye with

R Parr Smith

|      |            |                                                                          |       |    |    |      |    |   |    |
|------|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|----|----|------|----|---|----|
| 1905 | January 31 | To Balance                                                               |       |    |    |      |    |   | cr |
|      | May 2      | By pay <sup>c</sup> on account                                           | 517   | 15 | 2  |      |    |   |    |
|      | June 13    | " 100 Blk 10 Shares at 68 <sup>s</sup> /-                                |       |    |    | 100  |    |   |    |
|      | " "        | " 200 do do 67 <sup>s</sup> /9 <sup>a</sup>                              |       |    |    | 340  |    |   |    |
|      | July 24    | " 200 June <sup>a</sup> North Shares at 67 <sup>s</sup> /11 <sup>a</sup> |       |    |    | 677  | 10 |   |    |
|      | " "        | " 200 do do 67 <sup>s</sup> /10 <sup>a</sup>                             |       |    |    | 69   | 3  | 4 |    |
|      | " "        | " 25 do do 67 <sup>s</sup> /7 <sup>d</sup>                               |       |    |    | 68   | 6  | 8 |    |
|      | November 4 | " pay <sup>c</sup> on account                                            |       |    |    | 8    | 4  | 7 |    |
|      | " "        | To Interest on account to date at 5%.                                    | 171   | 12 | 11 | 75   |    |   |    |
|      | " "        | By Balance                                                               |       |    |    |      |    |   |    |
|      |            |                                                                          |       |    |    | 4007 | 3  | 6 |    |
| 1905 | November 4 | To Balance                                                               | 5345  | 8  | 1  | 5345 | 8  | 1 |    |
|      |            |                                                                          | £4007 | 3  | 6  |      |    |   |    |



# DESTRUCTION OF DOGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

## QUEENSLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES, AND SOUTH AUSTRALIAN SYSTEMS COMPARED.

(COPY.)

Adelaide, 28th September, 1903.

Dear Mr. Cameron,—I apologise for not sooner replying to your invitation to express an opinion, and obtain Mr. Waite's views, on your proposed Queensland Dog and Vermin Bill.

Our opinion is that the bill, as proposed, is wrong—stock, lock, and barrel. It is intended to create with you an agency which we have long ago abandoned as worthless.

As the result of all our experience, the following three things we consider absolutely established:—

- (a) That payment for scalps is demoralising, because of the frauds practised under the system, invariably increasing the number of dogs.
- (b) That boards are worthless, and are an unnecessary waste of money.
- (c) That poisoning by men at day's wages, under proper control and supervision is effective. This includes the active co-operation of the sheep-owners as hereinafter described.

In support of:—

- (a) I say it is manifestly the natural outcome of the system of scalp money to increase dogs. For under this system a man will only kill the dogs he expects to scalp. His whole time and energy being devoted to the scalping of that one dog. It would be worse than a loss to him to poison a dog which somebody else might drop across, or which might slink away, die, and not be found.

He will take no risks. The more dogs there are, the better for the scalp-money men.

So it did not surprise us when our experience was that, with payment for scalps, dogs increased.

- (b) Boards.—What can boards do towards destruction of vermin? Absolutely nothing; they fix rates, and pay themselves the salaries. We had to pray to Government here to relieve us of them.
- (c) But the man paid by day's wages has an object in killing dogs, because he is judged by his success in keeping them down, and his daily bread depends upon his doing his duty.

That motive is a sufficient inducement to work honestly—he has no temptation (as the scalp-money man has) to do anything else than kill.

And here I come to the point that no system you can adopt will be thoroughly successful without the active and intelligent co-operation of the sheepowners and their managers.

Surely the sheepowners of Queensland are not so indifferent to their own prosperity and safety as not to give their co-operation?

How they may most effectively do so I will state hereinafter.

But before attempting to suggest a system for your consideration as to its suitability to Queensland, let me describe to you some likely difficulties which you may meet in doing away with scalp money.

The professional dog-killer now living by scalp-money, unless there is something against his character, will in most instances be engaged by the inspector (I propose for the work) at day's wages. He may possibly even prefer the certainty of wages to the uncertainty of scalping.

It is different, however, with the regular hands on the stations, who have been accustomed to receive money for scalps—that is, in addition to their regular wages. To many of these you could not—in the changed system which hurts them—look for active service in poisoning. Therefore, as part of the co-operation of the sheepowner (or his manager), these certainly, and any one on the station whose position is a kind of guarantee that he has not hitherto shared in scalp-money plunder, should each of them, every day, as he goes on his daily round, take with him a bag of baits and poison, to be used wherever there is any chance of its killing.

Poison should be supplied for these purposes out of the general fund to all those sheepowners who are willing to work in this way.

Thus you get important unpaid work supplementary to the operations of the day's wages man of the inspector, and so largely reduce the number of hired men.

Why should every sheepowner not undertake the poisoning of his run? Whose interest is it? The payment of men on day's wages would in this way be largely confined to cattle runs and unoccupied lands. The machine would be less cumbersome.

In Queensland your main difficulty seems to me to be the large area of cattle runs and unoccupied lands, as cattle men are probably indifferent to the destruction of dogs.

But the indifference and prejudice of cattle men cannot be allowed to stand for one moment in the way of what is really a national question.

It is impossible to exaggerate the extent to which this chief source of State wealth and prosperity is injured and threatened by the ravages of dogs.

It is difficult to advise for a country with conflicting interests, but I will make the attempt.

