

## Boonah.

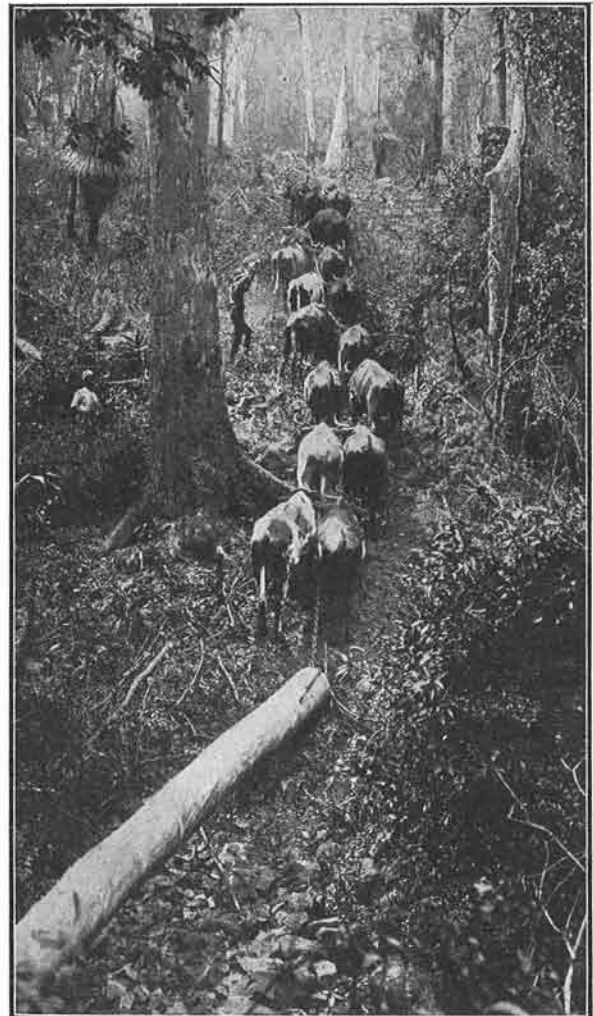
The town of Boonah lies fifty-nine miles from Brisbane on a line due south of Ipswich, and is the terminus of a railway which taps a fertile and well-watered tract of originally heavily-timbered country. Boonah has a population of about 1,000 people, which is steadily increasing, whilst the inhabitants of the surrounding shire number 9,000. General agriculture and dairying form the mainstay of the prosperity of the rich Fassifern district in which Boonah is the principal commercial centre. The name "Boonah" is taken from the native tongue, in which it signifies the bloodwood tree.

Boonah is situated on a site which originally formed part of the "Dugandan" Station, one of the earliest of Queensland's pastoral holdings. The run was taken up originally by Mr. Macquarie McDonald, who arrived at the spot on August 1, 1844. The settlement thus dates back to only four years later than the selection by Patrick Leslie of the first station to be established in Queensland. In those days the surrounding country was heavily timbered, and was altogether isolated from civilization. The blacks of the neighbourhood were numerous and warlike, and the early pioneer never left his homestead without being fully armed to meet any attack which might be made. He lived here with his young wife, and a family was born in the midst of a primeval forest surrounded by dangers and difficulties.

Boonah is a tastefully laid-out town, and in its public buildings and institutions manifests the solid prosperity of the primary industry which is making its development proceed rapidly. A public hospital, a well-appointed school of arts, a successful pastoral and agricultural society, a horticultural society, various sporting clubs, and social and mutual benefit organizations all testify to the prolific character of the natural resources of the surrounding country; whilst the local butter factory handles an increasing volume of the produce which has done so much to improve land values and add to the incomes of the farmers of Fassifern. The local weekly auction sales show that in pig-raising and other subsidiary industries the landholders are diversifying their efforts and giving variety to the production of the district.

At several places close to the town, and in one instance within Boonah itself, coal appears upon the surface of the soil. Naturally, owing to its exposure to the air, it contains but little gas, but it is possible that

coal of much better quality lies at a small depth. The high commercial quality of the forest timbers is responsible for the presence of two sawmills, in which several varieties of timber, including different species of pine and hardwood, are dealt with. Among the woods treated is the long-neglected but now much-valued



HAULING TIMBER IN QUEENSLAND FORESTS.

crow's-foot ash. Water is obtained through the surrounding district by boring to but a shallow depth. That which is so obtained is found to possess a high commercial value, and Boonah Spa water now commands a considerable sale throughout Queensland. The discovery of kerosene shale has been reported, but up to the present no steps have been taken to exploit this valuable resource. A certain amount of ironstone has

also been found. But, taken as a whole, the district cannot be regarded as metalliferous. Practically the whole of the industrial activities in the surrounding country have been concentrated upon agriculture, dairying, and timber getting, and for the development of these resources alone very many times the present population are needed.

The Fassifern district is rich in latent wealth. The soil is wonderfully fertile and extends down to an unusual depth. The rainfall is ample, whilst the presence of a railway, and the comparatively short distance to the metropolis and to a port, protect the producer from the handicap imposed on some of his competitors by reason of high freights. One of the bars which has

typical of that part of Queensland, which for rugged grandeur, combined with pleasant farming views, is second to none in the Commonwealth. The physical characteristics denote cattle country of a high carrying capacity. In the very early days of squatting in the locality of Dugandan the runs were stocked with sheep. There were no fences, and the flocks had to be constantly watched by shepherds, being taken out to graze in the day time and secured in folds during the nights. Difficulty was experienced in procuring shepherds when the gold rushes broke out in the southern States; and the climate and soil proved unsuitable to sheep, many diseases breaking out among the flocks. Consequently, the raising of sheep was abandoned and a herd of cattle



VIEW OF BOONAH.

restricted industrial development undoubtedly lies in the immense forests with which so much of the very fertile country is clothed. As in other parts of Australia, where fertile soil co-exists with a bountiful rainfall, the producer must hack his home and his farm from mighty forests, the very appearance of which would serve to turn away the faint hearted. But unlike other regions of the Commonwealth which are analagous to this, the timbers of the Boonah district bear a high value, and thus the cost of clearing does not appear as an outlay against which no immediate return appears.

The town lies in a depression surrounded with the blue outlines of imposing mountains. The scenery is

placed on the run. Ever since those times the district has been noted as the breeding and fattening ground for some of the best beef breeds in the State. The well-known "Coochin Coochin" property, owned by Mr. E. T. Bell, originally was portion of the old "Dugandan" run. In latter days the former came to rank as one of the most noted estates in that part of Queensland, and when some few years ago part of it was subdivided for purposes of sale, a big impetus was given to the dairying industry, some of the purchasers paying up to £28 per acre for the freehold and establishing permanent and prosperous homes by supplying the Boonah factory with cream, besides developing subsidiary enterprises.

The scenery about Boonah is subject for comment among every traveller who visits the district. The mountains are rugged and grand, whilst the flats still bear evidence of the vigorous growth of the mighty forests which once hid the soil from the sun. The celebrated authoress, Mrs. Campbell Praed, who spent her girlhood on "Maroon" Station, gives what probably is the best description of the original scrub that has yet been written. The following extract from her book "My Australian Girlhood" is worthy of quotation, as it may be taken as applying to the whole of that great area of Queensland of which the Fassifern district may be regarded as fairly typical. She writes:—

"It used to take a whole day getting through Dugandan scrub, for though its width was not great, progress was extremely slow. A black boy had to go in front with his tomahawk to chop away vines and remove logs, and sometimes a huge tree would have fallen, which necessitated camping awhile and the clearing of a fresh track round it. Behind other black boys led spare horses, which were buckled on as leaders when the buggy came to a steep gully or slippery pinch. We children—the elders of us—would walk on each side of the buggy ready with large sticks or stones to prop the wheels when the horses jibbed; but during camping times we had opportunities of exploring the scrub, announcing our whereabouts by occasional coo-ees and getting answering calls, so that there should be no danger of our being lost. The scrub was something like an Indian jungle, only less dense. Here, where the sun never penetrated, the rich soil and decaying vegetation gave out an earthy and unforgettable smell. The trees had glossy leaves and mostly bore berries—some poisonous; others, like chuckie-chuckies and the wild purple plums, wholesome and luscious. The quandongs were tall and green, and there were trees with straight stems and bare branches—the leafage all courting the sun at the tops—which were festooned with vines; the thick mottled stalks of some of these vines hung in loose coils like those of a boa-constrictor. One, a curious parasite, which evolves eventually into the Moreton Bay fig—would shoot up snaky stems round some well-grown homely tree, and the parasite suckers, spreading, meeting, and growing together as they fed on the juices of the supporting stem, would hug the friendly tree in a deadly embrace till it gradually withered. Then the fig, throwing out its own branches and spreading its own leaves, would grow tall and bear fruit, and nothing

would be left of the original tree but a scarcely visible rotting core. It is the cuckoo of the vegetable world—this lusty, greedy Moreton Bay fig. Flowers dotted the green—big blossoms of creepers, pale-yellow and cream and mauve, and sometimes blood-red; and occasionally one might see through the interlacing tangle a flame-tree shining as though it were a burning bush. In the damp places maiden-hair became almost a thicket, and there were many kinds of fern, among them the hare's foot, the bird's nest, and the staghorn, which last fastens its round, great head to the boles of trees and pushes out branching fronds shaped like the antlers of deer. There is a soft hush in the scrub. Outside the grasshoppers and locusts make a loud whirring; that big kingfisher, the laughing jackass, cachinnates unmelodiously; cockatoos caw and parrots chatter. . . . Sometimes you may hear the bell-bird, which is a call from fairyland; and there are the whip-bird, of which the 'St ... wt ... st ... wt' sounds like the crack of a distant stockwhip; and the coach-bird, which has a note resembling the guttural click a driver makes with his tongue to encourage his horses. There is, too, the tender 'Hoo-hoo' of the Wonga-wonga pigeons; and then at 4 o'clock the wallabies stir, and towards dusk the curlews begin their melancholy wail, and if there's a waterhole near the swamp-pheasant gives its throaty gurgle. Now and then at midday halt the blacks would find a scrub turkey's nest, and then there would be great jubilation, and if the eggs happened to be fresh they were roasted in the ashes and eaten with our quartpot tea."

For many years past a movement has been in progress for the construction of a continuation of the Boonah railway to a point which would link up with the great southern line, thereby shortening the distance to Sydney by some seventy miles, besides opening up a large area of rich land that is not now served by any means of transport. Engineering difficulties have hitherto prevented this project being carried into effect, formidable mountain ranges having either to be crossed or tunnelled; but so obvious are the advantages which would accrue from the work being done that the residents of the locality which would directly benefit, as well as many other people in the State, are optimistic as to the line being constructed as soon as public funds render such an enterprise practical. Advantage would be taken of the pass known as Spicer Gap, and the grades necessary need not be greater than some which exist in portions of the Brisbane-Sydney and the Sydney-Melbourne trunk lines.

**WILLIAM RAMSDEN BOWMAN**, chairman of the Goolman Shire Council (1915), is a native of Queensland, having been born at Denelgin, in the Coochin district, on May 12, 1875. He is a son of Mr. Frederic Macarthur Bowman, who was one of the pioneers of the Coochin country, where he selected land as far back as 1874, and successfully carried on farming operations for very many years. He took a prominent part in the welfare of the community, and was one of the first honorary magistrates created in the district. He now lives in retirement at Brighton Road, South Brisbane. Mr. W. R. Bowman's great-grandfather, Captain John Macarthur, was a prominent figure in the early days of New South Wales, and achieved lasting fame by introducing the first merino sheep to Australia, a small draft of which animals he had received as a present from the hands of King George IV. The subject of our review received his elementary education under private tuition, subsequently attending a school at Mount Alford, going thence to the Ipswich Grammar School, where he completed his scholastic studies. He was articled to Mr. L. F. Bernays (now of Toowoomba), finishing his indentures with Mr. W. H. Osborne (now of the firm of Osborne & Waugh of

continued on his own behalf for five years, at the expiration of that time being joined in partnership by Mr. C. B. Darvall, when the now well-known firm of Bowman & Darvall



Hyllsted,

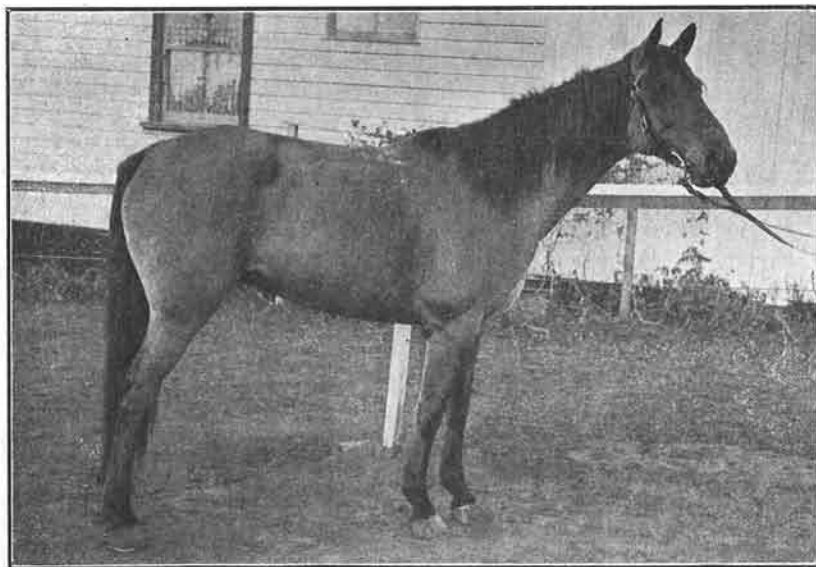
Brisbane.

MR. WILLIAM RAMSDEN BOWMAN.

was founded. Apart from his professional interests Mr. Bowman engages in farming, being the owner of a property of some 250 acres, situated within easy distance of Boonah township. He makes a hobby of the breeding of thorough-bred

furthering the interests of the town and district, and his active co-operation and support is readily forthcoming in all matters affecting the welfare of the community. In 1904 he served a term as member of the Goolman Shire Council, and in 1913 was again elected to that body as representative for No. 3 division, being elected chairman of the Council in February of the present year (1915). He is also a committeeman of the Boonah Hospital and of the Chamber of Commerce, besides which he is connected in one way or another with practically all the public institutions of the town. He is a past master of the Teviot Lodge of Freemasons, and at the present time fills the office of treasurer. In 1908 Mr. Bowman married Linda Roy, daughter of Mr. H. Coutts, manager of the Boonah branch of the Queensland National Bank, his family consisting of one son and one daughter. Mrs. Bowman is widely known in musical circles throughout Queensland, both as an executant and composer of pianoforte music, one of her most popular contributions to the art being the favourite number "Awake, Arise!"

**CHOLMONDELEY BURNETT DARVALL**, solicitor, Boonah, is a great-grandson of Major Darvall, who came to Australia in the thirties, and settled at Rydedale, near Ryde, New South Wales, where he owned large tracts of country on the Parramatta River, and was engaged extensively in fruit cultivation, primarily oranges. Major Darvall, who lived to a great age, was the father of a large family of sons, among whom the eldest, George Edward Darvall, was attached to the Indian service, and served for some time under Sir Henry Norman, ultimately retiring on a pension; and the second, Sir John Bailey Darvall, occupied a prominent position in the Mother State for many years, including that of Attorney-General in the first New South Wales Ministry. The third son, Frederick Orme Darvall, embarked on a military career, but while still a young man sold his commission and settled in New South Wales, afterwards coming to Queensland, where eventually he received the appointment of Auditor-General, which he filled for many years. He retired on a pension, and died in England in the year 1886. His



TYPE OF PONY BRED BY MR. W. R. BOWMAN.

Brisbane). Following his admission as a solicitor of the Supreme Court of Queensland in 1902, Mr. Bowman commenced the practice of his profession at Boonah, where he

horses and ponies, and stock from his farm has gained many prizes at the various shows held in the neighbourhood. For many years he has taken an active part in



eldest son, Frederick Orme Francis Darvall, father of the gentleman under review, was born at Penrith, New South Wales, in 1847, and made his advent to the Northern State when about 20 years of age. After spending a year on "Degilbo" Station he took up his residence at Brisbane, where he became connected with the Civil Service, in which he continued for many years, attaining to the position of chief clerk in the Under-Secretary's office, and later being appointed Curator of Intestate Estates, and finally Chief Inspector of Distilleries, in which office he was succeeded by Mr. Parry Oakden. His health broke down, and after travelling in New Zealand for some months he returned to Sydney, and died there in 1887. The late Mr. Darvall interested himself in the development of the military spirit in Queensland, and was a lieutenant in the field artillery in its infancy in this State. He married Deborah, daughter of the late Lieutenant Joseph North, of the 68th Light Infantry Regiment, whose father, the late Major North, served under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, and in later years followed his son to Queensland, and was associated with him in pastoral pursuits. The late Lieutenant North came to Australia in the late thirties on board the sailing vessel "Sarah," under command of Captain Wooten, in charge of a shipload of prisoners, and subsequent to disembarking was retained by the Colonial Office for a considerable period to continue the supervision which he had conducted in so admirable a manner throughout the voyage. Later he sold his commission, and directed his attention to pastoral enterprise in New South Wales, finally settling in the Moreton Bay district, on the Brisbane River, where in partnership with his father he took up the large pastoral stations known as "Wivenhoe," "Ferne Lawn," and "Bellevue," referred to in other portions of this work. The late Lieutenant North married Robert Dundas, daughter of the late John Burnett, barrister, and last Judge Admiral of Scotland, and by this union there was a family of eight sons and two daughters, of whom the sons are all associated with pastoral pursuits in North Queensland and on the Brisbane River. Mrs. Darvall was born and brought up at "Wivenhoe," then a big sheep station, at one time in conjunction with "Bellevue,"

where Major North resided, carrying 80,000 sheep. At the period in question no railways had been built, all transport being done by horses and bullock teams, and though highly improved, with comfortable homesteads, these properties retained much of the original valuable rosewood and cedar forest timbers, which have proved a profitable asset to subsequent owners. Of a family of 11 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Orme Francis Darvall, five sons and three daughters survived their father at his decease, and of these the eldest son, Edwin Orme Darvall, died as the result of an operation in 1911. This gentleman was associate to Mr. Justice Chubb at Townsville, and subsequently practised as a solicitor in Brisbane until the time of his death.



MAJOR E. O. DARVALL.

He was greatly interested in military matters, and held the commission of major in the field artillery. He married Anabella, daughter of the Hon. B. D. Morehead, by whom he had issue two sons and one daughter. The second son, Major Frederick Joseph Dundas Darvall, in 1915 occupied the appointment of camp commandant at Broadmeadows, and is now on the headquarters staff in the permanent forces at Melbourne. Mr. Guy Francis Darvall is manager of the Queensland National Bank at Cunnamulla; and the fifth and youngest son, Roy Darvall, proceeded to England at the outbreak of the great war, and after a brief period of training at Oxford obtained his commission of lieutenant in the 14th Service Battalion of Rifles.

