

SECTION VII.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. 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 January, 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 of the principal kinds of live stock in the Commonwealth at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1905, and thence onwards in single years, are given in the following table, and are shewn continuously in the graphs as given hereinafter.

During the fifty years covered by the table the live stock of the Commonwealth increased considerably, horses by 402 per cent., cattle 197 per cent., sheep 357 per cent., and pigs 192 per cent. The average annual increases which these aggregates represent are as follows:—Horses, 3.29 per cent. per annum; cattle, 2.20 per cent.; sheep, 3.09 per cent.; and pigs, 2.16 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH LIVE STOCK, 1860 to 1910.

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	1,061,078	7,523,000	62,176,027	815,776
1885	1,143,064	7,397,847	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
1905	1,674,790	8,528,331	74,540,916	1,014,977
1906	1,765,186	9,349,409	83,687,655	813,569
1907	1,871,714	10,128,486	87,650,263	754,101
1908	1,927,729	10,547,679	87,043,266	695,691
1909	2,022,917	11,040,391	91,676,281	765,137
1910	2,165,866	11,744,714	92,047,015	1,025,850

4. **Fluctuations.**—The increases referred to, 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, 1902, and to some extent in 1908. The drought of 1902 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 eight years from 1902 to 1910, horses increased by 641,265 cattle by 4,681,972, and sheep by 38,378,668, the corresponding increases per cent. per annum being horses 4.49 per cent., cattle 6.56 per cent., and sheep 6.98 per cent.

The number of horses in the Commonwealth at the end of 1910 was higher than for any previous year. The number of cattle was higher than for any year since 1895, and the number of sheep higher than for any year since 1894. The years in which the numbers of live stock attained their maxima are as follows:—Horses, 1910, 2,165,866; cattle, 1894, 12,311,617; sheep, 1891, 106,421,068; and pigs, 1904, 1,062,703.

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 fifty years in the manner shewn in the succeeding table:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1860 to 1910.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1860 ...	0.38	3.45	17.58	0.31	1902 ...	0.39	1.82	13.85	0.20
1865 ...	0.41	2.68	21.25	0.25	1903 ...	0.39	1.85	14.54	0.21
1870 ...	0.43	2.60	25.24	0.33	1904 ...	0.40	1.97	16.56	0.27
1875 ...	0.44	3.37	27.99	0.29	1905 ...	0.42	2.11	18.48	0.25
1880 ...	0.48	3.37	27.87	0.37	1906 ...	0.43	2.29	20.45	0.20
1885 ...	0.42	2.75	25.05	0.28	1907 ...	0.45	2.43	21.06	0.18
1890 ...	0.48	3.27	31.06	0.28	1908 ...	0.46	2.49	20.57	0.16
1895 ...	0.48	3.36	25.93	0.24	1909 ...	0.47	2.55	21.20	0.18
1900 ...	0.43	2.29	18.75	0.25	1910 ...	0.49	2.65	20.80	0.23
1901 ...	0.42	2.22	18.83	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 fifty years under review, the number of horses varied but slightly in proportion to population, the range being from 0.33 to 0.49 per head. In the case of cattle, the limits of variation were 1.82 and 3.45; sheep, 13.85 and 31.06; and pigs, 0.16 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, 1910, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE, 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

States and Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	2.10	10.12	146.79	1.04
Victoria	5.37	17.61	146.59	3.79
Queensland	0.89	7.65	30.32	0.23
South Australia... ..	0.66	1.01	16.49	0.25
Western Australia	0.14	0.85	5.29	0.06
Tasmania	1.53	7.70	68.22	2.43
Northern Territory	0.05	0.98	0.11	0.002
Commonwealth	0.73	3.95	30.94	0.34

7. **Minor Classes of Live Stock.**—The numbers of minor classes of live stock returned as at 31st December, 1911, were as follows:—Goats, 313,917; camels, 8426; mules, 1350; donkeys, 3807; and ostriches, 1739. Of these, goats were most numerous in Queensland, camels and donkeys in Western Australia, and mules and ostriches in South Australia. In the raising of goats, considerable attention has in recent years been devoted to the angora goat and its product—mohair, and upwards of 20,000 angora goats are included in the total of 313,917 goats shown above. Of these, upwards of 9000 were in Queensland, while the quantity of mohair produced in that State in 1910 was set down at 7096 lbs., and the number of skins placed on the market was returned as 1753.

8. **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 1906 to 1910 are as follows:—

**QUANTITIES OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.**

Products.	Unit of Quantity.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Animals (living)—						
Cattle	No.	391	504	841	894	3,641
Horses	"	10,346	12,116	9,164	6,335	6,619
Sheep	"	6,477	—398	9,001	2,540	10,281
Bones	cwt.	1,570	4,459	11,008	13,070	14,145
Glue Pieces and Sinews	"	19,355	21,941	23,417	20,199	20,570
Glycerine	lb.	921,828	592,435	*	*	*
Hair	"	328,555	285,478	191,475	190,052	304,006
Hoofs	cwt.	4,897	6,784	5,972	4,666	7,677
Horns	"	15,973	15,944	*	*	*
Meats—						
Frozen Beef	lb.	41,561,252	52,050,592	40,707,121	71,130,972	109,421,146
.. Mutton and Lamb	"	90,684,899	109,227,757	91,607,614	116,914,965	190,228,396
.. Rabbits and Hares	pair	11,048,201	10,648,534	7,604,053	9,181,312	9,652,127
.. Other... ..	lb.	1,056,902	815,559	659,719	1,114,536	2,640,275
Potted and Extract of	"	*	*	*	*	*
Preserved in Tins, etc.	"	8,581,548	7,820,511	11,979,606	22,877,569	33,556,048
Other... ..	"	141,758	64,370	—120,055	235,479	591,196
Sausage Casings	"	*	*	*	*	*
Skins—						
Hides	No.	1,556	33,623	219,798	286,973	286,639
Sheep	"	7,696,930	9,691,688	8,683,034	10,658,776	11,119,338
Rabbit and Hare	cwt.	105,569	100,802	65,391	62,180	86,930
Other, including Undressed Furs	No.	*	*	*	*	*
Tallow	cwt.	683,178	674,723	586,220	929,157	1,256,661
Wool—Greasy	lb.	415,141,982	512,036,100	471,540,092	528,388,349	586,883,111
.. Scoured	"	64,882,802	72,295,353	70,883,847	73,569,380	77,042,042
.. Tops	"	*	*	*	496,492	1,123,460

* Quantity not available. Note. — signifies net imports.

The values of the net exports for the same five years are furnished in the next table and amount to no less a total than £163,574,262 for the period, or an average of £32,714,852 per annum, of which wool represents nearly 80 per cent. Skins, meats, and tallow rank next in order of importance.

**VALUES OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.**

Products.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Animals (living)—	£	£	£	£	£
Cattle	—1,389	—1,445	704	3,876	11,516
Horses	206,006	266,325	152,672	84,695	—51,267
Sheep	—2,704	—2,127	5,735	6,030	16,448
Bones	3,503	5,628	5,189	6,041	7,366
Glue Pieces and Sinews	13,948	17,458	12,679	11,800	11,037
Glycerine	9,186	6,983	3,179	2,316	10,169
Hair	28,812	21,086	16,739	22,584	25,879
Hoofs	2,355	2,064	2,024	1,622	2,804
Horns	22,870	18,969	18,270	18,729	25,532
Meats—					
Frozen Beef	434,455	575,732	451,503	733,028	1,179,060
" Mutton and Lamb	1,094,984	1,377,502	1,219,107	1,231,027	2,161,495
" Rabbits and Hares	491,434	472,516	336,093	423,679	486,592
" Other	13,290	12,814	8,507	18,027	40,816
Potted and Extract of	—11,477	19,591	22,108	57,061	70,504
Preserved in Tins, etc.	157,432	133,165	213,476	401,606	602,880
Other	1,770	673	—2,890	1,663	8,173
Sausage Casings	1,478	41,122	26,600	52,182	38,204
Skins—					
Hides	—9,764	—10,079	86,310	239,539	286,274
Sheep	1,587,579	1,822,604	1,230,878	1,736,464	2,003,810
Rabbit and Hare... ..	476,972	374,882	304,990	347,244	566,739
Other, including Undressed Furs	445,201	304,130	276,703	607,158	822,065
Tallow	876,748	1,014,870	785,910	1,229,541	1,888,796
Wool—Greasy	17,539,836	22,898,318	18,017,420	20,580,783	23,431,947
Scoured	5,098,195	5,962,599	4,883,805	4,820,092	5,202,683
Tops ... ..	...	...	...	58,638	134,874
Total Values	28,480,720	35,335,980	28,077,711	32,695,425	38,081,426