I think you should have:—

1st.—A moderate tax of so much per square mile on all leasehold lands. It would be reasonable that the Government should contribute from the general revenue in respect of all vacant lands, but this I need not discuss.

2nd.—An all-powerful Inspector-General should be appointed, who employs and discharges men at will, places them where he chooses, and is responsible to nobody except the Government. Leaseholders or sheep farmers who are most interested in the inspector's efficiency would probably be asked to recommend to Government a suitable person for the office.

3rd.—This tax should be used wholly in the payment of the inspector's salary and the charges incidental to his office—in the payment of the wages of his men, in the purchase of poison to be used either by his hired men or by those lessees working gratuitously, as aforesaid.

I have said nothing about sub-inspectors, because I think we may hope that the inspector would generally have in the sheepowners the very best kind of sub-inspector, to report progress, to say how the work is being done, where men are not needed, and every other essential circumstance.

But the appointment of sub-inspectors is a question of detail, and implies more intimate knowledge of the country than I possess.

I enclose you Mr. Waite's remarks upon your proposed bill. Nobody here has equal knowledge or such extensive experience as Mr. Waite. I commend to your serious consideration all he says on a subject he understands thoroughly.

I sometimes wonder how it is that when the case against paying scalp money is fairly stated everybody does not see the inherent worthlessness of the system.

As a last word, I say: note the wide difference in the two systems.

The inspector's man on wages is always moving on. The professional scalper sits down in a corner waiting for a scalp. So the man on wages covers twenty times the ground that the scalper covers, and does the work better over the area at one-twentieth the cost. I believe there are twelve boards of seven members each in the West Darling district of New South Wales, and each board, I am told, has a salaried secretary, and there are twelve highly-paid inspectors.

If so, what a waste! What do all these boards give in the active destruction of vermin in the outside pastoral districts?

Can anybody give a reason for their existence there?

But the fees paid to these eighty-four members of these boards, to their twelve secretaries, and to inspectors with contingent expenses, represent an amount which, properly applied and distributed, would go a long way towards the destruction of every wild dog in New South Wales.

With apologies for this long letter, and in the hope that my anxiety to serve you will help to justify it,—I am, yours very truly,

(Signed) R. BARR SMITH.

### SCALPING AS A MEANS OF WILD DOG DESTRUCTION.

We have had considerable experience of the scalping system, first under boards of station managers, inspectors, and secretaries, of a similar type to the boards of the West Darling district of New South Wales. The results were disastrous; both rabbits and dogs increased in numbers, and, coupled with the extravagance of the

boards, caused us to beseech the Government to abolish the boards, which they did, and in their place put a tax of 6d. per square mile on all pastoral leaseholds. This tax the Government collected, and paid 5s. for dog scalps, while the money lasted; this was done without cost to the lessees. Although this system was more economical than that of the boards, the number of dogs were not reduced, and many pastoralists who stuck religiously to the scalping system took payment for their improvements and abandoned the country. We took up a block of 800 square miles of this abandoned country, and, before attempting to put sheep on it, we started men with a little mob of sheep and a bullock team to perambulate the country, and lay poison baits all over it. When this party reached the first tank they found a dogger with his traps, who was making an excellent living at 10s. per scalp; 5s. came out of the fund I have referred to and 5s. bonus was given by the adjoining station, which had abandoned this block. The dogger said he was careful not to send in too many scalps, in case the price would be reduced. When he found what our men were going to do he packed up his belongings and left that part of the country. Within two weeks sixty scalps were picked up, and many more afterwards, as the result of the operations of our men; the dogger in the time would probably not have killed ten. Further, it must be remembered that as the scalps were of no value, only those that the men came across were taken, and it may fairly be asserted that at least three times the number of dogs were poisoned and never seen. This is a practical answer to the usual dogmatic assertion of doggers, and others who believe in the scalping system that "dogs won't take baits." It is five years since we gave up paying for scalps, since then we have cleared about 3400 square miles of country from dogs, first by wholesale bait laying, then the few left have been trapped, shot, or run down; in no case has any bonus been paid.

The experience of the West Darling district of New South Wales, with its twelve boards of eighty-four members, twelve inspectors, and twelve secretaries, goes to show that after twenty years or more of the scalping system the dogs are infinitely more numerous than when the system was started, and yet no attempt is made by the boards to solve the problem.

To show the absurdity of the scalping system, take the map of a run of, say, one or two thousand square miles, and dot down positions for five or six trappers, and you will see what a very small area they can cover compared to what the managers, overseers, and principal men can do in laying baits all over the run: they are out every day, so that you may say the whole area is traversed weekly.

### QUEENSLAND BILL FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF WILD DOGS.

Having given the experience of the scalping system in this State and that of the West Darling division of New South Wales, you will see nothing can be said to warrant such a bill; every argument is against it. The definition of "scalp" in the bill goes to show that fraud is feared, but if there was any virtue in scalping this interpretation must necessarily lessen the catch, because the trapper must visit his traps pretty frequently, and if he lays baits he must carefully note if one is taken to follow up the track to make sure he gets the dogs fresh in each case. Of course a smart dogger could take the scalp and tail of a dog far gone and couple them together without much chance of being found out. Men have been caught giving in manufactured scalps, but how many have done so and not been caught it is hard to say.

Clause 19 and sub-sections 1, 2, and 3 show that fraud is apprehended. We have every reason to believe that, notwithstanding all these clauses, what has been done before will be done again. Scalping has been proved to be a most demoralising business, and has increased the number of wild dogs, and cost a large sum to do so, independent of the loss sustained by the pastoral lessees.

