

SECTION VII.

PASTORAL PRODUCTION.

§ 1. Initiation and Growth of Pastoral Industry.

1. **Early Statistics.**—In previous issues of the Year Book will be found a brief review of the history of the pastoral industry in Australia up to the year 1860. (See Year Book No. 6, page 330.)

2. **Subsequent Statistics.**—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 1910, 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-four years covered by the table the live stock of the Commonwealth increased considerably, horses by 484 per cent., cattle 179 per cent., sheep 290 per cent., and pigs 146 per cent. The average annual increases which these aggregates represent are as follows:—Horses, 3.32 per cent. per annum; cattle, 1.92 per cent.; sheep, 2.55 per cent.; and pigs, 1.68 per cent.

COMMONWEALTH LIVE STOCK, 1860 to 1914.

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
1910	2,165,866	11,744,714	92,047,015	1,025,850
1911	2,279,027	11,828,954	93,003,521	1,110,721
1912	2,408,113	11,577,259	83,263,686	845,255
1913	2,521,983	11,483,882	85,057,402	800,505
1914	2,521,272	11,051,573	78,600,394	862,447

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, to some extent in 1908, and in a severer form during the earlier half of 1912. The falling-off in the number of sheep in 1912 was 9,739,835, of cattle 251,695, and of pigs 265,466, being 10.47, 2.13 and 23.9 respectively. The number of horses during 1913 was the highest ever recorded in the Commonwealth. The winter of 1913 was dry over Southern Australia, though the crops subsequently recovered under the influence of fine Spring rains, but in 1914 and 1915, very pronounced drought conditions developed—enveloping the whole of sub-tropical Australia (except the New South Wales coast) during 1914, and all the Central and North-eastern parts of the continent in 1915. Throughout many parts of Western Australia, South Australia, the Riverina, Victoria, and Tasmania, the year 1914 was the driest on record, and similarly throughout a large part of Queensland and North-eastern New South Wales, 1915 was the worst year on record. This drought was, with the exception perhaps of that of 1902, the most intense ever recorded, especially during the winter-spring seasons of 1914 which were phenomenally dry and disastrous—resulting in a general failure of the crops all through the wheat belt in 1914, and subsequently heavy stock losses and the failure of the sugar crops of the East Coast, and many of the cereal crops on the Downs in Queensland.

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 nine years from 1902 to 1911, horses increased by 754,426, cattle by 4,766,212, and sheep by 38,335,174, the corresponding increases per cent. per annum being horses 4.57 per cent., cattle 5.90 per cent., and sheep 6.30 per cent.

The years in which the numbers of live stock attained their maxima are as follows:— Horses, 1913, 2,521,983; cattle, 1894, 12,311,617; sheep, 1891, 106,421,068; and pigs, 1911, 1,110,721.

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-four years in the manner shewn in the succeeding table:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1860 to 1914.

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	1905	0.42	2.11	18.48	0.25
1870	0.43	2.60	25.24	0.33	1910	0.49	2.65	20.80	0.23
1875	0.44	3.37	27.99	0.29	1911	0.50	2.59	20.36	0.24
1880	0.48	3.37	27.87	0.37	1912	0.51	2.45	17.59	0.18
1885	0.42	2.75	25.05	0.28	1913	0.52	2.36	17.46	0.16
1890	0.48	3.27	31.06	0.28	1914	0.51	2.24	15.91	0.17
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 fifty-four years under review, the number of horses varied but slightly in proportion to population, the range being from 0.38 to 0.52 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 and Territories of the Commonwealth on 31st December, 1914, were as follows:—

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK PER SQUARE MILE, 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

States and Territories.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales	2.36	7.99	106.23	0.93
Victoria	6.28	15.50	137.13	2.77
Queensland	1.10	8.13	34.49	0.25
South Australia	0.70	0.79	11.07	0.18
Western Australia	0.16	0.88	4.57	0.06
Tasmania	1.61	6.81	63.89	1.33
Northern Territory	0.04	0.79	0.13	0.002
Federal Territory	1.89	7.77	151.11	0.25
Commonwealth	0.85	3.72	26.42	0.29

7. **Minor Classes of Live Stock.**—The numbers of minor classes of live stock returned as at 31st December, 1914, were as follows:—Goats, 233,644; camels, 11,453; mules and donkeys, 9283; and ostriches, 1658. 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 over 20,000 angora goats are included in the total of 233,644 goats shewn above. Of these, 7349 were in New South Wales, and 5543 in Queensland, while the quantity of mohair produced in the latter State in 1914 was set down at 3427 lbs., and the number of skins placed on the market was returned as 632.

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 1910 to 1914-15 are as follows:—

**QUANTITIES OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS
OF THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Products.	Unit of Quantity.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.
Animals (living)—						
Cattle	No.	3,641	9,861	16,050	14,548	10,121
Horses	"	6,619	4,377	7,055	7,761	23,655
Sheep	"	10,281	18,965	31,210	33,322	10,749
Bones	cwt.	14,145	17,151	20,885	37,848	33,802
Glue Pieces and Sinews	"	20,570	29,211	33,033	38,297	30,689
Glycerine	lb.	*	*	*	*	*
Hair	"	304,006	287,957	152,369	279,108	206,602
Hoofs	cwt.	7,677	8,617	10,416	12,476	11,013
Horns	"	*	*	*	*	*
Meats—						
Frozen Beef	lb.	109,421,146	108,774,397	142,186,123	218,911,159	292,056,035
" Mutton and Lamb	"	190,238,396	129,567,812	115,365,547	204,919,042	193,263,877
" Rabbits and Hares	pair	9,652,127	8,362,994	6,494,259	9,366,200	10,290,016
" Other	lb.	2,640,275	4,025,715	4,797,512	7,685,149	13,107,560
Potted and Extract of Preserved in Tins, etc.	"	33,556,048	40,347,183	33,571,112	51,731,741	57,326,285
Other	"	591,196	1,062,233	2,957,745	1,154,580	298,019
Sausage Casings	"	*	*	*	*	*
Skins—						
Hides	No.	286,639	452,942	746,088	1,037,882	1,134,483
Sheep	"	11,119,338	9,748,630	10,650,834	10,997,873	10,396,987
Rabbit and Hare	cwt.	86,930	92,587	87,878	86,998	56,437
Other, including Undressed Furs	No.	*	*	*	*	*
Tallow	cwt.	1,256,661	1,343,046	1,058,341	1,435,156	1,106,023
Wool—Greasy	lb.	586,883,111	578,622,185	557,683,801	531,248,798	443,812,275
Scoured	"	77,042,042	69,233,301	60,232,936	60,873,478	60,846,240
Tops	"	1,123,469	2,515,106	3,018,050	3,561,722	4,095,966

* Quantity not available.

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 £190,825,736 for the period, or an average of £38,165,147 per annum, of which wool represents nearly 68 per cent. Meats, skins, and tallow rank next in order of importance.

**VALUE OF NET EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL PASTORAL PRODUCTS OF THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Products.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.
	£	£	£	£	£
Animals (living)—					
Cattle	11,516	37,864	64,233	50,229	19,558
Horses	—1,267	—138,022	—23,017	63,389	378,505
Sheep	16,448	12,732	61,879	46,665	14,204
Bones	7,366	9,798	12,310	22,021	20,918
Glue Pieces and Sinews	11,037	13,645	18,139	23,328	17,641
Glycerine	10,169	15,926	13,621	13,769	13,900
Hair	25,879	24,987	29,950	28,160	26,445
Hoofs	2,804	3,169	4,922	6,178	4,156
Horns	25,532	25,673	30,339	30,444	15,300
Meats—					
Frozen Beef	1,179,060	1,101,914	1,630,306	2,652,144	4,989,810
" Mutton and Lamb	2,161,495	1,633,597	1,592,302	2,896,292	3,413,848
" Rabbits and Hares	486,592	407,034	320,887	497,568	531,920
" Other	40,816	43,390	59,706	99,509	180,841
Potted and Extract of	70,504	57,356	60,779	203,412	347,471
Preserved in Tins, etc.	602,880	756,148	611,268	1,062,618	1,829,601
Other	8,173	13,010	12,944	17,677	4,375
Sausage Casings	38,204	37,129	8,735	32,133	25,872
Skins—					
Hides	286,274	467,364	871,953	1,418,191	1,234,871
Sheep	2,003,810	1,603,718	1,988,122	2,480,900	1,743,209
Rabbit and Hare	566,739	498,037	576,179	620,487	230,139
Other, including Undressed Furs	822,095	476,872	647,959	746,023	106,319
Tallow	1,888,796	1,934,009	1,545,033	2,157,610	1,566,907
Wool—Greasy	23,431,947	21,388,155	22,066,585	21,472,360	17,470,385
Scoured	5,202,683	4,398,126	3,957,792	4,380,184	4,113,951
Tops	134,874	275,406	323,299	415,670	511,021
Total Values	38,964,426	35,112,037	36,481,245	41,436,861	38,811,167

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 retained up to the end of 1913. For some years past Queensland has made rapid progress in this regard, and in 1914 there were 742,159 horses in that State, in the same year there being 731,735 in New South Wales, and 552,053 in Victoria. The figures for the several States for a series of years are as follows:—

**NUMBER OF HORSES IN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH,
1860 to 1914.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N. T.	Fed. Terr.	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	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
1905...	506,884	385,513	430,565	197,099	97,397	37,101	20,231	...	1,674,790
1910...	650,636	472,080	593,813	249,326	134,114	41,388	24,509	...	2,165,866
1911...	687,242	507,813	618,954	259,719	140,277	41,853	21,407	1,762	2,279,027
1912...	714,952	530,494	674,573	276,539	147,629	44,039	18,382	1,505	2,408,113
1913...	744,458	562,331	706,472	283,641	156,636	43,941	22,792	1,712	2,521,983
1914...	†731,735	552,053	742,159	267,877	161,625	42,232	21,985	1,606	2,521,272

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880.