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 IN STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, AND COMMONWEALTH,
1860 to 1910.**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensl'd.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Common- wealth.
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	148,219	34,568	25,267	*2,372	1,061,078
1885 ...	344,697	304,098	260,207	164,753	34,392	28,610	6,307	1,143,064
1890 ...	444,163	436,459	365,812	187,686	44,384	31,165	11,919	1,521,588
1895 ...	499,943	424,995	468,743	181,839	58,506	31,580	14,813	1,680,419
1900 ...	481,417	392,237	456,788	166,790	68,253	31,607	12,562	1,609,654
1901 ...	486,716	387,277	462,119	165,303	73,710	32,399	12,896	1,620,420
1902 ...	450,125	382,317	399,122	164,625	80,158	33,466	14,788	1,524,601
1903 ...	458,014	377,357	401,984	176,648	82,747	33,541	15,763	1,546,054
1904 ...	482,663	372,397	413,165	183,481	90,225	36,565	16,760	1,595,256
1905 ...	506,884	385,513	430,565	197,099	97,397	37,101	20,231	1,674,790
1906 ...	537,762	406,840	452,916	206,633	104,922	38,299	17,814	1,765,186
1907 ...	578,326	424,648	488,486	208,639	113,330	40,392	17,893	1,871,714
1908 ...	591,045	424,903	519,969	213,385	116,795	39,881	21,751	1,927,729
1909 ...	604,784	442,829	555,613	230,405	125,315	40,492	23,479	2,022,917
1910 ...	650,636	472,080	593,813	249,326	134,114	41,388	24,509	2,165,866

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880.

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 ten years are as follows:—

**PERCENTAGE OF HORSES IN EACH STATE AND NORTHERN TERRITORY ON
TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1900 to 1910.**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensl'd.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Common- wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1900 ...	29.91	24.37	28.38	10.36	4.24	1.96	0.78	100.00
1901 ...	30.03	23.90	28.52	10.20	4.55	2.00	0.80	100.00
1902 ...	29.52	25.08	26.18	10.80	5.26	2.19	0.97	100.00
1903 ...	29.62	24.41	26.00	11.43	5.35	2.17	1.02	100.00
1904 ...	30.26	23.34	25.90	11.50	5.66	2.29	1.05	100.00
1905 ...	30.27	23.02	25.70	11.77	5.82	2.21	1.21	100.00
1906 ...	30.47	23.05	25.66	11.70	5.94	2.17	1.01	100.00
1907 ...	30.90	22.69	26.10	11.15	6.05	2.16	0.95	100.00
1908 ...	30.66	22.04	26.97	11.07	6.06	2.07	1.13	100.00
1909 ...	29.90	21.89	27.47	11.39	6.19	2.00	1.16	100.00
1910 ...	30.04	21.80	27.42	11.51	6.19	1.91	1.13	100.00

During the period under review, the proportions in South Australia and Western Australia have increased, those in Victoria and Queensland have diminished, while in the case of New South Wales and Tasmania the proportion in 1910 was practically identical with that in 1900.

4. **Oversea Export Trade in Horses.**—Australia's export trade in horses is a fairly considerable, though somewhat fluctuating, one. During the past five years it has varied in number between 12,632 for the year 1907 and 7807 in 1909, and in value between £319,470 and £173,012 respectively for the same two years. The total number of horses exported during the five years amounted to 53,040, an average of 10,608 per annum. The total value of the exports for the period was £1,231,060, or £246,212 per annum.

The average export value per head for the period was £23 4s. 2d. The numbers exported to the principal countries concerned in this trade are as follows :—

**NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF HORSES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
India	7,981	9,168	6,296	6,136	9,187	38,768
Straits Settlements	903	991	651	353	605	3,503
Java	501	954	605	594	450	3,104
Philippine Islands	118	295	708	315	727	2,163
Ceylon	40	199	165	97	265	766
Mauritius	127	...	103	70	403	703
South African Union	464	167	19	3	1	654
German S.W. Africa ... ..	...	...	622	...	...	622
Japan	51	284	227	1	43	606
Fiji	103	57	88	114	190	552
China	298	178	38	19	1	534
New Zealand	80	75	52	31	122	360
Papua	6	18	10	17	110	161
Hong Kong	6	5	15	29	...	55
Other Countries	94	241	69	28	57	489
Total	10,772	12,632	9,668	7,807	12,161	53,040

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

VALUE OF HORSES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	186,754	225,301	138,068	126,686	171,862	848,671
Straits Settlements	18,022	26,952	15,491	10,339	21,185	91,989
Java	12,296	25,502	16,457	19,598	10,424	84,277
Philippine Islands	2,603	4,949	12,134	5,303	14,971	39,960
Ceylon	4,335	4,886	3,418	2,201	7,486	22,326
Mauritius	1,791	...	2,385	480	7,191	11,847
South African Union	9,223	4,096	931	180	25	14,455
German S.W. Africa ... ..	...	...	13,255	...	...	13,255
Japan	1,990	11,715	12,234	60	1,860	27,859
Fiji	2,855	1,142	2,356	2,982	4,566	13,901
China	5,942	3,299	892	295	60	10,488
New Zealand	8,261	4,020	3,436	2,847	12,403	30,967
Papua	109	337	163	936	2,055	3,600
Hong Kong	160	205	545	888	...	1,798
Other Countries	3,915	7,066	2,453	217	2,016	15,667
Total	258,256	319,470	224,218	173,012	256,104	1,231,060

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 five years under review, but that the particulars for some of the other countries specified exhibit marked fluctuations.

The number of horses imported into the Commonwealth is comparatively small, consisting mainly of valuable animals introduced for breeding purposes, and imported principally from New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The average value per head of the horses imported during the five years was £67 13s. 9d., as compared with £23 4s. 2d. per head for the exports for the same period. The average number imported per annum was, however, only 1692, and the average annual value £114,629. The following table furnishes a comparison of imports and exports of horses during the five years 1906 to 1910:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HORSES, 1906 to 1910.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1906 ...	426	52,250	10,772	258,256	10,346	206,006
1907 ...	516	53,145	12,632	319,470	12,116	266,325
1908 ...	504	71,546	9,668	224,218	9,164	152,672
1909 ...	1,472	88,317	7,807	173,012	6,335	84,695
1910 ...	5,542	307,371	12,161	256,104	6,619	—51,267
Total for 5 years	8,460	572,629	53,040	1,231,060	44,580	658,431

Note. — signifies value of net imports.

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:—

NUMBER OF HORSES IN SOME OF THE LEADING HORSE-BREEDING COUNTRIES. IN THE WORLD.

Country.	Date.	Number of Horses.	Country.	Date.	Number of Horses.
Russian Empire ¹ ...	1909	29,892,319	Uruguay ...	1908	556,307
Utd. States America	1909	21,040,000	Bulgaria ...	1905	538,271
Argentine Republic	1908	7,531,376	Chile ...	1908	516,764
Germany ...	1907	4,345,043	Spain ...	1909	494,853
Austria-Hungary ² ...	1902 & 1909	3,714,580	Denmark ...	1903	486,935
France ³ ...	1908	3,133,650	New Zealand ...	1908-9	363,259
Australia ...	1910	2,165,866	Netherlands ...	1904	295,277
Canada ⁴ ...	1909	2,132,489	Cape Colony ...	1904	255,060
United Kingdom ⁵ ...	1909	2,091,743	Belgium ...	1908	253,431
Japan ⁶ ...	1908	1,494,506	Algeria ...	1908	236,168
British India ⁷ ...	1908	1,311,709	Servia ...	1905	174,363
Italy ...	1908	955,051	Norway ...	1907	172,468
Rumania ...	1900	864,324	Switzerland ...	1906	135,372
Mexico ...	1902	859,217	Orange River Col'ny	1907	127,579
Sweden ...	1908	574,872			

1. Preliminary figures. 2. Austria 1902, Hungary 1909. 3. Employed on farms. 4. Exclusive of British Columbia. 5. Agricultural horses, unbroken horses, and breeding mares only. 6. Exclusive of Formosa. 7. Exclusive of Bengal.