What can Queensland do? Put a small tax per square mile, which the Government can collect to meet the cost of inspectors and the cost of putting poisoners on unoccupied country; they would also be useful in compelling cattle-owners to kill dogs, or they would put on poisoners to do so at the owners' expense. What I advocate is what we find a very satisfactory solution of the wild dog difficulty. (Signed) PETER WAITE.

Adelaide, 28th September, 1903.

W. U. G. J. E.

Government Gazette

Western District of New South Wales

| Date            | Boards       | Period covered by       | Scalps sent                              | Number of pups |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 738<br>27/1/04  | Bourke       | 1st June to 30 Dec 1903 | 27 pups sent                             | 304.15.8       |
| 738<br>27/10/04 | Warrumbidgee | 29 Aug to 31 Dec 1903   | 71 pups 201                              | 207.16.1       |
| 834<br>29/1/04  | Wilcannia    | 31 Dec 1903             | 11 pups 101<br>8 pups 216                | 292.12.0       |
| 1017<br>2/2/04  | Millmerran   | 31 Dec 1903             | none                                     | 50.9.6         |
| 1018<br>2/2/04  | Millmerran   | 1st Jan to 31 Dec 1903  | none                                     | 36.2.8         |
| 11<br>2/2/04    | Warrumbidgee | 1st Jan to 30 Dec 1903  | 7 pups 301<br>6 pups 201                 | 323.14.3       |
| 12<br>2/2/04    | Warrumbidgee | 1st Dec to 31 Dec 1903  | none                                     | 234.11.6       |
| 1892<br>1/3/04  | Warrumbidgee | 1st Jan to 31 Dec 1903  | 5 pups 201<br>4 pups 51                  | 179.13.3       |
| 2488<br>22/3/04 | Warrumbidgee | 1st Jan to 31 Dec 1903  | 11.106 pups<br>number of pups not stated | 271.0.9        |

Total as above  
Dogs 227  
Pups

Estimated for  
Warrumbidgee at 101  
pups

06  
96

Wāriqa. June 20. 1890. Moshaid law

Annor Netken 9100, of which 2645 are counted rising  
 4 tooth say about 2500. 6 tooth but hāntan does not count these  
 as well as the culling full month ones

|                                  |             |               |              |
|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| Ewes. maidens                    | 2778.       | dry           | Total        |
| <u>lambing to rising 6 tooth</u> | 3000.       | Annor Netken  | 9100         |
| do. " full month                 | 600.        | maidens       | 2778         |
| do. " over full month            | 900         | Lambing ewes  | 4500         |
|                                  | <u>7278</u> | Culls dry     | 3752         |
| old culls dry                    | ---         | Mixed maidens | 4649         |
| Maidens mixed                    | 4649        |               | <u>24779</u> |

There are six pastures, 4 of which are watered & wells  
 of 4 sq. miles in the Annor

Hands employed 3 Boundary Riders 1 bullock driver  
 10 of a week  
 10 of a week  
 10 of a week  
 In summer there  
 are employed 3 extra men for the wells.  
 Moshaid law has paid all wages up to 29 June  
 except those balances standing in the books handed  
 over to the

60 Cattle - 40 Horses ~~the cattle~~ 12 Broken  
 bullocks. Some horses to be sold and good ones bought -  
 few - all the useless sold. Cattle to be sold except  
 the dairy cows and a few young steers  
 Sheep to be culled.

Ann will carry 22,000 over the summer well  
 counting the lambs. = to 17,000 of sheep  
 Ann is in a bad state just now.  
 Law advises sale of the old cull ewes  
 authorized to do it but to describe the  
 sheep to Miss Binnie  
 after she has cull maidens to be sold for  
 make room for lambs.

Walker Runbo.

|          |              |                            |
|----------|--------------|----------------------------|
| Received | 19844        | all to be                  |
|          | <u>3000</u>  | say lambs.                 |
|          | 22844        |                            |
|          | 3208         | del. of Gillies from H.Ks. |
|          | <u>8000</u>  | Blue say                   |
|          | 35052        |                            |
|          | <u>19159</u> |                            |
|          | <u>15893</u> | no lambs left for Summer   |

Sent away Gillies 4815  
 H.Ks ob. lines to come 3208  
 Wines lot to go 8000  
 Expect <sup>hair</sup> bad woolled wools 2938  
 Deaths & stations? 1000

Oct. 6<sup>th</sup>

of these 1645 & 1505 are 486 tooth ewes, which we may keep from = 3180

4000 made Hoggetts from which select pullet framed gives

|             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| <u>2500</u> | Bleeding sheep      |
| 5680        | at 6 1/2 on or less |

The whole of Wines' sheep 2/3 of the H.Ks Ewes will be fat within 2 mos.

at 1/2 year you can keep about 20000 on the Run and lamb 60000 Ewes each on old feed. lambing other 4000 later trusting to the April May rains

100 c 150 head of cattle w? do well on Walker Runbo and not disturb the sheep the original Run on the Walker Run are a bad lot

about 15 of the Peckin Run very old

Wine left in cellar 5 draught 1871

- 100/12 Port 35/- main & wine 2.6
- 1 - claret 30/-
- 19/12 1870 Sherry 45/- main & wine 2.6.
- 17/12 Madeira 30/-