† 30th June, 1915.

3. Proportion in the Several States and Territories.—The percentages of the numbers of horses in the several States and Territories on the total for the Commonwealth for 1901 and the past five years are as follows :—

**PERCENTAGE OF HORSES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY ON THE TOTAL
FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North'n Terr.	Fed. Terr.	Commonwealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1901...	30.03	23.90	28.52	10.20	4.55	2.00	0.80	...	100.00
1910...	30.04	21.80	27.42	11.51	6.19	1.91	1.13	...	100.00
1911...	30.15	22.28	27.16	11.40	6.15	1.84	0.94	0.08	100.00
1912...	29.69	22.03	28.01	11.48	6.13	1.83	0.77	0.06	100.00
1913...	29.52	22.30	28.01	11.25	6.21	1.74	0.90	0.07	100.00
1914...	29.02	21.90	29.44	10.62	6.41	1.68	0.87	0.06	100.00

During the period under review, the proportions in Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia have increased, those in New South Wales and Victoria have diminished, while in the case of Tasmania and the Northern Territory the proportion in 1914 was practically identical with that in 1901.

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 8,562 for the year 1913 and 24,107 in 1914-15, and in value between £163,730 in the former and £1,289,307 during the latter year. The total number of horses exported during the five years amounted to 64,146, an average of 12,829 per annum. The total value of the exports for the period was £1,289,307, or £257,861 per annum. The average export value per head for the period was £20 2s. Od. The numbers exported to the principal countries concerned in this trade are as follows :—

**NUMBER AND DESTINATION OF HORSES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
India	9,187	7,416	7,299	6,775	21,162	51,839
Java	450	880	584	799	65	2,778
Straits Settlements	605	481	410	436	24	1,956
Philippine Islands	727	350	247	88	...	1,412
Ceylon	265	198	156	3	...	622
Mauritius	403	112	46	95	...	656
Fiji	190	180	146	106	117	739
New Zealand	122	92	77	90	52	433
Japan	43	45	41	59	16	204
Papua	110	47	56	57	9	279
Siam ... ..	...	165	...	...	...	165
China	1	13	25	...	...	39
Hong Kong ... ..	...	32	...	...	...	32
South African Union	1	12	13	8	3	37
Other Countries	57	86	107	46	2,659	2,955
Total	12,161	10,109	9,207	8,562	24,107	64,146

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

VALUE OF HORSES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
India	171,862	135,840	129,186	107,925	387,046	931,859
Java	10,424	19,235	13,459	21,465	1,243	65,826
Straits Settlements	21,185	12,939	11,322	11,614	555	57,615
Philippine Islands	14,971	7,795	5,449	2,061	...	30,276
Ceylon	7,486	3,622	3,403	840	...	15,351
Mauritius	7,191	2,371	1,358	3,229	...	14,149
Fiji	4,566	4,788	3,642	3,215	3,337	19,548
New Zealand	12,403	17,322	11,435	5,319	9,765	56,244
Japan	1,860	2,115	2,650	2,836	875	10,336
Papua	2,055	920	899	1,271	171	5,316
Siam ... ..	...	7,298	...	...	...	7,298
China	60	390	625	...	...	1,075
Hong Kong ... ..	...	800	...	...	...	800
South African Union	25	500	695	211	60	1,491
Other Countries	2,016	4,016	5,421	3,744	56,926	72,123
Total	256,104	219,951	189,544	163,730	459,978	1,289,307

It will be seen from the foregoing tables that the export trade in horses with India, the Straits Settlements, and Java was fairly uniform throughout the first four years under review, but that the particulars for some of the other countries specified exhibited marked fluctuations.

During the year ended 30th June, 1915, a large increase took place in the number and value of horses exported to India and "Other Countries." The latter included 2270 horses valued at £50,075 shipped to France, while the former increase is accounted for by the greater demand for remounts for the Indian Army. A large number of horses also left the Commonwealth with the Australian Imperial Forces and are not included with the above figures.

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 £71 17s. 0d., as compared with £20 2s. 0d. per head for the exports for the same period. The average number imported per annum was, however, only 2938, and the average annual value £210,944. The following table furnishes a comparison of imports and exports of horses during the five years 1910 to 1914-15:—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF HORSES, 1910 to 1914-15.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1910 ...	5,542	307,371	12,161	256,104	6,619	— 51,267
1911 ...	5,732	347,973	10,109	219,951	4,377	— 128,022
1912 ...	2,152	217,561	9,207	189,544	7,055	— 28,017
1913 ...	801	100,341	8,562	163,730	7,761	63,389
1914-15...	452	81,473	24,107	459,978	23,655	378,505
Total for 5 years	14,679	1,054,719	64,146	1,289,307	49,467	234,588

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 ...	1912	30,437,871	Sweden ...	1913	596,136
Utd. States America	1910	23,015,902	Cuba ...	1912	334,694
Argentine Republic	1912	9,427,000	Uruguay ...	1908	556,307
Germany...	1912	4,523,059	Bulgaria ...	1910	477,733
Austria-Hungary ¹ ...	1910-1913	4,379,884	Denmark ...	1914	568,240
France ...	1914	3,230,700	Spain ...	1912	525,853
Australia...	1914	2,521,272	Chile ² ...	1912-13	553,869
Canada ...	1911	2,595,912	New Zealand ...	1911	404,284
United Kingdom ...	1914	1,915,533	Netherlands ...	1913	334,445
Japan ...	1913	1,582,125	Belgium...	1910	317,080
British India ...	1913-14	1,643,374	Algeria ...	1912	221,140
Italy ...	1908	955,878	Norway ...	1910	167,714
Rumania...	1900	864,324	Servia ...	1910	152,523
Mexico ...	1902	859,217	Switzerland ...	1911	144,128
Union of Sth. Africa	1911	714,414	Egypt ...	1913	47,911

1. Austria 1910, Hungary 1913, Croatia-Slavonia 1911, Bosnia-Herzegovina 1911. 2. Including mules and asses.

9. **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 1914 than in 1901. Particulars for 1901 and the past five years are as follows:—

NUMBER OF HORSES PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Federal Terr.	C'wth.
1901	0.35	0.32	0.91	0.46	0.38	0.18	2.76	...	0.42
1910	0.40	0.36	0.99	0.61	0.48	0.21	7.42	...	0.49
1911	0.41	0.37	0.99	0.62	0.48	0.22	6.59	0.92	0.50
1912	0.40	0.38	1.06	0.64	0.48	0.22	5.29	0.78	0.51
1913	0.41	0.40	1.07	0.64	0.49	0.22	6.21	0.86	0.52
1914	0.39	0.39	1.10	0.61	0.50	0.21	5.53	0.87	0.51

§ 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 numbers and improvement in quality of the dairy herds 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 eleven years ended 1914, however, a rapid improvement took place, and the total reached on 31st December, 1914, was over 5,450,000.

The numbers of cattle in the several States and the Northern Territory at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1910 and for each subsequent year are as follows:—

**NUMBER OF CATTLE IN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH,
1860 to 1914.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Fed. Ter.	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	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	138,642	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
1905	2,337,973	1,737,690	2,963,695	304,027	631,825	206,211	346,910	...	8,528,331
1910	3,140,307	1,547,569	5,131,699	384,862	825,040	201,854	513,383	...	11,744,714
1911	3,185,824	1,647,127	5,073,201	393,566	843,638	217,406	459,780	8,412	11,828,954
1912	3,033,726	1,508,089	5,210,891	383,418	806,294	222,181	405,552	7,108	11,577,259
1913	2,815,113	1,528,553	5,322,033	352,905	834,265	205,743	417,643	7,627	11,483,882
1914	2,472,631†	1,362,542	5,455,943	300,579	863,835	176,524	414,558	4,961	11,051,573

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880. † 30th June, 1915.