6. **Relation to Population.**—In proportion to population, horses are much more numerous in the Northern Territory than in any other of the principal divisions of the Commonwealth. Queensland is next in order, while Tasmania has the smallest number of horses per head. In all cases the number of horses per head of population was somewhat higher in 1910 than in 1900. Particulars for the past ten years are as follows:—

NUMBER OF HORSES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	C'wealth.
1901 ...	0.35	0.32	0.91	0.46	0.38	0.18	2.76	0.42
1902 ...	0.32	0.32	0.78	0.46	0.38	0.19	3.31	0.39
1903 ...	0.32	0.31	0.78	0.49	0.37	0.18	3.72	0.39
1904 ...	0.33	0.31	0.79	0.51	0.38	0.20	3.98	0.40
1905 ...	0.34	0.32	0.81	0.54	0.39	0.20	5.02	0.42
1906 ...	0.36	0.33	0.84	0.56	0.41	0.21	4.56	0.43
1907 ...	0.38	0.34	0.89	0.56	0.45	0.21	4.79	0.45
1908 ...	0.38	0.34	0.93	0.55	0.45	0.21	6.09	0.46
1909 ...	0.37	0.35	0.96	0.59	0.47	0.21	6.70	0.47
1910 ...	0.40	0.36	0.99	0.61	0.48	0.21	7.42	0.49

§ 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 districts 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, New South Wales, and Southern Queensland 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, 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 seven years, however, a rapid improvement has taken place, and the total reached on 31st December, 1910, was over 5,100,000.

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

**NUMBER OF CATTLE IN STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY AND COMMONWEALTH,
1860 to 1910.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania	Northern Territory.	C'wealth.
1860	2,408,586	722,332	432,890	278,265	32,476	83,866	...	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	283,315	63,719	127,187	*19,720	7,523,000
1885	1,317,315	1,290,790	4,162,652	271,478	70,408	133,642	146,562	7,397,847
1890	2,091,229	1,782,978	5,558,264	359,938	130,970	162,440	214,094	10,299,913
1895	2,150,057	1,795,314	6,822,401	355,867	200,091	162,801	280,957	11,767,488
1900	1,983,116	1,602,384	4,078,191	214,761	338,590	165,516	257,667	8,640,225
1901	2,047,454	1,623,282	3,772,707	225,256	398,547	168,661	255,521	8,491,428
1902	1,741,226	1,644,180	2,543,471	213,343	437,136	177,566	305,820	7,062,742
1903	1,880,578	1,665,078	2,481,717	244,610	497,617	185,938	291,970	7,247,508
1904	2,149,129	1,685,976	2,722,340	272,459	561,490	201,206	247,920	7,840,520
1905	2,337,973	1,737,690	2,963,695	304,027	631,825	206,211	346,910	8,528,331
1906	2,549,944	1,804,323	3,413,919	325,724	690,011	211,117	354,371	9,349,409
1907	2,751,193	1,842,807	3,892,232	334,671	717,377	215,523	374,683	10,128,486
1908	2,955,934	1,574,162	4,321,600	340,376	741,788	205,827	407,992	10,547,679
1909	3,027,727	1,549,640	4,711,782	344,034	793,217	199,945	414,046	11,040,391
1910	3,140,307	1,547,569	5,131,699	384,862	825,040	201,854	513,383	11,744,714

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880.

3. Proportion in each State.—During the period elapsing between 1900 and 1910 the proportion of cattle in the several States and the Northern Territory has varied considerably, as shewn hereunder :—

**PERCENTAGE OF CATTLE IN EACH STATE AND NORTHERN TERRITORY ON
TOTAL FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1900 to 1910.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. T'ry.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1900	...	22.95	18.55	47.20	2.49	3.92	1.91	2.98
1901	...	24.11	19.12	44.43	2.65	4.69	1.99	3.01
1902	...	24.65	23.28	36.01	3.02	6.19	2.52	4.33
1903	...	25.95	22.97	34.24	3.37	6.87	2.57	4.03
1904	...	27.41	21.50	34.72	3.48	7.16	2.57	3.16
1905	...	27.42	20.37	34.75	3.56	7.41	2.42	4.07
1906	...	27.27	19.30	36.52	3.48	7.38	2.26	3.79
1907	...	27.16	18.20	38.43	3.30	7.08	2.13	3.70
1908	...	28.02	14.92	40.97	3.23	7.04	1.95	3.87
1909	...	27.42	14.04	42.68	3.12	7.18	1.81	3.75
1910	...	26.74	13.18	43.69	3.28	7.02	1.72	4.37

A comparison of the positions of the several States in 1900 and 1910 shews that, while Queensland's proportion of the Commonwealth herds and those of Victoria and Tasmania suffered diminution, fairly large increases were in evidence in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia and Northern Territory. The most noticeable increase in proportion is that of Western Australia, from 3.92% in 1900 to 7.02% in 1910.

4. **Imports and 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 number of cattle imported is also small, consisting, as in the case of horses, mainly of valuable animals for breeding. One effect of this is that although considerably more than three times as many cattle were exported during the past ten years as were imported, the value of exports exceeded the value of imports by only £5335. Details are as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CATTLE, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.*
		£		£		£
1901 ...	114	3,591	2,413	22,088	2,299	18,497
1902 ...	2,929	49,231	4,489	19,002	1,560	— 30,229
1903 ...	161	9,569	939	9,302	778	— 267
1904 ...	145	7,903	770	7,115	625	— 788
1905 ...	1,022	10,591	1,280	15,451	258	4,860
1906 ...	161	6,762	552	5,373	391	— 1,389
1907 ...	183	10,204	687	8,759	504	— 1,445
1908 ...	112	11,020	953	11,724	841	704
1909 ...	81	5,710	975	9,586	894	3,876
1910 ...	104	8,665	3,745	20,181	3,641	11,516
Total for 10 years.	5,012	123,246	16,803	128,581	11,791	5,335

* — signifies net imports.

The average value of the cattle imported into the Commonwealth during the ten years was £24 11s. 10d. per head, while the average value of the cattle exported during the same period was £7 13s. 1d.

The comparatively large export 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 were collected in South Australia for the first time in 1908 in respect of the year 1907. Estimates for the missing data for these States have, however, been made, as shewn in the following table :—

CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES) SLAUGHTERED, COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust. ¹	W. Aust.	Tas.	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 ...	358,877	261,034	223,469	75,000	55,034	35,000	1,008,414
1907 ...	380,042	289,709	228,457	60,527	53,505	36,000	1,048,240
1908 ...	376,574	281,087	243,069	² 71,128	46,975	36,000	1,054,833
1909 ...	412,066	287,548	305,026	² 86,435	49,716	37,000	1,177,791
1910 ...	483,947	319,665	378,514	² 88,225	55,723	37,000	1,363,074

1. Estimated for the years 1901 to 1906. 2. Including Northern Territory.—1908 to 1910, 3759, 3975, and 4061 respectively.

For Hobart and Launceston only, the figures for the years 1901 to 1910 were, respectively, 8815, 10,193, 9842, 10,708, 12,035, 10,503, 12,037, 11,907, 10,059 and 11,569.

