

SECTION VII.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ I. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

1. **Early Statistics.**—The live stock which Captain Phillip brought with him when establishing the first settlement in Australia in 1788 is stated to have comprised seven horses, six cattle, twenty-nine sheep, twelve pigs, and a few goats. Later in the same year, in a letter from Captain Phillip to Lord Sydney, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, an enclosure signed by "Andrew Miller, Commissary," sets forth in detail the numbers of each kind of live stock in the colony on 1st May, 1788. A summary of the particulars supplied is as follows:—Horses, 7; cattle, 7; sheep, 29; pigs, 74; rabbits, 5; turkeys, 18; geese, 29; ducks, 35; fowls, 209. In view of the depredation since caused by rabbits their inclusion in this return as part of the live stock of the Commonwealth is of interest.

2. **Subsequent Development.**—During the years immediately succeeding the first settlement the growth of the number of live stock was slow, and notwithstanding importations from India and the Cape of Good Hope the total of the flocks and herds of Australia amounted in 1800 to only 203 horses, 1044 cattle, 6124 sheep, and 4017 pigs. During the next fifty years, however, the pastoral industry made rapid strides, and at the end thereof (1850) the totals reached were 159,951 horses, 1,894,834 cattle, 15,993,954 sheep, and 114,000 pigs.

The statistical records of live stock in Australia prior to the year 1860 are somewhat defective, but from that year onwards fairly complete particulars are available in most of the States. At the present time statistics of live stock are collected annually in all the States, principally through the agency of the police, but in the years 1885 to 1888 inclusive, and 1893 to 1895 inclusive, no such particulars were collected in South Australia, and similar gaps occur in the Victorian records for the periods 1895 to 1899 inclusive, and 1901 to 1903. In order to obtain totals for the Commonwealth for these years the missing numbers have been supplied by interpolation. The results so obtained probably differ but slightly from the actual numbers for the respective years.

3. **Increase in Numbers.**—Particulars concerning the numbers of each kind of live stock in the Commonwealth from 1860 to 1900 at quinquennial intervals, and thence onwards in single years, are given in the following table, and are shewn continuously in the graph as given hereinafter:—

During the forty-six years covered by the table on the next page the live stock of the Commonwealth increased considerably, horses by 309 per cent., cattle 136 per cent., sheep 316 per cent., and pigs 132 per cent. The annual increases which these aggregates represent are as follows:—Horses, 3.11 per cent. per annum; cattle, 1.89 per cent.; sheep, 3.15 per cent.; and pigs, 1.84 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH LIVE STOCK, 1860 TO 1906.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860	431,525	3,957,915	20,135,286	351,096
1865	566,574	3,724,813	29,539,928	345,704
1870	716,772	4,276,326	41,593,612	543,388
1875	835,393	6,389,610	53,124,209	549,808
1880	1,068,402	7,527,142	62,186,702	815,776
1885	1,143,064	7,397,947	67,491,976	748,908
1890	1,521,588	10,299,913	97,881,221	891,138
1895	1,680,419	11,767,488	90,689,727	822,750
1900	1,609,654	8,640,225	70,602,995	950,349
1901	1,620,420	8,493,678	72,040,211	931,309
1902	1,524,601	7,067,242	53,668,347	777,289
1903	1,546,054	7,254,258	56,932,705	837,368
1904	1,595,256	7,849,520	65,823,918	1,062,703
1905	1,673,805	8,525,025	74,403,704	1,014,853
1906	1,765,186	9,349,409	83,687,655	813,569

4. **Fluctuations.**—These increases, however, have not been continuous, marked fluctuations having taken place during the period, mainly on account of the droughts which have from time to time left their impress on the pastoral history of Australia. These were in evidence in 1869, 1877, 1884, 1895 and subsequent years, and in 1902. The last-mentioned was one of the most severe experienced in Australia, the number of sheep in the Commonwealth diminishing under its influence from 72,040,211 on 31st December, 1901, to 53,668,347 at the same date in 1902—a decrease of more than 25 per cent.

The extraordinary recuperative power of Australia is evidenced by the large increases in the numbers of stock which the good seasons, supervening on the various droughts, have witnessed. Thus, in the four years from 1902 to 1906, horses increased by 240,585, cattle by 2,282,167, and sheep by 30,019,308, the corresponding increases per cent. being horses 15.78 per cent., cattle 32.29 per cent., and sheep 55.93 per cent.

5. **Live Stock in Relation to Population.**—The number of each kind of live stock per head of the population of the Commonwealth has varied during the past forty-six years in the manner shewn in the succeeding table:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1860-1906.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860 ...	0.38	3.45	17.58	0.31	1900 ...	0.43	2.29	18.75	0.25
1865 ...	0.41	2.68	21.25	0.25	1901 ...	0.42	2.22	18.83	0.24
1870 ...	0.43	2.60	25.24	0.33	1902 ...	0.39	1.82	13.82	0.20
1875 ...	0.44	3.37	27.99	0.29	1903 ...	0.39	1.85	14.50	0.21
1880 ...	0.48	3.37	27.87	0.37	1904 ...	0.40	1.97	16.52	0.27
1885 ...	0.42	2.75	25.05	0.28	1905 ...	0.41	2.10	18.36	0.25
1890 ...	0.48	3.27	31.06	0.28	1906 ...	0.43	2.27	20.31	0.20
1895 ...	0.48	3.36	25.93	0.24					

Considered in relation to population, the live stock attained its maximum in the period 1890-5, and its minimum in the year 1902. During the period of forty-six years under review, the number of horses varied but slightly in proportion to population, the range being from 0.38 to 0.48 per head. In the case of cattle, the limits of variation were 1.82 and 3.45; sheep, 13.82 and 31.06; and pigs, 0.20 and 0.37.

6. **Live Stock in Relation to Area.**—The numbers of live stock per square mile in the several States of the Commonwealth on 31st December, 1906, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

State.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	1.73	8.22	142.19	0.78
Victoria	4.63	20.53	147.21	2.51
Queensland	0.68	5.09	22.20	0.21
South Australia...	0.25	0.75	7.37	0.12
Western Australia	0.11	0.71	3.42	0.06
Tasmania	1.46	0.81	65.97	1.64
Commonwealth	0.59	3.14	28.13	0.27

7. Net Exports of Principal Pastoral Products.—The quantities by which the exports of the principal pastoral products of the Commonwealth exceeded the imports for the years 1901 to 1906 are as follows :—

QUANTITIES OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1906.

Products.	Unit of Quantity.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Animals (living)—Cattle	No.	2,299	1,560	778	625	258	391
Horses	"	32,228	17,249	9,346	12,812	20,487	10,346
Sheep	"	11,541	—23,358	13,384	5,132	6,569	6,477
Bones	cwt.	13,921	13,186		4,719	8,745	1,570
Hoofs	"			29,341			4,997
Horns	"	24,027	21,085		16,952	19,396	15,973
Meats—Frozen Beef	lb.	90,707,274	77,510,532	59,999,559	37,072,455	43,460,360	41,561,252
Frozen Mutton	†	66,288,326	42,535,383	34,965,939	46,472,597	86,764,222	90,684,890
Skins—Hides	No.	111,626	206,469	86,724	38,200	67,123	1,556
Sheep	"			6,537,308	4,164,063	7,237,303	7,696,930
Tallow	cwt.	571,680	328,289	241,286	512,684	693,117	683,178
Wool—Greasy	lb.	385,087,467	286,499,002	263,241,658	339,137,226	380,257,165	415,141,982
Scoured	"	66,358,262	49,362,423	61,135,634	55,897,173	56,753,160	64,882,802

* Quantity not available. † Including lamb. Note.—(—) Signifies net imports.