Mr. Cholmondeley Burnett Darvall, fourth son of the late F. O. F. Darvall, was born at "Wattlebrae," Bowen Bridge Road, Brisbane, and received his education at Kelvin Grove State School, Bowen House School, and at the Boys' Grammar School, Brisbane. After leaving the latter institution he passed his first law examination, and then entered the Commercial Bank of Australia at Brisbane, with which he was connected for four years. He was then articulated to his elder brother, the late Edwin Orme Darvall, and after being admitted as a solicitor in 1906, took up his residence at Boonah, where he has since practised in partnership with Mr. W. R. Bowman. Like his brothers he has given considerable attention to military matters, and held the commission of lieutenant in the field artillery, now being on the retired list. He married Nina, daughter of Mr. J. G. Vidgen, late secretary to the Brisbane Gas Company, now of advanced age, and living in retirement at Enoggera. Of the marriage there are two sons and one daughter.

Councillor WILLIAM FARLEY, a prominent townsman of Boonah, was born on February 10, 1867, at Upton-on-Severn, Worcestershire, England, being a son of the late John Farley, who followed the calling of gardener and seedsman in that place, which had been the home of several generations of his family. Until 16 years of age Mr. Farley remained at school, and subsequently spent a few months in gaining a knowledge of the bakery trade. In the latter part of 1883, when still only a lad in his seventeenth year, he embarked for Australia by the sailing ship "Otago," arriving at Brisbane on January 24, 1884, after an eventful voyage covering a period of four months. Undaunted by the circumstance of being a stranger in a strange land, Mr. Farley sought employment in a bakery at Ipswich, where he remained for 12 months. He next proceeded to Bowral, New South Wales, and was engaged in the trade for a similar period in that centre. Journeying back to Queensland, after three months at Ipswich, in 1887 he came to Boonah, then little more than a tract of virgin bush, from which centre he assisted in the erection of buildings at the township of Dugandan; but at a later period Mr. Farley decided to resume his

earlier avocation, and entered the employ of a Mr. Behrendorff, who had opened a bakery in the infant settlement. After two years he purchased his master's interests, and



*Hyllsted.* MR. WILLIAM FARLEY. *Brisbane.*

carried on the business very successfully for nearly 20 years, ultimately relinquishing it to establish the aerated water factory which he now owns and controls. Outside his industrial proposition he gives a considerable amount of attention to the breeding of Timor ponies, and has met with much success in his frequent exhibition of this class of stock at the Ipswich, Boonah, and Brisbane shows. A very lengthy list of honours includes 5 championships, while one pony alone ("Melba") can lay claim to about 50 prizes. In his exhibits of black Orpington fowls at the various poultry shows he has also scored strongly, holding three grand championships for this particular breed. As one of Boonah's leading citizens he has been called upon in various directions to sustain the dignity of public office, and for many years has served as a member of the Goolman Shire Council, being chairman of the finance committee for a lengthy period, and chairman of the council in 1899 and 1914. As president of the local school of arts, vice-president of the Boonah Hospital and of the Agricultural Show committee, president of the Boonah Football Club, vice-president of the Boonah Jockey Club, he wields considerable influence in the life of the town. He was the first captain of the Boonah Rifle Club and for three years acting

colour-sergeant in the Queensland Defence Forces. He has always been a leading spirit in the organizing of benefit entertainments, when his gifts as a vocalist and entertainer have been freely given; and in all matters of clean outdoor sport his patronage may be readily reckoned upon. Mr. Farley is a widower, and has one daughter.

SAMUEL DOVER, J.P., manager of the Boonah Butter Factory, Boonah, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, on May 3, 1866, and is a son of the late James Dover, of Bradford, an engineer who was connected with the Great Northern Railway Company in England for upwards of 30 years. The gentleman under review remained at school until 16 years of age, when he turned his attention to the calling followed by his father; but although the work proved of considerable interest to him, it failed to satisfy the adventurous spirit which demanded knowledge of the great world outside of the limited sphere in which his days had been passed. Accordingly, at 22 years of age he left England by the steamship "Taroba," and landed at Cooktown, Queensland, in August, 1888, after arrival proceeding to the Daintree River, where he worked on a banana plantation for about 18 months, at the end of which time he came to Brisbane, and entered the employ of Messrs. Smellie & Co., machinery merchants, etc. At this time the Government of the day was giving a good deal of encouragement to the dairying industry, and perceiving in this a field of enterprise not yet overdone, Mr. Dover began to qualify himself for the work by taking a position with the Central Dairying Co., the first concern of its kind in the State, and which was responsible for the introduction to Queensland of the now widely-used cream separator. After two years with the firm, during which he made the best use of his time, the opportunity was presented to Mr. Dover of putting to a practical test the knowledge he had gained. Mr. John Mahon, late principal of Gatton Agricultural College, had travelled through the Fassifern district, lecturing on the dairying industry, and following in his wake Mr. Dover erected creameries in several centres. Prior to this time the Lowood Creamery Co. had purchased the

interests of the Central Company in the Fassifern district, and in 1901 the erection of the Boonah Butter Factory was entrusted to Mr. Dover, which from a small beginning has now attained to such proportions that it is able to maintain an output of 100 tons of butter per month. The factory has made excellent progress, and was successful in carrying off all prizes for butter at the Brisbane Show in 1910. In 1907 the concern was taken over by the Queensland Farmers' Co-operative Co., and the proprietors are now (1915) on the eve of erecting a new building, which will give to Boonah the distinction of possessing one of the largest, most up-to-date butter factories in Australia. The success of the concern has been almost entirely due to Mr. Dover, who as manager has won the full confidence of the farmers upon whom the supply of milk depends, and established a sound reputation for the products turned out by the factory. Mr. Dover also owns a couple of farms which are worked on the share system. Public affairs also occupy a fair portion of his time and attention, and he was one of the founders of the Boonah Agricultural Association, of which he has since continued an active member. He is a past district grand officer of the local Masonic lodge; and takes a prominent interest in the affairs of the



*Hyllsted.* MR. SAMUEL DOVER. *Brisbane.*

Anglican Church. Mr. Dover married in 1888, Charlotte, daughter of the late James Popplewell, of Harrogate, England, and has three sons and two daughters.



THOMAS HENRY GARTSIDE, J.P., auctioneer and commission agent, Boonah, is a native of Queensland, having been born at Brisbane on November 28, 1875. He is a son of the late James Gartside, of Brisbane, who was connected with the Queensland Civil Service as chief draughtsman in the Department of Railways. The late gentleman was also prominent in military affairs in the early days of the State, and held the rank of colonel, being in command of the 1st Queenslanders, Moreton Regiment, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1897. The gentleman under review pursued his scholastic studies at the Brisbane Grammar School, where he continued until 17 years of age. Upon leaving this institution he joined the



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. THOMAS HENRY GARTSIDE.

staff of the Queensland National Bank, and was associated with the head office at Brisbane for several years. He was next transferred to Charleville, subsequently being promoted to the position of relieving officer, a position he filled for some considerable time. From here he was sent to Laidley, and after 12 months in the bank's service at this centre resigned to take over a cordial factory business, which he carried on for some time with marked success. Eventually Mr. Gartside joined in partnership Mr. Whitworth, an auctioneer and commission agent of Laidley, and in 1911 enlarged the operations of the firm by opening up a branch business at Boonah. A few months later, however, the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Whitworth retaining

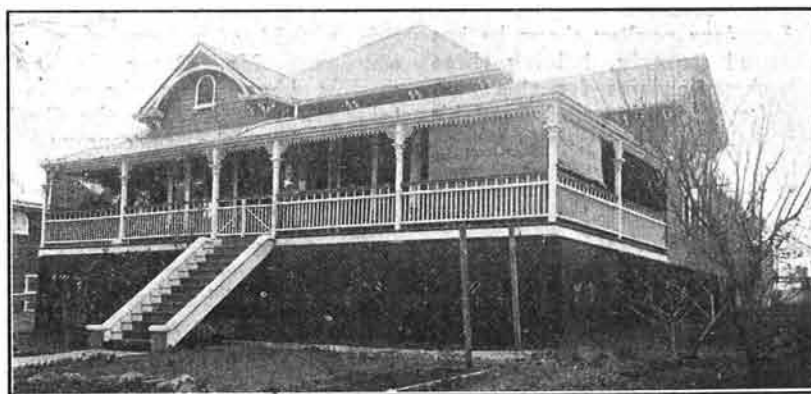
the parent business at Laidley, while Mr. Gartside remained at Boonah, where he has since built up a very fine connection. Among the prominent firms which he represents are the International Harvester Company, A.M.P. Society, Royal Insurance Company, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Company, Ocean Accident and Life Insurance Company, Employers' Liability Insurance Company, etc., and transactions in land and stock are carried out in all parts of the Commonwealth. Besides the regular monthly cattle sales, Mr. Gartside conducts a weekly pig sale in Boonah, and sales of a miscellaneous character are also held in the spacious sale room, where a fine show of farming implements and machinery is made. Mr. Gartside holds fortnightly stock sales at Harrisville, Roadvale, Townshend, and Kalbar, and it is a generally recognized fact that the success of these functions is mainly due to his energy and efficiency, Mr. Gartside possessing in a marked degree the qualities of the true auctioneer. He played an important part in the sale of the famous "Coochin Coochin" Estate, held on April 7, 1915, when he was joint auctioneer with Messrs. Isles, Love, and Co., of Brisbane. He worked indefatigably to make a success of the sale, and his efforts were

attracted upwards of 1,000 buyers, and some 7,000 acres were sold, the total amount realized being in the vicinity of £60,000. Portions of the unimproved land sold at £22 10s.



MR. T. H. GARTSIDE'S AUCTION MART, BOONAH.

per acre, while the improved holdings commanded £26 10s. per acre, which constituted a record in Queensland for average per acre. Mr. Gartside interests himself in public affairs, and for the past two years (1914-15) has filled the chair of the Boonah Chamber of Commerce, while he is also on the committee of the local agricultural society. In racing circles he acts as starter for the Boonah Race Club, and at the annual meeting of the local friendly societies. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge, in which he also holds rank as past district grand lodge officer. As a hobby Mr. Gartside interests himself in the breeding of Berkshire pigs, and is the owner of the sow that won the championship at the 1914 Brisbane Show. He



RESIDENCE OF MR. T. H. GARTSIDE, BOONAH.

rewarded by the presence of a great concourse of people, which included many buyers from distant parts of Australia. It may be mentioned in passing that this important event

also breeds a few horses, among which may be mentioned a pony, winner of the first prize in two classes, *viz.*, saddle and pony in harness, at the function last mentioned.

MAXIMILLIAN TOW, of the firm of Humphries & Tow, merchants of Boonah, was born on February 5, 1876, at Talsen, Kurland, a province of Russia, lying



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. MAXIMILLIAN TOW.

some 49 miles inland from the Baltic coast. His father, the late Hirsch Tow, carried on the trade of a bookseller in his native land, and was a linguist of some ability, acting as tutor in the Hebrew language to a large class of boys. Being a man of progressive views and strong democratic principles, and seeing little chance of improvement in the social conditions prevailing in Russia, he determined to seek a more enlightened country in which



MR. TOW'S HARDWARE STORE, BOONAH.

to bring up his family. Vowing that his sons should never serve under conscription, he departed quietly to London, where he obtained much information of importance to

the fulfilment of his plans, after which he returned to Russia, bearing "passports" which he had had prepared for his sons and nephews, which would enable them, once they had crossed into Germany, to continue their journey unmolested. The party, consisting of himself, two sons, one daughter, and two nephews, travelled in a caravan along the most unfrequented road, and maintaining the strictest secrecy eventually they escaped over the frontier at Memel. From Memel they journeyed by rail to Stettin, thence to Hamburg, finally crossing to England, where on arrival they went direct to the large emigrant centre at Blackhall, London.

Two weeks later they sailed by the "Mercara," and arrived in Brisbane in 1889, the ship being beached at Breakfast Creek, and the passengers taken off by the tug "Beaver." The subject of this article was at that time a boy of 13, and having considerable independence of character, he took a position in the drapery establishment of Mr. John Williams, of Brisbane, receiving half-a-crown a week, with board and lodging, in return for his services. Though unacquainted with the English language, his knowledge of Russian and German stood him in good stead, as these nationalities were well represented in Brisbane at that time. Within two years his wages were increased to 15s. per week, and 12 months later he transferred his services to the firm of Messrs. Piggott & Burns, of South Brisbane. Subsequently upon the dissolution

of this partnership, Mr. Piggott, having discovered his employe's fluency in the German language, offered him a position in his store at Boonah, where there was a large

German population, which Mr. Tow accepted, taking up his duties under the management of Mr. R. H. Nosworthy, the place at that period being little more than a bush settlement of some half a dozen dwellings. At a later date Mr. Nosworthy purchased the business, and on June 1, 1913, Mr. Tow took over the interest in partnership with Mr. W. R.



MR. M. TOW'S PREMISES, BOONAH.

Humphries, who was a traveller on the staff of Messrs. A. Stewart and Sons. Before a year had elapsed Mr. Humphries died, since when Mr. Tow has continued operations on his own account, two fine establishments at Boonah and a branch store at Roadvale testifying to the business ability and enterprise which have marked his career. The Boonah store is devoted to grocery and drapery departments, while the other houses contain large stocks of ironmongery, furniture, farm implements, produce, etc. Keen and alert to business advantage, Mr. Tow, when the construction of the Munbilla-Sandy Creek railway was begun, erected an iron store, from which supplies were being sold to the navvies within 24 hours of the commencement of the work. In public affairs he has his place as a member of the local Chamber of Commerce, and has closely identified himself with all movements having for their object the advancement of the town and district. He is a member of the local branch of the Ancient Order of Foresters, and takes an active part in the organization of entertainments for charitable objects. Mr. Tow married on June 20, 1900, Hannah, daughter of the late George Hunter, mining engineer, of Northumberland, England, who came to Queensland about 1899, the issue of the union being three sons and three daughters.



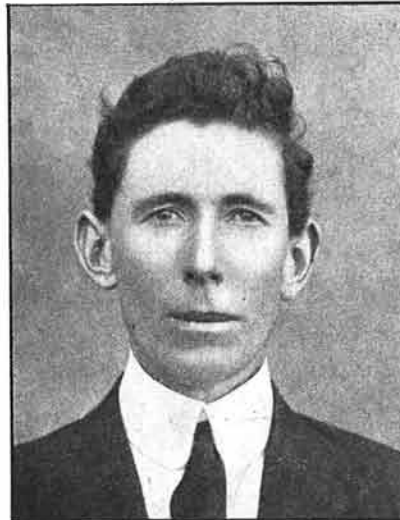
JAMES ELLIOT, "The Cedars," Boonah, was born at Hollybush, near Galashiels, in the shire of Selkirk, Scotland, on March 10, 1853, and is a son of the late Walter



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. JAMES ELLIOT.

Elliot, a descendant of the family of that name whose members were so long associated with the far-famed Galashiels weaving industry, in the establishment and building up of which they took a leading part, and which in its turn has served to perpetuate the memory of those enterprising industrial pioneers, to whom much of the notable reputation of Galashiels is due. The gentleman under review received his education chiefly at Anstruther, and at the age of 16 left school to join the staff of the Inland Revenue Office in the Civil Service of Scotland. Three years of office life sufficed to convince him that his temperament was not suited to the monotonous routine of indoor occupation, and at the end of this period he retired from the service with the intention of directing his energies to farming pursuits. With this aim in view he proceeded to Bonchester, near Hawick, where his father had settled down to dairying occupations, and applying himself with industry and diligence to the work in hand he very soon obtained a good grip of the methods in vogue on the farm, and became an expert judge with regard to the best types of stock for dairying purposes. Marrying young, he was naturally anxious to improve his position and prospects, and having given heed to reports current in the

Old Country respecting the possibilities offered by Australia to strong and willing workers, finally he made the definite decision to cut himself adrift from the many ties that bound him to the land of his birth and to cross the seas to that part of Greater Britain represented by the colony of Queensland. After a four-months' trip by the barque "Too-woomba," he arrived at Moreton Bay in March, 1873, and immediately after landing, with his young wife proceeded to "Coochin-Coochin" Station, where they took a position as married couple on the old historic property then owned by Messrs. Scott, Henderson, & Co., and under the management of Mr. T. Alford, whose name has been bestowed on a



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. CHARLES STUART ELLIOT.

well-known mountain in the vicinity. After two years on this station, during which he made the most of the excellent opportunities afforded him of becoming acquainted with the conditions under which his life was thenceforward to be spent, Mr. Elliot secured a post on "Kooralbyn" Station, the property of Mr. Haygarth, and following this period of service he was employed in handling the stock at "Maroon," which even at that early period was in possession of the Murray-Prior family, its present owners. At a later period he spent about six years as stock hand with the late Campbell Macdonald, on the old "Dugandan" Station, where he still further enlarged his experience, and was able, with the co-operation of his

capable and thrifty wife, to save a little capital with a view to launching out on his own account. Having decided that the time was ripe for this venture, he took up his present holding, now known as "The Cedars," and embarked with stout heart on the preliminary work of development. This was hard and continuous, involving much hardship and privation in the home, and calling for unlimited patience, perseverance, and industry in the fields. To add to the discouraging factors of the situation prices prevailing were very low, and the long distance to the nearest market (Ipswich, 30 miles away) made the two weekly trips costly as to time, and still further reduced the small profits obtained on the farm produce. The roads at this period were mere tracks cut through the scrub, making cartage both difficult and tardy; and it speaks volumes for the grit and determination of these early pioneers that they were able to pursue their enterprise in the face of such difficulties, and win through to a successful issue. Fifteen years elapsed before the young couple found themselves fairly "out of the wood," with the sun of prosperity shining well overhead; and it was not until then that Mr. Elliot saw his way clear to adding to his original holding of 160 acres, which was by this time thoroughly well improved. At



MR. LESLIE ERNEST ELLIOT.

this period, however, he was able to indulge his natural desire for the acquirement of further acreage, and from time to time, as opportunity occurred, he purchased adjacent

blocks of land and prepared these areas for mixed farming, until to-day he has one of the most progressive and best-developed properties in the district, comprising over

pride of place perhaps has been given to the breeding on scientific lines of dairy cattle, among which a speciality has been made of the milking shorthorn strain. So

of scope for the exercise of his influence as a progressive and intelligent member of the local community, and has played a prominent part in the advancement of the co-operative



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

"THE CEDARS," RESIDENCE OF MR. JAMES ELLIOT, BOONAH.