6. **Export of Beef Preserved by Cold Process.**—A large export trade in beef preserved by cold process is carried on by the Commonwealth, mainly with the United Kingdom, the Philippine Islands and the South African Union. The quantities so exported during the five years 1906 to 1910 are as follows:—

**QUANTITY OF BEEF PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS EXPORTED FROM
THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	1,706,386	8,360,147	12,394,176	52,777,113	91,250,736	166,478,558
Philippine Islands	10,453,286	9,626,173	12,826,444	11,260,779	10,020,181	54,186,863
South African Union	14,301,248	19,353,278	4,316,387	1,698,046	3,784,637	43,453,596
Russia	10,247,609	10,551,438	6,821,701	...	...	27,620,748
Egypt	1,979,830	1,540,290	1,707,355	2,525,097	1,362,686	9,115,258
Straits Settlements	736,796	972,507	841,413	1,092,263	1,073,889	4,716,868
Malta ... ..	...	781,382	752,761	856,599	862,148	3,252,890
Gibraltar	1,247,683	345,374	...	130,703	70,908	1,794,668
Hong Kong... ..	188,873	286,499	354,934	920,919	385,895	1,437,120
Japan	121,963	5,283	408,141	102,723	22,119	660,329
Ceylon	148,300	86,688	87,948	56,509	99,564	479,009
Mauritius	391,664	...	...	...	...	391,664
Hawaiian Islands	6,681	4,257	...	105,403	71,606	187,947
Other countries	30,933	137,276	210,256	316,141	423,159	1,117,765
Total	41,561,252	52,050,592	40,711,516	71,142,295	109,427,528	314,893,183

The value of the beef preserved by cold process exported from the Commonwealth during the same years is as follows:—

**VALUE OF BEEF PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS EXPORTED FROM THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	15,896	87,903	134,014	533,044	967,662	1,738,519
Philippine Islands	112,546	108,505	151,076	125,052	126,719	623,898
South African Union	146,879	216,088	46,181	18,251	36,559	463,958
Russia	105,445	112,098	70,358	...	...	287,901
Egypt	22,027	19,135	19,770	26,747	14,582	102,261
Straits Settlements	8,080	11,515	9,820	11,899	12,452	53,766
Malta ... ..	...	8,852	7,987	8,690	9,790	35,319
Gibraltar	12,204	4,432	...	1,157	517	18,310
Hong Kong... ..	2,347	3,950	3,873	2,144	3,826	16,140
Japan	1,501	32	4,494	1,139	205	7,371
Ceylon	2,258	1,422	1,507	601	1,035	6,823
Mauritius	4,665	...	...	...	...	4,665
Hawaiian Islands	84	96	...	1,067	690	1,937
Other countries	523	1,704	2,471	3,419	5,109	13,226
Total	434,455	575,732	451,551	733,210	1,179,146	3,374,094

During the five years under review, the largest of Australia's customers for beef preserved by cold process has been the United Kingdom, while the most consistent and the second largest customer has been the Philippine Islands; the South African Union, Russia and Egypt ranked next in order of importance. The exporting States during 1910 were Queensland, 96,593,882 lbs., valued at £1,037,038; New South Wales, 8,745,361 lbs., valued at £97,878; and Victoria, 4,088,285 lbs., valued at £44,230.

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 :—

NUMBER OF CATTLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Date.	No. of Cattle.	Country.	Date.	No. of Cattle.
British India ¹ ...	1908	92,038,528 ²	Bulgaria ...	1905	2,172,405 ²
United States of America ...	1909	69,080,000	Cape Colony ...	1904	1,954,390
Russian Empire ...	1909	44,869,150	Belgium ...	1908	1,861,412
Argentine Republic ...	1908	29,116,625	Denmark ...	1903	1,840,466
Germany ...	1907	20,630,544	New Zealand ...	1908-9	1,773,326
Austria-Hungary ³ ...	1902 ³	16,177,825	Netherlands ...	1904	1,690,463
France ...	1908	14,239,730	Ceylon ...	1909	1,509,554 ²
United Kingdom ...	1909	11,761,830	Switzerland ...	1906	1,498,144
Australia ...	1910	11,744,714	Egypt ...	1909	1,458,400
Uruguay ...	1908	8,192,602	Japan ⁵ ...	1908	1,297,974
Canada ⁴ ...	1909	7,234,085	Norway ...	1907	1,094,101
Italy ...	1908	6,210,352 ²	Algeria ...	1908	1,092,202
Mexico ...	1902	5,142,457	Servia ...	1905	969,953 ²
Sweden ...	1908	2,685,020	British East Africa ...	1908	714,494
Rumania ...	1900	2,588,526 ²	Transvaal ...	1908	670,284
Spain ...	1909	2,317,478	Orange River Colony	1907	585,077
Chile ...	1908	2,303,659	Natal ...	1908	538,413

1. Exclusive of Bengal.

2. Including buffaloes.

3. Austria 1902, Hungary 1909.

4. Exclusive of British Columbia.

5. Exclusive of Formosa.

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 ten years are as follows :—

NUMBER OF CATTLE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	C'wealth.
1901 ...	1.49	1.34	7.44	0.63	2.06	0.96	5.47	2.22
1902 ...	1.24	1.36	4.97	0.60	2.06	0.99	6.84	1.82
1903 ...	1.32	1.38	4.79	0.69	2.21	1.02	6.90	1.85
1904 ...	1.48	1.40	5.19	0.76	2.36	1.09	5.89	1.97
1905 ...	1.57	1.44	5.58	0.84	2.53	1.11	8.57	2.11
1906 ...	1.71	1.48	6.33	0.89	2.70	1.14	9.08	2.29
1907 ...	1.81	1.49	7.13	0.90	2.82	1.14	10.03	2.43
1908 ...	1.89	1.26	7.76	0.88	2.86	1.08	11.42	2.49
1909 ...	1.88	1.21	8.15	0.88	2.99	1.04	11.82	2.55
1910 ...	1.91	1.21	8.57	0.95	2.98	1.04	15.55	2.65

For the Commonwealth as a whole the ratio of cattle to population is 19 per cent. greater for 1910 than for 1901, and has exhibited a continuous increase from 1902 onwards. The excess of the 1910 figures over those for 1901 is in evidence in all the States except Victoria, and is most marked in the case of the Northern Territory. In Queensland the ratio has increased very rapidly during the past seven years, the ratio per head of population for 1910 being 79 per cent. greater than for 1903. In Victoria the ratios for 1909 and 1910 are the lowest for the period under review.

§ 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, 1903, and 1910, represented more than half the total for the Commonwealth, and even in these years it fell but little short of half the total.

The number of sheep in the several States at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1900, and for each year onwards to 1910, is as follows:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP IN STATES, NORTHERN TERRITORY, AND COMMONWEALTH, 1860 to 1910.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory	Total C'wealth.
1860 ...	6,119,163	5,780,896	3,449,350	2,824,811	260,136	1,700,930	...	20,135,286
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	6,443,904	1,231,717	1,796,715	*9,318	62,176,027
1885 ...	37,820,906	10,681,837	8,994,322	6,593,648	1,702,719	1,648,627	49,917	67,491,976
1890 ...	55,986,431	12,692,843	18,007,234	7,004,642	2,524,913	1,619,256	45,902	97,881,221
1895 ...	47,617,687	12,791,084	19,856,959	6,531,006	2,295,832	1,523,846	73,713	90,689,727
1900 ...	40,020,506	10,841,790	10,339,185	5,235,220	2,434,311	1,689,956	48,027	70,602,995
1901 ...	41,857,099	10,673,265	10,030,971	5,012,216	2,625,855	1,792,481	48,324	72,040,211
1902 ...	26,649,424	10,504,741	7,213,985	4,880,540	2,704,880	1,672,655	42,122	53,668,347
1903 ...	28,656,501	10,336,216	8,392,044	5,298,720	2,600,633	1,597,053	51,538	56,932,705
1904 ...	34,526,894	10,167,691	10,843,470	5,820,301	2,853,424	1,557,460	54,678	65,823,918
1905 ...	39,506,764	11,455,115	12,355,231	6,277,812	3,120,703	1,883,561	61,730	74,540,916
1906 ...	44,132,421	12,937,440	14,886,438	6,624,941	3,340,745	1,729,394	36,276	83,687,635
1907 ...	44,461,830	14,146,734	16,738,047	6,829,637	3,684,974	1,744,800	44,232	87,650,263
1908 ...	43,370,797	12,545,742	18,348,851	6,898,451	4,097,324	1,728,053	54,048	87,043,266
1909 ...	46,202,578	12,937,983	19,593,791	6,432,038	4,731,737	1,734,761	43,393	91,676,281
1910 ...	45,560,969	12,882,665	20,331,838	6,267,477	5,158,516	1,788,310	57,240	92,047,015

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880.

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

During the period the proportion of total Commonwealth flocks declined considerably in the case of New South Wales and Tasmania, and in a less marked degree in Victoria, South Australia, and the Northern Territory, while in the case of Queensland and Western Australia a marked advance in proportion was experienced.

**PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE AND NORTHERN TERRITORY ON TOTAL
FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1901 to 1910.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'nsland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1901	58.10	14.82	13.92	6.95	3.65	2.49	0.07	100.00
1902	49.66	19.57	13.44	9.09	5.04	3.12	0.08	100.00
1903	50.33	18.16	14.74	9.31	4.57	2.80	0.09	100.00
1904	52.45	15.45	16.47	8.84	4.33	2.37	0.09	100.00
1905	53.00	15.37	16.82	8.42	4.19	2.12	0.08	100.00
1906	52.73	15.46	17.79	7.92	3.99	2.07	0.04	100.00
1907	50.73	16.14	19.10	7.79	4.20	1.99	0.05	100.00
1908	49.83	14.41	21.08	7.93	4.71	1.98	0.06	100.00
1909	50.40	14.11	21.37	7.02	5.16	1.89	0.05	100.00
1910	49.50	14.00	22.09	6.81	5.60	1.94	0.06	100.00

4. Oversea Imports and Exports of Sheep.—As in the case of cattle, the oversea 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 South African Union, Straits Settlements, New Caledonia, and Papua. The following are the particulars of the imports and exports for the past ten years:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SHEEP, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £	No.	Value. £
1901 ...	553	12,134	12,094	12,104	11,541	—30
1902 ...	47,654	66,042	24,296	15,558	—23,358	—50,484
1903 ...	4,727	9,840	18,111	24,468	13,384	14,628
1904 ...	2,614	13,056	7,746	11,219	5,132	—1,837
1905 ...	5,521	24,263	12,090	17,429	6,569	—6,834
1906 ...	11,502	51,403	17,979	48,699	6,477	—2,704
1907 ...	11,759	42,167	11,361	40,040	—398	—2,127
1908 ...	4,020	18,717	13,021	24,452	9,001	5,735
1909 ...	2,775	14,213	5,315	20,243	2,540	6,030
1910 ...	2,863	14,008	13,144	30,456	10,281	16,448
Total for 10 years	93,988	265,843	135,157	244,668	41,169	—21,175

Note. — signifies net imports.

5. Sheep Slaughtered.—The numbers of sheep slaughtered in the several States during the past ten years are as follows:—

SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS) SLAUGHTERED, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust. ¹	West Aust.	Tasmania. ²	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	4,482,055	2,826,144	449,547	710,000	468,759	335,000	9,271,505
1907	5,185,057	3,226,141	642,740	1,020,355	465,196	336,000	10,875,489
1908	5,201,492	3,309,865	705,776	1,213,168 ³	423,056	340,000	11,193,357
1909	6,430,486	3,708,512	1,076,718	1,336,037 ³	491,103	344,000	13,386,856
1910	7,470,002	4,245,881	1,751,151	1,316,904 ³	549,977	346,000	15,679,915

1. Estimated for years 1901 to 1906.

2. Estimated.

3. Including Northern Territory, 1908 to 1910; 300,523, and 516 respectively.

For Hobart and Launceston only the figures for the years 1901 to 1910 were respectively:—101,627, 114,900, 122,233, 109,992, 101,863, 104,081, 107,859, 115,560, 111,445 and 119,456.

6. **Exports of Mutton and Lamb Preserved by Cold Process.**—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 £2,100,000 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 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 as follows:—

**QUANTITY OF MUTTON AND LAMB PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS EXPORTED
FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	67,251,672	88,676,913	82,341,131	110,138,005	181,556,597	529,965,218
South African Union ...	19,324,547	14,445,797	5,823,602	2,458,029	2,720,584	44,272,559
Canada ...	969,352	2,215,533	719,336	1,138,974	2,309,441	7,352,636
Philippine Islands ...	552,233	791,154	673,867	682,116	788,577	3,487,947
Egypt ...	1,125,423	589,210	610,269	455,599	369,611	3,150,112
Malta ...	...	864,062	487,586	630,313	638,871	2,820,832
Straits Settlements...	243,508	511,813	471,634	568,684	713,836	2,509,475
Hong Kong ...	166,059	270,325	319,382	323,113	318,560	1,397,469
Hawaiian Islands ...	220,586	196,505	234,412	255,051	145,246	1,051,890
Ceylon ...	151,549	172,504	156,291	117,141	254,212	851,697
Gibraltar ...	285,510	168,453	...	67,190	52,590	573,743
Japan ...	86,612	35,600	89,805	22,789	18,681	253,577
Other Countries ...	315,334	289,798	180,299	57,735	142,494	985,660
Total ...	90,692,385	109,227,757	91,607,614	116,915,639	190,229,330	598,672,725

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

**VALUES OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	839,360	1,141,718	1,115,908	1,161,475	2,069,932	6,328,393
South African Union ...	207,832	159,298	55,293	23,578	28,935	474,936
Canada ...	12,260	30,216	10,257	14,646	23,132	90,511
Egypt ...	12,674	7,760	7,801	4,987	4,385	37,607
Philippine Islands ...	6,309	8,674	8,056	6,059	7,878	36,976
Malta ...	...	9,437	5,526	6,262	10,140	31,365
Straits Settlements ...	2,579	5,711	5,261	5,488	7,407	26,446
Hong Kong ...	1,906	3,011	3,487	2,997	3,288	14,689
Hawaiian Islands ...	3,282	3,275	2,927	2,994	1,783	14,261
Ceylon ...	1,713	2,802	1,722	1,096	2,649	9,982
Gibraltar ...	2,974	1,955	...	700	329	5,958
Japan ...	917	384	891	195	240	2,627
Other Countries ...	3,314	3,261	1,978	558	1,415	10,526
Total ...	1,095,120	1,377,502	1,219,107	1,231,035	2,161,513	7,084,277

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 ...	1910	92,047,015	Rumania ...	1900	5,655,444
Argentine Republic ...	1908	67,211,754	Chile ...	1908	4,224,266
Russian Empire ¹ ...	1909	62,371,579	British East Africa ...	1908	3,740,111
United States of America ...	1909	57,216,000	Mexico ...	1902	3,424,430
United Kingdom ...	1909	31,839,799	Servia ...	1905	3,160,163
Uruguay ...	1908	26,286,296	Transvaal ...	1908	2,811,061
New Zealand ...	1909	23,480,707	Canada ⁴ ...	1909	2,705,390
Cape Colony ...	1909	18,807,168	Norway ...	1907	1,393,488
British India ² ...	1908	18,033,035	Sweden ...	1908	1,010,217
France ...	1908	17,456,380	Natal ...	1908	945,477
Spain ...	1909	15,471,183	Denmark ...	1903	876,830
Italy ...	1908	11,160,420	Falkland Islands ...	1908	688,705
Austria-Hungary ³ ...	{ 1902 } { 1909 }	10,706,980	Netherlands ...	1904	606,785
Algeria ...	1908	9,632,177	Uganda ...	1908	559,590
Bulgaria ...	1905	8,130,997	Iceland ...	1904	495,190
Orange River Colony ...	1907	8,020,308	Belgium ...	1895	235,722
Germany ...	1907	7,703,710	Switzerland ...	1906	209,997

1. Including goats. 2. Exclusive of Bengal. 3. Austria 1902, Hungary 1909. 4. Exclusive of British Columbia.

8. Relation to Population.—The relation of the flocks of the several States and the Northern Territory to the populations at the end of each of the past ten years is as follows:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. Ter.	C'wealth.
1901 ...	30.43	8.82	19.80	13.95	13.56	10.23	103.41	18.83
1902 ...	19.01	8.69	14.08	13.67	12.76	9.32	94.15	13.85
1903 ...	20.11	8.58	16.21	14.84	11.57	8.73	121.72	14.54
1904 ...	23.72	8.43	20.66	16.20	11.92	8.41	130.00	16.56
1905 ...	26.55	9.46	23.59	17.31	12.48	8.50	152.57	18.48
1906 ...	29.66	10.61	27.62	18.08	13.09	9.32	92.92	20.45
1907 ...	29.22	11.48	30.67	18.28	14.48	9.20	118.36	21.06
1908 ...	27.99	10.03	32.94	17.88	15.78	9.01	151.31	20.57
1909 ...	28.63	10.13	33.91	16.37	17.81	8.98	123.87	21.20
1910 ...	27.72	9.90	33.94	15.40	18.63	9.23	173.40	20.80

§ 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 1910 being about £32,000,000. 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 usually shewn as "greasy," or as "scoured and washed," but for the purpose 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, on the average of the last five years, about $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total clip. The ratio of loss of weight in scouring varies largely with season, locality, breed, and condition. It seems preferable to express "scoured and washed" wool in terms of "greasy" rather than *vice versa*, since the absolute error arising from any uncertainty as to the average loss of weight has thus the less effect.