The values of the net exports for the same six years are :—

VALUES OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1906.

Products.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)—Cattle	18,497	—30,229	—267	—788	4,860	—1,389
Horses	418,647	218,386	149,946	188,542	327,447	206,006
Sheep	—30	—50,484	14,628	—1,837	—6,834	—2,704
Bones	4,061	4,030		2,022	3,585	3,503
Hoofs			22,159			2,355
Horns	25,034	25,525		22,468	24,262	22,870
Meats—Frozen Beef	1,175,144	1,024,098	807,072	442,110	441,210	434,455
Frozen Mutton*	726,296	516,839	479,076	637,476	1,111,421	1,094,984
Other	451,969	431,701	143,503	222,384	226,442	147,725
Sausage Casings	—16,104	2,614	4,321	—8,690	2,552	1,478
Skins—Hides	102,941	151,338	35,842	26,633	71,209	—9,764
Sheep	685,562	1,065,105	1,050,413	820,319	1,321,021	1,587,579
Tallow	662,094	454,854	298,496	549,459	783,396	876,748
Wool—Greasy	11,671,210	9,593,234	9,595,586	13,137,837	15,568,290	17,539,836
Scoured	3,560,767	3,146,938	4,396,214	3,974,502	4,246,634	5,098,196
Total Values	19,486,988	16,553,949	16,996,989	20,012,437	24,135,495	27,001,877

* Including lamb.

Note.—(—) Signifies net imports.

§ 2. Horses.

1. **Suitability of Australia for Horse-breeding.**—From the earliest times the suitability of the climate and pastures of Australia for the production of serviceable breeds of horses has been fully recognised. By the importation of high-class sires, and the careful selection of breeding mares, these natural advantages were utilised to the fullest extent, all classes of horses being bred. As a consequence of this combination of advantages the Australian horse, whether of the heavy draught, medium weight or light saddle and carriage variety, compares more than favourably with the product of other lands. The Australian horse has been found suitable for the army in India, and large numbers are obtained annually for remount purposes.

• 2. **Distribution throughout the Commonwealth.**—As regards numbers, the State of New South Wales, the earliest settled of the group, established a lead, which it has ever since retained. The figures for the several States for a series of years are as follows :—

NUMBER OF HORSES, STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1860 TO 1906.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
1860 ...	251,497	76,536	23,504	49,399	9,555	21,034	431,525
1865 ...	282,587	121,051	51,091	73,993	15,700	22,152	566,574
1870 ...	337,597	167,220	83,358	83,744	22,174	22,679	716,772
1875 ...	357,696	196,184	121,497	107,164	29,379	23,473	835,393
1880 ...	395,984	275,516	179,152	157,915	34,568	25,267	1,068,402
1885 ...	344,697	304,098	260,207	171,060	34,392	28,610	1,143,064
1890 ...	444,163	436,459	365,812	199,605	44,384	31,165	1,521,588
1895 ...	499,943	424,995	468,743	196,652	58,506	31,580	1,680,419
1900 ...	481,417	392,237	456,788	179,352	68,253	31,607	1,609,654
1901 ...	486,716	387,277	462,119	178,199	73,710	32,399	1,620,420
1902 ...	450,125	382,317	399,122	179,413	80,158	33,466	1,524,601
1903 ...	458,014	377,357	401,984	192,411	82,747	33,541	1,546,054
1904 ...	482,663	372,397	413,165	200,241	90,225	36,565	1,595,256
1905 ...	506,884	385,513	430,565	216,345	97,397	37,101	1,673,805
1906 ...	537,762	406,840	452,916	224,447	104,922	38,299	1,765,186

3. **Proportion in the Several States.**—The percentages of the numbers of horses in the several States on the totals for the Commonwealth for the past seven years are as follows :—

PERCENTAGE OF HORSES IN EACH STATE ON TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1901-1906.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1900 ...	29.91	24.37	28.38	11.14	4.24	1.96	100.00
1901 ...	30.03	23.90	28.52	11.00	4.55	2.00	100.00
1902 ...	29.52	25.08	26.18	11.77	5.26	2.19	100.00
1903 ...	29.62	24.41	26.00	12.45	5.35	2.17	100.00
1904 ...	30.26	23.34	25.90	12.55	5.66	2.29	100.00
1905 ...	30.28	23.03	25.72	12.93	5.82	2.22	100.00
1906 ...	30.47	23.05	25.66	12.71	5.94	2.17	100.00

During the period under review, the proportions in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania have increased, while those in Victoria and Queensland have diminished.

4. **Export Trade in Horses.**—Australia's export trade in horses is a fairly considerable, though somewhat fluctuating one. During the past six years it has varied in number between 9527 for the year 1903 and 32,474 in 1901, and in value between £164,224 and £438,248 respectively for the same two years. The numbers exported to the principal countries concerned in this trade are as follows:—

NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF HORSES EXPORTED, 1901 TO 1906.

Country to Which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
India	5,391	5,590	5,894	8,801	7,706	7,931	41,313
Natal	10,939	7,078	684	141	232	413	19,487
Cape Colony	14,054	3,882	42	367	58	51	17,954
Hong Kong	54	71	1	34	8,248	6	8,414
Straits Settlements	923	530	416	592	702	903	4,066
Mauritius	109	120	708	1,207	56	127	2,327
Java	104	272	308	587	326	501	2,098
Japan	2	—	25	69	1,754	51	1,901
New Zealand	276	96	556	659	184	80	1,851
Philippine Islands	19	13	290	165	773	118	1,378
China	219	102	22	38	112	298	791
Other Countries	384	183	581	442	657	293	2,540
Total	32,474	17,437	9,527	13,102	20,808	10,772	104,120

The corresponding particulars relative to the value of the horses exported are given in the next table.

VALUE OF HORSES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1901-1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	76,485	78,867	81,251	141,682	144,802	185,254	708,341
Natal	161,028	99,714	14,555	3,303	6,550	8,193	293,343
Cape Colony	159,094	37,413	2,610	3,830	1,190	1,030	205,167
Hong Kong	775	1,765	14	1,023	119,504	160	123,241
Straits Settlements	15,513	7,530	8,618	11,195	15,107	18,022	75,985
Mauritius	1,034	2,400	5,195	7,786	1,140	1,791	19,346
Java	2,105	5,745	6,330	11,373	4,440	12,296	42,289
Japan	100	—	715	8,095	30,215	1,990	41,115
New Zealand	6,934	2,786	22,051	19,310	13,206	8,261	72,548
Philippine Islands	190	369	8,087	3,827	10,151	2,603	25,227
China	4,460	2,330	440	851	2,671	5,942	16,694
Other Countries	10,530	3,747	14,358	13,505	17,754	12,714	72,608
Total	438,248	242,666	164,224	225,780	366,730	258,256	1,695,904

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the export trade in horses with India, the Straits Settlements, and Java has been fairly uniform throughout the six years under review, but that the particulars for some of the other countries specified exhibit marked fluctuations. Thus in the case of Natal and Cape Colony a large export trade took place in 1901 and 1902, which, on the cessation of the South African war, dropped to comparative insignificance. The exports to Hong Kong and Japan also were exceptionally large in 1905.