800 acres of country, highly suitable to the purposes for which it is employed. "The Cedars" is situated on the bank of the Teviot Brook, by which it is watered, other natural watercourses and constructed dams providing an ample water supply for all requirements; while another portion of Mr. Elliot's property lies about two miles distant, and is served in this respect by Allan Creek, a branch of the Teviot, which in its turn is one of the tributaries of the Logan River. The heavy scrub which originally clothed almost all portions of the estate has long

successful have been Mr. Elliot's experiments in this direction that not only has he been rewarded with results of a more than ordinary satisfactory nature in his own dairy, but numerous awards have fallen to his share at both country and metropolitan shows, and his dairy herd to-day is as even in high-class quality as any herd of this breed in the State. The present homestead has been formed by making considerable additions to the original dwelling, which at the time of erection was considered almost too pretentious for a farmhouse. This older

movement in this State. He was one of the founders of the Fassifern Agricultural and Pastoral Association, in which he still (1915) acts as committeeman, and enjoys the distinction of being the only member of the association who having been elected to the first committee still retains a seat thereon. He is a member of the committee of management of the local Presbyterian Church, and takes a keen interest in all movements tending to the well-being of the district. Mr. Elliott married in 1872 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Peter Smith, and has four sons and

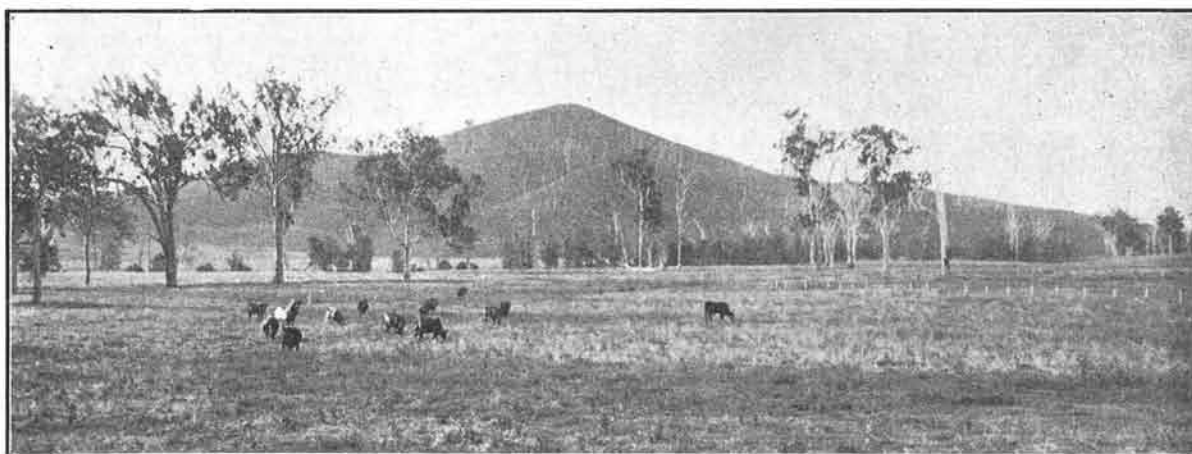


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

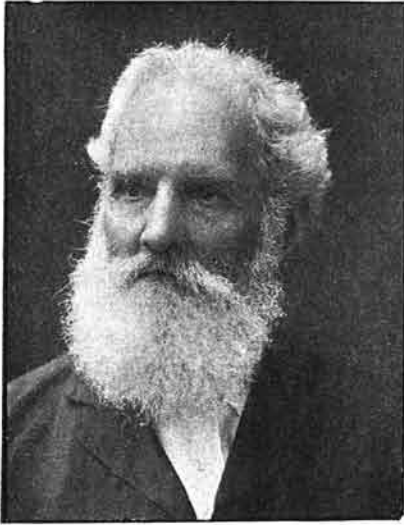
TYPICAL COUNTRY SCENE, "THE CEDARS," BOONAH.

since disappeared, having given way to well-grassed grazing paddocks and healthy-looking cultivation fields. Among the general operations which have engaged Mr. Elliot's attention,

portion now forms less than a quarter of the completed structure, which is most comfortably fitted up, and has the appearance of being an ideal home. Mr. Elliot has plenty

five daughters. The youngest son, Leslie Ernest, joined the A.I.F., and was wounded at Gallipoli. He made a speedy recovery, and returned to the firing line in December, 1915.

JOHN HARDCASTLE, of "Jinbiggarree," Dugandan, is the eldest son of the late Thomas Hardcastle, one of the pioneer farmers of the Dugandan district, where he claimed



MR. THOMAS HARDCASTLE.

to have been the first to put an axe into the dense brigalow scrub in the immediate vicinity of what is now well known as the thriving settlement of Boonah. The late Thomas Hardcastle was a native of the village of Skelton, near Ripon, Yorkshire, England, the date of his birth being November 11, 1835. His father, John Hardcastle, a farrier-sergeant in the Royal Horse Artillery, whilst stationed at Dublin married Catherine Ross, an Irish girl of good family, and afterwards returned to Skelton, where he and his two brothers carried on business as farriers, veterinary surgeons, and blacksmiths. Thomas Hardcastle lost both parents at an early age, and had a hard life working for neighbouring farmers until 17 years of age. He then sought to better his conditions and prospects by entering upon a seafaring life, and whilst afloat experienced many ups and downs. On one occasion his ship grounded on the dreaded Goodwin Sands, in the English Channel, but fortunately the crew was able to get her off, thus avoiding the raid of the wreckers, who made it their custom to loot such luckless vessels, which they regarded as their lawful prey. Mr. Hardcastle was running the blockade in the Baltic Sea during the Crimean War; and for some time served as quartermaster on a mail steamer plying across the Atlantic

to and from New York. He came from the latter port to Melbourne during the Victorian gold rushes of the late fifties, landing at Port Phillip in 1858. Joining the rush, he experienced the usual vicissitudes of the prospector, which left him disillusioned, and after "lending a hand" on a potato farm, where he demonstrated the superiority of horses over bullocks for ploughing, he returned to Melbourne, and for a subsequent period was engaged in the coastal shipping trade, afterwards putting in a term on the old "Hawk," running from Brisbane to Ipswich. In 1861 he married Mary M'Dougall, who arrived at Brisbane by the ship "Alfred" in 1858, and the newly-wedded couple opened a boarding-house in George Street, known in after years as "Blackall House." Here they did exceedingly well, the place being a great resort of the Oxley farmers, who brought their produce to Brisbane by boat. Mr. Hardcastle eventually was persuaded to erect an hotel at the Four Mile Swamp, on the Ipswich Road, then a stopping place for Cobb and Co.'s coaches, and whilst conducting this hostelry with his wife he attended the ceremony in connection with the opening of the first section of the railway line from Ipswich to Grandchester—then called Bigge's Camp. After the construction of the railway from Brisbane to Ipswich the coaches were withdrawn, and Mr. Hardcastle failing to make the hotel pay, sold out his interest, and in September, 1877, removed with his family to Dugandan, where he entered upon farming pursuits. For 10 years with his wife and children he resided in the slab house of four rooms, first erected on low-lying land on the new holding—the site of which is now marked by a bunya pine tree. Hardly had they vacated this old home for a new dwelling on a higher site when the great flood of 1887 occurred, and their original homestead was submerged to a depth of eight feet. The Hardcastle family became thoroughly versed in all the experiences of life common to the pioneer settlers of early days in Queensland. Like their neighbours, they slaved from dawn to dark, clearing and burning off the dense scrub, which was infested with all kinds of vermin, and became inured to the shock of finding snakes curled up on their beds, or stretched along the rafters. Wallabies in thousands made raids on any corn

paddocks unprotected by paling-fences, and opossums and cockatoos played havoc with the ripening grain by day and by night; yet when the crop was harvested in spite of these pests, it frequently realized only 1s. 6d. per bushel, 9d. of which had to be paid for cartage to Ipswich, a distance of 35 miles. Butter was often sold at 6d. per lb., and home-cured bacon for 3d. Co-operative butter and bacon factories were non-existent; and railways for the transport of produce to the markets were as yet a dream of the future. The late Mr. Hardcastle, spite of the incessant demands made upon his time by his private interests, found time to assist the community at large in various ways, and his efforts to secure suitable educational facilities for the younger portion of the population, both at Yeronga and at Boonah, are deserving of record. In both places he assisted in raising funds for the erection of school buildings, and his wife played a most active part in obtaining signatures to a petition relating to the position of the Boonah school, which at that time was the only one in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Hardcastle also lent their influence and support towards the establishment of the first Methodist Church in Boonah, donating an acre of land as a site for a church building, and opening their home freely in the extension of



MR. JOHN HARDCASTLE.

hospitality to the early ministers, who were forced to depend upon the settlers for accommodation. Mrs. Hardcastle was a warm friend to the aboriginals, and even when



advancing years made active participation in works of charity impossible, she was always ready to assist in any way that lay in her power schemes for the benefit of her



MR. THOMAS WILLIAM HARDCASTLE.

fellows. The late Thomas Hardcastle died on March 3, 1914, at Castle Hill, Dugandan, and three days later his aged widow followed him to that "bourne whence no traveller returns." Mrs. Hardcastle was born at Lorn on August 9, 1830, her birthplace being on the outskirts of

John M'Dougall, the head of the clan, by his deeds made the name famous in history, in the year 1303 at the Battle of Dalree having wrested the royal brooch from the shoulder of Robert Bruce. This brooch, now known as the Royal Brooch of Lorn, is held to the present day by the Chief of the Clan of Dunolly Castle, who guards it as a priceless treasure. The late Mrs. Hardcastle was the youngest child of a family of 15, and after the death of her mother—a member of the Connel family, after which Connel Ferry, near Oban, was named—remained with her father until his decease, when she decided to accompany her sister-in-law to Australia, three years later becoming the wife of the late Mr. T. Hardcastle. The subject of this article, Mr. John Hardcastle, was born at Brisbane on July 19, 1862, and was brought up at Yeronga, where he attended the local public school until 14 years of age. After a year spent in the service of the Telegraph Department of Queensland, he resigned in order to accompany his parents to Dugandan, where subsequently he shouldered his full share of the pioneer work on the farm. Four years later he joined the Railways Department, and beginning at the bottom of the ladder steadily rose to a position of

that time one of the youngest men in the service to hold such an important post. He attributes much of his success to a habit he had formed of spending his spare hours



MR. JOHN MACDONALD HARDCASTLE.

in study, under the private tuition of Professor Gowdy, at the Presbyterian College, Ann Street, by which means he trained his mind to systematic thinking, with excellent results. His father's condition of health during the closing years of the veteran pioneer's life caused Mr.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOHN HARDCASTLE, DUGANDAN.

the beautiful seaside town of Oban, and within view of the famous Dunolly Castle, the stronghold of the chief of the M'Dougall clan, in the western Highlands of Scotland.

responsibility and trust. This he accomplished in a comparatively short space of time, working through the various grades until he was appointed stationmaster, being at

John Harcastle to realize that his duty pointed to Dugandan, and in 1899, after 18 years in the railway service, he resigned, on which occasion he was the recipient of a handsome



marble clock, presented by his fellow-officers as a mark of their esteem. Since taking over the control of the "Jinbigaree," an estate of over 1,600 acres, devoted to

Hardcastle finally succeeded in persuading the National Society of Queensland to recognize the type as a pure breed. Once established as such in high places, however,

proportion to its size than any other herd in the State. "Jamberoo" was bred by Mr. Charles Faulkes, of "Yellow Rock," Jamberoo Mountain, New South Wales, and on the side of his sire is descended from the famous "Major," known to all breeders of this class as one of the foundation bulls of the breed. The grand-dam of "Jamberoo" was purchased from Mr. Badgery, of Sutton Forest, and was from a pure shorthorn cow by a pure Devon bull, bred by Mr. Maurice, of New South Wales. In the early seventies these cattle were known as "Devon-shorthorns," but are now recognized in England as Red Lincolns. The strain of Ayrshire blood which "Jamberoo" also possessed on his sire's side formed the combination necessary to produce the ideal Illawarra. Seven of the female progeny of this famous bull were successful in winning champion prizes as well as many milking competitions, the most notable of this class in Queensland being the cow "Blossom III," bred by Mr. Hardcastle, and sold as a two-year-old to Mr. David Dunn, of Beau-desert. A record of this animal appears elsewhere in this work. It is worthy of note that the six cows, a photograph of which accompanies the present article, *viz.*, "Gem," "Diamond Jubilee," "Whitelegs," "Fancy," "Duchess," and "Cicely," produced 20,000 lbs. of milk and 799 lbs. of butter during a three-months' test. "Gem" was the dam of "Earl of Castle Hill" (by "Jamberoo") and the first Queensland-bred



GROUP OF PURE-BRED STOCK. LEFT TO RIGHT:—"GEM," "JAMBEROO" (BULL), "DIAMOND JUBILEE," "WHITELEGS," "FANCY," "DUCHESS," AND "CICELY."

dairying, mixed farming, and the cultivation of citrus fruits, Mr. Hardcastle has made his mark as a breeder of dairy cattle, and is a staunch advocate of the Illawarra type, a purely Australian breed, which is the result of a judicious blend of Devon, Ayrshire, and shorthorn strains—the Devon to give the high percentage of butter-fat for which the breed has been distinguished for over 100 years, and to fix the rich red colour that predominates in Illawarras; the Ayrshire to contribute the prolonged period of lactation, and the hardy constitution so desirable in milking cows; and the shorthorn for its heavy flow of milk and larger size. The

Illawarras have had no difficulty in maintaining their reputation among the Queensland farmers and judges of first-class dairy stock—of itself a splendid vindication of Mr. Hardcastle's sound judgment on a matter very vital to the interests of the dairying community and to the wide range of consumers. It was in the late nineties that he became convinced of the superiority of the breed, and realizing that a bright future lay before it, in 1899 purchased the Illawarra bull "Jamberoo," then a yearling, and 16 heifers which were specially selected from the pick of the leading herds in Illawarra district. With these as a nucleus he



GROUP OF ILLAWARRA CATTLE. LEFT TO RIGHT:—"2ND EARL OF DUNMORE," "DARLING 2ND," "COUNTESS 3RD," "EARL OF DUNMORE."

Illawarra breed was originated and perfected by the old pioneer dairymen of Illawarra, New South Wales, nearly a century ago, and it was with infinite trouble that Mr.

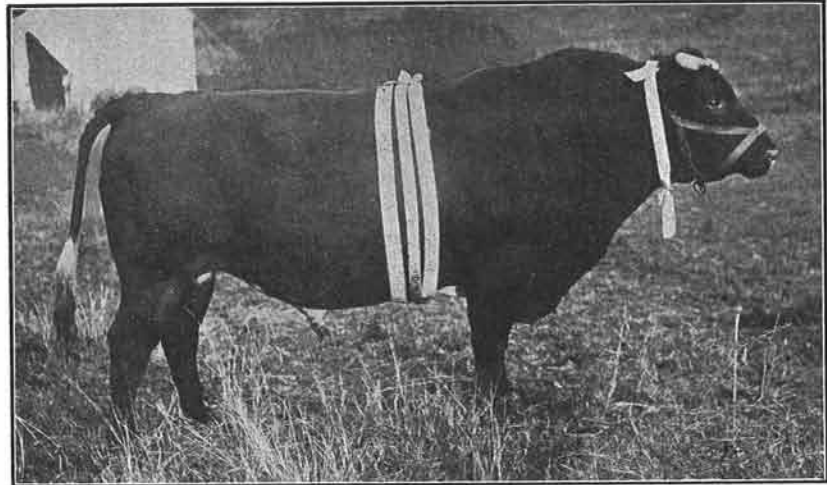
commenced breeding, and in time built up the herd which has now become renowned throughout the whole State of Queensland, and has produced more noted prizewinners in

bull to win the championship of the State in the section for shorthorn dairy cattle, this being prior to the establishment of a separate section for Illawarra cattle.

"Jamberoo" also attained special distinction in being the first bull to pass the test of the new Herd Book of Queensland, his son, "Jamberoo II." from "Whitelegs" taking second place in the official volume. The last-named bull is the sire of Mr. A. Pickel's champion cow "Florrie," which animal put up a record of 69½ lbs. of milk and 3·17 lbs. of butter in 24 hours, being a record for all pure-bred cows in Queensland. Another famous son of "Jamberoo" is "Earl of Dunmore," now being used in the "Jinbiggaree" stud. This bull and three of his progeny, all bred by Mr. Hardcastle, won first prize at the National Show for group "Sire and three of his progeny." "Darling II.," one of the group, tested for the Herd Book immediately afterwards, established a record for a two-year-old, giving 86½ lbs. of milk and 2·97 of butter for 48 hours. Mr. Hardcastle's services as judge of stock in connection with agricultural shows are in constant demand; and he is president of the Illawarra Dairy Cattle Association of Queensland, having held this office ever since the inception of the association, of which he was practically the founder. He has taken a prominent part in the co-operative movement among farmers, the success of which has

movement in this district, and his untiring zeal has earned for him unstinted praise from those having the interests of co-operation at heart. He is one of the founders of the

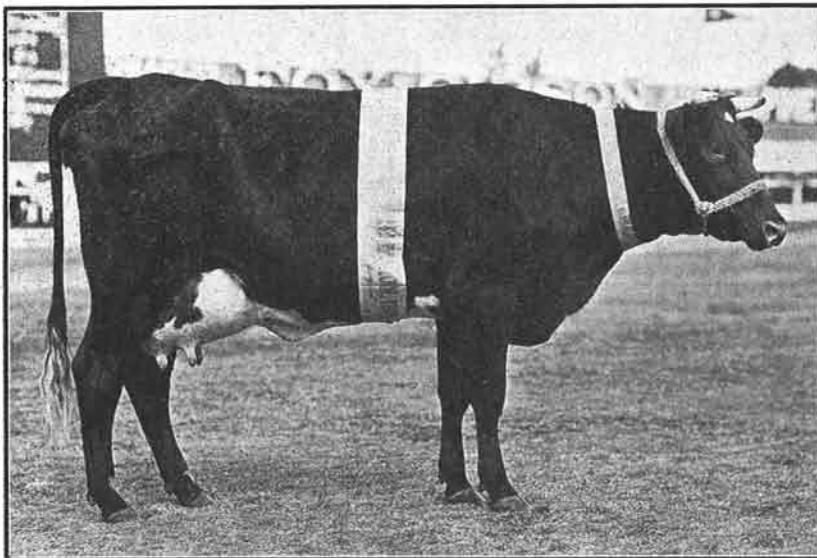
director of the Farmers' Co-operative Distributing Company of Brisbane, and a member of the Moreton Rabbit Board. Whilst in the Railways Department he



ILLAWARRA BULL, "JAMEERCC."

Boonah Co-operative Company, and for seven years served as chairman of directors of this organization, having a monopoly of this office until the company amalgamated with the Queensland Farmers' Co-operative Company at Booval. He is the present (1915) chairman of directors of the Queensland Co-operative Bacon

took a keen pleasure in rifle-shooting, and became one of the promoters of the Railway Rifle Club, the most successful association of this nature in Queensland. Recently he was honoured by the executive of the club with a life membership gold badge in recognition of his valuable services, extending over many years. As an active member he attained considerable prestige as a crack shot, and on several occasions was chosen to represent the body in interstate and international matches. In the early eighties he served with the 1st Queenslanders, C Company, Infantry Volunteers, having a couple of years' military service, and eventually this led to his promotion to the above-mentioned club, which was one of the first to be formed in the Moreton Bay district. He served for a number of years on the executive committees of the Queensland Rifle Association and the Moreton District Rifle Clubs Association. He married in 1884 Elizabeth Knox, daughter of the late William Dunn, of Glasgow, for a lengthy period manager of Long's Match Works, and inventor of several match-making machines. Mr. Hardcastle has a surviving family of two sons and one daughter. The elder son, Mr. T. W. Hardcastle, is associated with his father in the management of the home property, "Jinbiggaree," while the younger son is manager of the *Tweed Call* newspaper in New South Wales.