Colours were in Older Smith's cellar  
 1 barrel Ridge Park wine 1 barrel (2 1/2 doz) claret  
 1 barrel 16 bottles Highcombe or bottles Young Gilbert's red seal  
 house 6 bottles Randall's sherry Gilbert's 14 bottles Red wine 1862  
 Gilbert's 14 bottles 1862 & 1863  
 Gilbert's Carbone

V  
06  
88

2<sup>nd</sup> Deco → Warakimbo

The returns for Jan'y 1891 gave about 32 900 sheep of which there were 7700 Lincoln's. We had in addition 3000 coming from Manawatu but on Oct. 16 these were that we had 3000 oblongs prime fat ready to start

11 Oct. 1896 - Charlie Maslin says

I have 3000 wethers & 4000 ewes and fat I have sent away 40 fat cattle as a which are near <sup>Broughton</sup> Broughton and will have about 50 to 70 fat 2 months hence

Jan'y 9. 1894. Charlie Maslin says sent away 100 fat cattle since 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. I have about 50 still to send. This leaves 700 stores

I have sent away 2650 oblongs since 11<sup>th</sup> Oct. & have on hand now 3000 wethers fit to go fat the sheep on the run 36,000 about of these only 5000 oblongs will be Rich. W. & H's

Dr. Willis way Testimonial

Sent Dec 7 1901

Sum total Dec 5 1901

|                    |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| Dr. Barclay        | 5.50    |
| Mrs. J. Hamilton   | 5.50    |
| Mrs. Rose Burton   | 3.30    |
| Mr. Varley         | 2.20    |
| Mr. Barclay        | 2.20    |
| Mr. Stutton        | 10.10   |
| Mr. Archer         | 1.00    |
| Mr. Lyell          | 3.30    |
| Mr. Sinden         | 3.30    |
| Mr. Davey & Thomas | 5.50    |
| Mr. Smith          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Piper          | 2.20    |
| Mr. Stewart        | 3.30    |
| Mr. Macdonald      | 2.20    |
| Mr. Stables        | 2.20    |
| Mr. Boulton        | 3.30    |
| John Lewis         | 24.19.6 |
| Mr. Powell         | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 2.20    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 2.20    |
| Mr. Young          | 5.50    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |
| Mr. Young          | 1.10    |

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| Mr. Brookman | 25.00        |
| Mr. R. Young | 5.50         |
| Mr. Leeson   | 10.10        |
| Mr. Young    | 10.10        |
| Mr. Young    | 5.50         |
| Mr. Young    | 1.10         |
| Mr. Young    | 1.10         |
| Mr. Young    | 5.50         |
| Mr. Young    | 5.50         |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>68.17</b> |

£95.3.0

4 Dec 1897  
 Signed Wallewo shemes  
 30071 to 31840 <sup>Wool</sup> ~~Wool~~ 1770  
 Scrip }  
 65 of one shemes } Dec 4 65  
 " 69 of fine shemes } 345  
 " 14 of 1000 shemes } 17000  
 " 30 of 100 - } 3000  
 " 5 of 200 } 1000  
 " 3 of 500 } 1500  
 " 5 of 400 } 2000  
 " 1 of 60 } 60  
 " 50 of 50. } 2500  
 " 99 of 10 } 990  
 " 28 of 20 } 560  
 " 97 of 10 } 970  
 " 201 of 10 } 2010  
 32,000

Wine Colonial Subjects  
 In store 2 cases full say 6 doz of cane Sept 9  
 1 case containing 5 1/2 doz Pints at home  
 1 - " 4 3/4 - "  
 1 - " 1/2 - Quarts  
 1 - " Say 4 - Quarts

~~and opened out and lying in the lough~~  
 Dec 1898. W. Whinham wants £ at 10 per cent  
 proposes to give as security deposit of seeds of

"From South" Australia

Wool exports from 1<sup>st</sup> July to 30<sup>th</sup> June each year Oversea  
 (South Australia to European Ports)

|          | 1891/2  | 1892/3  | 1893/4  | 1894/5  | 1895/6  | 1896/7  | 1897/8  | 1898/9  | 1899/0  | 1900/1  | 1901/2  |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Steamers | 112.821 | 106.972 | 104.164 | 97.843  | 121.282 | 100.625 | 81.587  | 84.546  | 94.580  | 67.970  | 79.090  |
| Sailers  | 53.624  | 42.650  | 68.389  | 74.946  | 57.093  | 52.578  | 34.393  | 31.278  | 26.096  | 48.994  | 32.606  |
| Total    | 166.445 | 148.622 | 172.553 | 172.789 | 178.375 | 153.143 | 115.980 | 115.824 | 120.676 | 116.964 | 111.696 |

JUNE 7, 1902.

## STOCK RETURNS.

To the Editor.

Sir,—Your article in your issue of the 24th of May headed the stock returns, to my mind quite fails in explaining the position facing those interested in pastoral pursuits in Queensland. The troubles nearest home and consequently affecting local conditions are naturally most apparent, but (pardon my presumption) I think absorption in your own drought and its consequent miseries appears to have prevented your realising the extent of the disaster that threatens to overwhelm the pastoral industry of Australia.