5. **Comparison with Other Countries.**—The numbers of horses in some of the leading horse-breeding countries of the world, according to the latest available returns, are as follows:—

Country.	Date.	Number of Horses.	Country.	Date.	Number of Horses.
Russian Empire ...	1905	29,111,784	Canada ...	1901	1,577,493
Utd. States America	1905	18,718,578	Japan ...	1902	1,515,373
Argentine Republic	1895	4,446,859	British India ⁴	1905	1,280,679
Germany ...	1904	4,267,403	Rumania ...	1900	864,324
Austria-Hungary ...	1895&1900 ¹	4,024,945	Mexico ...	1902	859,217
France ² ...	1904	3,138,507	Italy ...	1900	741,739
United Kingdom ³ ...	1905	2,116,800	Uruguay ...	1901	575,361
Australia ...	1906	1,765,186	Sweden ...	1904	546,943

1. Austria, 1900; Hungary, 1895. 2. Used for agriculture. 3. Agricultural horses, unbroken horses, and breeding mares only. 4. Return said to be incomplete.

6. Relation to Population.—In proportion to population, horses are much more numerous in Queensland than in any of the other States. South Australia is next in order, while Tasmania has the smallest number of horses per head. Particulars for the past seven years are as follows:—

NUMBER OF HORSES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1901-1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1900 ...	0.35	0.33	0.92	0.50	0.38	0.18	0.43
1901 ...	0.35	0.32	0.91	0.49	0.38	0.19	0.42
1902 ...	0.32	0.32	0.78	0.49	0.38	0.19	0.39
1903 ...	0.32	0.31	0.78	0.52	0.36	0.19	0.39
1904 ...	0.33	0.31	0.79	0.54	0.37	0.20	0.40
1905 ...	0.34	0.32	0.82	0.57	0.38	0.20	0.41
1906 ...	0.35	0.33	0.85	0.58	0.40	0.21	0.43

7. Value of Australian Horses.—An accurate valuation of the horses in Australia cannot readily be obtained, but the following estimate may be taken as furnishing a rough approximation to the values as at 31st December, 1906:—

VALUE OF HORSES IN AUSTRALIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

State ...	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
Value ...	£ 5,380,000	£ 4,480,000	£ 3,620,000	£ 2,240,000	£ 1,260,000	£ 420,000	£ 17,400,000

§ 3. Cattle.

1. Purposes for which Raised.—In all the States of the Commonwealth cattle-raising is carried out on a more or less extensive scale, the main object in certain States being the production of stock suitable for slaughtering purposes, and in others the raising of profitable dairy herds. The great impetus which the development of the export trade in Australian butter gave to the dairying industry in the Commonwealth led to a considerable increase in the numbers and quality of the dairy herds of the States of Victoria and New South Wales in particular, the sub-tropical portion of Australia being apparently the best adapted to this industry. On the other hand, by far the finest specimens of beef-producing cattle are those raised in the tropical districts of the Commonwealth, *i.e.*, in the northern parts of Queensland, in the Northern Territory of South Australia, and in the Kimberley districts in the north of Western Australia.

2. **Distribution throughout Commonwealth.**—Until 1880 New South Wales occupied the leading position in the Commonwealth group as a cattle-raising State, but in that year Queensland forged ahead and obtained a lead which it has since maintained. The extent of this lead has, however, varied considerably, owing principally to the effects produced by the tick fever and droughts, from both of which causes the Queensland herds suffered more severely than those of the other States. In fact, during the period from 1894, when the number of cattle in Queensland attained its maximum of rather more than 7,000,000, to 1903, when the number recorded was less than 2,500,000, an uninterrupted decline was experienced. During the past three years, however, a rapid improvement has taken place, and the total reached on 31st December, 1906, was more than 3,400,000.

The numbers of cattle in the several States at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1900 and thence onwards for each year are as follows :—

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN STATES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1860 to 1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	C'wealth.
1860	2,408,586	722,332	432,890	278,265	32,476	83,366	3,957,915
1865	1,961,905	621,337	848,346	158,057	45,148	90,020	3,724,813
1870	2,195,096	721,096	1,076,630	136,832	45,213	101,459	4,276,326
1875	3,134,086	1,054,598	1,812,576	219,240	50,416	118,694	6,389,610
1880	2,580,040	1,286,267	3,162,752	307,177	63,719	127,187	7,527,142
1885	1,317,315	1,290,790	4,162,652	418,140	70,408	138,642	7,397,947
1890	2,091,229	1,782,978	5,558,264	574,032	130,970	162,440	10,299,913
1895	2,150,057	1,795,314	6,822,401	636,824	200,091	162,801	11,767,488
1900	1,983,116	1,602,384	4,078,191	472,428	338,590	165,516	8,640,225
1901	2,047,454	1,625,532	3,772,707	480,777	398,547	168,661	8,493,678
1902	1,741,226	1,648,680	2,543,471	519,163	437,136	177,566	7,067,242
1903	1,880,578	1,671,828	2,481,717	536,580	497,617	185,938	7,254,258
1904	2,149,129	1,694,976	2,722,340	520,379	561,490	201,206	7,849,520
1905	2,337,973	1,737,690	2,963,695	647,631	631,825	206,211	8,525,025
1906	2,549,944	1,804,323	3,413,919	680,095	690,011	211,117	9,349,409

3. **Proportion in each State.**—During the period elapsing between 1900 and 1906 the proportion of cattle in the several States has varied considerably, as shewn hereunder :—

PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE IN EACH STATE ON TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1901-1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1900 ...	22.95	18.55	47.20	5.47	3.92	1.91	100.00
1901 ...	24.10	19.14	44.42	5.66	4.69	1.99	100.00
1902 ...	24.64	23.33	35.99	7.35	6.18	2.51	100.00
1903 ...	25.92	23.05	34.21	7.40	6.86	2.56	100.00
1904 ...	27.38	21.59	34.68	6.63	7.15	2.57	100.00
1905 ...	27.42	20.38	34.77	7.60	7.41	2.42	100.00
1906 ...	27.27	19.30	36.52	7.27	7.38	2.26	100.00

A comparison of the positions of the several States in 1900 and 1906 shews that, while Queensland's proportion of the Commonwealth herds has suffered a marked diminution, the proportions for Victoria and Tasmania were slightly higher in the latter than in the former year, and fairly large increases were in evidence in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. The most noticeable increase in proportion is that of Western Australia, from 3.92% in 1900 to 7.38% in 1906.

4. **Exports of Cattle.**—Although the various products of the cattle-raising industry bulk largely in the export trade of the Commonwealth, the export of live cattle from Australia has never been considerable. The numbers and values of those exported during the past six years are as follows :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF CATTLE EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901-1906.

Year ...	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for six years.
Number ...	2,413	4,489	939	770	1,280	552	10,443
Value ...	£22,088	£19,002	£9,302	£7,115	£15,451	£5,373	£78,331

The comparatively large figures for 1901 and 1902 were due to exports to Natal and Cape Colony.

5. **Cattle Slaughtered.**—Complete returns of the number of cattle slaughtered annually in the Commonwealth are not obtainable, as these particulars are collected in Tasmania for Hobart and Launceston only, and are not collected at all in South Australia. Estimates for these States have, however, been made, as shown in the indicated columns of the following table :—

CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES) SLAUGHTERED, COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1901 TO 1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. ¹	W. Aust.	Tas. ¹	C'wealth.
1901 ...	335,823	251,477	377,433	72,000	39,424	34,000	1,110,157
1902 ...	288,131	233,206	344,731	72,000	43,882	34,000	1,015,950
1903 ...	275,199	235,284	262,423	73,000	40,501	35,000	921,407
1904 ...	299,089	243,937	210,715	73,000	44,199	35,000	905,940
1905 ...	320,857	249,454	214,462	74,000	51,758	35,000	945,531
1906 ...	340,000 ¹	261,034	223,469	75,000	55,034	35,000	989,537

1. Estimated.

For Hobart and Launceston only, the figures for the years 1901 to 1906 were, respectively, 8815, 10,193, 9842, 10,708, 12,035, and 10,503.