CHAMPION ILLAWARRA COW, "BUTTERCUP 2ND."

been particularly demonstrated in the Fassifern district, to which his efforts have been specially devoted. He has assumed the lion's share of work in connection with the

Company, which has its factory at Murarrie, one of the finest of its kind in the Commonwealth, and capable of treating upwards of 1,500 pigs per week. Mr. Hardcastle is also a

WILLIAM STEWART, of "Hazelbank," Boonah, was born at Lockerbie, Dumfrireshire, Scotland, on November 15, 1864, and is a son of the late David Stewart, a well-known breeder of Ayrshire cattle and Clydesdale horses in that part of the United Kingdom. The calling may be said to be hereditary in this branch of the Stewart family, long past centuries having witnessed the progenitors of the present generation engaged in pastoral enterprise, which has continued largely to occupy the attention of representatives of the line right up to the present day. Mr. William Stewart was educated locally, and on leaving school was taken in hand by his father, from whom he acquired a comprehensive knowledge

timber for the sleepers and bridge-construction work in connection with the new line. A subsequent position as assistant in a butchering business at Bowen proved lucrative, and two

quality and a tested prizewinner, was bred by Mr. Stewart in 1909, and is by "Crystal Star II." by "Crystal Star" (imp.) (11,023), dam, "Kate," by "Master Lyon" by



"HAZELBANK," RESIDENCE OF MR. W. STEWART, BOONAH.

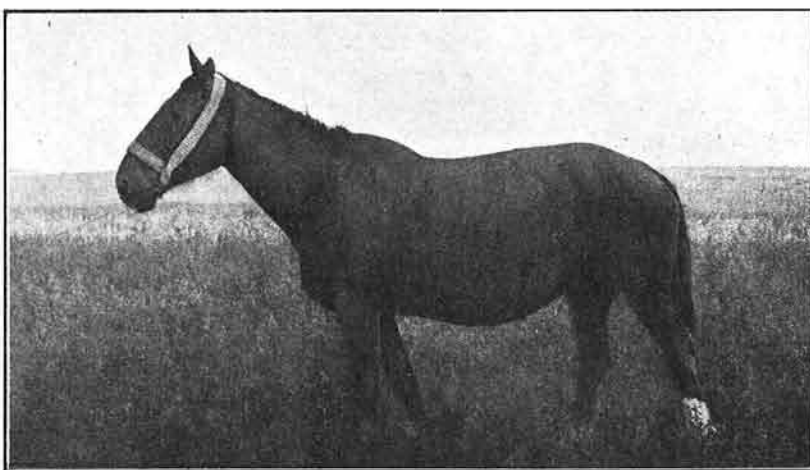


Hjilsted, Brisbane.  
MR. WILLIAM STEWART.

of the industry in which the latter gentleman specialized. From the first he was more attracted by the horses than by the cattle, and gave special attention to the handling of the equine stock, in which eventually he became very expert, the experience thus gained standing him in good stead in later years. Mr. Stewart arrived in Queensland on March 2, 1886, in company with his younger brother, who has since returned to the land of his birth. The two young Scotsmen found employment on a chicory plantation in the Coomera district, where they continued until the building of the railway from Beenleigh to Southport, when the gentleman under review perceived the prospects of speedier advancement in carting

years later he proceeded in the same capacity to Harrisville, which centre he left to enter an establishment of like nature at Boonah, in which he had acquired an interest. In course of time he became sole proprietor of this business, which he conducted personally for some years, and finally disposed of in 1899. About that year he purchased his present holding, "Hazelbank," and has since devoted his attention to mixed farming and dairying with good results, while he makes a profitable hobby of the breeding of Clydesdale horses. In the latter department Mr. Stewart has produced stud animals which rank high as regards pedigree

"Lyon" by "Master Lyon" (imp.) (2,282). Two others, "Plum" (936), and "Bonnie" (935), are of equal merit, though they have never been shown; and all the young stock he produces is readily disposed of at high market values. For some time Mr. Stewart used the stallion "Master Hero," by "Hero" by "Croy Hero" (imp.) (6,648), an animal bred at "Hazelbank," which became responsible for a fine strain of Clydesdale stock, to the great advantage of the various breeders of the Boonah district. This sire is now defunct. Mr. Stewart is a keen advocate of the co-operative principle, which he has forwarded in



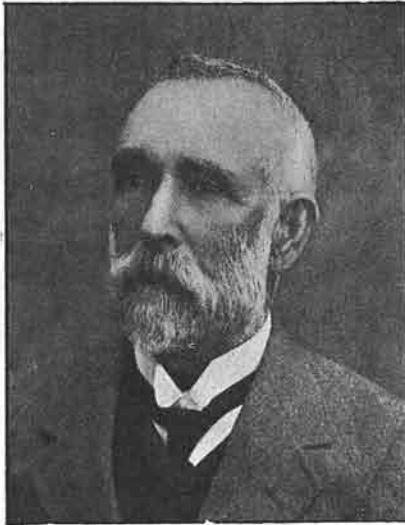
"PLUM" (936) BRED BY MR. W. STEWART, BOONAH.

among those the names of which appear side by side with "Hazelbank" stock in the official Stud Book of Victoria. One of his mares, "Rosebud" (728), showing much

every possible way in and around Boonah. He married in 1890 Annie, daughter of the late Samuel Sweet, a pioneer of Oxley, and has four daughters.



**JAMES COSSART**, of the firm of Cossart & Sons, Teviot Saw Mills, Dugandan, Queensland, and White Swamp, New South Wales, was born in County Derry, Ireland, on



*Hyllsted,* **MR. JAMES COSSART.** *Brisbane.*

April 12, 1857, and is a son of the late Henry Cossart, of that county, where his ancestors had dwelt for many generations past. Young Cossart as a child of seven accompanied his parents to Australia by the sailing-ship "Flying Cloud," the date of their landing at Brisbane being February, 1864. The late Mr. Cossart purchased a farming property at Highfields, near Toowoomba, and for a number of years was assisted by his son in the working of this holding. Ultimately, however, Mr. James Cossart decided to strike out for himself, and engaging in the timber-cutting industry, before long was able to acquire a team of his own, and continued successfully for about five years. Though arduous, the work was congenial to him, and in 1887 he came to the Fassifern district, and bought an interest in the saw mills on Teviot Brook, then owned by Mr. Josiah Hancock, previously of the firm of Thomas Hancock & Sons, the mills then being situated about a quarter of a mile distant from the present site. After two years Mr. Cossart purchased his partners' interest, and became sole owner in the concern, which he has since carried on, suffering various vicissitudes, but never allowing himself to be discouraged, so that to-day he can look back on a prosperous career, due in a large measure to the spirit of optimism which has buoyed

him up, even in the face of serious disaster. The year of his advent to Dugandan (1887), besides being marked by the completion of the railway line to that centre, witnessed what is known as the Big Flood, which inundated the country with disastrous results over a radius of many miles. A decade later occurred the first serious throwback to Mr. Cossart's private enterprise, when on May 30, 1897, his mills were reduced to ashes by an accidental fire. Only some six weeks prior to this event he had reduced his insurance policy from £1,500 to £500, a circumstance which rendered the blow doubly severe; but undaunted by this untoward event, he immediately commenced the erection of a new mill on the slope of



*Hyllsted,* **MR. CHARLES EDWARD COSSART.** *Brisbane.*

the hill, a few yards distant from the Dugandan township, a locality commanding a view of picturesque surroundings, including the mountainous ridges of the Macpherson Ranges. Here operations were continued satisfactorily, the year 1907 being marked by the admission of his two sons into partnership; but in 1907 misfortune was again encountered, when the mills were burnt down on September 28. Once again they were rebuilt, and have since maintained a steady, prosperous course, at the present time being responsible for an output of about 100,000 super feet of timber per month. Pine and hardwoods are taken in the rough, and turned out from the mills ready for the builder

and carpenter, the source of supply being mainly the vicinity of the White Swamp mill, two miles over the border, on the New South Wales side, where by arrangement with the Government of that State timber is hewn from the forests, sawn, and then transported across the Macpherson Ranges to Dugandan. The question of transport has been a difficult problem to solve, and after spending hundreds of pounds in experimenting with steam tractors Mr. Cossart has returned to the original method of carting by means of bullock teams. White Swamp mill is owned by the firm, the management being in the hands of Mr. S. J. Cossart, while at Dugandan Mr. C. E. Cossart holds principal sway, the senior partner now resigning much of the responsibility to the capable hands of his sons. The veteran timber merchant is very highly respected in the district, not alone for the important part he has played in its development and for his unquestioned business ability, but also for the straightforward methods which characterize his dealing at all times. Though deprived in his boyhood of the educational advantages which are enjoyed by every child of to-day, he has always been a great lover of books, with the result that he is a standing example of the truth of the old saying, "Reading



*Hyllsted,* **MR. SAMUEL JAMES COSSART.** *Brisbane.*

maketh a full man." Mr. Cossart married in 1880 a daughter of the late William Bidgood, of Perseverance, Toowoomba district, and has two sons and five daughters.



WILHELM GEORGE WISSE-  
MANN, "Teviot" Farm, Mount  
Alford, *via* Boonah, is a son of the  
late Carl Wissemann, one of those



MR. CARL WISSEMAN.

intrepid representatives of Teuton  
stock who came from Central Europe  
about the middle of the nineteenth  
century to settle and populate the

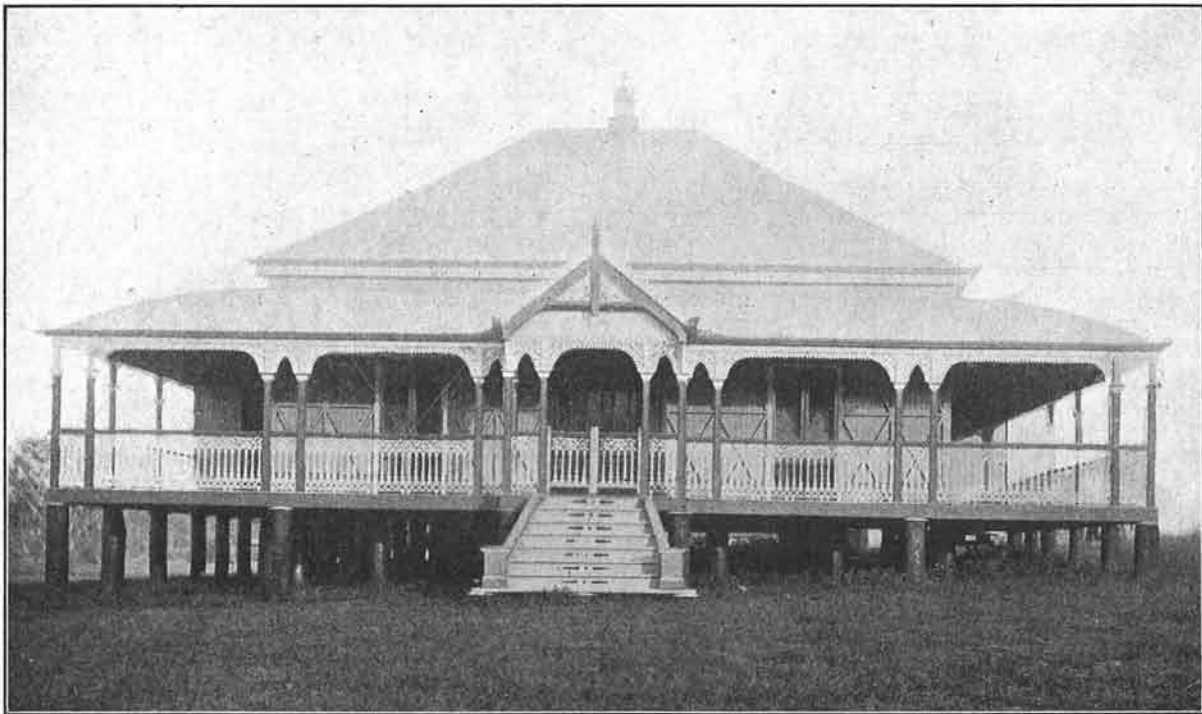
later he was numbered among the  
sturdy German settlers who made  
such a big success of the agricultural  
industry. The late Mr. Wissemann  
was brought up to the trade of  
cabinet-making, and he was greatly  
surprised when making his first  
acquaintance with the conditions of  
the new country wherein he had  
cast his lot to find that this craft  
would be of small avail to him in  
the making of a livelihood. At the  
period of his advent—August, 1862  
—slab "humpies" were the order of  
the day on the settlers' selections,  
and these could be put up with  
very little trouble by the veriest  
novice at rough carpentry. With a  
quiet philosophy he accepted the  
situation, and applied himself to the  
work of grubbing out stumps on a  
farm in close proximity to Brisbane.  
Here he spent six months, during  
which time he lived with the utmost  
frugality, husbanding his meagre  
capital with scrupulous care. Sub-  
sequently shouldering his swag, he  
walked to "Jondaryan" Station, over  
the range, where he obtained employ-  
ment in droving and shepherding  
sheep, which in course of time he  
abandoned to take up fencing con-  
tract work near Peak Mountain on

roughed it in the bush for eight  
years, he found he had saved suffi-  
cient to enable him to send for his  
mother and only brother to join him



MR. WILHELM GEORGE WISSEMAN.

from Germany, and upon their  
arrival in conjunction with his  
brother he took up land at Walloon,  
and began developing it for farming



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. G. WISSEMAN, MOUNT ALFORD, VIA BOONAH.

wide, empty spaces of the new  
British colony of Queensland. A  
young man at the time of his arrival,

behalf of another old pioneer, a  
member of the well-known Watson  
family of Queensland. Having

purposes. Shortly afterwards he  
married a daughter of the late  
W. Fritz, who came to Queensland

from the Fatherland about the same date as Mr. Wissemann; and after remaining for some six or seven years upon the Walloon holding, eventually he sold out to take up an agricultural block in the Fassifern scrub at Teviotville. A small company was formed by Mr. Wissemann, his brother, and two other pioneer settlers (the Gesler brothers), all of whom selected land in the district about the same time, to work on co-operative principles in the preparatory part of their undertaking for the purpose of getting the holdings cleared with the greatest possible expedition. This accomplished, further operations were initiated, and proving successful

present "Teviot" Farm at Mount Alford, where he has proved himself a worthy scion of the good old stock from which he sprang. Following closely the methods learned from his father, who had tested and tried the system he pursued with such good results, the young farmer went to work upon his own holding with a will, and his ability soon was so successfully demonstrated that he rapidly rose to a prominent position among the settlers of the district. The farm originally comprised about 300 acres, and adjoined the area surveyed for the future town. This circumstance was turned to good account by Mr. Wissemann, who, perceiving the possibilities of speedy

stock-raising, the production of bacon taking a leading place in Mr. Wissemann's scheme. Everything on the property is neat and trim, and among other improvements the modern, cosy, and comfortable homestead attracts instant attention. After 13 years' occupation of the original smaller dwelling-house, Mr. Wissemann decided that the prosperity of his undertaking warranted launching out in the direction of a more commodious place of residence, and accordingly about eight years ago he erected his present home, situated about half a mile from Mount Alford township, and eight miles from Dugandan, which is the nearest railway station.

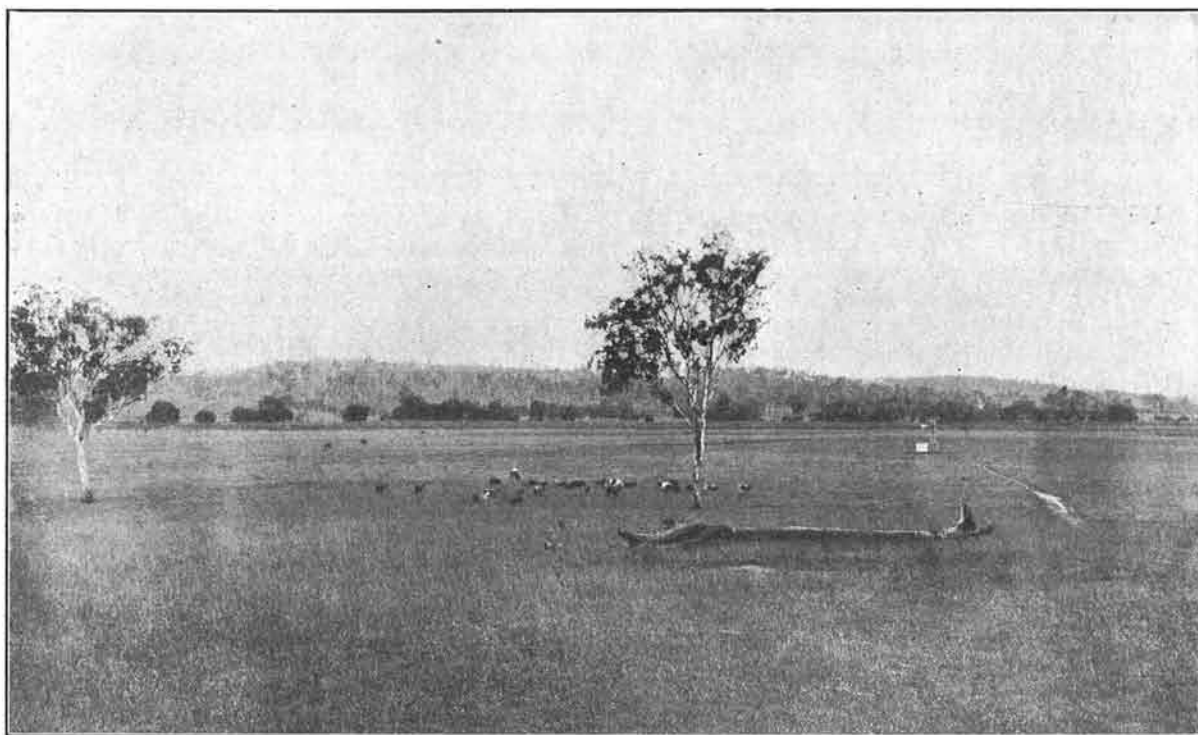


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

GENERAL VIEW OF "TEVIOT" FARM.

were followed up with satisfactory results by Mr. Wissemann, who continued to reside at Teviotville until the time of his death in 1912. His widow, two sons, and four daughters survived him. The elder son, Wilhelm George, was born at Teviotville on April 6, 1881. After completing his education at the local State school, upon entering his teens he took his share in the work of developing and cultivating the home farm, and continued under the parental roof-tree until 20 years of age. His father then decided to give him a start in life by purchasing for him the

extension in the then very small settlement, cut up and disposed of a portion of his land for town allotments. The public school, a local church building, and the cream depôt for the immediate district, in addition to other structures, have already been erected on this land, the large site occupied by the schoolhouse and playground being sold by Mr. Wissemann to the controlling authorities at a figure considerably under market value, while the land for the church was presented as a free gift by him. The operations of the farm comprise dairying, agriculture, and a limited amount of

He takes a keen interest in sports of all kinds, but is specially to the fore in trotting events in the district, in which his colours are generally represented, and he indulges himself in this direction by usually keeping a couple of quality specimens of trotting horses in his possession. Mr. Wissemann married in 1907 Alice, daughter of the late Mr. August Wagner, of Kent Pocket, near Boonah, who did his share in the rough pioneering work which fell to the lot of every early settler in the country districts of Queensland. Of this marriage there are three daughters.