The drought is not confined to Queensland, but extends from within fifty or sixty miles from Melbourne to the North of Queensland; it commences again about 100 miles west of Melbourne, and runs throughout the bulk of Victoria and all South Australia. Your article refers to Queensland alone, and it is from that point of view I propose to deal with it, although the impossibility of rapidly stocking up is as apparent in New South Wales as in your state. As to the number of sheep stated to be in Queensland on the 31st of December, 1901, I think you would experience much difficulty in satisfying anyone (outside of those compiling the figures quoted by you) that there were any number approaching 10,030,971 sheep in Queensland on that date. Your article, however, states:—"But while pointing out the dark side it would be unfair to omit the hopeful or comparatively hopeful aspect. The total number of sheep now in the state is 10,030,971, which is the lowest since 1886, when the total was 9,690,445. It was in 1886 that the last big drought broke up, and we are now practically back to the figure which that drought left us with. But in 1892, that is six years after 1886, there was the record return of sheep in Queensland, and what was accomplished before can be done again with equally favourable seasons. Indeed it should be done quicker now, for the country is much more fully improved in 1902 than it was in 1886. The losses are enormous, but looking, not at portion, but at all the figures, it is clear there is a future, with good seasons, before the pastoral industry yet."

This statement, in my opinion, fails in stating the position. Conditions are vastly different now from what they were at the termination of the 1886 drought. New South Wales has suffered in losses of sheep quite as severely as Queensland. I would here interpolate an extract from the Melbourne "Age's" report of Sir W. McMillan's speech in the federal House of Representatives last night:—"Not long ago New South Wales had 60,000,000 sheep, and a previous drought reduced that number by half. In the next few years we picked up to 40,000,000, and now we are down to 33,000,000. I am informed that the loss of sheep this time will be equal to 10,000,000 and I have also heard it computed that the cost of the drought to Australia will be £130,000,000."

This appears to prove indisputably that whereas the largest number of sheep in New South Wales in 1886-87 permitted extensive purchases of ewes and consequently rapid breeding up of numbers after the 1886 drought in Queensland, this is by no means the position now. New South Wales will require ewes as urgently as Queensland, and the consequence will be that each state must practically breed up from the reduced numbers that will exist when the change of season comes. This, it is needless to point out, will take a much longer time than the period mentioned in your article—namely, from 1886 to 1892—six years; and in any case where the losses have been most severe the tenure on which the runs are held will have lapsed before normal conditions are regained.

The gravity of the position may be gauged by the fact that the Acting federal Prime Minister last evening reported to his House that he had sent the following telegram to the state governments:—"The protracted drought prevailing in many parts of Australia has probably engaged the attention of your Government. May I inquire if your purpose taking any, and what, further action to mitigate the distress existing? The interests affected, though primarily and immediately under the jurisdiction of the states, are also appealing to the federal Parliament for remedial measures, such as the suspension in all the states of the duties upon imported grain and fodder. The committee is anxious to co-operate as far as may be consistent with its constitutional obligations."

But the drought is not yet over, and that there is a time of great stress and trouble ahead for the pastoralists of Australia, and particularly of Queensland, must be apparent to all, and that this will re-act upon the whole community with great severity is equally certain. That such a position has not already been more severely felt is largely due to the expense incurred in attempting to save large numbers of the stock remaining. On all hands we learn of valuable sheep being sold at extremely low prices, or being treated at the various works in order to avoid further expense, realising little more than the value of their skins; while such relief as

the country on the coast will now afford (itself largely affected by drought) is being greatly sought after for the third year in succession, notwithstanding the disastrous results of the past. When it is understood that the whole of the country from 100 miles north of Melbourne, through Riverina, Liverpool Plains, New England, Darling Downs, and as far north as the Flinders (how much further I do not know) is in a condition of desolation and drought; that stock are poor; losses still occurring heavily; while the cold weather now upon them means still further decimation; and that even the prayed-for rain must kill a large percentage of the remainder—when these facts are understood then the acuteness of the present position will be realised, and the absolute necessity for the Queensland Parliament to grasp the situation and deal with its pastoral tenants in as liberal a manner as the New South Wales Government is proposing in recent legislation, will perhaps be manifest. The Pastoral Holdings (New Leases) Act of 1901 is utterly inadequate to give the required relief even if good rain falls now. The deteriorated condition of the country, combined with the restricted areas and inadequate tenure provided, will not suffice to put the industry in a position that would permit of its being profitably carried on in Queensland under the conditions prevailing. This, in turn, means loss of revenue to the Crown, harbour boards, and other public bodies, diminution in the trade of all business houses, and loss of employment to the large number who directly and indirectly look to the pastoral industry for support.

I am, &amp;c.,

J. M. NIALL.

Melbourne, 30th May, 1902.

## THE WALKING CRAZE.

## AN ADELAIDE CONTEST.

## SIX MILES AN HOUR.

On Saturday afternoon, shortly after 2 o'clock, Mr. G. W. Cooper, addressing 15 young men who were lined up at the Botanic Gardens front gate, said—"Are you ready? Right! Off!"

At the last word the athletes stepped out with yard strides. They represented three city firms, Messrs. Elder, Smith, & Co., George Wills & Co., and Mr. Francis H. Snow, and the occasion was a walking-match, over a course measuring 13½ miles. A large crowd of people saw the start, "which wasn't half so exciting as a dog-fight," according to a juvenile spectator. A miscellaneous collection of vehicles loaded with yelling barrackers followed the pedestrians, and never was there more excitement over a finish of a race. With equal emphasis it can be stated that never were competitors more fatigued than were the thirteen walkers who breasted the judge's tape at the end of the course—which was at the point where the start took place. As the thirteenth man lunched past the judges there were enquiries for the other two. "They're in cabs," was the response, and on finding that such was the case Messrs. G. W. Cooper, C. F. Rischbieth, and F. H. Snow, the judges, declared the absentees disqualified. Then the friends of those who "finished" gathered around the languishing heroes, several of whom were crowned with laurel, and carried shoulder high to the hotel adjacent. After such a race their alimentary canals were, as one competitor averred, "as dry as limekilns," and "What's yours" was quickly followed with requests for "long-sleevers."