3. **Total Production.**—In the following tables, relative to the production of wool for the five years 1906 to 1910, 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" wool. An allowance has also been made for the quantity of wool exported on sheepskins. On this basis the estimated total production of wool (in the grease) for the years 1906 to 1910 may be said to be as in the following table:—

PRODUCTION OF WOOL, ESTIMATED AS "GREASY," COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1906 to 1910.

State.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales ...	332,380,646	375,224,448	344,550,707	379,388,356	}
Victoria ...	78,258,113	120,017,787	93,999,156	112,102,445	
Queensland ...	88,068,089	104,173,964	115,283,309	127,531,834	
South Australia ...	48,928,116	57,830,794	52,040,731	56,415,539	
Western Australia ...	17,437,645	22,013,541	22,450,624	30,048,360	
Tasmania ...	12,600,822	10,878,478	13,859,755	12,550,598	
Commonwealth ...	577,673,431	690,139,012	642,184,282	718,037,132	792,868,466

* Details for individual States not available owing to discontinuance by Customs Department of statistics of Interstate trade.

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

**LOCALLY USED WOOL, ESTIMATED AS "GREASY," COMMONWEALTH AND STATES,
1906 to 1910.**

State.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales	836,730	963,408	1,020,456	1,095,136	1,594,712
Victoria	4,765,687	5,600,873	6,152,250	5,239,806	5,309,790
Queensland	253,842	211,362	224,460	301,078	270,246
South Australia	387,264	603,848	672,112	634,250	564,432
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania	1,005,628	923,572	1,244,879	991,388	1,087,400
Commonwealth	7,249,151	8,309,063	9,314,157	8,261,658	9,826,520

5. **Bounties on Combed Wool or Tops Exported.**—Under the Bounties Act 1907, bounties are payable on combed wool or tops exported from the Commonwealth, provided they were produced therein. The maximum amount which may be paid in any one year is £10,000. For the three years commencing 1st January, 1909, the rate of bounty granted is 1½d. per lb.; and for the two years commencing 1st January, 1912, 1d. per lb. is payable. During the year 1908-9, an amount of £326 was paid in bounties, in 1909-10 £4933 was paid, while in 1910-11 the amount so distributed was £8522. The quantities of wool on which these amounts were paid were 52,085, 789,216, and 1,363,520 lbs. respectively.

6. **Exports of Wool.**—About forty-five per cent. 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 1906 to 1910 the quantities of "greasy" wool exported from the Commonwealth to the principal countries of destination:—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF WOOL IN THE GREASE, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	193,740,722	227,246,663	225,336,019	210,353,060	222,880,179	1,079,556,643
France	85,755,279	130,937,517	104,210,690	128,402,229	154,091,890	603,397,605
Germany	56,479,224	71,423,340	80,073,180	102,160,121	122,297,188	432,433,053
Belgium	53,972,671	56,605,510	37,557,258	47,381,739	63,305,855	258,823,033
United States of America	21,090,888	18,401,395	20,430,274	32,846,145	11,079,242	103,847,944
Japan	2,465,742	5,905,962	1,972,449	5,320,455	7,869,785	23,534,393
Italy	1,184,080	1,546,395	1,548,760	1,915,644	3,710,785	9,905,564
India	162,724	212,759	394,236	271,030	485,990	1,526,739
New Zealand	183,845	55,208	62,775	135,954	1,122,446	1,560,228
Canada	173,944	264,513	254,300	157,263	208,269	1,058,289
Other Countries.	144,471	157,633	6,168	76,673	41,640	426,585
Total... ..	415,353,590	512,756,895	471,846,109	529,020,213	587,093,269	2,516,070,076

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

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF "SCOURED AND WASHED WOOL," 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	35,301,652	38,037,138	46,401,114	34,168,844	35,571,404	189,480,152
France	11,290,425	13,607,538	9,383,368	16,651,577	15,861,390	66,794,298
Germany	6,908,930	8,649,996	9,104,503	14,583,296	14,145,596	53,389,321
Belgium	9,098,036	9,288,704	5,157,465	7,661,482	11,418,895	42,624,582
Japan	2,106,820	2,490,953	722,217	635,722	887,292	6,843,004
Italy	99,663	85,937	65,361	148,695	212,661	612,317
India	68,007	151,851	70,828	74,876	41,962	407,524
United States of America ... ..	...	...	645	151,309	5,319	157,273
New Zealand	18,624	1,770	5,871	3,972	32,488	62,725
Other Countries	138	4,178	4,122	2,646	1,293	12,377
Total... ..	64,889,295	72,318,065	70,915,494	74,082,419	78,178,300	360,383,573

The figures for "scoured and washed wool" for 1909 include for the first time an export of tops, amounting to 496,492 lbs. and valued at £58,638. In 1910 the corresponding export was 1,123,469 lbs., valued at £134,874.

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

TOTAL VALUE OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	10,706,181	12,933,800	12,022,541	10,562,929	11,447,359	57,672,810
France	4,577,034	7,004,581	4,407,940	5,594,983	6,905,177	28,489,715
Germany	2,962,586	4,117,394	3,632,708	5,006,623	6,053,873	21,773,184
Belgium	3,113,778	3,417,193	1,742,639	2,230,206	3,084,847	13,588,663
United States of America	912,679	815,254	881,172	1,691,389	579,605	4,880,099
Japan	279,860	481,771	125,408	264,630	420,622	1,572,291
Italy	58,971	77,413	67,021	97,756	181,457	482,618
India	12,084	20,115	21,708	16,657	24,268	94,832
New Zealand	8,565	2,860	1,669	6,637	67,219	86,950
Canada	8,215	11,903	10,873	7,748	10,695	49,434
Other Countries	5,816	9,546	557	3,552	2,161	21,632
Total	22,645,769	28,831,830	22,914,236	25,483,110	28,777,283	128,712,228

7. 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 may be 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, the result being that the 1906 clip was above and that of 1907 below the normal.

Similar circumstances operated to make the 1909 clip somewhat higher and the 1910 clip somewhat lower than would have been the case had the interval between successive shearings been exactly a year.

8. Wool-producing Countries in Southern Hemisphere.—The next table, compiled by Messrs. Helmuth Schwartz 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, 1901 to 1910.

Year.	Commonwealth and New Zealand.	Cape Colony.	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
1907	2,103,000	287,000	478,000	2,868,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	484,000	2,832,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	571,000	3,247,000
1910	2,411,000	377,000	461,000	3,249,000

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.

9. **United Kingdom Importation of Wool.**—The quantity and value of wool imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1910 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, 1910.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
Australia	314,517,042	14,273,939	Peru	3,031,752	128,793
New Zealand	189,680,851	8,526,757	Russia	3,798,031	125,226
Cape Colony	79,659,514	3,065,950	Egypt	3,682,030	99,896
France	27,587,988	1,679,316	Portugal	2,712,492	93,638
British India	53,334,001	1,448,636	China	2,418,014	83,131
Argentine Republic	32,382,184	1,261,061	Netherlands	842,206	30,712
Natal	24,614,953	864,796	Canada	804,930	30,124
Chile	24,863,833	808,833	Italy	555,081	23,376
Turkey	9,501,945	267,005	Persia	419,000	12,349
Belgium	4,734,796	223,545	Spain	252,511	8,099
Germany	3,431,000	170,378	Other Countries	2,560,096	92,879
U.S. of America	3,707,459	168,454			
Falkland Islands	4,839,600	166,725			
Uruguay	3,487,094	157,919	Total	797,418,403	33,811,537

It will be seen that of the total importations of wool into the United Kingdom, Australian wool represented about 39 per cent. of quantity and 42 per cent. of value.