The late FERDINAND STENZEL, of "Minto Crag," Mount Alford, was a native of Germany, whose parents left the home of their fathers among the earliest of those



Hyllsted, *Brisbane.*  
MR. JOHN STENZEL.

more enterprising spirits who acknowledged the call across the ocean to populate and develop the huge, newly-discovered continent, lying like an uncut jewel on the breast of the southern seas. Embarking for Queensland, they arrived at the Moreton Bay Settlement, as



Mathewson & Co., *Brisbane.*  
MR. WILLIAM CHARLES STENZEL.

Brisbane was then known, half a century ago, and subsequently gave the most vigorous years of their lives to building up a home for succeeding generations on soil which

ultimately as that of the country of their choice became dear to them as their native Fatherland. The new colonists were well satisfied with the conditions under which their venture began, conditions which guaranteed to them that security which everywhere and at all times has been assured to those who avail themselves of the protection of the British flag, and in return they contributed their full share of strenuous toil and general development work, by which alone any country can win her way to greatness among the nations. At the time of arrival there was little choice of occupation for intending settlers, and their inability to speak the English language handicapped them to no small extent. However, for willing hands employment can generally be found, and the newcomers were soon at work on the construction of the Toowoomba line of railway, pick and shovel becoming familiar implements in their hands, whilst discomforts and hardships of many kinds soon made themselves equally well known. Sturdily, and without complaint or impatience, the father of the late Ferdinand Stenzel and a friend who had accompanied him from Germany worked together on the railway, while the 13-year-old Ferdinand and his elder brother, August, had perforce to turn their hand likewise to anything that offered, which was mostly work incidental to bush life, the handling of bullock teams, and occupations of a similar character. Inured thus from an early age to "hard graft," and realizing that his future depended to a large extent upon his own exertions and the spirit in which he accepted a lot very different from that of his kindred and generation in the Old Country, the late Ferdinand Stenzel put his shoulder to the wheel with the determination to make a success of his life. He cultivated habits of thrift with those of industry, and eventually finding that he had saved enough to make a start on his own account on a modest scale, took up his block of land under the prevailing conditions for homestead holdings, and promptly proceeded upon its development. "Minto Crag," which derives its name from the crag or jutting outcrop forming a spur of the mountains which divide the State of Queensland from that of New South Wales, originally comprised only 160 acres, but additional areas were purchased by Mr. Stenzel from time to time, until at his death in 1904 he

was proprietor of a snug little estate of some 800 acres. The property is situated about four miles in a southerly direction from Mount Alford, and roughly speaking is a



Hyllsted, *Brisbane.*  
MR. FREDERICK WILLIAM STENZEL.

70-mile run from Brisbane, Dugandan, 14 miles distant, being the nearest railway station. It is well watered, Teviot Brook and the natural waters from the surrounding mountain chain supplying the



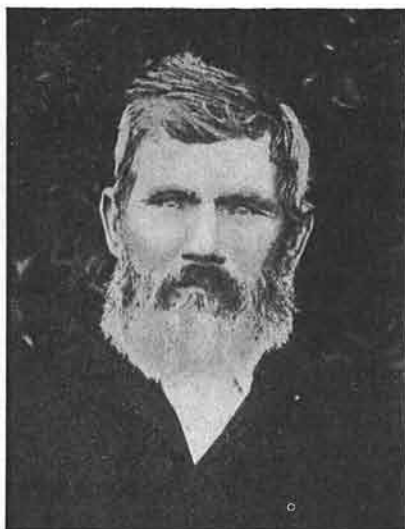
Hyllsted, *Brisbane.*  
MR. ALBERT STENZEL.

different portions of the holding; and being sheltered on three sides by these high ranges, gives it especial advantages as dairying country. Big timber abounds, ironbark and gum



of different species predominating, and the rich river flats give splendid results when brought under cultivation. For general mixed-farming operations "Minto Crag" could hardly be surpassed, but it is as a dairying proposition that it has come specially into prominence in the district, and although maize is grown in quantities sufficient for the market, the land is cultivated chiefly to provide fodder for the herd. The original homestead which the late Ferdinand Stenzel erected for his bride in 1881, is still standing, and a portion of a later dwelling also survives. Both of these more primitive structures have been superseded by the present residence, which has its site on the banks of Teviot Brook, about a hundred yards away from the stream, on a picturesque spot, where to the beauty of the immediate vicinity is added the enhancing charm of extensive views of varied scenery. Valley and hill and plain stretch out in undulating "dimplement," conveying the impression of quiet homeliness and peace, while in rugged contrast is the grandeur of the mountain ranges, and the sense of infinity received as

comfortable in the extreme, and in addition possesses its own old-world charm from having been in existence over a score of years, modern



MR. CHRISTIAN GESLER.

innovations having their place but not destroying the dignity and graciousness which come chiefly with time. The late Mr. Stenzel married in

approaching octogenarian celebrity, another of the worthy old pioneers who for half a century nobly bore the heat and burden of the day to raise the banner of successful settlement in the country districts of an adopted country. Mr. Gesler will long be remembered as a man of honour and integrity, one whose knowledge of local farming conditions proved useful to many besides himself, who was ever ready to lend a helping hand where such was needed, and who made the sacred cause of charity his own. Of the union sprang a family of four sons and four daughters, all of whom were born at the old homestead, and received their education at the local public school. At the close of their studies each son in turn took up his share of duties on the home farm, and under their father's guidance received a thorough initiation into all branches of the industry carried out thereon. Since the decease of the late Mr. Stenzel operations at "Minto Crag" have been under the management of the two elder and the youngest son (Messrs. John Stenzel, Willam Charles Stenzel, and Frederick William Stenzel), the

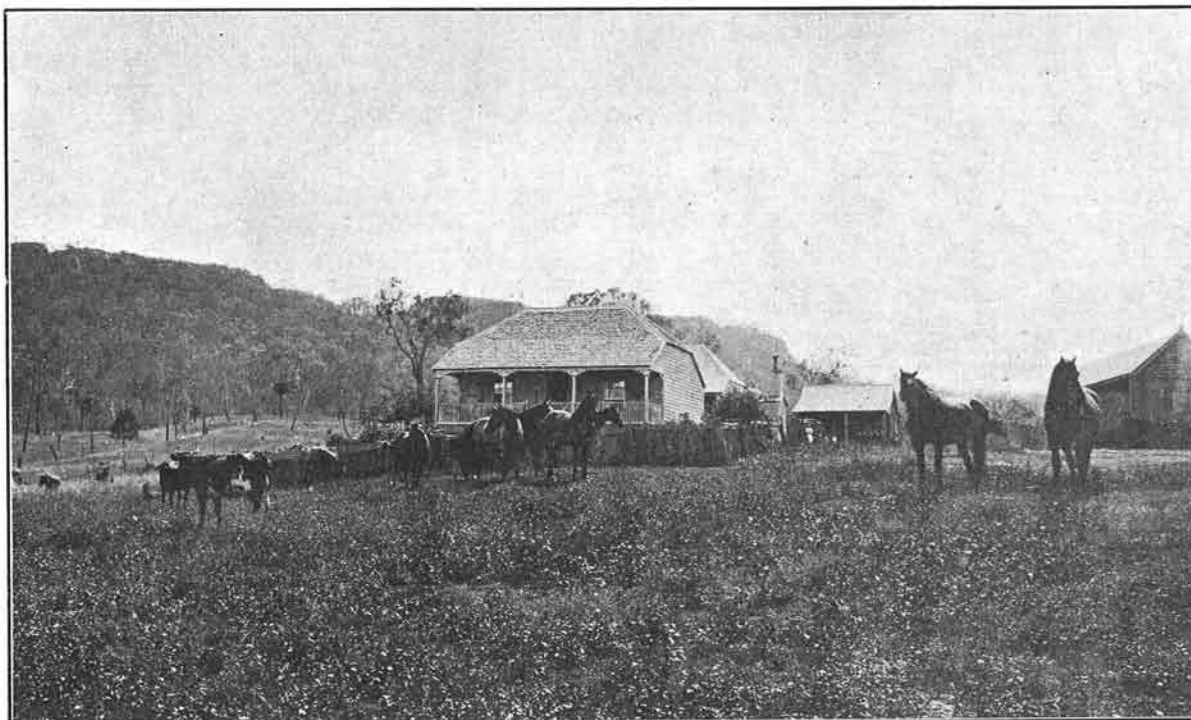


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

"MINTO CRAG" HOMESTEAD.

the eye travels over the middle distance to the blue of the higher peaks of the Mother State. The home is

1882, Mary, daughter of Mr. Christian Gesler, now living in retirement at Ipswich, Queensland, and

third brother, Albert, being engaged in farming on his own account in the Mount Alford district.



WILHELM CARL JOHANN BEHRENDORFF, J.P., "Willow View," Mount Alford, *via* Boonah, is the eldest son of the late Wilhelm Behrendorff, one of those hardy



MR. WILHELM BEHRENDORFF.

European emigrants to whom was entrusted by destiny the pioneering of the north-eastern portion of Australia. The late Mr. Behrendorff left Germany in peaceful days before the war cloud of 1870 darkened the horizon of Western Europe, and



Hyllsted,

Brisbane.

MR. W. C. J. BEHRENDORFF.

only a few years subsequent to the epoch-marking period of 1859, which witnessed the separation of Queensland from the Mother State of New South Wales. Mr. Behrendorff was

still in his teens when he first set foot on Australian soil, and after landing at Moreton Bay found abundant scope for his energies in the busy developmental work which was proceeding in the partly opened up districts of the young colony. A great deal of roughly-prepared timber was needed for the building of bridges over the various waterways which had to be spanned in order to complete the business of road-construction in various directions, and the youthful pioneer, strong in physique and eager for experience, found plenty to occupy both his hands and brain under the new conditions in which he found himself. During his residence in the land of his fathers he served an apprenticeship to the bootmaking trade, and subsequent to arrival in the new settlement across the southern seas, he still plied the cobbler's needle, and proved himself a valuable member of the pioneering community of which he formed a unit. After a decade, during which he achieved his full share of the unskilled labour incidental to the building up of the present great State of a great Commonwealth, the late Mr. Behrendorff married Miss Schoppe, who came with her parents from Southern Germany by the vessel "Humboldt" in 1870. It is worthy of note that Miss Schoppe's father, Frederick Schoppe, who was born in Germany in 1812, fought on the side of Hanover in the struggle for supremacy which took place among the German States early in this century, and was well advanced in years when he emigrated to Queensland with his wife and daughter. After his marriage Mr. Behrendorff left behind him the free, Bohemian life he had led since his advent to the colony, and settled down to the cultivation of tobacco and cotton at Peak Mountain, where he leased a small farm for a time. Afterwards he purchased a larger property at Normanby Gully, and continued in the above-mentioned industries until the year 1880, when he disposed of the holding. He then took up his residence on a block of land at Lower Coochin, about two miles from the present township of Boonah, which he had selected some

four years previously, and where his wife's parents had been living. He farmed this land for a few years, and at a later period became well known in the butchering and baking



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MR. B. C. BEHRENDORFF.

trades in the Fassifern district, where he pioneered both these callings. The late Mr. Behrendorff died in 1903, at the age of 61, having spent a useful life in assisting to lay a firm foundation in the newest of



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MR. A. V. BEHRENDORFF.

the British Dominions under the Southern Cross. The gentleman under review, Mr. Wilhelm Carl Johann Behrendorff, is the eldest son of the gentleman above mentioned,

and was born at Peak Mountain on February 7, 1872. He received his education at the local State school,

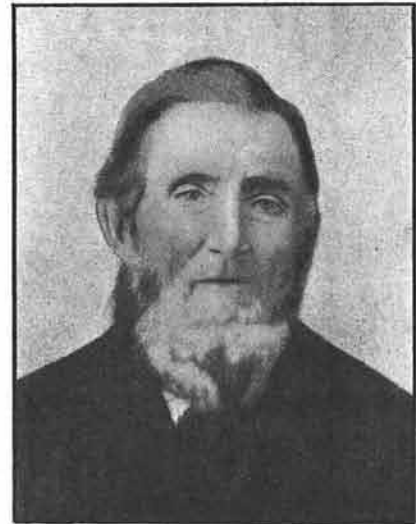


MR. FREDERICK SCHOPPE.

and at Dugandan, completing his scholastic studies at the latter place, where at an early age he began to assist his father in the butchering

joinery, and cabinet-making, and having served his indentures worked for a time as assistant in the business where he had learned his trade. Upon attaining his majority he returned to the paternal roof-tree, where he soon dropped naturally into the old groove, and remained with his father until his marriage, which took place about two years later. Settling down on a farm which he had purchased at French Creek some little time previously, he commenced mixed-farming operations, giving special attention to dairying, and by dint of hard work and unremitting industry succeeded in building up a sound and prosperous business. After continuing with considerable success for 15 years, Mr. Behrendorff embraced an opportunity to launch out in a new direction, and chiefly with the object of starting in the timber industry took advantage of an offer to buy the newly-opened timber mill at Mount Alford, which had only been founded for a few months previously. He may thus be said practically to

employed ever since he took over the direction of affairs in 1908. Mr. Behrendorff has since disposed



MR. C. F. W. STUMER.

of his holdings at French Creek, and having purchased several small blocks of land surrounding his home at Mount Alford, now farms some



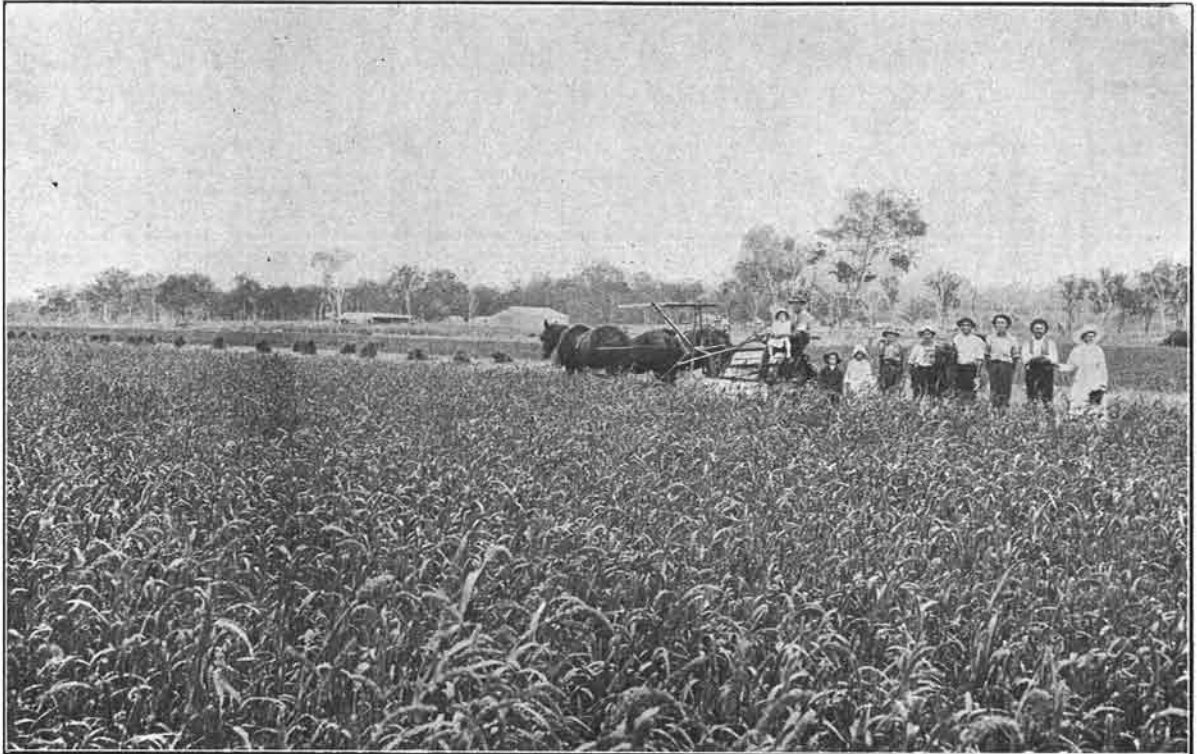
Photo by P. Hyllsted.

RESIDENCE OF MR. W. C. J. BEHRENDORFF, MOUNT ALFORD, VIA BOONAH.

and baking business. At 17 years he became apprenticed to the building trade, specializing in carpentry,

have inaugurated and built up the industry at this centre, the mill having been kept fully and constantly

500 acres in conjunction with the conduct of the timber mill. Owing to the pressure on his time in



*Photo by P. Hylsted.*

**BINDER AT WORK IN CROP, "WILLOW VIEW" FARM.**



*Photo by P. Hylsted.*

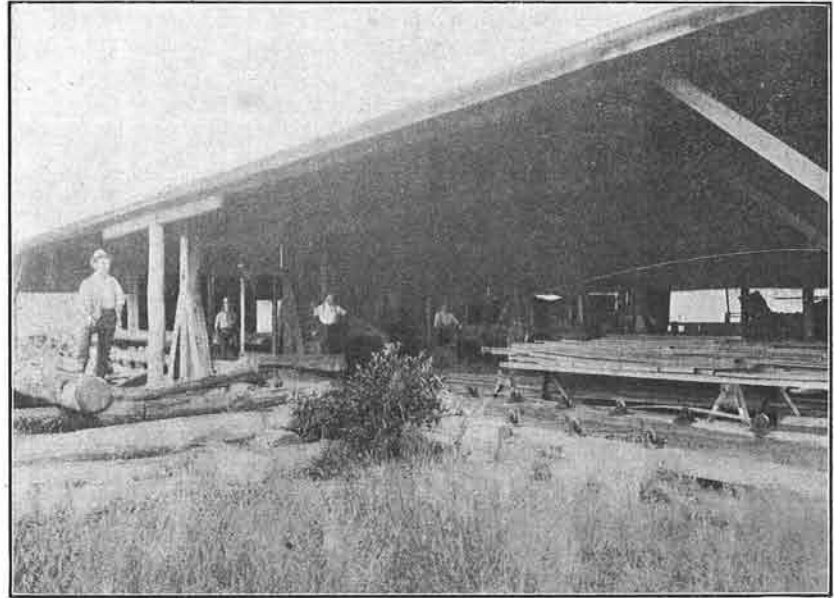
**MR. W. C. J. BEHRENDORFF'S TIMBER MILL, MOUNT ALFORD.**



connection with the conduct of the mill and his other private enterprises, Mr. Behrendorff has not seen his way clear to accept the responsibility of public office, which occupation would make great inroads on his scant leisure. Nevertheless, he has always been distinguished for the keen and intelligent attention he has given to the affairs of the districts in which he has resided, and since coming to Mount Alford has never proved himself lagging where the interests of the community demanded his co-operation. He is associated with most of the progressive and liberal movements which in recent years have contributed so largely towards the general improvement of the district, among other matters that of co-operation commanding his cordial sympathy and support. He was gazetted to the Commission of the Peace by the Denham Administration in 1912; has served as a member of the local public school committee ever since he first came to the district, being chairman of that body; and is the president of the local school of arts. All charitable and patriotic organizations command his practical assistance, and he is wont to give freely in the sacred cause of suffering humanity, irrespective of colour or creed, his benefactions being characterized by a spirit of modesty which causes him

whole-hearted advocacy of all clean and health-giving outdoorsport, which he considers should be encouraged in

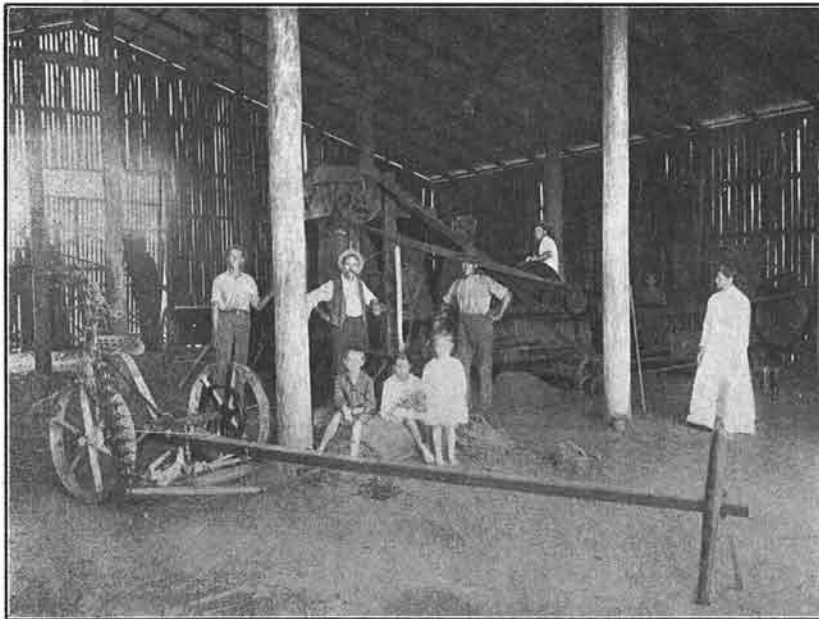
Carl Frederick Wilhelm Stumer, who was a passenger to Queensland by the same vessel as Mr. and Mrs.