As for the contest, it was not in the least exciting to the followers not directly interested in individual competitors. It was interesting to watch the look of determination on the faces of the contestants. The pace was surprising to all, for it was not considered possible for anyone to walk "fair heel and toe" at such a rate. The horses which followed had to go at a jog-trot to keep abreast of the walkers, who seemed more fatigued at the end of the first mile than they did at the winning-post. They lost their wind, and got their second breath after being about ten minutes on the track.

The first man to pass the judges was Mr. J. L. Gower, of Elder's. He covered the 13½ miles in 2 hours 13 min. 50 sec. The other competitors who finished followed in this order:—

Mr. H. J. Humphreys, Elder's, in 50 sec.  
Mr. R. C. Baker, Elder's, in 25 sec.  
Mr. R. L. McCulloch, Elder's, in 10 sec.  
Mr. N. H. McBride, Elder's, in 1 min. 20 sec.  
Mr. J. H. Watts, Snow's, in 20 sec.  
Mr. W. S. Crosby, Wills', in 1 min. 50 sec.  
Mr. F. H. Baser, Snow's, in 1 min. 15 sec.  
Mr. A. S. Langford, Snow's, in 30 sec.  
Mr. R. F. Richardson, Wills', in 45 sec.  
Mr. G. J. Russell, Wills', in 2 min. 35 sec.  
Mr. F. W. Marshall, Snow's, in 25 sec.  
Mr. H. M. Turner, Wills', in 60 sec.  
Messrs. H. J. Crawford and W. P. Murray did not finish.

Elder's representative led from start, and passed the first two miles 20 min. 15 sec., the ninth mile-post in hour 35 min., the twelfth in 2 hour min., and finished, as stated, in 2 hours min. 50 sec., an average of a mile in a little over ten minutes.

The course was as follows:—Start from Botanic Gardens gate, along Payham-road to Glynde Hotel, east to Port Creek, south and west and south to Grange-hill-road, west to Parkside tramway (Glen Osmond-road), following tram line to Pirie-street, and East-terrace to station point. Pacemakers were not allowed.

The Whaup.

Fu' sweet is the lilt o' the lavrock  
 Frae the rim o' the clud at morn;  
 The Merle pipes weel in his midday biel  
 In the heart o' the bending thorn;  
 The blythe bauld sang o' the Mavis  
 Rings clear in the gloamin' shaw;  
 But the whaup's wild cry is the gurly sky  
 O' the moorland dings them a'.

For what's in the lilt o' the lavrock  
 To touch ocht mair than the ear?  
 The merle's down craik in the tangled brake  
 Can start nae memories dear;  
 An' even the sang o' the Mavis  
 But waukens a love dream tame  
 To the whaup's wild cry on the breeze blown by  
 hilt a wanderin' word frae hame.

What throchts o' the tang gray moorland  
 Start up when I hear that cry!  
 The times when we lay on the heathery brae  
 At the well-lungyeen fane dry;  
 And aye as we spak' o' the ferlies  
 That happened aforetime there  
 The whaup's lone cry on the wind cam' by  
 hilt a wild thing tent in the air;

and though I  
 than grew in  
 And the fowder  
 Has slipped  
 Yet - even yet -  
 Alane by the  
 That queer we  
 can tirl my

a famous cre  
 poem with  
 an whaup

AM

1903

THE MELBOURNE CUP.

A handicap sweepstakes of 500 sovs each, with 5,000 sovs. added. Second horse to receive 1,000, and the third 500 sovs. out of the stakes. The winner of any handicap race of the value of 100 sovs. to carry 5 lb. extra; of 500 sovs. 7 lb. extra; of 500 sovs. and upwards, 10 lb. extra; provided that the winner of this race not less than Derby of 1903 shall carry in this race not less than (Colt or gelding, 7 st. 6 lb.; filly, 7 st. 1 lb. (Chested with 169 nominations). Two miles. Horse and Pedigree. Weight. Rider.