10. **The Wool Market.**—About 83 per cent. of the wool grown in Australia is now disposed of at the local sales held in Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Brisbane, Adelaide, Fremantle, Hobart and Launceston. These sales are attended by buyers from England and America, as well as by representatives of the principal European manufacturing countries. The market for wool, which had been for some years steadily improving, received a severe set-back in the early portion of the season 1907-8 by the disastrous financial crisis which occurred in America soon after the commencement of that season. The result was that buying was restricted, prices fell, and a considerable quantity of

wool was withdrawn from sale and held over until the succeeding season. The season 1908-9 consequently opened rather inauspiciously, but, although prices did not reach the high level attained in 1906-7, the demand, particularly in the latter part of the season, was much more spirited than in 1907-8, and the sales must be regarded as having been very satisfactory. The season 1909-10 opened favourably and prices exhibited a distinctly upward tendency, with the result that the price averaged over 20 per cent. more than was obtained during the preceding year. The 1910-11 season opened with a fall of 10 per cent. on the closing rates of the previous season; values gradually recovered before the middle of the series, when wool was selling almost as well as at any period of the previous year; prices again declined $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent., but made a good recovery towards the close of the season, the average for the year being 8 per cent. below that of the previous year.

During the sales of 1910-11 the prices realised for greasy merino wool ranged up to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for a few lines of extra super. Western District (Victoria) wool, super, to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., good to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., average to 12d., and inferior from 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 8d. Amongst other classes of wool extra super. comebacks brought as high as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and super. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Super. crossbreds sold up to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., fine to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., medium to 10d., and coarse to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Scoured wool ranged from 16d. to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The average values per lb. of Australian greasy wool according to the export returns for the past ten years have been as follows:—

EXPORT VALUE PER LB. OF AUSTRALIAN GREASY WOOL, 1901 to 1910.

Year	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Average value per lb.	d. 7.27	d. 8.04	d. 8.75	d. 9.30	d. 9.83	d. 10.14	d. 10.73	d. 9.17	d. 9.35	d. 9.58

§ 6. Hides and Sheepskins.

1. **Extent of Trade.**—In addition to the hides and sheepskins treated in the tanneries of the several States, a very considerable export trade is carried on, the total value of the hides and sheepskins exported from Australia during the five years 1906 to 1910 being no less a sum than £10,030,115, or an average of £2,006,023 per annum.

2. **Sheepskins with Wool.**—By far the largest item included in the amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph arises from the value of sheepskins with wool exported, which are shipped principally to France and the United Kingdom. Details concerning the number so exported during the five years 1906 to 1910 are as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
France ...	2,742,973	3,561,771	3,265,111	3,140,764	4,325,337	17,035,956
United Kingdom ...	2,369,247	2,711,346	3,522,791	3,968,494	3,763,002	16,334,880
Belgium ...	675,051	957,819	710,902	1,100,023	1,282,942	4,726,737
Germany ...	48,683	57,909	124,465	57,041	106,534	394,632
U.S. of America...	16,228	27,833	11,041	86,664	155,782	297,548
Italy ...	5,771	6,906	44,083	27,565	29,575	113,900
Canada...	1,450	4,268	...	...	10,446	16,164
New Zealand ...	1,469	...	225	...	100	1,794
Other Countries ...	65	152	...	234	...	451
Total ...	5,860,937	7,328,004	7,678,618	8,380,785	9,673,718	38,922,062

The next table furnishes corresponding particulars as to value :—

**VALUE OF SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France ...	655,044	760,421	508,477	598,172	884,450	3,406,564
United Kingdom	587,648	628,318	515,937	737,592	710,229	3,179,724
Belgium ...	206,037	243,988	123,456	274,823	316,958	1,165,262
Germany ...	7,890	10,446	23,338	9,566	16,720	67,960
U.S. of America...	2,740	5,981	1,058	9,836	16,978	36,593
Italy ...	2,583	2,244	10,621	10,244	9,630	35,322
Canada...	335	634	...	...	1,071	2,040
New Zealand ...	542	...	25	...	25	592
Other Countries ...	13	26	...	63	...	102
Total ...	1,462,832	1,652,058	1,182,912	1,640,296	1,956,061	7,894,159

3. **Sheepskins without Wool.**—In the case of sheepskins without wool the principal countries to which export takes place are the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Particulars concerning the quantities exported are as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS WITHOUT WOOL, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
United Kingdom ...	1,374,208	2,370,759	1,086,103	1,140,338	875,994	6,847,402
United States of America	708,518	219,296	167,460	1,285,946	710,001	3,091,221
France ...	...	2,804	101,767	3,315	23,863	131,749
New Zealand ...	66	2,522	5,040	9,840	15,552	33,020
Germany ...	3,160	684	2,812	...	14,447	21,103
Belgium ...	...	1,080	...	...	8,428	9,508
Canada ...	...	600	...	1,068	1,956	3,624
Italy ...	...	72	...	...	...	72
Other Countries	132	1,020	475	...	...	1,627
Total ...	2,086,084	2,598,837	1,363,657	2,440,507	1,650,241	10,139,326

Corresponding details concerning value are given hereunder :—

**VALUE OF SHEEPSKINS WITHOUT WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1906 to 1910.**

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	101,030	176,484	62,605	50,077	37,015	427,211
United States of America	50,155	19,191	7,390	57,795	22,544	157,075
France ...	...	210	7,477	312	1,711	9,710
New Zealand ...	9	248	272	422	514	1,465
Germany ...	426	22	184	...	538	1,170
Belgium ...	...	103	...	...	396	499
Canada ...	...	37	...	50	115	202
Italy ...	...	8	...	...	...	8
Other Countries	11	72	38	...	...	121
Total ...	151,631	196,375	77,966	108,656	62,833	597,461

4. **Hides.**—The Commonwealth trade in hides has now assumed considerable proportions, and during 1910 the total value of hides exported amounted to £456,045. The exports took place principally to the United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany, Italy, the United States of America, and France. Large quantities of hides are also imported into the Commonwealth, mainly from New Zealand and the Pacific Islands. The total value of hides imported during 1910 was £169,771.

Particulars concerning the export of hides during the past five years are as follows:—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF HIDES, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
United Kingdom	36,162	73,603	152,107	196,827	253,442	717,141
Belgium ...	33,551	52,507	63,377	79,977	41,326	270,738
Germany ...	30,721	22,098	99,745	47,335	21,810	221,709
Italy ...	26,378	36,749	43,156	11,316	45,541	163,140
U.S. of America...	7,575	10,118	15,012	56,131	21,318	110,154
France ...	6,675	2,841	20,971	20,546	11,938	62,971
Japan ...	3,507	5,867	1,670	6,598	4,697	22,339
Canada ...	3,080	4,586	1,050	3,737	4,000	16,453
Austria-Hungary	1,534	3,363	5,998	515	...	11,410
Sth. African Union	...	100	50	200	...	350
Other Countries...	1,875	469	24	166	1,975	4,509
Total ...	151,058	217,301	403,160	423,348	406,047	1,600,914

In the next table are given particulars relative to the value of hides exported:—

VALUE OF HIDES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.

Country to which Exported.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	40,106	72,693	106,619	177,738	294,702	691,858
Belgium ...	44,662	57,242	54,674	89,547	48,343	294,468
Germany ...	27,789	21,251	68,413	42,710	23,947	184,110
Italy ...	26,361	28,702	24,891	8,333	41,983	130,270
U.S. of America...	8,614	7,969	12,079	56,639	21,988	107,289
France ...	7,434	2,782	15,205	22,805	11,073	59,299
Japan ...	5,650	11,327	2,235	10,315	7,873	37,400
Canada ...	3,959	4,795	1,127	3,591	4,049	17,521
Austria-Hungary	1,795	3,137	5,360	627	...	10,919
Sth. African Union	...	100	42	260	...	402
Other Countries...	2,127	497	23	225	2,087	4,959
Total ...	168,497	210,495	290,668	412,790	456,045	1,538,495

The number and value of hides imported into the Commonwealth during the five years 1906 to 1910 are as follows:—

HIDES IMPORTED INTO THE COMMONWEALTH, 1906 to 1910.

Year.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Total for 5 Years.
No. ...	149,502	183,678	183,362	136,375	119,408	772,325
Value ...	£ 178,261	220,574	204,358	173,251	169,771	946,215

§ 7. Graphical Representation of Pastoral Production.

1. **General.**—As comparatively complete statistics relative to the number of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs are available from 1860, the graphical representation of the increase in numbers for the Commonwealth as a whole, shewn on page 357, covers the period from 1860 to 1910.