VIEW OF INTERIOR OF SAWMILL.

its various forms by those who have the welfare of the youth of the nation at heart. The national game of cricket is the particular recreation which rouses his personal enthusiasm, and he still occasionally wields the willow on local pitches

Schoppe, grandparents of the subject of this article. Mrs. Behrendorff, who was born near Townshend (late Marburg), where her parents were residing at the time of her birth, has been of the greatest possible assistance to her husband in his various enterprises, and to her may be accorded the full meed of credit so nobly earned by many of Australia's pioneer wives, who spared no sacrifice of personal comfort and ease in order to secure the best possible conditions of life for their husbands and children. Mr. and Mrs. Behrendorff's family consists of four sons and four daughters. The two elder sons are associated with their father in the administration of the different departments of his industry, and bid fair to follow in his footsteps in milling and farming enterprise.



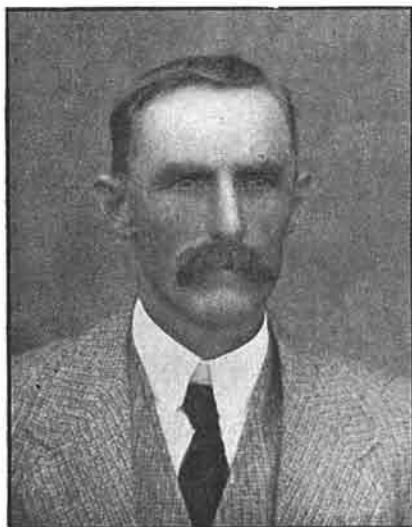
SOME OF THE MACHINERY PLANT AT "WILLOW VIEW."

to shrink from the smallest show of ostentation. Another phase of his character displays itself in his

with considerable enjoyment. Mr. Behrendorff was married in 1894 to Emilie Maria, daughter of the late

CARL BEHRENDORFF, owner of the "Inavale" Stud Farm, Bunjuren, *via* Boonah, was born at Normanby, near Harrisville, in the Fassifern district, Queensland, on May 2, 1876. His father, the late Wilhelm Behrendorff, one of the middle-century pioneers hailing from Germany, became a cultivator of tobacco and cotton at Peak Mountain, and subsequently at Normanby Gully, where he resided until the

year 1880, when he removed to another holding at Lower Coochin, which he had acquired about four years before, and which had been occupied by the late Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schoppe, his wife's parents. At a later period Wilhelm Behrendorff, who was brought up as a bootmaker in the Old Country, had turned his hand to bush work after arrival in Queensland, and had met with fair success as an agriculturist and farmer, launched out in yet another direction, and established the earliest bakery and butchering business in the Fassifern district, where he continued until his demise at the age of 61, in 1903. The subject of this notice, Mr. Carl Behrendorff, attended the local State school at Boonah, where he completed his education before entering his teens,



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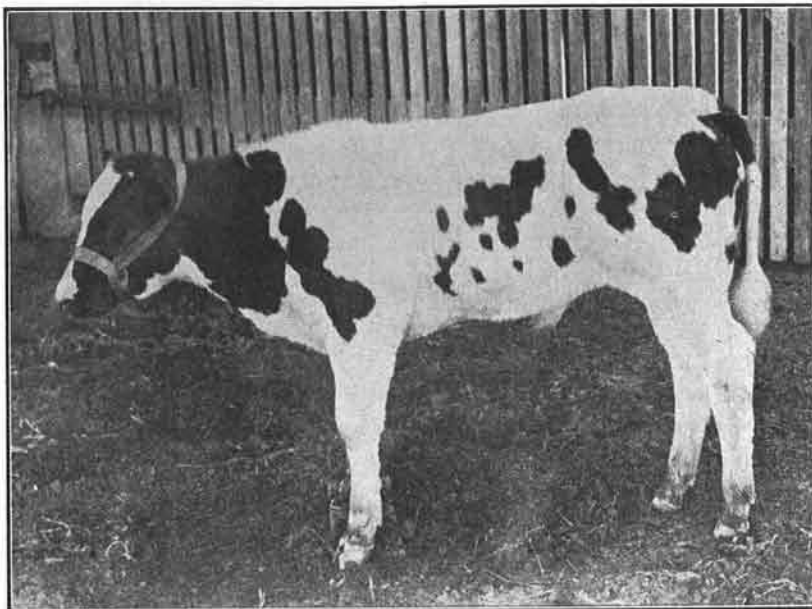
Brisbane.

MR. CARL BEHRENDORFF.

though, following the excellent example set by his elder brother (whose biography precedes this article), he still continued to enlarge his fund of book knowledge by dint of private study as he came to manhood's estate. At a very early age he was out in the fields on his father's farm, assisting in all the operations incidental to the industry there carried on, and when set free from school routine, gave the whole of his time to this work until the attainment of his sixteenth year, when he turned his attention to the carpentering and joinery trade, in which his brother above referred to previously served his apprenticeship. Having qualified himself in this department of industrial

work, he became associated with his brother in farming and carpentry work until, reaching the age of 25,

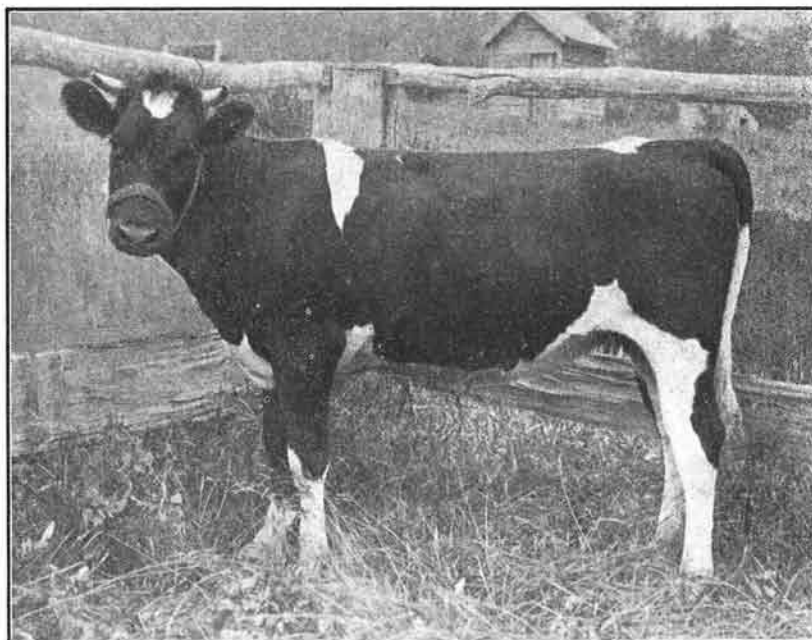
were made subservient to this end, and whilst engaged as a builder he purchased a property in the Mount



BULL CALF, "BOSCO OF INAVALE."

he started on his own account as a building contractor. Various buildings both of a public and private character, including a State school and a church in the Fassifern district, testify to Mr. Behrendorff's

Alford district, upon which he settled down in the year 1904. Mr. Behrendorff early achieved satisfactory results, and before long had established for himself a reputation extending all over Australia in



"GEM OF INAVALE."

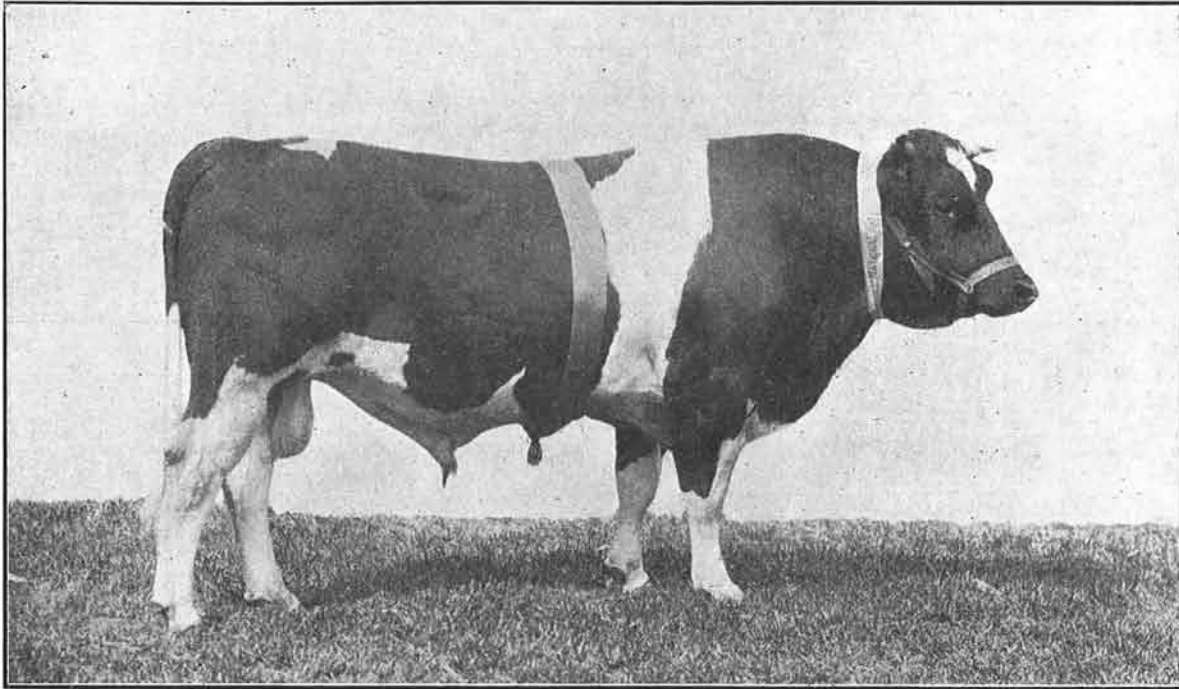
activities in this line of trade; but his ultimate aim being in the direction of land settlement, other things

connection with a very important branch of pastoral enterprise, viz., the permanent establishment in the

Commonwealth of the Holstein-Friesian cattle. He is one of the founders of the Holstein-Friesian

Not only in New Zealand, where the principal dairy herds are this strain, but all over America, other breeds

milk, good health, docile disposition, and low percentage of feeding cost. Other important factors are freedom

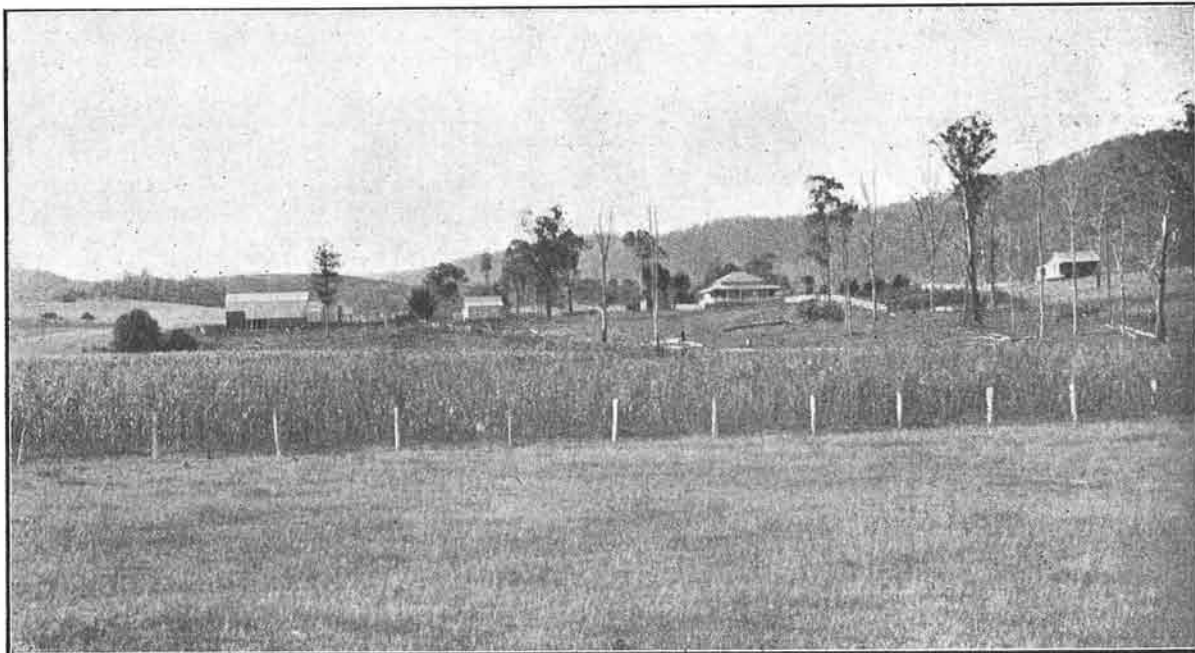


HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL, "DENMARK."

Cattle Club of Australia, in which he is recognized as one of the most enthusiastic members of the

are being superseded by this animal, and after thorough investigation into the comparative virtues of the

from excess of indigestible fat content and the body-building and vitality-imparting quality of the milk. In



GENERAL VIEW OF "INVALE" STUD FARM, THE PROPERTY OF MR. C. BEHRENDORFF.

committee, and by every means in his power is endeavouring to bring this breed into favour among dairymen.

leading herds to the Holstein-Friesian has been awarded the palm on account of the uniform large yield of

many of the most progressive public institutions of America, which are self-supporting in regard to their



milk supply, the Holstein-Friesian breed has been introduced with the best results, and it is the aim of Mr. Behrendorff to achieve for Australia what others likeminded with himself have accomplished in other countries. There is no more genuine worker towards this end in the State than the gentleman under review, who deserves the heartiest gratitude of the dairy-farmers for the earnest concentration which he has brought to bear upon the matter so near to his heart. It may here be mentioned that the world's champion dairy cow, by name "FINDERNE PRIDE JOHANNA RUE," is a Holstein-Friesian, and gained her honours recently by topping the list for a year's butter, and beating all records with 1,176 lbs. This animal, which was produced by scientific



BULL, "DENMARK," AND FOUR COWS.

The bull "Denmark," which was bred by the Queensland Department of Agriculture, is one of the pioneer

and times without number he has carried off the premier awards at the most important agricultural shows. At the National Shows, Brisbane, in 1914 and 1915, he was classified as champion, though meeting in competition an ex-champion of the Sydney Royal Show, and a bull imported from England by the Queensland Department of Agriculture. The 1915 award included first prize for bull three years or over, and champion Holstein bull, and "Denmark" also secured a notable success against keen competition for "bull and progeny," three of his heifers being included with him in this entry. The cow, "NOLLY IV. OF NUMBA," bred by Mr. James Pritchard, of "Numba," New South Wales, was purchased by Mr. Behrendorff from Mr. G. Newman, of Wyreema, in 1909, and is one of those more recently introduced with the object of still further improving the herd. The heifer, "Flower of Brundee," was bred by Mr. A. C. Lamond, of New South Wales; while another fine specimen of the

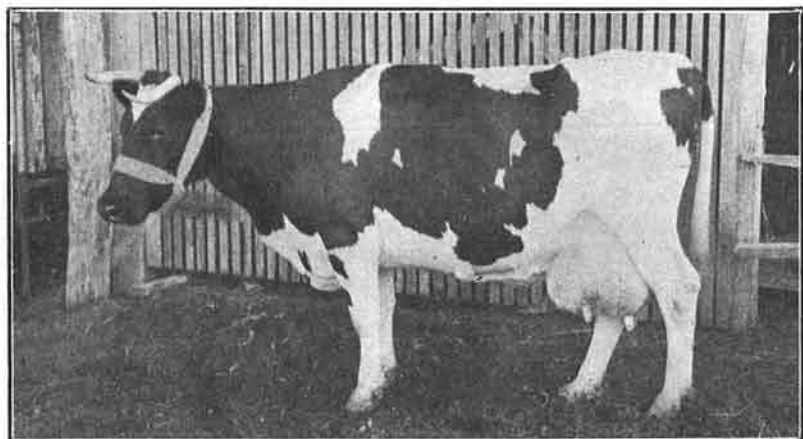


Photo by P. Hylsted.

"FLOWER OF BRUNDEE."