6. **Export of Frozen Beef.**—A large export trade in beef preserved by cold process is carried on by the Commonwealth, mainly with South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the Philippine Islands. The quantities so exported during the six years 1901 to 1906 are as follows :—

QUANTITY OF FROZEN BEEF EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901-1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Cape Colony ...	27,444,815	31,452,143	29,494,957	16,596,558	6,117,907	5,419,763	116,526,143
Natal ...	8,353,519	22,096,398	14,459,823	6,437,661	18,632,290	8,881,485	78,861,176
Philippine Islands	11,090,789	7,154,841	6,848,594	7,448,649	12,804,318	10,453,286	55,800,477
United Kingdom	40,964,214	14,258,593	7,779,859	3,668,850	1,603,195	1,706,386	69,981,067
Russia ...	—	—	—	—	—	10,247,609	10,247,607
Malta ...	944,673	794,414	1,375,152	1,887,526	947,363	—	5,949,128
Egypt ...	359,977	96,864	758,136	392,804	1,373,096	1,979,830	4,959,707
Straits Settlements	—	1,578,628	—	—	719,981	736,796	3,035,405
Gibraltar ...	759,052	166,721	19,372	—	119,272	1,247,683	2,312,100
Mauritius ...	—	1,495,430	409,058	455,602	371,077	391,664	3,132,831
Other countries	790,335	359,216	31,279	203,295	837,587	496,750	2,718,462
Total ...	90,707,374	79,453,248	61,176,230	37,090,945	43,525,086	41,561,252	353,514,135

The value of the frozen beef exported from the Commonwealth during the same years is as follows:—

VALUE OF FROZEN BEEF EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901-1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cape Colony	338,207	421,529	370,714	220,249	56,220	63,185	1,470,104
Natal	116,012	298,622	204,007	70,593	179,342	83,694	947,270
Philippine Islands ...	137,540	102,522	93,751	84,287	140,350	112,546	670,996
United Kingdom	545,072	178,379	123,193	35,632	16,788	15,896	914,960
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	105,445	105,445
Malta	12,323	9,944	18,852	20,318	10,540	—	71,977
Egypt	5,132	1,710	10,724	3,954	16,861	22,027	60,408
Straits Settlements ...	—	22,716	—	—	7,553	8,080	38,349
Gibraltar	10,361	2,090	242	—	1,490	12,204	26,387
Mauritius	—	22,350	5,541	4,748	3,296	4,665	40,600
Other countries	10,498	4,966	477	2,656	9,485	6,713	34,795
Total	1,175,145	1,059,828	827,501	442,437	441,925	434,455	4,381,291

7. **Comparison with other Countries.**—In the following comparison of the herds of Australia with those of some of the principal cattle-raising countries of the world, the latest available figures have been inserted in each case:—

HERDS OF CATTLE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country. ¹	Date.	No. of Cattle.	Country.	Date.	No. of Cattle.
British India ¹	1903-4	88,738,570 ²	Rumania	1900	2,588,526
United States of America	1905	66,861,522	Sweden	1904	2,545,583
Russian Empire	1905	45,043,804	Spain	1891	2,217,659
Argentine Republic ...	1905	21,701,526	Cape of Good Hope ...	1904	1,954,390
Germany	1904	19,331,568	New Zealand	1906	1,851,750
Austria-Hungary	1895 & 1903	16,249,535	Denmark	1903	1,840,466
France	1904	14,136,869	Belgium	1904	1,782,290
United Kingdom	1906	11,691,955	Bulgaria	1893	1,767,974
Australia	1906	9,349,409	Holland	1904	1,690,463
Uruguay	1901	6,326,601	Ceylon	1904	1,637,886
Canada	1901	5,576,451	Switzerland	1901	1,340,375
Mexico	1902	5,142,457	Japan	1902	1,275,382
Italy	1890	5,000,000	Algeria	1903	1,032,204

1. Exclusive of Bengal. 2. Inclusive of buffaloes. 3. Austria 1900, Hungary 1895.

8. **Relation to Population.**—The number of cattle per head of population differs considerably in the several States, and is also subject to marked variation from year to year in the same State. Particulars for the past seven years are as follows:—

NUMBER OF CATTLE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
1900	1.46	1.34	8.26	1.30	1.88	0.96	2.29
1901	1.49	1.34	7.46	1.31	2.05	0.97	2.22
1902	1.24	1.37	4.98	1.42	2.05	1.00	1.82
1903	1.32	1.38	4.81	1.45	2.19	1.04	1.85
1904	1.47	1.40	5.22	1.40	2.32	1.12	1.97
1905	1.57	1.43	5.61	1.71	2.48	1.14	2.10
1906	1.67	1.46	6.38	1.77	2.64	1.17	2.27

9. **Value of Australian Cattle.**—The value of the cattle in the several States of the Commonwealth on the 31st December, 1906, was approximately as follows :—

VALUE OF CATTLE IN AUSTRALIA, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

State.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
Value	£ 16,570,000	£ 12,630,000	£ 17,070,000	£ 4,420,000	£ 4,830,000	£ 1,690,000	£ 57,210,000

§ 4. Sheep.

1. **The Founding of the Commonwealth Pastoral Industry.**—Fortunately for Australia, the suitability of its climate and general conditions for the production of a high class of wool was, at an early date in the history of its settlement, surmised and tested by Captain Macarthur, one of the pioneer sheep-breeders of New South Wales. To the energy of this enterprising pastoralist is due in large measure the rapid and extremely satisfactory development of Australia as a producer of fine wool, and though it would appear that the introduction of the merino sheep into Australia was not due to Macarthur, a great deal of the credit for having successfully established the pastoral industry in Australia must certainly be his.

2. **Distribution throughout Commonwealth.**—With the exception of a short period in the early Sixties, when the flocks of Victoria outnumbered those of the mother State, New South Wales has maintained amongst the Commonwealth group the lead in sheep production which naturally attached to it as the portion of the Commonwealth in which settlement was first effected. From 1878 onwards, the number of sheep in New South Wales has, in every year except 1902, represented more than half the total for the Commonwealth.