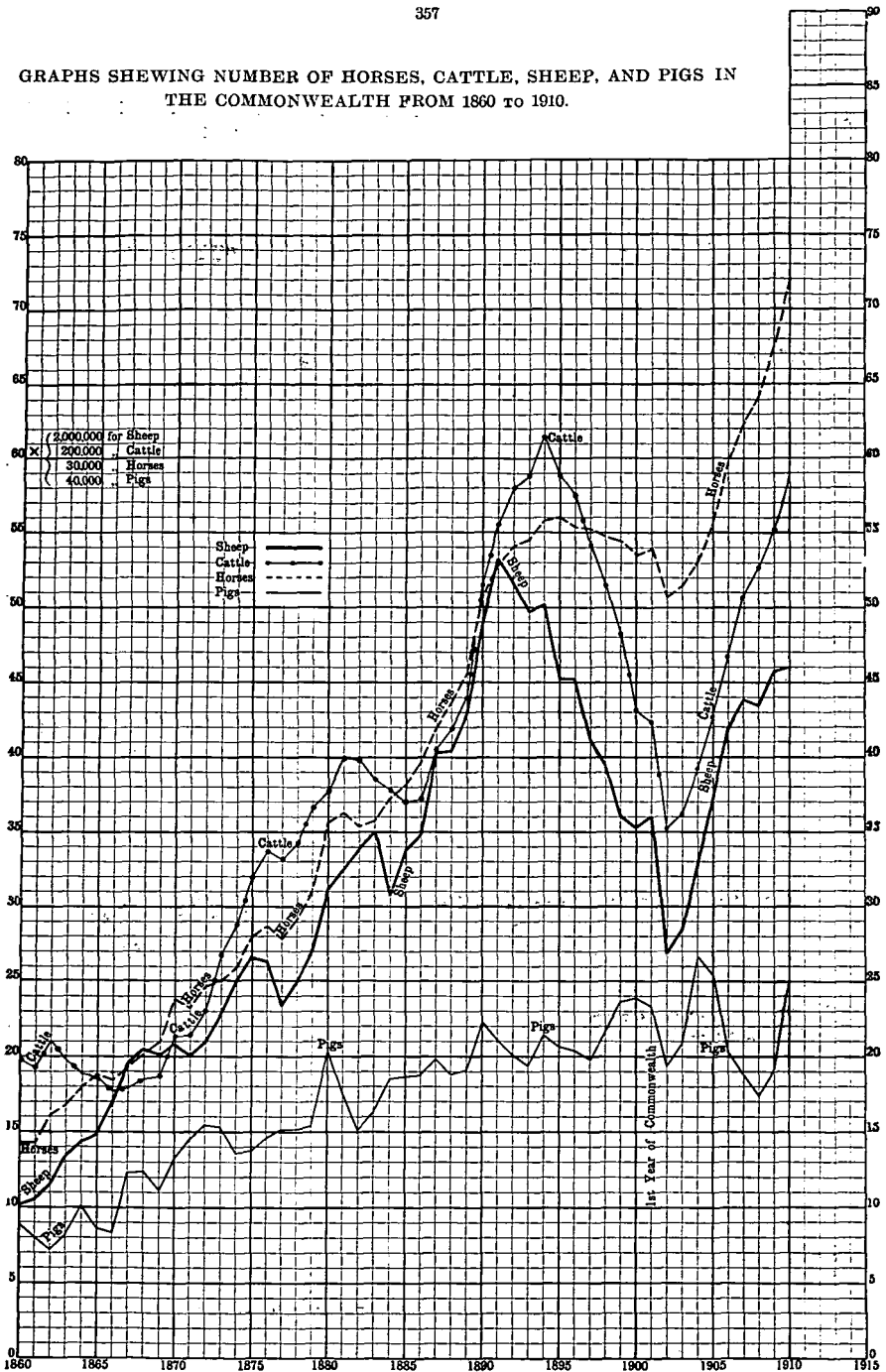
2. **Horses.**—With relatively unimportant fluctuations the number of horses in the Commonwealth increased at a fairly consistent rate until 1895, when a decline set in, culminating in the losses of the disastrous drought of 1902. At this latter point the number was practically identical with that for 1890. From 1902 onwards a rapid improvement has been experienced, and in 1906 the previous maximum attained in 1895 was passed. Previous periods of decline were experienced in 1866, 1871, 1877 and 1882.

3. **Cattle.**—The graph for cattle furnishes evidence of rapid increase in number, interrupted by three marked periods of decline, of which the first extended from 1862 to 1866, the second from 1881 to 1885, and the third from 1894 to 1902. So extensive was this last-mentioned decline that the number receded to that of 1879. Since 1902 a rapid recovery has been effected, and the total for 1910 closely approximates to that existing at the end of the year 1895, though still short of the maximum attained in 1894.

4. **Sheep.**—In the case of sheep the graph furnishes evidence of four periods in which the upward movement in number has been arrested or reversed. The first of these occurred between 1868 and 1871, the second between 1875 and 1877, the third during 1884, and the fourth, by far the most serious, between 1891 and 1902. From 1902 to 1907 a rapid increase took place, succeeded by a slight decline in 1908, and a rapid advance in 1909 and 1910. The point now reached corresponds approximately with that attained in the latter portion of 1895.

5. **Pigs.**—The graph for pigs exhibits more numerous fluctuations than that for either of the other classes of live stock represented, and from 1904 to 1908 furnished evidence of a persistent decline. In 1909, however, an upward movement took place, the total for that year being higher than that for either of the two preceding years, while that for 1910 is the highest recorded for any year, with the exception of 1904.

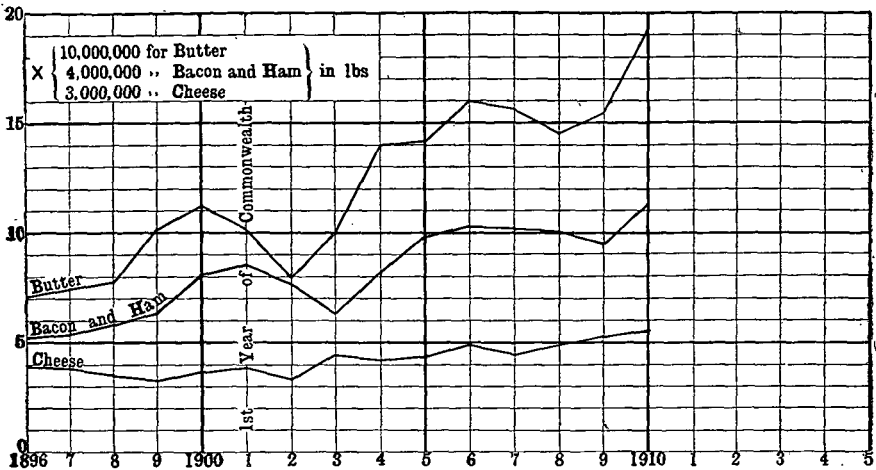
GRAPHS SHEWING NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN
THE COMMONWEALTH FROM 1860 TO 1910.



(See pages 338, 341, 345, and 444.)

EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year. The totals of the sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs for the Commonwealth are 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.

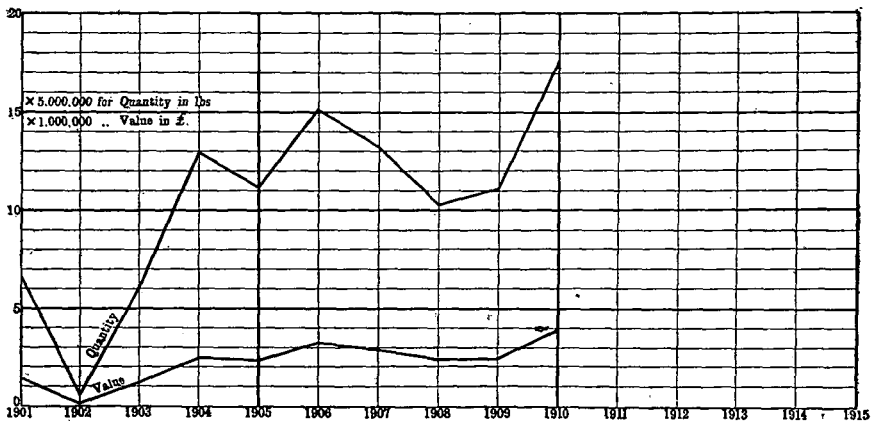
GRAPHS SHEWING THE PRODUCTION OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, AND BACON AND HAM, IN THE COMMONWEALTH, FROM 1896 TO 1910.



(See page 446.)

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 1910.



(See page 450.)

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.