3. **Proportion in each State.**—During the period elapsing between 1901 and 1914 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 TERRITORY ON TOTAL FOR
COMMONWEALTH, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Federal Territory.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1901 ...	24.11	19.12	44.43	2.65	4.69	1.99	3.01	...	100.00
1910 ...	26.74	13.18	43.69	3.28	7.02	1.72	4.37	...	100.00
1911 ...	26.92	13.92	42.89	3.33	7.14	1.84	3.89	0.07	100.00
1912 ...	26.20	13.03	45.01	3.31	6.97	1.92	3.50	0.06	100.00
1913 ...	24.51	13.31	46.34	3.07	7.27	1.79	3.64	0.07	100.00
1914 ...	22.37	12.33	49.37	2.72	7.82	1.60	3.75	0.04	100.00

A comparison of the positions of the several States in 1901 and 1914 shews that, while New South Wales and Victoria's proportion of the Commonwealth herds suffered considerable diminution, and that for Tasmania a falling off to a slight extent, fairly large increases are in evidence in the other States, more especially in Western Australia, the Northern Territory also shewing an upward tendency.

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. Details are as follows :—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CATTLE, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1901 ...	114	3,591	2,413	22,088	2,299	18,497
1910 ...	104	8,665	3,745	20,181	3,641	11,516
1911 ...	103	7,806	9,964	45,670	9,861	37,864
1912 ...	33	1,502	16,083	65,735	16,050	64,233
1913 ...	57	5,572	14,605	55,801	14,548	50,229
1914 ...	221	21,090	10,342	40,648	10,121	19,558

The average value of the cattle imported into the Commonwealth during the last five years was £86 3s. 4d. per head, while the average value of the cattle exported during the same period was £4 3s. 4d. The imported cattle were principally for stud purposes.

The comparatively large exports for the years 1912 and 1913 were due to shipments to Java and Philippine Islands valued at £42,290 and £61,766 respectively. The bulk of these cattle were exported from Western Australia.

5. **Cattle Slaughtered.**—Complete returns of the number of cattle slaughtered annually in the Commonwealth are not obtainable, as these particulars were collected in Tasmania prior to 1911 for Hobart and Launceston only, and were collected in South Australia for the first time in 1908 in respect of the year 1907. Estimates of the missing data for these States have, however, been made, as shewn in the following table:—

CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES) SLAUGHTERED IN STATES, TERRITORIES AND COMMONWEALTH, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas. †	N.T.	Fed. Ter.	C'wealth.
1901	335,823	251,477	377,433	*72,000	39,424	34,000	†	...	1,110,157
1910	483,947	319,665	378,514	84,164	55,723	37,000	4,061	...	1,863,074
1911	548,651	347,926	444,264	87,293	58,049	38,000	\$4,061	269	1,528,513
1912	612,773	368,512	580,332	113,344	59,695	41,000	\$4,061	267	1,779,984
1913	679,901	410,694	703,367	116,282	62,613	30,038	\$4,061	276	2,007,232
1914	635,196	470,011	776,869	112,183	61,387	30,064	*4,000	142	2,089,852

* Estimated. † Partly estimated prior to 1913. ‡ Not available. § 1910 figures, those for 1911, 1912 and 1913 not available.

For Hobart and Launceston only, the figures for the years 1901, 1909, and 1910 were, respectively, 8815, 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 1910 to 1914-15 are as follows:—

**QUANTITY OF BEEF PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS EXPORTED FROM THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	91,250,736	81,501,060	108,886,860	169,963,291	253,396,440	704,998,387
Philippine Islands	10,020,181	10,336,535	13,996,124	14,535,447	11,352,425	60,240,712
South African Union	3,784,637	7,337,652	9,228,546	5,656,346	194,585	26,201,769
Egypt	1,362,686	1,905,595	2,084,806	3,990,804	4,281,049	13,624,940
Straits Settlements	1,073,889	1,646,590	1,781,817	2,053,514	2,260,587	8,816,397
United States ... ..	...	...	289	5,037,769	15,974,209	21,012,267
Malta	862,148	1,526,389	1,690,044	1,142,092	1,338,439	5,959,112
Italy	327,056	2,509,466	2,127,876	6,356,514	170,159	11,491,071
Hong Kong... ..	385,895	618,688	551,012	423,659	216,350	2,195,604
Germany ... ..	...	...	97,491	1,813,799	...	1,911,290
Canada ... ..	...	239,653	904,832	3,352,675	60,540	4,557,700
Gibraltar	70,908	403,626	...	353,582	487,289	1,315,405
Japan	22,119	77,223	1,098	36,705	...	137,145
Ceylon	99,564	151,104	150,620	221,521	210,903	833,712
Hawaiian Islands	71,606	272,559	1,198,140	2,356,115	1,538,997	5,437,417
Other countries	96,103	260,277	110,521	1,624,773	584,514	2,676,188
Total	109,427,528	108,786,417	142,210,076	218,918,606	292,066,489	871,409,116

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, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	967,662	813,393	1,245,536	2,037,978	4,430,370	9,494,939
Philippine Islands	128,719	114,989	162,555	183,047	169,327	756,637
South African Union	36,559	67,940	97,601	65,906	2,500	270,506
Egypt	14,582	19,308	24,537	49,134	71,040	178,601
Straits Settlements	12,452	21,065	20,141	25,576	33,447	112,681
United States ... ..	...	...	5	66,838	209,938	276,781
Malta	9,790	15,412	11,491	13,214	22,349	72,256
Italy	3,866	26,497	23,173	75,130	2,130	130,796
Hong Kong... ..	3,826	6,370	4,346	4,392	2,924	21,858
Germany ... ..	...	...	1,219	23,398	...	24,607
Canada ... ..	...	3,707	16,831	44,456	1,272	66,266
Gibraltar	517	3,751	...	3,595	6,691	14,554
Japan	205	694	13	350	...	1,262
Ceylon	1,035	1,315	1,367	2,643	3,003	9,363
Hawaiian Islands	690	4,413	20,325	38,003	24,498	87,929
Other countries	1,243	3,278	1,591	18,626	10,565	35,302
Total	1,179,146	1,102,132	1,630,731	2,652,275	4,990,054	11,554,338

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 and Egypt ranked next in order of importance. The exporting States during 1914-15 were: Queensland, 244,017,053 lbs., valued at £4,065,833; New South Wales, 23,626,403 lbs., valued at £444,561; Victoria, 19,426,042 lbs., valued at £384,804; and South Australia, 4,996,991 lbs., valued at £94,856.

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 ...	1913-14	125,041,337	Spain ...	1912	2,561,894
U. S. of America ...	1910	63,682,648	Denmark ...	1914	2,462,862
Russian Empire ...	1912	41,356,310	Netherlands ...	1913	2,096,599
Argentine Republic...	1912	29,120,000	New Zealand ...	1911	2,020,171
Germany ...	1912	20,182,021	Belgium ...	1910	1,879,754
Austria-Hungary ² ...	1910-13	17,648,787	Chile ...	1912-13	2,083,997
France ...	1914	13,120,649	Bulgaria ...	1910	1,603,182
United Kingdom ...	1914	12,144,563	Switzerland ...	1911	1,443,483
Australia ...	1914	11,051,573	Japan ...	1913	1,388,708
Uruguay ...	1908	8,192,602	Algeria ...	1912	1,106,801
Canada ...	1911	6,533,436	Norway ...	1910	1,133,613
Italy ...	1908	6,193,861	Ceylon ...	1911	1,003,627
Union of South Africa	1911	5,796,949	Servia ...	1910	957,105
Mexico ...	1902	5,142,457	Portugal ...	1906	703,198
Cuba ...	1912	2,829,553	Egypt ...	1913	637,098
Sweden ...	1913	2,720,741	Tunis ...	1913	217,304
Rumania ¹ ...	1900	2,588,526			

1. Including buffaloes. 2. Austria, 1910, Hungary 1913, Croatia-Slavonia 1911, and Bosnia-Herzegovina 1911.

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 1901 and the past five years are as follows:—

NUMBER OF CATTLE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territ'y.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
1901 ...	1.49	1.34	7.44	0.63	2.06	0.96	54.68	...	2.22
1910 ...	1.91	1.21	8.57	0.95	2.98	1.04	150.86	...	2.65
1911 ...	1.88	1.23	8.15	0.94	2.87	1.12	141.56	4.38	2.59
1912 ...	1.71	1.09	8.19	0.89	2.63	1.13	116.71	3.66	2.45
1913 ...	1.54	1.08	8.06	0.82	2.60	1.02	113.74	3.84	2.36
1914 ...	1.33	0.95	8.06	0.68	2.67	0.88	104.34	3.57	2.24

For the Commonwealth as a whole the ratio of cattle to population is 1 per cent. greater for 1914 than for 1901, and exhibits a continuous increase from 1902 to 1910, while the proportion for 1911 is approximately the same as for the previous year; 1912, 1913 and 1914 shew a slight decline. The excess of the 1914 figures over those for 1901 is in evidence in the States of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, and is most marked in the case of the Northern Territory. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania the ratios for 1914 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, 1908, and the past five years represented more than half the total for the Commonwealth, and even in these years it fell but little short of that amount.