The number of sheep in the several States at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1900, and for each year onwards to 1906, are as follows :—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1906.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total C'wealth.
1860	6,119,163	5,780,896	3,449,350	2,824,811	260,136	1,700,930	20,135,266
1865	8,132,511	8,835,380	6,594,966	3,779,308	445,044	1,752,719	29,539,928
1870	16,308,585	10,761,887	8,163,818	4,400,655	608,892	1,349,775	41,593,612
1875	25,353,924	11,749,532	7,227,774	6,179,395	881,861	1,731,723	53,124,209
1880	35,398,121	10,360,285	6,935,967	6,463,897	1,231,717	1,796,715	62,186,702
1885	37,820,906	10,681,837	8,994,322	6,643,565	1,702,719	1,648,627	67,491,976
1890	55,986,431	12,692,843	18,007,234	7,050,544	2,524,913	1,619,256	97,881,221
1895	47,617,687	12,791,084	19,856,959	6,604,319	2,295,832	1,523,846	90,689,727
1900	40,020,506	10,841,790	10,339,185	5,283,247	2,434,311	1,683,956	70,602,995
1901	41,857,099	10,673,265	10,030,971	5,060,540	2,625,855	1,792,481	72,040,211
1902	26,649,424	10,504,741	7,213,985	4,922,662	2,704,880	1,672,655	53,668,347
1903	28,656,501	10,336,216	8,392,044	5,350,258	2,600,633	1,597,053	56,932,705
1904	34,526,894	10,167,691	10,843,470	5,874,979	2,853,424	1,557,460	65,823,918
1905	39,506,764	11,455,115	12,535,231	6,202,330	3,120,703	1,583,561	74,403,704
1906	44,132,421	12,937,440	14,886,433	6,661,217	3,340,745	1,729,394	83,687,655

3. **Proportion in the Several States.**—Particulars concerning the relative positions of the several States with respect to the total flocks of Australia, and the variations in such positions which have taken place during the past six years, are as hereunder :—

PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE ON TOTAL FOR COMMON-WEALTH, 1901-1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'nsland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1900 ...	56.68	15.36	14.64	7.48	3.45	2.39	100.00
1901 ...	58.10	14.82	13.92	7.02	3.65	2.49	100.00
1902 ...	49.66	19.57	13.44	9.17	5.04	3.12	100.00
1903 ...	59.33	18.16	14.74	9.40	4.57	2.80	100.00
1904 ...	52.45	15.45	16.47	8.93	4.33	2.37	100.00
1905 ...	53.10	15.40	16.85	8.33	4.19	2.13	100.00
1906 ...	52.73	15.46	17.79	7.96	3.99	2.07	100.00

4. **Exports of Sheep.**—As in the case of cattle, the exports of live sheep from Australia are of comparatively small importance. The principal countries to which such exports have been consigned during recent years are Natal, Straits Settlements, and New Caledonia. The following are the particulars for the past six years :—

NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE SHEEP EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1906.

Particulars.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
Number ...	12,094	24,296	18,111	7,746	12,090	17,979	92,316
Value ...	£12,104	£15,558	£24,468	£11,219	£17,429	£48,699	£129,477

5. **Sheep Slaughtered.**—The numbers of sheep slaughtered in those States for which slaughtering statistics are available, are as follows :

SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS) SLAUGHTERED, 1901 TO 1906.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	Sth. Aust. ¹	West Aust.	Tasmania. ¹	C'wealth.
1901	4,519,133	2,469,797	554,705	678,000	428,534	322,000	8,972,169
1902	4,635,850	2,827,938	715,443	681,000	482,882	325,000	9,668,113
1903	3,277,120	2,652,569	453,666	684,000	412,549	332,000	7,811,904
1904	3,058,536	2,305,729	400,688	691,000	499,585	334,000	7,289,538
1905	4,283,631	2,576,316	587,406	700,000	476,010	335,000	8,958,363
1906	4,500,000 ¹	2,826,144	449,547	710,000	468,759	335,000	9,289,450

1. Estimated.

For Hobart and Launceston only the figures for the years 1901 to 1906 were respectively :—101,627, 114,900, 122,223, 109,992, 101,863 and 104,081.

6. **Exports of Frozen Mutton and Lamb.**—Australia's export trade in mutton and lamb preserved by cold process is one which has, in recent years, advanced rapidly, and at the present time amounts to more than £1,000,000 per annum. In all the States considerable attention is now being paid to the breeding of a class of sheep that will best meet the requirements of consumers. Crosses between the Merino and

the Lincoln, or between the Merino and the Leicester breeds have proved exceedingly valuable, as they furnish both a good quality of wool and also an excellent carcase for export purposes. The breeding of Shropshire and Southdown sheep with a view to combining meat production with that of wool is also on the increase. Special attention is being paid to the raising of lambs for the home markets, as it is becoming very widely recognised that with suitable breeds, the export trade in lambs is a very profitable one.

Australia's principal customers in this trade are the United Kingdom and South Africa, while in Egypt and Canada a demand for Australian frozen mutton and lamb has developed in recent years. A regular, though not very extensive trade is also done with the Philippine Islands. The quantities exported to various countries are :—

QUANTITY OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM
AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	45,562,565	19,063,120	18,202,206	35,069,929	62,767,593	67,251,672	247,917,085
Natal ...	6,250,816	12,667,264	10,350,121	6,980,584	14,011,235	13,349,876	63,609,896
Cape of Good Hope ...	11,435,804	9,475,714	4,577,341	3,625,294	6,524,229	5,974,671	41,613,053
Philippine Islands ...	1,107,499	870,294	720,284	749,378	677,221	552,233	4,676,879
Malta ...	534,439	416,204	1,229,867	763,909	659,171	...	3,603,590
Egypt ...	66,832	160,346	223,483	186,348	744,377	1,125,423	2,506,809
Canada ...	124,544	154,000	...	...	196,331	...	1,444,227
Hong Kong ...	358,960	147,056	273,810	161,535	302,077	969,352	1,409,497
Gibraltar ...	115,248	118,100	292,138	76,396	225,659	285,510	1,113,051
Ceylon ...	281,264	320,492	5,200	119,684	145,078	151,549	1,023,267
Mauritius ...	...	497,422	...	90,545	58,651	...	646,618
Straits Settlements ...	...	...	...	...	382,101	243,508	625,609
Other Countries ...	450,355	215,618	9,453	39,930	164,621	622,532	1,502,509
Total ...	66,288,326	44,105,600	35,883,903	47,863,532	86,858,344	90,692,385	371,692,090

The corresponding particulars concerning the values of the exports are :—

VALUES OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM AUSTRALIA,
1901 to 1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom...	467,013	234,385	268,697	488,830	834,629	839,360	3,132,914
Natal ...	80,139	162,032	131,152	91,388	156,950	142,031	763,692
Cape of Good Hope	142,027	111,467	58,109	50,037	79,294	65,801	506,735
Philippine Islands	13,047	10,881	9,199	9,680	7,442	6,309	56,558
Malta ...	6,783	4,143	14,492	8,741	7,276	—	41,435
Egypt ...	993	2,278	2,945	2,144	8,580	12,674	29,614
Canada ...	1,244	965	—	—	2,792	12,260	17,261
Hong Kong ...	3,022	1,923	3,991	2,234	3,473	1,906	16,549
Gibraltar ...	1,770	1,230	3,273	955	2,765	2,974	12,967
Ceylon ...	4,706	4,542	70	1,613	1,774	1,713	14,418
Mauritius ...	—	6,205	—	1,214	672	—	8,091
Straits Settlements	—	—	—	—	4,514	2,579	7,093
Other Countries ...	5,552	3,371	186	525	1,808	7,513	18,955
Total ...	726,296	543,422	492,114	657,361	1,111,969	1,095,120	4,626,282