|                                                                |                     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| WAKEFUL, by Trenton at lb. 10 0                                | F. Dunn             |
| ABUNDANCE, by Pilgrim's Progress-Bear-lest                     | 9 4 Burke           |
| SQUIRE, by Pilgrim's Progress-Win-gram's Progress              | 8 12 W. Hopwood     |
| LIEUTENANT BILL, by Pilgrim's Progress-Ringsome                | 8 7 Daniels         |
| POSTILLION, by Post-also-Chronelle                             | 8 6 Cush.           |
| FLAGSHIP, by The Ad-miral-Jane                                 | 8 5 J. Barden       |
| COMBAT, by Carnegie-Maid of Honor (Inc. 5 lb. pen.)            | 8 3 W. Burn         |
| PATRONUS, by Patron-Placed in                                  | 8 2 W. H. Smith     |
| THE IDLER, by far Niente-Waiting                               | 8 2 E. Turner       |
| AVALON, by Strathmore-Cosmo                                    | 7 13 C. Cooper      |
| RHAPSODY, by Har-menis-Calyso Medal-ion-Ta-Ta (In. 4 lb. pen.) | 7 12 G. Wheeler     |
| SWEET MELL, by Hunt-Brion-Novelle II (Inc. 10 lb. pen.)        | 7 13 Hough          |
| F.A.A., by Wallace-La-Teste (Inc. 7 lb. pen.)                  | 7 10 Richardson     |
| ST. AMERGOSE, by St-Sing-Ambleside                             | 7 10 R. Lewis       |
| SEAFORT, by Parisea-Over                                       | 7 4 P. Guimmo       |
| MUTCHAIKA, by Wel-lington-Daisy C. (Inc. hand-La Teste)        | 7 2 P. King         |
| MARIO, by Bill of Fort-hand-La Teste                           | 7 1 D. McCowan      |
| T.M.S., by Corroze-Her-Ladyship                                | 6 10 Mason          |
| MURLAGAN, by Pil-grim's Progress-Lady-Jane                     | 6 10 A. E. Cornwell |
| OSSIAN, by Grafton-Isobina                                     | 6 9 Bennett         |
| LORD CARDIGAN, by Positano-Lady Tren-ton                       | 6 9 R. W. Brennan   |
| ZEUS, by Hova-Kera                                             | 6 8 N. Godby        |
| SCOTTISH KING, by Wallace-Bennie                               | 6 8 C. Miner        |
| ROSE                                                           | 6 7 G. Rosa         |

Wakeful  
 won 1903

Wakeful was, I thought, bound to win well, but she was lame on Sunday. Still her owner has decided to start her. She would be a fitting crown to her achievements if she captured this Cup, particularly as this is to be her last race. On Saturday she won her twenty-fifth race, and her record is:—At 4 years—3 firsts, 1 second, 1 third, 1 unplaced; stakes won, £3,741. At 5 years—9 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third, one unplaced; stakes won, £6,343. At 6 years—10 firsts, 4 seconds, 1 third; stakes won, £4,413. At 7 years—3 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 unplaced; stakes won, £680. Totals—25 firsts, 11 seconds, 4 thirds, 2 unplaced; stakes won, £15,695. Scottish King is a big raking three-year-old, but he showed little form at weight-for-age on Saturday. Coming down from the abattoirs he was well placed, and I noticed he showed a good deal of pace at the end of the race. A man who has seen him do most of his gallops tells me he does not know whether he is any good, and he has watched him closely. Still W. H. Smith is down to ride. I am inclined to think Scottish King

after the time  
 20-10 Melbourne  
 1903 Cup for 1000  
 was a study  
 10-1 in  
 Melbourne Derby \$518  
 Same meeting



Mr. J. R. Wilton

English  
London Water Co.

STAKE OF £40,000,000.

APPROACHING LEGAL BATTLE WITH WATER COMPANIES.

The great battle which is to be fought for a stake representing nearly forty millions sterling will begin in a few days, when counsel and witnesses will on the one side fight for as many millions as they can get for the London water companies, and on the other for the lowest possible price to be paid by the ratepayers for the undertakings of the companies.

The battle will be long and costly, and may involve the ratepayers in a bill of costs amounting to £100,000.

The claims of the companies have been put in, and the answers filed by the Water Board.

The total claims of the companies, including the amount of the Preferential stock, are close upon sixty millions. The board are bound to take over all the Debenture stock of the companies and give the Debenture holders a certain amount of stock proportionate in value. This Debenture stock amounts to nine millions, which is equivalent to £10,500,000 of Water Board stock.

The following table shows the exact amount in dispute:—

|                                                     |             |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Total share capital claims of water companies ..... | £51,000,000 |
| Water Board's offer.....                            | 11,415,852  |
| Amount in dispute.....                              | £39,584,148 |

The income of these water companies totals in the gross the sum of £2,546,313. After paying all expenses, the ratepayers will have a concern which, last year, brought the companies a net income of £1,723,634.

One of the first things the board will do when it takes possession of the undertakings will be to equalise all water rates, which average £1 9s. 8d. throughout the water area on a £30 house.

The board hope to save all the directors' fees, which amount to £32,500, half the salaries of the engineering staff, more than half those of the secretaries, and quite half the bill for stationery. This represents a saving of about £110,000, or more than a three-farthing rate spread over the whole water area.

A cablegram was received in Adelaide on Friday stating that a sizarship in mathematics had been awarded by Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mr. J. R. Wilton, B.Sc., who left Adelaide in July last and entered at that college early in October. The sizarship is of the annual value of £100 and is tenable for several years. Mr. Wilton had a distinguished career in Adelaide, both at Prince Alfred College and the University. At his college he won two Elder Scholarships and the Old Collegians' Scholarship and left as dux of the school. He took the Angas engineering studentship at Adelaide University (£60 a year, tenable for three years), and first-class honours in mathematics in the Bachelor of Arts course, as well as first-class honours in physics in the Bachelor of Science course, no other student having ever taken the double first. He also received a special prize from the Chancellor for the work done in his degree course. On entering at Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. Wilton, after examination, was awarded a subsizarship, worth about £35 a year, his examiner informing him that he had gained every possible mark in the mathematical papers. Mr. Wilton will not complete his twenty-first year until the beginning of May.