The number of sheep in the several States and Territories at quinquennial intervals from 1860 to 1910, and for each year onwards to 1914, is as follows:—

**NUMBER OF SHEEP IN STATES, TERRITORIES, AND COMMONWEALTH,
1860 TO 1914.**

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aust.	Western Aust.	Tas- mania.	Northern Territory	Federal 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	16,306,585	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	2,295,632	1,523,846	73,313	...	90,689,727
1900	40,020,506	10,841,790	10,339,185	5,235,220	2,434,311	1,683,956	48,027	...	70,602,935
1905	39,506,764	11,455,115	12,535,231	6,277,812	3,120,703	1,583,561	61,730	...	74,540,916
1910	45,560,969	12,882,665	20,331,838	6,267,477	5,158,516	1,768,310	57,240	...	92,047,015
1911	44,722,523	13,857,804	20,740,981	6,171,907	5,411,542	1,823,017	50,983	224,764	93,003,521
1912	38,855,861	11,892,224	20,310,036	5,481,469	4,596,958	1,862,669	75,808	188,641	83,263,686
1913	39,701,348	12,113,682	21,786,600	5,073,057	4,421,375	1,745,356	67,109	148,875	85,057,402
1914	432,874,359	12,051,685	23,129,919	4,208,461	4,456,186	1,674,845	70,200	134,679	78,600,334

* Statistics not collected prior to 1880.

† 30th June, 1915.

3. Proportion in the Several States and Territories.—Particulars concerning the relative positions of the several States and Territories with respect to the total flocks of Australia during the years 1901 and 1910 to 1914, and the variations in such positions which have taken place during those years are as hereunder:—

**PERCENTAGE OF SHEEP IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY ON TOTAL
FOR COMMONWEALTH, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.**

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'sland.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	N.T.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1901	58.10	14.82	13.92	6.95	3.65	2.49	0.07	...	100.00
1910	49.50	14.00	22.09	6.81	5.60	1.94	0.06	...	100.00
1911	48.09	14.90	22.30	6.64	5.82	1.96	0.05	0.24	100.00
1912	46.67	14.28	24.39	6.58	5.52	2.24	0.09	0.23	100.00
1913	46.68	14.24	25.61	5.96	5.20	2.05	0.08	0.18	100.00
1914	41.83	15.33	29.43	5.35	5.67	2.13	0.09	0.17	100.00

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

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 the South African Union, Straits Settlements, and Papua, Western Australia being the principal exporting State. The following are the particulars of the imports and exports for the years 1901 and 1910 to 1914 :—

COMMONWEALTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SHEEP, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	Imports.		Exports.		Net Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		£		£		£
1901	553	12,134	12,094	12,104	11,541	—30
1910	2,863	14,008	13,144	30,456	10,281	16,448
1911	5,254	25,997	24,219	38,729	18,965	12,732
1912	2,903	10,643	34,113	72,522	31,210	61,879
1913	8,448	28,508	41,770	75,073	33,322	46,565
1914	6,140	23,622	16,889	37,826	10,749	14,204

Note. — signifies net imports.

5. **Sheep Slaughtered.**—The numbers of sheep slaughtered in the several States during 1901 and from 1910 to 1914 are as follows :—

SHEEP (INCLUDING LAMBS) SLAUGHTERED, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	Sth. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.†	N.T.	Fed. Terr.	C'wealth.
1901	4,519,133	2,469,797	554,705	*678,000	428,534	322,000	...	...	8,972,169
1910	7,470,002	4,245,881	1,751,151	1,316,888	549,977	346,000	516	...	15,679,915
1911	6,589,559	4,348,363	981,153	1,275,734	622,555	350,000	†516	7,366	14,125,246
1912	5,805,595	4,153,269	1,273,332	1,332,838	610,214	357,000	†516	6,587	13,539,351
1913	6,420,810	4,742,231	1,375,827	1,222,315	602,383	315,726	†516	4,765	14,684,573
1914	6,006,190	4,550,272	1,351,145	1,156,957	588,342	312,275	*500	4,351	13,970,032

* Estimated. † Partly estimated. ‡ Figures for 1910; those for 1911, 1912, and 1913 not available.

6. **Exports of Mutton and Lamb Preserved by Cold Process.**—Australia's export trade in mutton and lamb preserved by cold process has, in recent years, advanced rapidly. In 1903 the value of exports was £492,114, while seven years afterwards, in 1910, the value amounted to no less a sum than £2,161,513; the average for the past two years, 1913 and 1914, was £3,155,190. 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 customer in this trade is the United Kingdom, which has absorbed 94.8 per cent. of the total quantity exported from the Commonwealth during the past

five years. The South African Union and Canada took 1.1 and 0.9 per cent. respectively, while the balance of 3.2 per cent. was principally absorbed by the Philippine Islands, Malta, Straits Settlements, and Egypt. The recent revision of the tariff of the United States of America will doubtless have the effect of eventually opening up a vast market in that country for Australian mutton and lamb and other meat products. The quantities exported to various countries are as follow:—

**QUANTITY OF MUTTON AND LAMB PRESERVED BY COLD PROCESS EXPORTED
FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	181,556,597	120,757,079	108,556,172	191,440,138	187,897,976	790,207,962
South African Union ...	2,720,584	2,657,853	1,910,196	1,550,257	387,006	9,225,896
Canada ...	2,309,441	2,077,802	1,320,718	1,662,910	413,013	7,783,884
Germany ...	...	...	133,429	5,144,062	...	5,277,491
Philippine Islands ...	788,577	859,022	677,076	778,693	370,296	3,473,664
Malta ...	838,871	699,514	266,035	1,059,183	798,996	3,662,599
Straits Settlements ...	713,836	845,079	992,831	928,783	1,068,164	4,548,693
Egypt ...	369,611	447,411	624,506	633,109	902,604	2,977,241
Hong Kong ...	318,590	417,316	328,330	401,380	256,068	1,721,684
Ceylon ...	254,212	332,011	293,523	365,065	304,115	1,548,926
Hawaiian Islands...	145,246	102,361	83,770	91,085	30,802	453,264
United States ...	...	...	2,051	571,008	195,225	768,284
Gibraltar ...	52,590	99,501	...	...	463,106	615,197
Japan ...	18,681	19,885	...	39	...	38,605
Other Countries ...	142,494	254,461	183,344	306,071	176,506	1,062,876
Total ...	190,229,330	129,569,295	115,371,981	204,931,783	193,263,877	833,366,266

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

**VALUES OF FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15	Total for 5 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	2,069,932	1,529,633	1,499,648	2,712,682	3,321,045	11,132,940
South African Union ...	28,935	28,365	23,919	19,936	6,538	107,693
Canada ...	23,132	28,027	20,336	27,256	7,507	106,258
Germany ...	...	...	1,670	67,396	...	69,066
Philippine Islands ...	7,878	9,282	9,271	9,649	6,212	42,292
Malta ...	10,140	8,274	3,228	14,142	12,920	48,704
Straits Settlements ...	7,407	9,781	13,387	11,841	18,553	60,969
Egypt ...	4,385	6,248	8,282	9,435	16,577	44,927
Hong Kong ...	3,288	4,581	4,483	5,571	4,422	22,345
Ceylon ...	2,649	3,910	4,448	5,091	5,346	21,444
Hawaiian Islands ...	1,783	1,549	1,343	1,386	772	6,833
United States...	...	...	35	7,793	3,066	10,894
Gibraltar ...	329	829	...	...	7,660	8,818
Japan ...	240	202	...	1	...	443
Other Countries ...	1,415	2,941	2,328	4,353	3,230	14,267
Total ...	2,161,513	1,633,622	1,592,378	2,896,532	3,413,848	11,697,893

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.
Argentine Republic ...	1912	83,546,000	Bulgaria ...	1910	8,632,380
Australia ...	1914	78,600,334	Germany ...	1912	5,803,445
Russian Empire ¹ ...	1912	57,255,196	Rumania ...	1900	5,655,444
United States of America ...	1910	52,838,748	Chile ...	1912	4,567,194
Ottoman Empire ...	1912	27,094,678	Servia ...	1910	3,818,997
Union of South Africa ...	1913	35,710,843	Mexico ...	1902	3,424,430
United Kingdom ...	1914	27,886,095	Portugal ...	1906	3,072,988
Uruguay ...	1908	26,286,296	Canada ...	1911	2,175,302
New Zealand ...	1913	24,798,763	Norway ...	1910	1,393,383
British India ...	1913	23,091,955	Sweden ...	1913	988,163
France ...	1914	14,559,586	Netherlands ...	1913	842,018
Spain ...	1912	15,829,954	Tunis ...	1913	728,540
Italy ...	1908	11,162,926	Denmark ...	1914	514,918
Austria-Hungary ² ...	1910	12,837,542	Iceland ...	1910	578,634
Algeria ...	1912	8,338,023	Belgium ...	1910	185,373
			Switzerland ...	1911	161,414

1. Including goats.

2. Austria 1910, Hungary 1913. Croatia-Slavonia 1911, Bosnia-Herzegovina 1911.

8. **Relation to Population.**—The relation of the flocks of the several States and Territories to the populations at the end of the year 1901 and from 1910 to 1914 is as follows:—

NUMBER OF SHEEP PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1901 and 1910 to 1914.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	Federal Ter.	C'wealth.
1901	30.43	8.82	19.80	13.95	13.56	10.23	10.34	...	18.83
1910	27.72	9.90	33.94	15.40	18.63	9.23	17.34	...	20.80
1911	26.74	10.17	33.34	14.76	18.40	9.42	15.70	117.00	20.36
1912	21.86	8.61	31.91	12.74	15.02	9.45	21.82	97.24	17.59
1913	21.67	8.58	33.00	11.53	13.79	8.65	18.28	74.89	17.46
1914	17.66	8.42	34.18	9.53	13.79	8.32	17.66	69.42	15.91

§ 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 season ended 30th June, 1915, being about £25,047,000. The bulk 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 little more than 2 per cent. of the whole clip.