7. Comparison with other Countries.—As regards the size of its flocks and the quantity and quality of wool produced, Australia occupies the foremost position amongst the sheep-raising countries of the world. The following comparison gives the latest available figures relative to the number of sheep in the principal wool-producing countries :—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	No. of Sheep	Country.	Date.	No. of Sheep.
Australia ...	1906	83,687,655	Bulgaria ...	1893	6,868,291
Argentine Republic ...	1895	74,379,562	Rumania ...	1900	5,655,444
Russian Empire' ...	1905	64,697,663	Mexico ...	1902	3,424,430
United States of America	1905	50,631,619	Orange River Colony	1904	3,145,685
United Kingdom ...	1905	29,076,777	Servia ...	1900	3,013,644
New Zealand ...	1906	20,108,471	Canada ...	1901	2,510,239
British India ...	1904	17,904,748	Sweden ...	1904	1,105,903
France ...	1904	17,800,965	Norway ...	1900	998,819
Uruguay ...	1901	17,624,548	Denmark ...	1903	876,830
Spain ...	1891	13,359,473	Transvaal ...	1904	846,939
Cape of Good Hope	1904	11,818,829	Natal ...	1904	726,752
Austria-Hungary	1895	10,743,707	Falkland Islands	1904	702,444
	1900		Netherlands ...	1904	606,785
Algeria ...	1903	8,958,537	Belgium ...	1895	235,722
Germany ...	1904	7,907,173	Switzerland	1901	219,438
Italy ...	1890	6,900,000			

1. Including goats.

8. **Relation to Population.**—The relation of the flocks of the several States to the populations at the end of each of the past seven years is as follows:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas	Total C'wealth.
1900 ...	29.42	9.06	20.94	14.59	13.53	9.74	18.75
1901 ...	30.44	8.81	19.83	13.84	13.53	10.28	18.83
1902 ...	18.99	8.67	14.12	13.43	12.68	9.43	13.82
1903 ...	20.08	8.55	16.28	14.51	11.46	8.90	14.50
1904 ...	23.69	8.40	20.79	15.76	11.78	8.64	16.52
1905 ...	26.48	9.40	23.74	16.40	12.25	8.74	18.36
1906 ...	28.91	10.50	27.82	17.35	12.76	9.60	20.31

9. **Value of Australian Sheep.**—The total value on 31st December, 1906, of the sheep in the Commonwealth and its several States is approximately as follows:—

ESTIMATED VALUE OF AUSTRALIAN SHEEP, 31ST DECEMBER, 1906.

State ...	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'nsland.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	C'wealth.
Value ... £	24,273,000	7,116,000	7,815,000	3,664,000	2,004,000	1,038,000	45,910,000

§ 5. Wool.

1. **Importance of Wool Production.**—The chief contributing factor to the pastoral wealth of Australia is the production of wool, the value of the output for the year 1906 being about £23,000,000. Most of the wool produced in the Commonwealth is exported, but with the increased activity of the local woollen mills there has, in recent years, been an increasing quantity used in Australia, although even now the quantity so used represents less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole clip.

2. **Greasy and Scoured Wool.**—In the returns of imports and exports of wool furnished to the Customs Department the quantities are shewn as "greasy," or as "scoured

and washed," but for the purposes of comparing the clips of the several States or of the Commonwealth as a whole for a series of years, it is convenient to have the total production expressed in terms of greasy wool.

The total quantity of Australian wool, scoured and washed before export, is usually only about 25 per cent. of the total clip. The ratio of loss of weight in scouring, however, varies largely with season, locality, and breed; hence it seems preferable to express "scoured and washed" wool in terms of "greasy" rather than *vice versa*, the absolute error arising from any uncertainty as to the average loss of weight having thus the least effect.

3. Total Production.—In the following tables, relative to the production of wool in the several States for the six years 1901 to 1906, wool returned as "scoured and washed" has been converted into the estimated equivalent amount of "greasy" on the assumption that two pounds of "greasy" wool are on the average required to produce one pound of "scoured and washed." On this basis the estimated total production of wool (in the grease) in the several States of the Commonwealth for the years 1901 to 1906 may be said to be as in the following table:—

PRODUCTION OF WOOL, ESTIMATED AS "GREASY," COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1901 TO 1906.

State.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
N.S.W. ...	311,318,648	218,505,670	228,173,045	252,194,736	298,490,955	326,999,426
Victoria ...	81,227,029	71,109,528	55,044,659	80,036,363	66,118,195	67,426,109
Queensland	70,872,670	42,100,238	53,908,667	66,037,701	70,393,840	86,363,630
South Aust.	40,415,378	37,285,621	37,766,673	36,727,324	37,262,504	44,602,680
West. Aust.	14,290,156	13,380,181	13,312,326	12,513,185	17,732,597	15,405,132
Tasmania ...	9,805,154	9,167,911	5,731,783	11,539,735	10,666,430	11,359,760
C'wealth. ...	527,929,035	391,549,149	393,937,153	459,049,044	500,664,521	552,156,737

4. Wool Locally Used.—Of this production the quantity used in the local manufactories of the several States of the Commonwealth was approximately as follows:—

QUANTITY OF WOOL, ESTIMATED AS "GREASY," USED IN COMMONWEALTH FACTORIES, 1901 TO 1906.

State.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
N.S.W. ...	1,343,070	1,358,920	1,293,600	726,900	729,470	836,730
Victoria ...	3,408,526	3,473,835	3,772,390	4,027,080	4,493,041	4,765,687
Queensland	312,000	219,292	164,234	185,802	224,860	253,842
South Aust.	184,846	201,657	271,285	311,469	376,615	387,264
West. Aust.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tasmania ...	776,000	780,000	812,000	811,500	1,067,050	1,005,628
C'wealth. ...	6,024,442	6,033,704	6,313,509	6,062,751	6,891,036	7,249,151

5. Exports of Wool.—Nearly half of the exports of wool from the Commonwealth are despatched to the United Kingdom, the other leading consignees being France, Germany, Belgium, and the United States of America. The following table shews for

the years 1901 to 1906, the quantities of "greasy" wool exported from the Commonwealth to the principal countries of destination :—

COMMONWEALTH WOOL EXPORTED IN THE GREASE, 1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	234,671,708	171,255,911	131,981,041	170,961,234	167,675,702	193,740,722	1,070,286,318
France	54,651,054	48,207,243	52,700,279	71,302,579	95,812,717	85,755,279	408,429,151
Germany	51,223,381	40,659,728	45,946,327	48,954,748	62,737,286	56,470,224	305,990,694
Belgium	33,176,804	20,302,265	21,579,126	28,318,161	35,213,749	53,972,671	192,562,776
U. S. of America	8,162,316	4,439,461	8,461,508	17,023,952	14,995,174	21,060,888	74,174,299
Italy	2,674,495	1,312,711	2,208,104	2,245,207	3,085,474	1,184,080	12,710,071
Japan	157,514	162,607	266,398	290,491	453,645	2,465,742	3,796,397
New Zealand	483,844	84,827	101,880	101,029	197,948	183,845	1,153,373
India	62,157	156,659	275,637	96,736	91,431	162,724	845,344
Canada	...	...	24,000	53,513	138,416	173,944	389,873
Other Countries	17,151	40,157	2,352	47,000	27,882	144,471	279,013
Total	385,280,424	286,621,569	263,546,652	339,394,650	380,420,424	415,353,590	2,070,617,309

Similar particulars concerning the exports of "scoured and washed" wool are as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF "SCOURED AND WASHED WOOL,"
1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	49,176,041	31,387,903	38,789,131	30,108,654	28,469,808	35,301,652	213,236,189
France	7,321,775	7,229,229	10,354,637	8,578,307	13,816,332	11,200,425	58,590,705
Germany	5,606,254	5,325,117	7,531,339	6,682,885	6,897,390	6,905,330	40,948,915
Belgium	3,175,954	4,512,655	3,431,979	3,992,454	5,556,547	9,098,036	29,767,625
Japan	776,332	765,866	827,041	4,235,144	1,579,164	2,106,820	10,230,357
Italy	187,276	68,176	82,359	40,651	168,444	99,663	646,569
India	81,262	85,531	108,804	85,199	64,198	68,007	493,001
New Zealand	21,870	...	4,560	19,631	6,266	18,624	70,951
Canada	...	...	12,750	5,841	781	...	19,372
Other Countries	22,101	...	720	162,280	216,493	138	401,732
Total	66,368,855	49,374,477	61,143,320	55,911,046	56,775,423	64,889,295	354,462,416

The total value of the wool exported from the Commonwealth to each of the various countries during the six years under review was :—

TOTAL VALUE OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1901 TO 1906.