American breeding, has milked 28,403 lbs. of 4.14 per cent. butter-fat, or over 12 tons of milk, during one year. It is therefore readily to be understood that breeders in Queensland, who are striving to emulate their oversea brothers by producing cows of great milking qualities, are without doubt among the primary benefactors of the State. The "Inavale" stud was established in 1911, Mr. Behrendorff in that year purchasing the bull "Denmark" and three pure-bred heifers, *viz.*, "Choice," "Duchess," and "Maid of Honour," and from this beginning he has developed a herd which has already become famous, not only in the limelight afforded by the showing, but in the more practical domain of the milking-sheds on many of the most progressive dairy farms of Queensland.

bulls of this breed in the State, and is generally admitted to be the leading animal of quality in Queensland,



"NOLLY 4TH OF NUMBA."

breed is the bull calf, "Bosco of Inavale," which at birth turned the scale at the extraordinary figure of 102 lbs. This animal is by "Oliver of St. Athan," out of "Norma of Numba," the pedigrees of these recognized pure-bred parents being too well known to need lengthy description, though readers may be reminded that the granddam of "Oliver of St. Athan," viz., "Olive of Numba," holds the Holstein milk record for Queensland. These representatives of the "Inavale" Stud Herd are only a few of the splendid types to be seen by visiting the property, and a point much emphasized by Mr. Behrendorff in discussing his enterprise, of which he makes truly a labour of love, is that the object he has in view is to breed for production and quality as well as for type and conformation. The "Inavale" Stud Farm, situated a mile from the village of Mount Alford, and about six miles from Boonah, is a property of some 250 acres, comprising both mixed alluvial flats and scrubby hill country, making it well suited to grazing purposes. It is watered by springs and bores, a plentiful supply of good water being struck at depths varying from 20 to 100 feet. Cultivation is resorted to for providing suitable fodder for the stock, about 50 acres being put under the plough annually. The progressive spirit at the head of affairs is everywhere manifest, and a very casual inspection of the up-to-date outbuildings and modern machinery impresses the observer with the fact that the reputation attained by the farm as one of the leading propositions of its kind in Southern Queensland is based on a very sound foundation. A feature unique in its construction is the silo, which is built of machine-made concrete bricks, manufactured by Mr. Behrendorff on the farm. Though expensive in the initial instance, it has proved its superiority over other works of a similar character built with less durable materials, and being completely efficient in the long run has been found cheaper than erections less costly at the beginning. Mr. Behrendorff among his many and varied qualifications for the title of a breeder of thoroughly advanced methods may add that of having attained perfection in the art of ensilage-making, a not unimportant department of his enterprise. He is chairman (1918) of the local branch of the Queensland Farmers' Union,

of which he was a foundation member, and for several years served as a committeeman of the Fassifern Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He is a member of the council of the local school of arts, and ever since his advent to the district, has

occupied a seat on the public school committee. Mr. Behrendorff married in 1904 Rosa Allmer, daughter of the late Carl Frederick Wilhelm Stumer, referred to in the preceding article, and has three sons and two daughters.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL "DENMARK."			
Sundial III.	Fritz	{ Casar II. (imp.) Feikje II.	{ — Feikje (imp.) Dairyman
	Rosy III.	{ Butterman Rosy II.	{ Buttercup II. Taurcan II. Taurcan (imp.) Rosebud (imp.) Taurcan II.
Dewdrop	Frielsand II.	{ Friesland Buttercup IX.	{ Taurcan (imp.) Buttercup II. Butterman IV.
	Donah	{ Sundial II. Damsel	{ Sunflower (imp.) Cheeseman II. Sunflower (imp.) Dairymaid, formerly Buttercup XV.
FLOWER OF BRUNDEE.			
Eding II. of Brun- dee Bred by A. C. Lamond	Edinglassie (imp.)	{ Astus. 3434 F.H.B. Annette (imp.). 3074 F.H.B.	{ Geong. 1727 F.H.B. Anna. 1443 F.H.B.
	Olda XV. of Cool- angatta Bred by late Sir John Hay, Coolangatta	{ Transvaal Olda VI. of Cool- angatta	{ President Maggie Obbe. 2395 Garfield. 2389 F.H.B. Olda IV. 169 Garfield. 2389 F.H.B.
Florrie Bred by N.S.W. Government	President Donwe	{ President Miss Donwe	{ Nobeltje III. 2351 Donwe. 2419 F.H.B. Lolkje Veeman. 7850
	Frolic	{ Garfield. 2389 Lady Frolic	{ Companie Nobeltje III. 2351
NOLLY IV. OF NUMBA.			
Abt (imp.). 3433	{ Bernhard. 2122 F.H.B. Gretchen. 7807 F.H.B.		
Nolly II. of Numba Bred by E. Pritchard, Numba, N.S.W.	{ Astus (imp.). 3434 Nolly (imp.). 3675		{ Karba. 1189 F.H.B. Gory. 1727 F.H.B. Norma. 8623 F.H.B.
GEM OF INAVALE.			
Denmark	Sundial III.	{ Fritz Rosy 3rd	{ Casar II. (imp.) Feikje II. Butterman Rosy II.
	Dewdrop	{ Friesland II. Donah	{ Friesland Buttercup 9th Sundial II. Damsel
Choice.	Cheeseman	{ Edinglassie (imp.) Butterfly	{ Obbe (imp.)
	Costereen	{ Obbe 2nd Lolkje Fried	{ Obbe (imp.) La Shrapnell Donwe 2419—Shot 5th (imp.) Garfield (imp.) Lolkje Joubert—Lolkje- veman (imp.)

MICHAEL MYLES CAVENAGH, J.P., "Mount Alford" Farm, Mount Alford, *via* Boonah, is a native of New South Wales, having been born on May 26, 1861, at Dunmore, on the Hunter River, at which date his father, the late James Cavenagh, owned a farm on the historic "Goulburn Grove" Estate. The late gentleman, who was one of the pioneers of Mount Alford, was



MR. JAMES CAVENAGH.

born near Enniskillen, Ireland, where his grandparents and parents followed farming pursuits. In company with a younger brother and sister he sailed from Plymouth in May, 1841, by the ship "John Renwick," and arrived at Port Jackson in October of the same year. Taking up land at West Maitland for farming purposes, he married and continued there for a number of years, but in 1874 was attracted by the liberal land laws of Queensland, and removed with his family to the northern State. Settling at Mount Alford, he pioneered agricultural enterprise in this district, being the first to take a load of farm produce from the Mount Alford side of the Dugandan scrub to Ipswich, then the nearest market, 40 miles distant. In course of time he relinquished the farm to his sons, but continued to reside on the property, and being invalided was kept in touch with outside affairs by his sons and daughters, who were settled near him. Upon the occasion of his demise he had been left alone for a short time, when the house caught fire, and he was burned to death—an occurrence which caused great

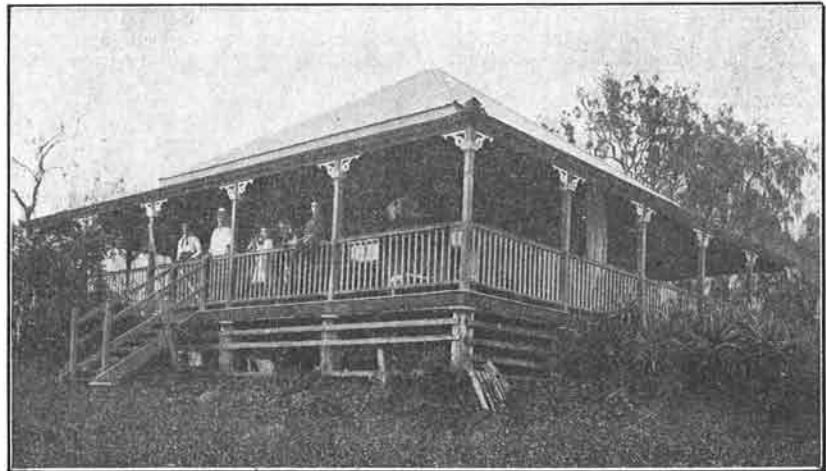
grief and consternation among his large circle of friends and relatives. The late James Cavenagh, who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, was a man of strong religious principles, and his house was the first in the district that Mass was celebrated in, Father Scortechini being the celebrant. He left a family of six sons and one daughter, of whom the gentleman under review is the youngest. Mr. Michael Myles Cavenagh was educated at the Roman Catholic School at Morpeth, also studying under the guidance of his only sister, who prior to joining the family in Queensland was a student at the Maitland Convent, New South Wales. After completing his education, he took up duties on the home farm, and in course of time assumed control of operations, which he still continues. "Mount Alford" Farm takes its name from the mountain in the shadow of which it is situated, and retains the same area as when it was first taken up from the resumed portion of "Coochin" Station. The late Mr. Cavenagh was preceded in the district by one settler only, and the mixed-farming proposition that he then inaugurated has been carried on very successfully by his successor. The position is admirable for this purpose, from the fact that the deposits of soil washed down from the surrounding mountain heights during the progress of centuries have greatly enriched the soil, making it highly suitable both for agriculture and for grazing purposes. The

which a glorious view is commanded, the mountain ramparts meeting the gaze on every side, while the equally picturesque and richly profitable alluvial flats vary the scene, in



MR. MICHAEL MYLES CAVENAGH.

which the colour scheme is not the least attractive feature. Mr. Cavenagh takes a live interest in the various organizations of the district, and is a prominent member of the local branch of the Farmers' Union, while all matters connected with the Liberal Party in the political arena receive his cordial and energetic assistance. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Philp Administration in the early nineties. In 1902 he married Margaret,



RESIDENCE OF MR. M. M. CAVENAGH, MOUNT ALFORD, NEAR BOONAH.

present homestead was built in 1902, subsequent to the conflagration above referred to, when the old home was completely destroyed. It is an inviting dwelling-house, from

daughter of Mr. John Ryan, a highly-respected member of the New South Wales Education Department, but now retired, and has one son and two daughters.



"BUNJURGEN" Farm, the property of Messrs. Beverley Brothers (William Turner Beverley and George Norman Beverley). The late William George Beverley, father of



MR. WILLIAM GEORGE BEVERLEY.

the present proprietors of "Bunjurgen" Farm, was one of the very early native-born settlers of Queensland, his birthplace being Ipswich, where he first saw the light in 1847, 12 years before the separation of the north-eastern portion of the continent from the mother colony of New South Wales. He was a son of the late William Turner Beverley,



MR. WILLIAM TURNER BEVERLEY.

descendant of a very ancient family of the name in Yorkshire, who came to New South Wales in the late thirties, thus founding his name on new soil, and establishing its claim

to extend back to the beginnings of civilization in the new territory acquired by Britain in the eighteenth century. Subsequently the last-named gentleman settled in the Moreton Bay district, and his son above referred to was brought up to the trade of a carpenter and joiner at Ipswich, becoming a prominent figure in the early days of the town of his nativity. The late William George Beverley died at a comparatively early age in the year 1885, leaving a widow and family of two daughters and three sons. The two elder sons reside with their mother at the old homestead taken up by their father a few years before his demise, where Mrs. Beverley, as a young wife, first faced the difficulties incident to the lot of the pioneer settlers in Queensland. "Bunjurgen" Farm is situated six miles from Boonah, and about two miles from Mount Alford, and consists of some 400 acres of undulating and flat country, including some good scrub ridges and useful agricultural areas, making the place well suited to the various departments of mixed farming and timber-getting operations engaged in by Messrs. Beverley Brothers, by whom the property recently was taken over from their mother, since which date they have worked it on their own behalf. Mr. William Turner Beverley was born at Ipswich in 1873, and after attending a local school, finished his education at the Normal School, Brisbane. He was brought up to farming pursuits, and during the whole of his life has been identified with the district where he still resides. Mr. Beverley takes a deep interest in public affairs, and is honorary secretary and a shareholder of the Bunjurgen Co-operative Cattle Dip Company; a member of the local council of the Farmers' Union; and district representative on the council of the Fassifern Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Every progressive movement set afoot in the district commands his cordial support, and since the special call for patriotic service at home as well as abroad has arisen, he has been well to the forefront in organized efforts towards this important end. All clean forms of sport also make an accepted claim upon his sympathy and support, and he is a member of the Boonah Rifle Club. Mr. George Norman Beverley was born in the year 1880, and upon the completion of his education, received at a local school, he became associated

with the home farm, where he has continued ever since. He takes his full share of the management of affairs on the property, while leaving his elder brother to represent him in



MR. GEORGE NORMAN BEVERLEY.

the various local organizations with which the latter gentleman is connected, but holds membership in the rifle club, and is also a familiar figure on the local cricket field, being a cordial advocate of all healthy outdoor sport. Mr. Henry Robert Beverley, the youngest son of the late William George Beverley, is in business on his own account at



MR. HENRY ROBERT BEVERLEY.

Boonah as general and secretarial agent, besides filling the post of secretary to the district council of the Farmers' Union, and other positions of an honorary nature.

JAMES McGUIRE, "Clonmel," Tarome, Fassifern line, was born at Brisbane, Queensland, in the year 1880, and is the fifth son of the late Thomas McGuire, who lived a strenuous life, spent mainly in the furthering of the development of the new colony, the interests of which he had made his own. The name of the late Mr. McGuire in his day was widely known, and still lives in the memory of those surviving him with whom he was associated in various spheres of labour. He was a native of King's County, Ireland, and before coming to Queensland served his apprenticeship to the plastering trade. Possessed of an independent and adventurous spirit, he rebelled against what he considered the oppressive laws of his country, and in course of time these became such a burden to him that he resolved to seek a region where liberty and freedom were the watchwords of the hour. Convinced that this realm of his hopes was to be found in the newly-established colony of Queensland, in 1863 he set sail by the well-known sailing vessel "Fiery Star," arriving at Moreton Bay a few months later. Shortly afterwards he became associated with the late Mr. Campbell, of Brisbane, for whom he worked as a builder, and at a later

the Gympie field prevailed in tempting him to abandon an excellent and well-remunerated position for the precarious life of a prospector,



MR. JAMES McGUIRE.

with which he combined work as a builder in the rapidly rising mining town. Eventually he was fortunate in pegging out a claim which yielded handsome results, and by this means he was enabled

up his interests at Gympie, he returned to Brisbane, where he purchased the freehold of the Queensland Hotel, in Edward Street, which he carried on for some time as licensee. Being of a sanguine disposition, and thoroughly convinced of the future importance of the infant capital, he decided to apply his energy and capital to further building operations, and accordingly erected the well-known Newmarket Hotel in George Street, which proved a great success from the very commencement. Following this came the erection of the Royal Hotel at the corner of Elizabeth and Albert Streets, the conduct of which is still in the hands of his widow and other surviving members of his family. In public matters the late Mr. McGuire was somewhat retiring, although given every inducement to enter public life by the political parties of his time, and the only prominent office he could be brought to accept was that of Justice of the Peace, which he filled for a number of years. A lifelong friendship existed between him and the late Sir Horace Tozer, which was based upon a close association in the early days at Gympie, where both were working as miners. Mr. McGuire died in



Photo by P. Hylsted.

"CLONMEL," RESIDENCE OF MR. J. McGUIRE, TAROME, FASSIFERN DISTRICT.

period was entrusted by his employer with the supervision of important building contracts round about the new settlement. After the lapse of three or four years the gold rush to

to lay the foundation of future prosperity, working his mine for some seven or eight years, during which time he amassed a considerable amount of capital. Giving

November, 1896, at the age of 59, greatly regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and leaving a widow and a family of seven sons and daughters. His son,

James, the subject of the present memoir, was educated exclusively at the Christian Brothers' School, on Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, which institution he left at 17 years of age. He then became connected with his father's hotel-keeping business, and lived an active life in the city of Brisbane until 1909, when he decided to settle on the land. About that time a portion of the extensive "Weinholt" Estate had been subdivided into smaller areas and placed on the market, and Mr. McGuire embraced the opportunity to purchase a holding of 900 acres, the development of which he has since devoted the whole of his time and attention. Sheltered by a high range of mountains at an elevation of 2,000 feet above sea level, the "Clonmel" property stands out unique in its freedom from the severity of drought conditions. Its situation lies about four and a half miles from Cunningham Gap, and it is overlooked by the well-known peak known as Mount Mistake and the sugarloaf height of Mount Gravel. The holding consists of rich flats, divided by symmetrical round hills of an easy grade, one of which has been chosen for the homestead site,

have been ringbarked, and for many years now the pastures have had the benefit of exposure to the open atmosphere, which has greatly enriched them, and their carrying

which lastnamed fodder is used for the dairy herd, being favourable to the keeping up of the milk supply and for the working horses of the farm. The special type of cattle favoured



ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD OF THE MCGUIRE FAMILY, TAROME.

capacity for stock has been vastly increased in consequence. The region is specially favoured in this respect, being plentifully grassed with the well-known and hardy "Mitchell" or "bluegrass," which on account of the heavy clouds of mist which hover over the mountain range and descend to the earth in the form of invisible rain, is perennially green. The property is surrounded by a substantial boundary fence, and subdivided into

by Mr. McGuire is the Illawarra shorthorn, a strain that has been made famous in that home of notable dairy herds, the Kiama district of New South Wales. Mr. McGuire founded his fine herd from representatives of the breed imported from the Mother State to Queensland by Mr. Hardcastle, of "Dugandan," well known for his successful exhibits of this class of stock at the Brisbane National Show; and the fine hair



Photo by P. Hylsted.

THE DAIRY AT "CLONMEL."

being ideal in every respect for this purpose. Like the rest of the country in the vicinity, it is timbered mainly with ironbark, gum, and apple tree, but about 600 acres

five large paddocks with fences of barbed and plain wire. An area of about 170 acres has been brought under cultivation, the principal crops being maize, lucerne, and panicum,

and sleek condition of the descendants of the original animals on "Clonmel," for which Mr. McGuire paid a high figure, at once denote their aristocratic pedigree and the



expert care and attention by which they have been brought to such a pitch of perfection. A heavy rainfall is a feature of the locality in which "Clonmel" is situated, the records

appurtenances in connection with the dairying industry, which is the premier enterprise of the farm. Excellent milking-sheds have been designed and erected, wherein

Boonah Butter Factory. For some time past Mr. McGuire has been supplying the surrounding farmers with young dairy bulls of his own breeding, as a result of which a noticeable improvement is beginning to be manifest in the local herds. He also breeds pigs in fairly large numbers from high-class boars, and these find their way to the Queensland Co-operative Bacon Factory, Murarrie, in which he is a large shareholder. A lover of a good horse, he is the owner of some promising young stock from well-known sires. In the cultivation fields the same good management, ensuring successful yields, is manifest, and a crop of maize planted in the middle of December, 1915, attained, at six weeks, nearly a foot in height, the average production being from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. The land is also most favourable to the growth of potatoes, 10 tons per acre being taken from some of the fields, and Mr. McGuire is a strong advocate of the tuber known as "Sutton's Abundance," with which he has secured some splendid results. All the necessary machinery and general appliances of the farm are uniformly up-to-date, and Mr. McGuire's residence, which was built in 1912,



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

TYPICAL VIEW AT "CLONMEL."

for the past 40 years showing an average fall of 36 inches per annum; and there is plenty of natural water on the estate, which is watered in one portion by a swamp, and in another by a running creek, which has its source in that part of the range designated Cunningham Gap. In addition to these means of supply Mr. McGuire has recently for convenience sake sunk three wells, from which the water is pumped by means

convenience and expedition were made the principal consideration; while the dairy is built on up-to-date lines, being large and airy, with walls of wire-net gauze, ensuring a current of cool air on the hottest day, and flooring of concrete, which has been proved the most suitable material for the purpose. Forty cows on an average are kept for milking purposes, and even during the recent drought the returns have

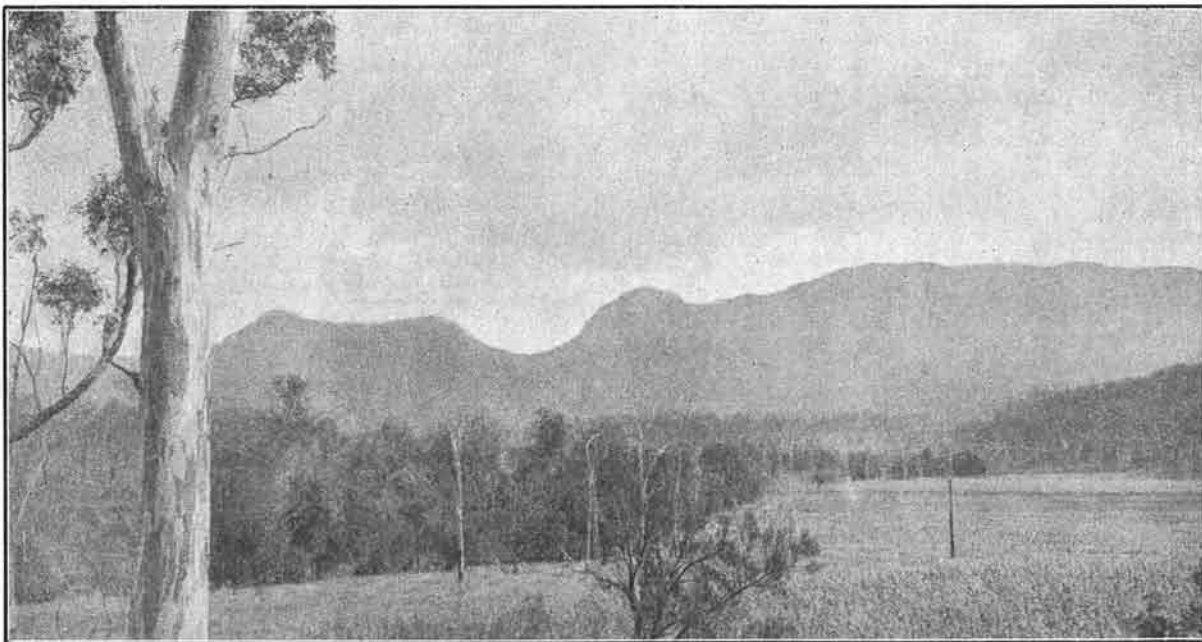


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

CULTIVATION PADDOCKS AT "CLONMEL."

of windmills, thus securing a practically inexhaustible supply. A great deal of improvement work has been carried out over the property, much attention having been paid to all the

been highly creditable, for the first three weeks in January, 1916, in the creamery department the results giving 1,060 lbs. of cream from 32 cows. The cream is delivered to the

is very modern in every respect. He was married in 1906 to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. E. Diamond, of Ascot, near Brisbane, and has two sons.