2. **Greasy and Scoured Wool.**—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 quantity of Australian wool scoured and washed before export is, on the average, about 20 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 uncertainty as to average loss of weight has thus the less effect.

In the following tables, relative to the production of wool, "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.

3. **Total Production.**—The estimated production of wool in the several States, formerly based on Customs returns, being no longer available from that source, an effort has been made to arrive at approximate figures from data collected by the State Statisticians from growers and fellmongers, etc. Particulars for years prior to 1910 will be found in former issues (see Year Book No. 6, page 346). The following table gives the estimates obtained in reference to the five seasons ended 30th June, 1911 to 1915:—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF WOOL AS IN THE GREASE, SHORN, FELLMONGERED, OR ON SKINS SHIPPED DURING THE SEASONS ENDED 30th JUNE, 1911 to 1915.

State.	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales*	374,907,068	371,546,415	326,804,000	357,985,000	318,935,000
Victoria...	101,803,644	110,463,041	88,762,612	106,833,690	95,406,867
Queensland ...	139,250,802	142,382,269	136,878,270	154,183,114	155,478,740
South Australia ...	63,613,781	60,056,470	56,691,036	55,014,048	38,848,978
Western Australia	29,984,453	30,833,837	26,849,981	26,625,787	24,562,110
Tasmania ...	11,338,540	10,726,593	12,416,014	10,092,564	8,154,824
Northern Territory	400,000	400,000	450,000	400,000	†400,000
Commonwealth	721,298,288	726,408,625	648,851,913	711,134,203	641,786,519

* Including Federal Territory.

† Approximate figures.

It is to be noted that a shortage has apparently occurred in the collection of these statistics, the estimates falling considerably below the approximate totals obtained from oversea shipments of wool and skins, together with quantity used in local manufactories. The Commonwealth total so obtained represented 758,090,676 lbs. for the season 1910-11, 785,753,099 lbs. for 1911-12, 668,667,078 lbs. for 1912-13, and 754,123,633 lbs. for 1913-14. The abnormal conditions of wool shipments obtaining during the 1914-15 season do not admit of any similar comparison with the estimated production.

4. **Wool Locally Used.**—The quantity of wool used in the manufactories of the several States of the Commonwealth during the past five calendar years was approximately as follows:—

LOCALLY USED WOOL, ESTIMATED AS "GREASY," COMMONWEALTH AND STATES, 1910 to 1914.

State.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New South Wales ...	1,594,712	2,401,920	2,420,000	2,484,446	*4,173,576
Victoria ...	5,309,730	5,774,868	5,535,483	6,978,300	7,215,380
Queensland ...	270,246	336,486	583,892	406,829	356,553
South Australia ...	564,432	634,238	710,000	645,000	389,700
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	1,087,400	986,000	1,082,000	1,105,000	1,141,200
Commonwealth ...	8,826,520	10,133,512	10,331,375	11,619,575	13,276,409

* Year ended 30th June, 1915.

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 to be paid may not exceed a total of £10,000 per annum; any unexpended sum may be carried forward and be available for the years following. For the three years commencing 1st January, 1909, the rate of bounty granted was 1½d. per lb., and for the two years commencing 1st January, 1912, 1d. per lb. was payable for all combed wool or tops produced; thenceforward to the end of 1915, 1d. per lb. is payable up to 1,000,000 lbs. to any one manufacturer during a year and ½d. per lb. in excess of that quantity. During the year 1908-9, an amount of £326 was paid in bounties, in 1909-10, £4,933, in 1910-11, £8,522, in 1911-12, £16,898, in 1912-13, £18,061, 1913-14, £12,706, and in 1914-15, £7,727. The quantities of wool on which these amounts were paid were 52,085, 789,216, 1,363,555, 3,122,244, 3,134,614, 3,068,170 and 3,635,811 lbs. respectively.

Figures shewing the exports of wool tops for the years 1909 to 1914-15 inclusive will be found at the head of the next page.

6. **Exports of Wool.**—About forty-four per cent. of the exports of wool from the Commonwealth during the past five years was despatched to the United Kingdom, the other leading consignees being France, Germany, Belgium, the United States of America and Japan. The following table shews for the years 1910 to 1914-15 the quantities of "greasy" wool exported from the Commonwealth and the principal countries to which consigned:—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF WOOL IN THE GREASE, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	222,880,179	230,013,473	211,386,636	185,387,090	319,614,694	1,169,282,074
France ...	154,091,890	155,347,112	151,555,672	159,782,827	12,787,863	633,565,364
Germany ...	122,297,188	105,674,113	107,523,165	94,068,893	3,036,083	432,599,442
Belgium ...	63,305,855	58,469,298	54,679,915	51,681,724	2,984,856	231,321,648
United States of America ...	11,079,242	10,154,171	8,686,125	14,666,651	61,731,511	106,317,600
Japan ...	7,869,785	6,583,686	9,339,817	7,199,671	22,670,413	53,653,372
Italy ...	3,710,785	5,644,235	4,856,997	5,778,424	18,191,774	38,182,215
Austria-Hungary ...	...	5,836,992	7,908,480	11,731,933	829,746	26,307,151
India ...	485,990	478,353	390,536	501,827	443,451	2,300,157
New Zealand ...	1,122,446	154,193	147,794	101,104	541,513	2,067,050
Canada ...	208,269	52,299	126,517	88,916	951,452	1,427,453
Other Countries ...	41,640	415,698	1,231,062	247,918	170,474	2,106,792
Total...	587,093,269	578,823,623	557,832,718	531,436,878	443,953,830	2,699,140,318

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

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF "SCOURED AND WASHED WOOL,"*
1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom ...	35,571,404	35,940,841	28,305,314	26,176,484	48,171,821	174,166,864
France ...	15,861,390	13,989,442	15,037,742	18,804,399	2,154,275	65,847,248
Germany ...	14,145,596	12,148,316	10,541,771	10,135,857	1,748,008	48,719,548
Belgium ...	11,418,895	7,629,001	5,661,005	5,269,008	920,506	30,899,315
Japan ...	887,292	1,602,747	2,750,614	3,564,433	6,141,036	14,946,122
Italy ...	212,661	397,004	380,550	188,298	655,302	1,833,815
India ...	41,962	33,321	47,826	100,434	135,408	358,951
United States of America ...	5,319	...	49,849	124,301	4,557,800	4,737,269
New Zealand ...	32,488	2,934	42,927	11,042	1,879	91,270
Austria-Hungary ...	1,113	16,734	89,036	62,932	147,864	317,679
Other Countries ...	180	10,300	347,472	11,998	315,392	685,342
Total...	78,178,300	71,770,640	63,254,106	64,450,086	64,949,291	342,602,423

* Including "tops." See next page.

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; in 1911, 2,513,106 lbs., valued at £275,406; in 1912, 3,018,050 lbs. valued at £323,299; in 1913, 3,561,722 lbs. valued at £415,670; and in 1914-15, 4,095,966 lbs. valued at £511,021. In the latter year Japan took 4,052,965 lbs., valued at £506,161.

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

TOTAL VALUE OF WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	11,447,359	11,159,335	10,418,577	9,456,636	15,413,174	57,895,081
France	6,905,177	6,016,293	6,527,854	7,429,856	694,751	27,573,931
Germany	6,053,873	4,851,785	5,050,974	4,693,157	295,376	20,945,165
Belgium	3,084,847	2,552,282	2,480,348	2,386,892	187,755	10,692,124
United States of America ...	579,605	500,015	460,275	745,354	3,110,301	5,395,550
Japan	490,622	459,000	703,371	735,018	1,502,576	3,820,587
Italy	181,457	245,804	230,436	256,718	716,260	1,630,675
Austria-Hungary	55	242,461	360,125	519,477	50,436	1,172,554
India	24,268	21,290	18,739	30,586	30,739	125,622
New Zealand	67,219	6,199	8,844	5,199	19,962	107,423
Canada	10,695	2,824	7,155	5,404	50,063	76,141
Other Countries	2,106	13,905	87,865	12,765	30,789	147,430
Total	23,777,283	26,071,193	26,354,563	26,277,062	22,102,182	129,582,263

7. Care needed in Comparing Clips.—The Customs returns do not furnish a reliable indication of increase or decrease in successive clips, since in each case up to 1913 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.