Country to which Exported.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Total for Six Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	9,797,001	7,610,114	7,366,423	8,498,648	8,750,240	10,706,181	52,728,607
France	2,003,197	2,133,975	2,676,582	3,419,045	5,053,870	4,577,034	19,863,703
Germany	1,852,053	1,755,053	2,342,619	2,569,677	3,143,614	2,962,586	14,625,602
Belgium	1,146,349	924,447	1,044,297	1,390,564	1,905,822	3,113,778	9,525,257
United States of America	273,933	198,588	388,247	783,998	647,296	912,679	3,204,741
Italy	90,842	55,367	92,377	94,268	143,995	58,971	535,820
Japan	48,653	55,802	71,582	332,602	140,704	279,860	929,203
India	5,915	6,483	13,671	10,518	7,928	12,084	56,599
New Zealand	17,461	3,784	3,950	4,992	5,218	8,565	43,970
Canada	...	...	1,756	2,620	5,459	8,215	18,060
Other Countries	2,050	850	95	15,338	18,070	5,816	42,219
Total	15,237,454	12,744,463	14,001,599	17,122,270	19,822,216	22,645,769	101,573,771

6. **Care needed in Comparing Clips.**—The Customs returns, from which statistics of wool production are usually compiled, do not furnish a reliable indication of increase or decrease in successive clips, since in each case they relate to the year ended 31st December. Ordinarily, therefore, they include for any year imports and exports of wool belonging to two distinct clips. A further defect in the comparability of successive clips arises as follows:—Owing to climatic or other conditions the time of shearing is so far delayed that one clip may include almost thirteen months' growth of wool, while the succeeding one may include little more than eleven months' growth. An instance of this occurred in some portions of the Commonwealth in connection with the clips of 1906 and 1907. The shearing in the former case was somewhat late, while in the latter it took place at the usual time. To what extent the 1907 clip was affected by this cause cannot be stated as the wool statistics for that clip are not yet available.

7. **Wool-producing Countries in Southern Hemisphere.**—The next table, compiled by Messrs. Helmuth Schwartze and Co., the well-known firm of English wool brokers, furnishes interesting evidence of the relative importance of the three great wool-producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere. The figures given represent for the respective years the imports of wool into Europe and North America:—

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA.

Year.			Commonwealth and New Zealand.	Cape of Good Hope.	River Plate.	Total
			Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1901	...	...	1,745,000	217,000	532,000	2,494,000
1902	...	...	1,699,000	234,000	512,000	2,445,000
1903	...	...	1,451,000	234,000	558,000	2,243,000
1904	...	...	1,371,000	201,000	476,000	2,048,000
1905	...	...	1,633,000	209,000	488,000	2,330,000
1906	...	...	1,833,000	238,000	487,000	2,558,000

It will be seen that of the total importations shewn in this table, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand account for about 70 per cent.

8. **England's Importation of Wool.**—The quantity and value of wool imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1906 from the principal wool-producing countries, furnish evidence of the important position which the Commonwealth occupies in the supply of wool to the mother country. This is shewn in the following table:—

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1906.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
Australia	250,279,245	11,514,733	Egypt	3,764,450	103,367
New Zealand	146,759,673	6,959,836	China	3,649,813	99,367
Cape of Good Hope	53,997,565	1,876,660	Falkland Islands	3,558,536	125,244
British India	46,868,733	1,478,815	Uruguay	3,037,145	126,833
Argentine Republic	29,984,152	1,199,963	U.S. of America	2,326,896	91,620
France	23,854,610	1,078,409	Peru	2,152,272	90,242
Chile	17,200,939	593,278	Portugal	1,930,004	65,700
Natal	13,273,277	397,555	Other Countries	4,624,450	167,419
Turkey	12,560,051	417,265			
Russia	8,442,134	302,391			
Belgium	6,999,458	289,748			
Germany	4,079,536	167,448			
			Total	639,342,939	27,146,133

9. **The Wool Market.**—The clip of 1906 was an exceptional one from two points of view, the number of bales of wool exceeded 2,000,000 for the first time in the history of Australia, and the prices realised were on the average considerably higher than have been touched for many years, with the result that the wool season of 1906-7 was one of the most prosperous experienced in the Commonwealth.

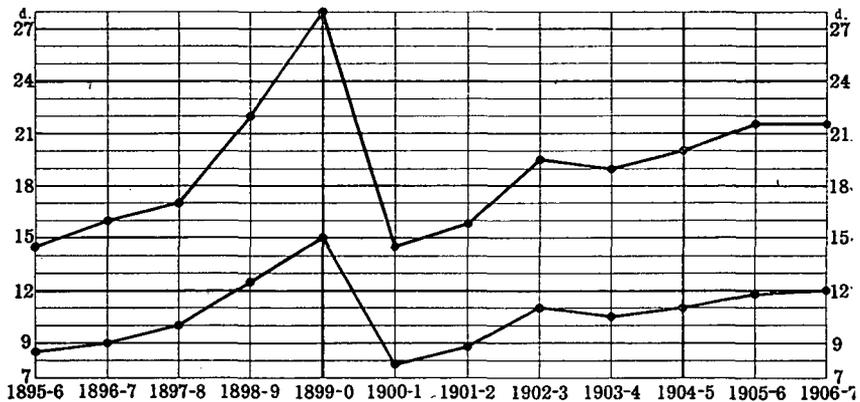
The following particulars concerning the prices of greasy Merino wool which ruled in the Australian markets during the wool season 1906-7 are taken from Dalgety's *Review* for July, 1907 :—

GREASY MERINO WOOL, 1906-7.

Class of Wool.	State.				
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Aust.	Tasmania.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Super	11½—12¾	15½—16½	11½—12	11½—14	13½—14
Good	10½—11½	12—13	10½—11¼	9½—11	11½—12½
Inferior	7½—8¾	10½—11½	7½—8¾	6½—8	9—10½

The fluctuations in the prices of greasy and scoured wool of good average quality from 1895-6 to 1906-7, shewn by the graphs hereinunder, are in agreement with the results given in Dalgety's *Review* for 1907 :—

AVERAGE PRICES OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL, 1895-6 TO 1906-7.