Work with

our birth is but a sleep, and as for getting  
The soul that's ours with us - our lives story  
Hushed creature do nothing  
and to work from afar  
Not in white for all others  
and not in white in all others  
But to at all out of glory by we come  
From God who is our home

Wire Fencing

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[From The Register of 1854.]  
—Thursday, June 22, 1854.—

"R. Milne," Drummer, writes:—"Having been applied to for my opinion of wire fencing as adapted for field enclosures, I beg to say that I am now using it to a considerable extent on my farm, and am inclined to think it will ere long supersede the old system. I find that a three-wire fence can be put up cheaper than a two-rail fence; the cost will be 7/ a rod, or £112 a mile. Under no circumstances would I recommend the use of wire fencing without the assistance of a person who has had some experience in such work. The wire should be painted at least every other year."

York's Peninsula Mining Coy resolved to abandon nos 412  
8415 and to retain only 411 of their minutes of 25<sup>th</sup>  
Sept 1869. Copies which was sent to the London board  
by that mail

The leases 412 8415 legally lapsed Oct 1868. from payment  
of rent. I joined the Board June 1869.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1904

### DEATH OF MR. C. B. YOUNG.

#### A GRAND OLD COLONIST.

Mr. Charles Burney Young, old-time pastoralist, politician, and vigner, one of the best-known citizens of Adelaide, died suddenly at his residence, Walkerville, at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr. Young was apparently in good health when he entered the breakfast room to partake of his morning meal, but a biting wind was blowing through the open window, and he requested that the entrance should be closed. Just as his wish was being given effect to, however, he gave a groan and passed away. Mr. Young was universally loved, and was widely respected as one of South Australia's most enterprising colonists. He had as happy a disposition as ever mortal possessed, and was an exceedingly active man. Right up to the time of his death—and he was in his eighty-first year—Mr. Young took a lively interest in all manner of sport and society engagements, and was a regular attendant at healthy, athletic functions. He was a great devotee of the ballroom, and even in his old age was frequently to be seen dancing the evening away with a full programme of engagements. The family possesses a remarkably interesting history.

#### —An Interesting History.—

The deceased gentleman was an Englishman by birth, but was of Scottish descent, and he could trace the family tree back to the reign of Mary Queen of Scots. It begins with Sir John Young, Bart., Chamberlain of Mary Queen of Scots, and owner of the Manor of Lenny, in the Trossacks. Sir John's grandson, David Young, who inherited the estate, married the Lady Jane Grey early in the seventeenth century. The lady was daughter of Henry Grey, first Earl of Stamford, who was fourth in descent from the Lady Elizabeth Woodville by her first husband, Sir John Grey, and afterwards became Queen of England by her marriage with Edward IV. In 1715 the two leaders of the Young family, who were stalwart supporters of the Stuart cause, sold the Scottish estates and took up sugar plantations in the West Indies. No fewer than four male members of the family were lost at sea during the West India period, and so far as Mr. Charles Burney Young could ascertain, only his grandfather and his great-uncle, Admiral William Young, returned to the old country. Two of the family lost their lives fording rivers in New Zealand, two baronets who succeeded each other during the Crimean war were killed, and two met with untimely deaths in Australia. Mr. Young took his name from four generations of Charles Burneys—all eminent personages.

#### —In the Wine Industry.—

When both were of an early age Mr. Young married the daughter of Gen. and Lady Charlotte Bacon. The general, who was born in 1796, fought with his regiment, the 10th Hussars, at Waterloo, where he was badly wounded, while Lady Charlotte—Lord Byron's fiancée—was the daughter of the fifth Earl of Oxford and brother of the sixth Earl. The present Duchess of Wellington is a niece of the late Gen. Bacon. Soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Young essayed the journey to South Australia, and purchased a house and a few acres of land at Walkerville, where they had resided ever since. Shortly after their arrival Mr. Young secured land at Kanmantoo, and started his well-known vineyards there. The soil was good, and the grapes yielded bounteously of claret, but the industry was greatly retarded for many years on account of the difficulty in finding a market. However, by the time the London trade was established in 1884 the Kanmantoo Vineyards were giving excellent returns. The deceased's son—Mr. F. Burney Young—

els 15 was best land in up to  
is at 200 p/ton -

#### —A Big Pastoralist.—

Mr. Young also engaged extensively in pastoral pursuits, and purchased a large tract of country on the Blyth Plains. Much of this was stocked with sheep, while some was leased to farmers, and thousands of acres yearly was cultivated for wheat by the proprietor. He also rented an extensive area beyond Port Augusta for depasturing purposes. Before he had been many years in South Australia Mr. Young was one of the largest freehold landowners in the State. In the early days he bought a great part of the town of Port Pirie at £5 an allotment and sold at from £100 upwards. With a couple of hundred pounds he secured all the suburban block facing the town, and the lot was laid out by him in suburban townships and sold for big figures. A capital article in a recent number of A.A.A. on Charles Burney Young, who was numbered among "Australia's grand old men," concluded:—"Truly this old English gentleman has been a pioneer of development, a captain of industry, a benefactor to his country and his race. Mr. Young was never quite absorbed with business. He was a member of the first polo club and the Hunt Club, with which he always rode when in town, and he never missed a first-class cricket match if he could help it. I have often seen him on the Adelaide Oval intent on the game. He was a member of the Church of England Synod almost from its inception, and scarcely ever missed the committee meeting. He was a governor of St. Peter's College, where all his sons were educated, and promoter of the Aborigines' Friends' Association, in which he has always been deeply interested. Governor Sir James Fergusson appointed him a member of the Education Board, and it has been a great sorrow to him that the new Act made no provision for religious teaching." For some time Mr. Young faithfully served the Northern District in the Legislative Council, whither he was elected at the head of the poll. Mrs. Young survives her husband.