8. Wool-producing Countries in Southern Hemisphere.—The next table, compiled by one of the leading English wool-broking firms, 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:—

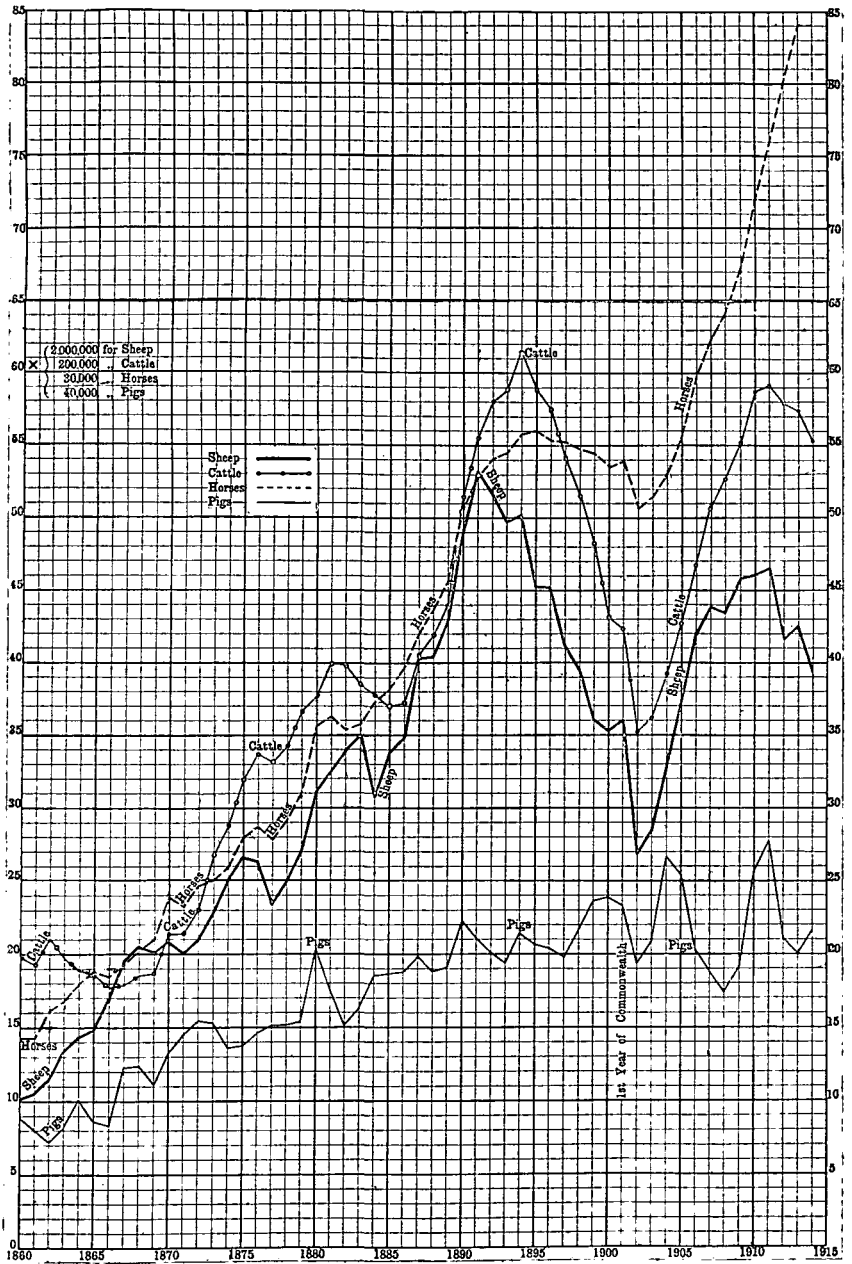
IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, 1901, and 1910 to 1915.

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
1910	2,411,000	377,000	461,000	3,249,000
1911	2,524,000	376,000	499,000	3,399,000
1912	2,463,000	463,000	497,000	3,423,000
1913	2,296,000	484,000	437,000	3,217,000
1914	2,332,000	499,000	406,000	3,237,000
1915	2,157,000	519,000	378,000	3,054,000

As the River Plate bale is much larger than the Australian or Cape bale, a comparison of the number of bales would be somewhat misleading. Allowing approximately for the difference in size of the several bales, it may be said that during the last five years the importations from Australia and the Dominion of New Zealand represent about 65 per cent. of the total.

9. United Kingdom Importation of Wool.—The quantity and value of wool imported into the United Kingdom during the year 1914 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:—

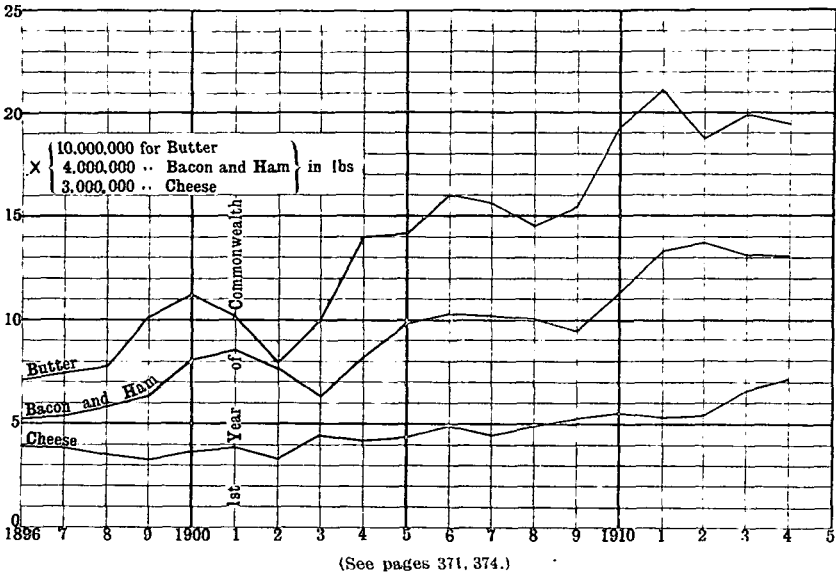
GRAPHS SHEWING NUMBER OF HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS IN THE
COMMONWEALTH FROM 1860 TO 1914.



(See pages 280 *et seq.*)

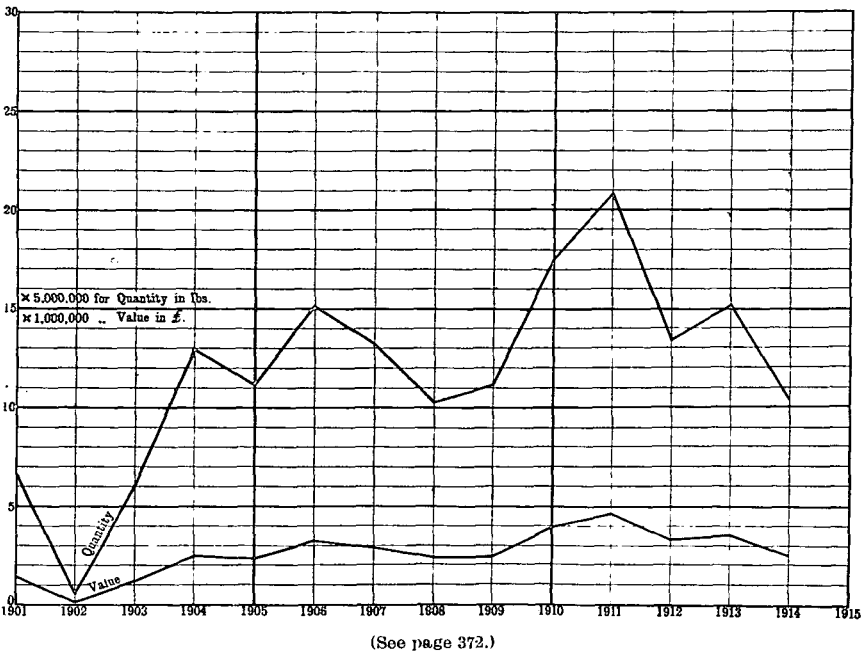
EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year. The totals of the sheep, cattle, horses, and pigs for the Commonwealth are indicated by the several curves or graphs, the vertical side of a small square representing 2,000,000 in the case of sheep; 200,000 for cattle; 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 1914.



EXPLANATION OF GRAPH.—The base of each small rectangle represents an interval of one year, and the vertical height of each small 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 1914.



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.

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1914.

Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.	Country from which Imported.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
Australia ...	239,233,145	11,177,492	Uruguay ...	1,729,029	79,293
New Zealand ...	184,607,963	8,628,368	Portugal ...	1,669,771	60,874
Union of Sth. Africa	121,662,961	4,715,190	China ...	1,277,972	52,522
Argentine Republic	45,906,646	1,826,228	Persia ...	1,037,596	29,553
British India ...	46,982,929	1,420,363	Italy ...	366,634	19,606
France ...	18,872,776	1,315,509	Denmark ...	256,511	12,400
Chile ...	18,007,066	571,463	Morocco ...	316,680	11,144
U.S. of America ...	4,726,658	251,915	Netherlands ...	239,920	8,398
Russia ...	3,909,781	192,071	Spain ...	105,239	3,567
Belgium ...	2,732,564	149,667	Iceland&Greenland	56,915	2,670
Falkland Islands	4,454,000	149,080	Canada ...	51,520	2,335
Egypt ...	4,196,348	136,955	Other Countries ...	894,891	34,095
Peru ...	2,866,450	134,778			
Turkey ...	4,129,230	124,806			
Germany ...	2,326,921	102,397	Total ...	712,618,116	31,212,739

It will be seen that of the total importations of wool into the United Kingdom, Australian wool represented over 34 per cent. of quantity and nearly 36 per cent. of value.