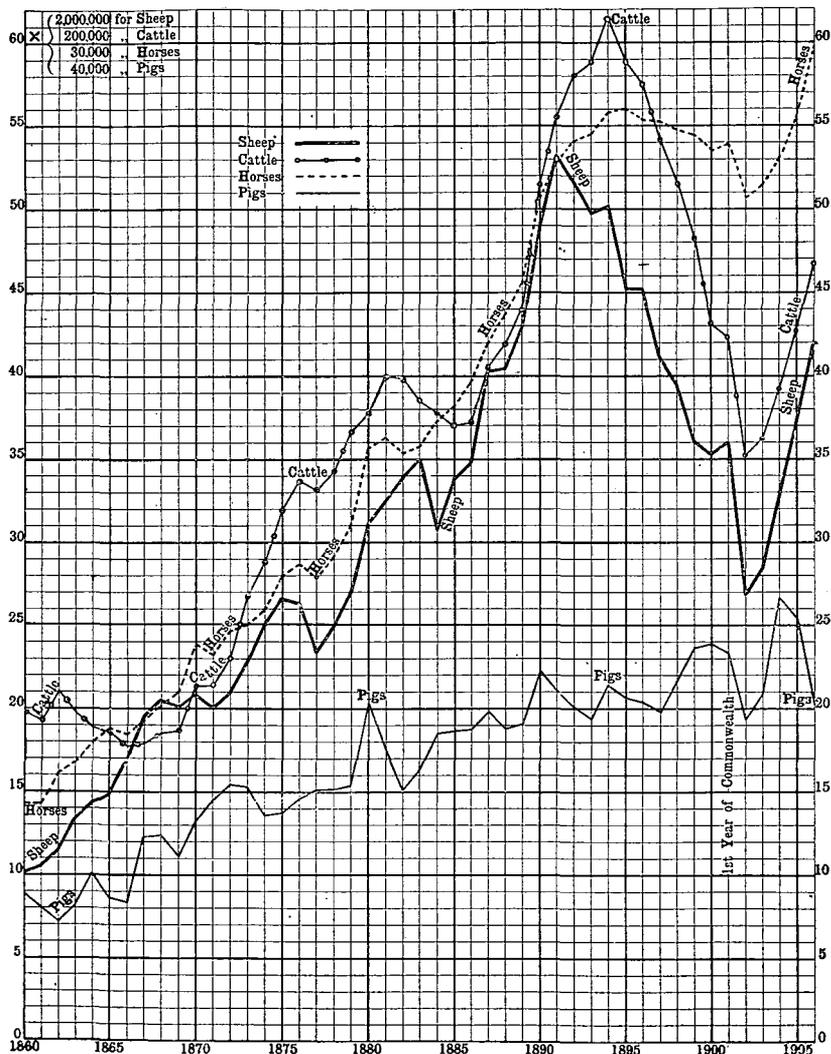


The upper line and lower line shew respectively the average prices of scoured and greasy Merino fleece of good average quality.

§ 5. Graphical Representation of Pastoral Production.

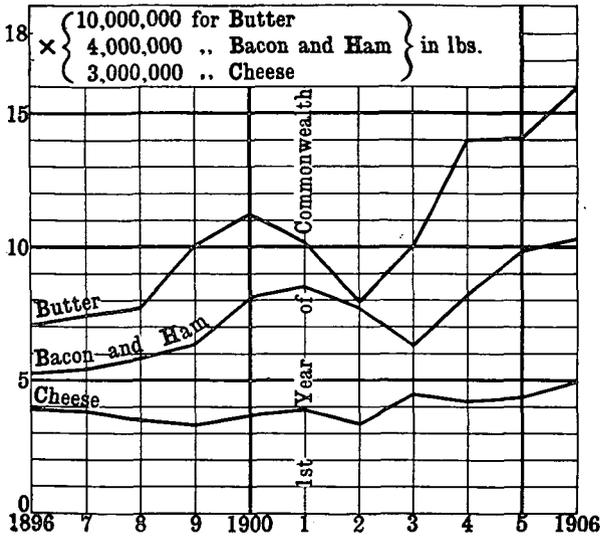
1. **General.**—(See graphs page 295).—The figures for the total number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs being known with considerable accuracy only from 1860 onwards, the graphs are restricted to the period indicated. It will be observed on a general survey of these that up to 1890 there was a fairly uniform increase in the number of each class of animals, or, more exactly, the number of horses increased up to 1895, of cattle to 1894, of sheep to 1891, of pigs say up to 1904. This, however, was followed by diminutions, a small one of horses till 1902—followed by a rapid recovery, and enormous ones also till 1902 in the number of cattle and sheep—again followed by very rapid recovery.

GRAPHS SHEWING NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN AUSTRALIA
FROM 1860 TO 1906.



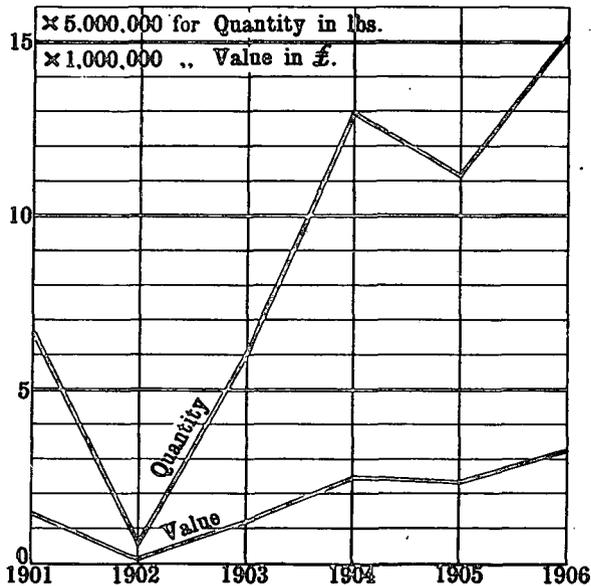
EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year. The total of the sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs for the Commonwealth is indicated by the several curves or graphs, the vertical side of a small square representing 2,000,000 in the case of sheep; 200,000 for cattle; 30,000 for horses; 40,000 for pigs.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND BACON AND HAM, IN THE COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1896 TO 1906.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height of each rectangle denotes in the case of butter 10,000,000 lbs.; in the case of bacon and ham, 4,000,000 lbs.; and in the case of cheese, 3,000,000 lbs.

GRAPHS SHEWING THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF NET EXPORTS OF BUTTER FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1901 TO 1906.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height of each small rectangle represents 5,000,000 lbs. in weight, or £1,000,000 in value.

It is worthy of notice that the rate of recovery is very satisfactory. There has never been a triennium in Australian history when the number of sheep increased as it did from 1903 to 1906; the increases of cattle and of horses for the same period are similar to the very remarkable increases between 1889 and 1892 and 1888 and 1891 respectively. The year 1902 shews a great falling-off in all four classes, due to the prolonged drought-conditions which culminated in that year. It is remarkable too, that after so prolonged an adverse condition the numbers should increase as rapidly as they have, a fact which points to the elasticity of the natural resources of Australia, and its great recuperative power.

2. **Graph for Cattle.**—For the Commonwealth, the number of cattle declined from 1862 to 1866, from 1881 to 1885, and again from 1894 to 1901, but increased very rapidly for the intermediate periods and since. Among the States the increases for Queensland are the most remarkable, and the figures for that State have a predominating influence on the result.

3. **Graph for Horses.**—For the Commonwealth, the graph shews that the number of horses increased with considerable regularity practically from 1860 to 1895, and then again from 1902 onwards. No one State's figures have a predominating influence on the curve for the Commonwealth, since the largest, viz., those for New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria, are all comparable in magnitude.

4. **Graph for Sheep.**—For the Commonwealth, the figures for the total number of sheep shew a fairly steady and rapid progression from 1860 to 1891, a decline from 1891 to 1902, and again a rapid progression from that last date onwards. The figures for New South Wales have a predominating influence.

5. **Graph for Pigs.**—The curve for the Commonwealth, while shewing marked fluctuations every two or three years, shews also a steady increase on the whole. The form of this curve is profoundly influenced by the numbers for New South Wales and Victoria.