10. **The Wool Market.**—A résumé of Australian wool market conditions for the seasons 1907-8 to 1912-13 will be found in Year Book No. 7 (pages 296 and 297), and for the season 1913-14 in Year Book No. 8 (page 297).

The 1914-15 season opened in the midst of a dislocation of trade, consequent on the European War. The Bank of England rate rose to 10 per cent., Stock Exchanges in Europe and America closed, and moratoria were declared in several parts of the world. The wool market, always highly susceptible to European complications, at once felt the effects, and the outlook in August was unpromising, but the various Governments took immediate measures to preserve credit, and averted a crisis. An extraordinary demand, however, soon arose for crossbred wool, this gathered strength as the army orders became more extensive, and lasted throughout the season. Merino wool, on the other hand, met with small demand at the commencement of the season, the Continental countries, that had absorbed some 60 per cent. in the previous season, were, of course, non-purchasers, while the embargo on the export of wool to America caused a further restriction. Permission to ship merino wool to America early in 1915, together with a revival in the home trade, considerably improved the market, and values rose rapidly, until towards the end of the season prices were considerably above the high levels of November, 1899.

The season closed with values for all good and superior wools on a higher plane than for many years. On the other hand, burr-infested wools met with little or no demand, few carbonising plants being available for their treatment.

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, 1905 to 1914-15.

Year ...	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.
Average value per lb. ...	d. 9.83	d. 10.14	d. 10.73	d. 9.17	d. 9.35	d. 9.58	d. 8.87	d. 9.50	d. 9.70	d. 9.45

(i.) *Exports of Wool from each State, and Quantity sold Locally.* Over 78½ per cent. of the wool grown in Australia was sold in the local markets prior to export from the Commonwealth during 1914-15. Under normal conditions buyers from the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and other European countries, also from America, Japan, China, and India, attend the sales conducted in Sydney, Melbourne, Geelong, Brisbane, Adelaide, Fremantle, Hobart, and Launceston.

The following table shews the number of bales of wool exported oversea from each State during the season ended 30th June, 1915, and the proportion sold at the local sales prior to shipment. It must be noted that as considerable quantities of wool grown in some States are sold in or shipped from others, these figures therefore do not shew actual local production, but total oversea shipments and sales. The estimated quantity of wool produced in each State is given on page 296.

EXPORTS OF WOOL TO PLACES OUTSIDE THE COMMONWEALTH, AND THE QUANTITY SOLD LOCALLY IN THE SEVERAL STATES, DURING THE SEASON ENDED 30th JUNE, 1915.

State.	Oversea Exports.		Sold at Local Sales prior to Export.		Ratio of Local Sales to	
					Oversea Exports from each State.	Total Exports from C'wealth.
	Bales.	%	Bales.	%	%	%
New South Wales ...	731,218	46.40	547,496	44.77	74.87	34.75
Victoria ...	391,626	24.85	377,541	30.87	96.40	23.96
Queensland ...	268,120	17.03	182,542	14.93	68.08	11.58
South Australia ...	101,536	6.45	92,372	7.55	90.97	5.86
Western Australia ...	65,306	4.14	...	...	...	...
Tasmania...	17,882	1.13	22,921	1.88	128.18	1.46
Commonwealth ...	1,575,688	100.00	1,222,872	100.00	...	77.61

It will be seen that in regard to the ratio of local sales to oversea exports, Victoria's sales represent over 96 per cent. of her exports, New South Wales about 75, South Australia 91, and Queensland 68 per cent. In Tasmania some of the wool sold locally was subsequently shipped to interstate ports. Of the total quantity sold in the Commonwealth, New South Wales and Victoria disposed of 44.77 and 30.87 per cent. respectively; Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania following in the order named.

During the season under review 1,575,688 bales of wool were shipped from the Commonwealth, of which 77.61 per cent. was sold in the Australian markets. Of this percentage New South Wales and Victoria are represented by 58.71, Queensland and South Australia 17.44, while Tasmania accounts for the balance.

(ii.) *Exports of Wool from Commonwealth and Quantity sold Locally.* The number of bales of wool exported from the Commonwealth and sold at local sales prior to shipment during 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, and the past five seasons is shewn in the following table:—

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, AND THE QUANTITY SOLD LOCALLY, FROM 1895 to 1915.

Year ended 30th June.					Oversea Exports.	Sold prior to Export.	Ratio of Wool sold to Exports.
					Bales.	Bales.	%
1895	...	...	...	...	1,595,652	817,333	51.22
1900	...	...	...	...	1,221,163	807,031	66.09
1905	...	...	...	...	1,218,969	926,940	76.04
1910	...	...	...	...	1,921,705	1,624,561	84.54
1911	...	...	...	...	1,975,378	1,642,555	83.15
1912	...	...	...	...	2,020,547	1,700,494	84.16
1913	...	...	...	...	1,718,486	1,518,650	88.37
1914	...	...	...	...	1,966,576	1,703,744	86.64
1915	...	...	...	...	1,575,688	1,222,872	77.61

The steady development of the Australian wool market is clearly shewn in this table. In the nineteen years ended 1914, the quantity sold more than doubled, and the ratio of wool sold to that exported increased from 51 per cent. in 1895 to over 86½ per cent. in the season ended 30th June, 1914. The abnormal conditions obtaining during the 1914-15 season materially reduced the ratio, which was only 77.61 as compared with 86.64 for the previous season.

During the past season 1,222,872 bales of wool were sold in Australia, and 321,927 bales in New Zealand, representing the total value of £19,742,546. This enormous quantity far exceeds the sales of any other country in the world.

(iii.) *Distribution of Wool sold in Australian Markets.* The estimated approximate distribution of wool sold in the local markets during the season 1914-15 is shewn in the following table, and exhibits the world-wide representation of buyers at the Australian sales :—

**ESTIMATED APPROXIMATE DISTRIBUTION OF WOOL SOLD LOCALLY IN THE
SEVERAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE SEASON
ENDED 30th JUNE, 1915.**

Destination.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	Tas.	C'wealth.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
United Kingdom	285,026	251,863	90,501	55,620	16,609	699,619
France, Belgium, and Holland	25,346	8,709	17,715	2,097	...	53,867
Germany and Austria	482	338	7,619	...	...	8,439
Italy and other European						
Countries	42,715	13,080	13,408	699	...	69,902
America	109,613	73,542	30,195	13,535	2,812	229,697
Japan, China, and India	53,291	4,992	19,380	128	...	77,791
Local Woollen Mills	31,023	25,017	3,724	20,293	3,500	36,616
Scourers and Speculators						46,941
Total Sales	547,496	377,541	182,542	92,372	22,921	1,222,872

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION.

	%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom	52.06	66.71	49.60	60.20	72.46	57.21
France, Belgium, and Holland	4.63	2.31	9.70	2.27	...	4.40
Germany and Austria	0.09	0.09	4.17	0.75	...	0.69
Italy and other European						
Countries	7.81	3.46	7.34	...	...	5.71
America	20.01	19.48	16.54	14.65	12.27	18.80
Japan, China, and India	9.73	1.32	10.61	0.13	...	6.36
Local Woollen Mills	5.67	6.63	2.04	22.00	15.27	2.99
Scourers and Speculators						3.84
Total Sales	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the total quantity sold, amounting to 1,222,872 bales, 699,619 or 57.21 per cent. were purchased for the United Kingdom, 229,697 or 18.8 per cent. for America, 132,208 or 10.80 per cent. for the Continent of Europe, 77,791 or 6.36 per cent. for Japan and other Asiatic countries, 46,941 by scourers and speculators, while 36,616 bales went for consumption in the local woollen mills. Of the Continental purchases, 40.7 per cent. went to France, Belgium, and Holland, 6.4 per cent. to Germany and Austria, and nearly 52.9 per cent. to Italy and other European countries.

(iv.) *Quantities of Various Descriptions of Wool Sold in each State.* The quantities and ratios of the various descriptions of wool marketed in each State are shewn in the following tables:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOL SOLD LOCALLY IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE COMMONWEALTH DURING THE SEASON ENDED 30th JUNE, 1915.

Description of Wool.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Commonwealth.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Greasy ...	504,815	369,453	153,288	89,560	(a)	22,921	1,139,537
Scoured ...	43,181	8,088	29,254	2,812	...	...	83,335
Total	547,496	377,541	182,542	92,372	...	22,921	1,222,872
Fleece, etc.	524,394	351,921	175,125	87,753	...	21,636	1,160,829
Lambs ...	23,102	25,620	7,417	4,619	...	1,285	62,043
Total	547,496	377,541	182,542	92,372	...	22,921	1,222,872
Merino ...	476,321	187,329	177,144	86,227	...	8,022	935,043
Crossbred and all strong breeds	71,175	190,212	5,398	6,145	...	14,899	287,829
Total	547,496	377,541	182,542	92,372	...	22,921	1,222,872
	%	%	%	%		%	%
Greasy ...	92.11	97.85	83.97	97.00	...	100.00	93.19
Scoured ...	7.89	2.15	16.03	3.00	...	...	6.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00
Fleece, etc.	95.78	93.21	95.93	95.00	...	94.00	94.92
Lambs ...	4.22	6.79	4.07	5.00	...	6.00	5.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00
Merino ...	87.00	49.61	97.04	93.00	...	35.00	76.46
Crossbred and all strong breeds	13.00	50.39	2.96	7.00	...	65.00	23.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	...	100.00	100.00

(a) No sales.

Wool in the grease represented over 93 per cent. of total sales during the period under review. Of fleece and lambs, the former shews about 94.9, and the latter 5.1 per cent. The class of wool produced is principally merino, which is almost exclusively grown in the northern and central parts of the continent, the bulk of the merino wool sold in Victoria coming from Riverina and other parts of New South Wales. Victoria, the southern parts of South Australia and of New South Wales, and Tasmania, produce nearly the whole of the crossbred and other strong bred wools.

(v.) *Percentages in each State of Various Descriptions of Wool Sold.* The following table gives the percentages of each description of wool sold in the several States during the season 1914-15 :—

PERCENTAGE OF BALES OF EACH DESCRIPTION OF WOOL SOLD IN THE SEVERAL STATES TO THE TOTAL SOLD IN THE COMMONWEALTH, 1914-15.

Description of Wool.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust. (a)	Tas.	Common- wealth.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Greasy ...	44.26	32.42	13.45	7.85	...	2.02	100.00
Scoured ...	51.82	9.71	35.10	3.37	...	...	100.00
Fleece, etc. ...	45.17	30.32	15.09	7.56	...	1.86	100.00
Lambs ...	37.24	41.29	11.95	7.44	...	2.08	100.00
Merino ...	50.94	20.03	18.95	9.23	...	0.85	100.00
Crossbred and all strong breeds ...	24.73	66.08	1.88	2.13	...	5.18	100.00

(a) No sales.

§ 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 1909 to 1913 being no less a sum than £15,003,959, or an average of over £3,000,000 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 1910 to 1914-15 are as follow :—

COMMONWEALTH EXPORTS OF SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
France ...	4,325,337	4,322,505	5,297,141	5,932,257	2,227,714	22,104,954
United Kingdom ...	3,763,002	3,306,567	3,707,050	3,861,161	5,844,442	20,482,222
Belgium ...	1,282,942	1,020,847	1,277,530	996,821	29,366	4,607,506
U.S. of America...	155,782	39,811	129,899	99,037	1,016,958	1,441,487
Germany ...	106,534	109,621	63,112	57,735	2,578	339,580
Canada...	10,446	...	679	...	206,876	218,001
Italy ...	29,575	26,140	...	960	...	56,675
New Zealand ...	100	...	661	...	39,083	39,844
Other Countries ...	...	6,869	...	261	1,051	8,181
Total ...	9,673,718	8,832,360	10,476,072	10,948,232	9,368,068	49,298,450

The next table furnishes corresponding particulars as to value :—

**VALUE OF SHEEPSKINS WITH WOOL EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH,
1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
France ...	884,450	735,259	980,298	1,315,156	387,692	4,302,855
United Kingdom	710,229	568,618	666,962	804,432	1,021,432	3,771,673
Belgium ...	316,958	253,995	314,301	335,569	10,877	1,231,700
U.S. of America...	16,978	3,706	12,713	15,127	213,249	261,773
Germany ...	16,720	13,195	10,576	11,620	812	52,923
Canada...	1,071	...	66	...	46,374	47,511
Italy ...	9,630	4,075	...	100	...	13,805
New Zealand ...	25	...	113	...	9,748	9,886
Other Countries ...	...	697	...	55	468	1,220
Total ...	1,956,061	1,579,545	1,985,029	2,482,059	1,690,652	9,693,346

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, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
United Kingdom ...	875,994	459,252	131,103	123,578	720,417	2,315,344
United States of America	710,001	590,582	271,028	21,760	640,302	2,233,673
France ...	23,863	21,666	55,845	5,364	...	106,738
New Zealand ...	15,552	9,484	1,515	...	12	26,563
Germany ...	14,447	...	...	...	...	14,447
Belgium ...	8,428	331	167	...	...	8,926
Canada ...	1,956	...	...	...	3,096	5,052
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,650,241	1,081,315	459,658	155,702	1,363,827	4,710,743

Corresponding details concerning value are given hereunder :—

**VALUE OF SHEEPSKINS WITHOUT WOOL, EXPORTED FROM THE
COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.**

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	37,015	17,138	3,854	5,130	37,875	101,012
United States of America	22,544	16,295	8,730	1,550	35,766	84,885
France ...	1,711	1,225	5,948	382	...	9,266
New Zealand ...	514	196	27	...	2	739
Germany ...	538	...	...	...	...	538
Belgium ...	396	12	4	...	...	412
Canada ...	115	...	...	...	233	348
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	62,833	34,866	18,563	7,062	73,876	197,200

4. **Hides.**—The Commonwealth trade in hides has now assumed considerable proportions, and during 1914-15 the total value of hides exported amounted to £1,380,886. The exports took place principally to the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Canada. 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 1914-15 was £146,015.

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

COMMONWEALTH EXPORT OF HIDES, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
United Kingdom	253,442	245,993	350,519	360,549	485,500	1,696,003
U.S. of America...	21,318	29,232	82,808	136,687	371,364	641,409
Belgium	41,326	80,453	108,455	244,394	40,211	514,839
Germany	21,810	64,536	78,059	206,588	18,773	389,766
Canada	4,000	33,519	65,407	11,205	264,785	378,916
Italy	45,541	68,991	117,352	85,984	9,830	327,698
France	11,938	15,790	15,151	16,208	8,873	67,960
Japan	4,697	6,436	5,025	155	6,863	23,176
Austria-Hungary	...	103	1,275	3,631	203	5,212
Sth. African Union	...	...	...	...	480	480
Other Countries...	1,975	5,815	9,717	7,674	11,600	36,781
Total ...	406,047	550,868	833,768	1,073,075	1,218,482	4,082,240

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

VALUE OF HIDES EXPORTED FROM THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.

Country to which Exported.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	294,702	279,474	430,609	580,195	670,421	2,255,401
U.S. of America...	21,988	28,772	94,783	196,583	375,270	717,396
Belgium	48,343	91,110	139,188	385,627	52,647	716,915
Germany	23,947	79,530	103,081	339,605	30,259	576,422
Italy	41,983	62,047	125,744	102,834	12,299	344,907
Canada	4,049	35,320	74,273	16,622	198,421	328,685
France	11,073	17,988	19,865	20,078	13,933	82,937
Japan	7,873	11,060	8,378	335	13,063	40,709
Austria-Hungary	...	161	1,757	5,545	355	7,818
Sth. African Union	...	...	...	...	531	531
Other Countries...	2,087	5,795	9,576	10,547	13,687	41,692
Total ...	456,045	611,257	1,007,254	1,657,971	1,380,886	5,113,413

The number and value of hides imported into the Commonwealth during the five years 1910 to 1914-15 are as follows:—

HIDES IMPORTED INTO THE COMMONWEALTH, 1910 to 1914-15.

Particulars.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914-15.	Total for 5 Years.
No.	119,408	97,926	87,680	135,193	83,999	524,206
Value	£ 169,771	143,893	135,301	239,780	146,015	834,760

§ 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 299, covers the period from 1860 to 1914.

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, the totals for 1913 and 1914 being the highest recorded.

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. From 1902 a rapid recovery took place, and the total for 1911 exceeded that existing at the end of the year 1895, though still short of the maximum attained in 1894. The 1912 and 1913 figures shew a slight decline, while those for 1914 shew a more serious falling off, the difference between the 1911 and 1914 returns amounting to over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. **Sheep.**—In the case of sheep the graph furnishes evidence of five 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, the fourth, by far the most serious, between 1891 and 1902, and the fifth during 1912. From 1902 to 1907 a rapid increase took place, succeeded by a slight decline in 1908, and a rapid advance in 1909, 1910 and 1911, the point reached in the latter year being the highest since 1894. The return for 1912 shews a considerable decrease; this was followed by an increase in 1913, but there was a heavy falling off in 1914, amounting to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

5. **Pigs.**—The graph for pigs exhibits more numerous fluctuations than that for any 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; and this was well maintained during the two succeeding years, the 1911 returns exceeding all previous records. There was a considerable decrease in 1912, and a smaller one during 1913. The 1914 returns, however, show an upward tendency.