**FREDERICH RICHTER**, Teviotville, Fassifern, well known throughout Queensland as the inventor of a corn-shelling machine which has made its way rapidly into favour among the members of the farming community of this State, is a native of the place where he now resides,



MR. FREDERICH RICHTER.

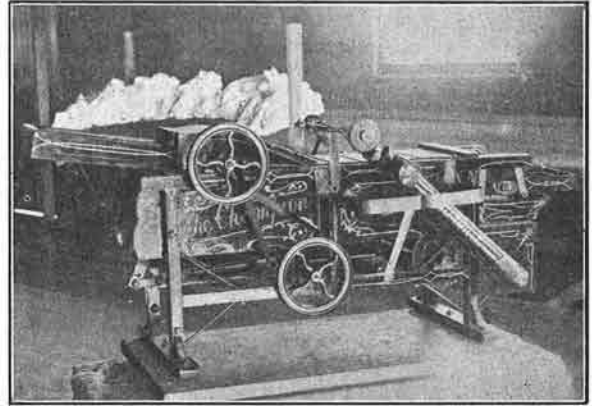
having been born at Teviotville in the year 1872. He is the eldest son of the late Jacob Richter, who came to Queensland in the middle sixties, and about 10 years later commenced the work of a pioneer in the Fassifern district. Taking up an area of about 80 acres of unimproved scrub land, by industry and perseverance he carved a home for himself and his family out of the heart of the virgin bush, and continued to reside in this locality until his death in 1898, at the comparatively early age of 57 years. The subject of this memoir, Mr. Frederich Richter, after the completion of his education, served his apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, in which calling he spent some 15 years. About the end of this period he purchased the farm upon which his present homestead stands, the home being situated upon a hill adjacent to the Teviotville railway station, and commanding one of the finest views in the district, whilst in its turn the handsome villa residence forms one of the landmarks in a radius of many miles. The holding comprises 100 acres of the rich red soil for which the neighbourhood is distinguished, and is used by Mr. Richter for the cultivation of maize and for dairying purposes, these being the principal industries of the

farm, whilst in addition he owns a well-established workshop and factory, a large number of hands being employed in the manufacture of the popular machine, now widely known as the "Champion Maize Husker, Sheller, and Bagger," of which Mr. Richter is the inventor, and the output of which has now reached an average of 100 machines per annum.

Mr. Richter's practical knowledge of farming, combined with his mechanical training, enabled him to perfect his idea of a machine which should allow of the corn cobs being fed into it in a variety of ways, in which respect alone it is a vast improvement upon the old-fashioned type, which would only receive one cob by one particular method of feeding. For a number of years Mr.

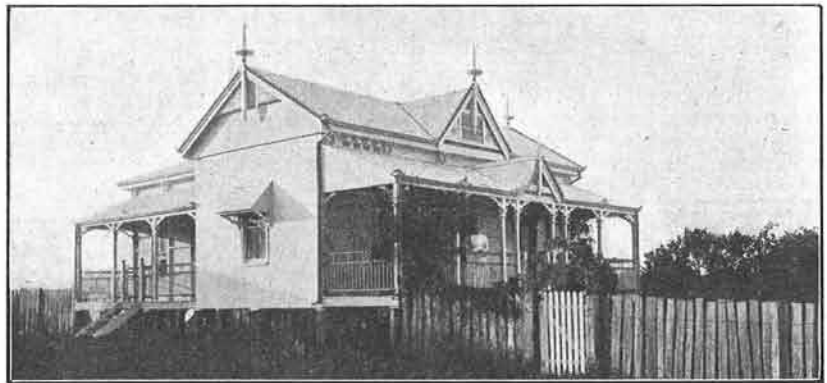
Richter's machine has been exhibited at the Brisbane National Exhibition and at various country shows, and has received many certificates of merit. The gentleman under review, while taking a keen interest in the welfare of the district, has never been covetous of public office, and has not figured prominently on shire council boards or in the membership of similar organizations, preferring rather to devote his time and energies in unostentatious manner to the furtherance of religious interests and the great patriotic cause. An active church worker, and keenly

Lutheran Synod in Australia, which forms a part of a great body of Lutherans, largely represented both here and in America, and who claim to teach the pure doctrine set forth by Luther, which differs widely from that disseminated by the State Church of Germany. These Lutherans, in consequence of persecutions on account of their faith, fled from



MODEL OF MAIZE HUSKER, ETC., INVENTED BY MR. F. RICHTER.

their native haunts, some of its members taking refuge in America, and others seeking various portions of the British overseas dominions, where they might find "freedom to worship God" according to the dictates of their conscience, none daring to make them afraid. The adherents of this denomination are thus distinguished for their loyalty to the land of their adoption, which has afforded them a safe shelter in their time of need. Mr. Richter has effectually proved this loyalty by his activity in all patriotic movements, and gives freely both of time and



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. RICHTER, TEVIOTVILLE.

interested in the spiritual welfare of the people of Queensland, he is a deacon of the Lutheran Church, Teviotville, a branch of the Queensland district of the Evangelical

donations to the cause so near to his heart. He married in 1896 Pauline, daughter of Mr. L. Raeck, of Teviotville, and has three daughters and one son.

HERMANN STENZEL, "Milbong" Farm, Milbong, is a native of Queensland, having been born at Bigges Camp (now known as Grandchester), on March 17, 1866. He is a son of the late Carl Stenzel, one of a band of German settlers who came from the Fatherland to Australia in 1864 to work out their destinies in the land of the Southern Cross, and whose names are numbered now among those of the early pioneers to whom fell the task of opening up the country districts and beginning the development of their

industry by his young wife, who nobly did her part in assisting towards the establishment of a home of their own. That this necessitated the utmost care and management will be readily gathered by the statement that whilst engaged in work on the railway line Mr. Stenzel had only been in receipt of a wage of 15s. per week, and that out of this pittance the maintenance of a wife and six children, in addition to his own personal expenses had to be met. Five of these children were natives of Germany, and one was

developing his land for cultivation and other purposes. Cotton-growing at that time was the popular industry, on account of the bonus granted by the Government newly come into power, and accordingly Mr. Stenzel applied himself to this industry as soon as he had cleared sufficient land to start a small plantation. At first a bare subsistence was all that rewarded his efforts, but within an incredibly short time his amazing industry produced results equally astonishing, and as time passed on a substantial



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

DAIRY CATTLE AT "MILBONG" FARM.

boundless resources. The late Carl Stenzel promptly found employment on the construction of the earthworks in connection with the extension of the main line of railway from Ipswich westwards, and by continuing at this work for two years, during which period he exercised a studied economy, he was able to save enough capital to invest in a land-holding on his own account. He was already a married man, and was fortunate in being aided and abetted in his habits of thrift and

born at sea on the voyage out, while subsequent to their arrival on Australian soil the family was further increased by the birth of Mr. Hermann Stenzel, and afterwards of another daughter, making eight in all. The block of land originally acquired by the late Mr. Stenzel was a farm-holding of 88 acres, carved out of the forest country at Peak Crossing, and with commendable pluck and perseverance he set himself to the herculean task of felling the big timber, and otherwise

success became the rule, so that, although neither the thrift nor industry of the family were diminished, all fears for the future vanished, and judicious outlay could be made for further profitable enterprise. Mr. Stenzel continued to work his farm until the time of his death, which occurred in 1896, and left to his family a worthy name and heritage, untarnished by blot or stain of any kind, his well-spent life having given them an example of honour and uprightness which must



be the pride of succeeding generations. All of his five sons have taken up the calling of their father on the land, and are continuing successfully in his footsteps. The subject of this review, Mr. Hermann Stenzel, made the most of what meagre facilities for education the district of Peak Crossing afforded, and in his more mature years supplemented his store of learning by private study and reading. It was during his extreme youth that the fight for existence on the part of his parents was most severe, and at a very early age he was taken from

course of time made such good headway that he was able to purchase his present homestead and surrounding lands, amounting to close on 1,000 acres, upon which he started mixed-farming operations. "Milbong" Farm may be said to be one of those properties which have been brought to a high state of development by the scientific methods employed in their administration, and consequently it ranks among the foremost of its kind in the neighbourhood. Grazing and dairying are the principal industries carried on, and a uniform measure

erection of a residence more in keeping with the standing of the property, with the result that the present comfortable structure took the place of the little slab house which had sheltered his family during the earlier years of his occupation of the farm. The home is situated in the heart of the Milbong district, the nearest point of railway communication with Ipswich (20 miles) and the metropolis being Roadvale, a four-mile drive from the homestead. Since his advent to Milbong Mr. Stenzel has manifested a deep interest in all



Photo by P. Hylsted.

RESIDENCE OF MR. HERMANN STENZEL, MILBONG.

school to assist in the cotton-fields, where there was much that even a boy of tender years could do. He remained under the paternal roof-tree until his twentieth year, when he essayed a start for himself, his first work away from home being the felling of pine timber for the mills, for which he received a remuneration of £1 a week—a vivid contrast to the wages earned by unskilled labour at the present time. He applied his first cheque to the purchase of a small bullock team for the purpose of taking carting contracts in connection with the mills, and in

of success attends the efforts of Mr. Stenzel in both these directions. The land originally formed part of the old "Fassifern" Cattle Station, and the "humpy" which was erected by the owners, Messrs. Kent and Weinholt, for the use of their stockmen in those far-off days, before the big area was cut up for closer settlement, at first did duty as a home for the young farmer when he took over the holding from the late Lewis Thomas, who acquired it from the firm above mentioned. As his prosperity advanced, however, Mr. Stenzel turned his attention to the

matters connected with its advancement, and although of a most modest and retiring disposition has never been found wanting in loyal support of the organizations formed for the betterment of local conditions. He married in 1904 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Windorff, a pioneer settler of the same district, whose name and fame alike are a worthy heritage for his children and grandchildren. This lady died before she had reached her thirtieth year, leaving a family of two sons and two daughters.

BERTRAM MAXIMILIAN LE GRAND, "Wooyumboong," Milbong, is a son of the late Robert William Le Grand, whose father, the late William Le Grand, was a native of Germany, who emigrated to France, and thence at a later date to England, his family being descended from the Huguenots. Robert William Le Grand was born in London in 1834, and at 17 years of age came to Australia, landing at Victoria, where he took part in the first rush to the Bendigo goldfield in the early fifties. He was fairly successful in his mining venture, and after some years returned to England and established himself as a contractor at Plaistowe, in the County of Essex, subsequently travelling in France and Germany, renewing an early acquaintance with the latter country, where he had studied for a time during his boyhood. He married in England, Annie Caroline, daughter of the late John Yerbury, of London, and three sons were born prior to 1871, in which year, with his wife and family, he again set sail for Australia, this time by the "Royal Dane," from which vessel he disembarked at Moreton Bay. For a short time the late Mr. Le Grand

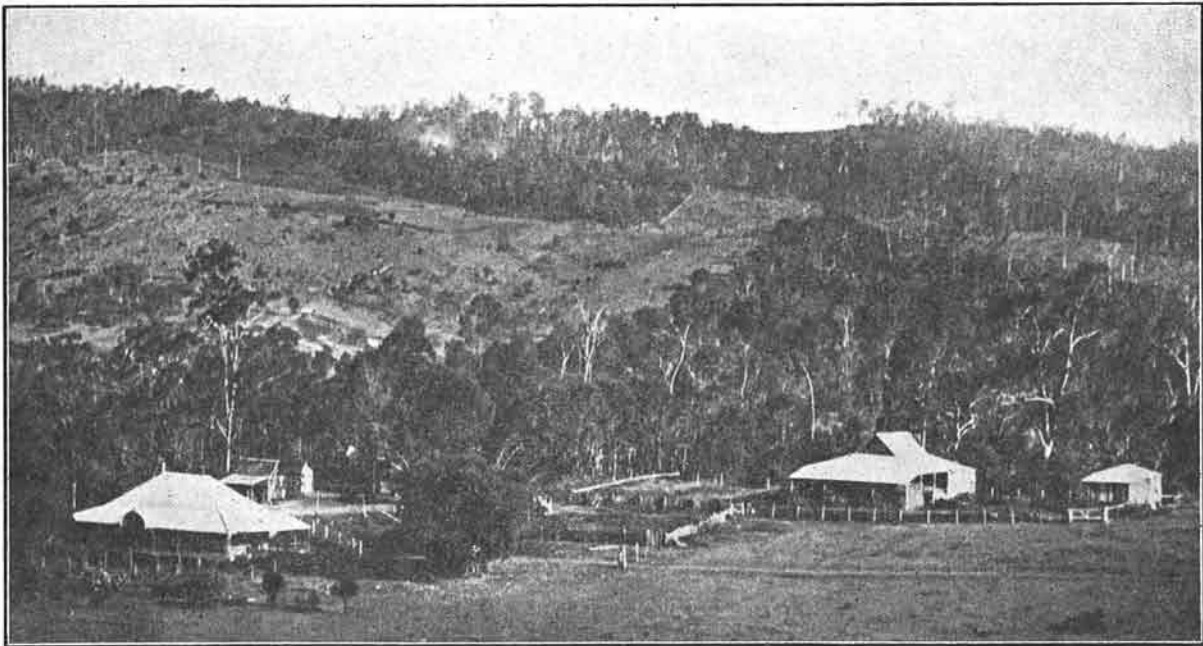
attention to winemaking and distilling, and was the pioneer in the distillation of spirits from purely Queensland products, erecting a small distillery, which he carried on



MR. ROBERT WILLIAM LE GRAND.

until about 1890. The business dwindling, he directed his energies to general farming operations with the assistance of his sons, and in this connection it is worthy of note

voyage from England in 1871. At a later date these passed into the hands of the well-known pastoralist, the late Sir Joshua Peter Bell, formerly President of the Legislative Council of Queensland. Mr. Le Grand became a notable figure throughout the district, doing much to advance its interests, and as a member of the Goolman Divisional Board and the earliest school committee played a useful part, while he also worked hard, though without success, to obtain railway facilities for the neighbourhood. Having a substantial knowledge of anatomy, he found considerable scope for its exercise, and applied himself diligently to further study in this direction in order to render himself yet more efficient to give medical aid when required. The late Mr. Le Grand continued the conduct of the property until 1904, when he retired from active life, the estate being purchased by his son, Mr. B. M. Le Grand. Mr. Le Grand died in 1911, leaving seven sons, *viz.*, Mr. A. N. Le Grand, who was born at Plaistowe, Essex, in 1878, and received his education at Milbong and the Ipswich Grammar School. Leaving school, he entered the Bank of Australasia,



"WOYUMBOONG," RESIDENCE OF MR. B. M. LE GRAND, MILBONG.

resided at Ipswich, and subsequently after visiting the Darling Downs, settled at Milbong early in 1873, taking up an area of 840 acres in this district. Here he turned his

that the old Milbong pioneer enjoyed the distinction of having been the first to import Spanish merino sheep to Queensland, bringing some out with him on his second

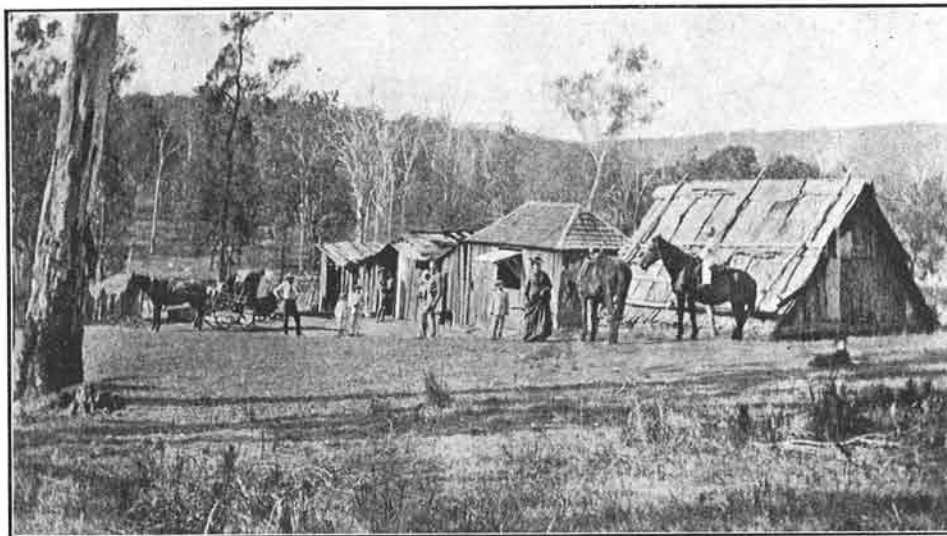
and now holds the post of relieving officer at Brisbane. He married Annie, daughter of the late S. S. Hill, who was surveyor in the Railways Department of Queensland;

Sydney Robert; Moritz Christian; Bertram Maximilian; Alfred Yerbury, district engineer at Roma for the Railways Department; Romeo Cecil, formerly accountant to the City Mutual Life Assurance Society, which position he relinquished for health reasons, and is now connected with the outdoor staff; and Leopold Roland, who in 1915 joined the A.I.F., and proceeded to the front with the 2nd Reinforcements, 9th Infantry Battalion. The subject of this notice, Mr. Bertram Maximilian Le Grand, was born on the old homestead at Milbong, on May 3, 1873, and pursued his scholastic studies at the local State school. Upon entering his teens he became his father's assistant in the wine-making industry, continuing in this connection until 1904, when he secured the property by purchase.

"Wooyumboong" consists of about 3,000 acres of land typical of the district, comprising both hilly ridges, and rich, loamy flats, excellently watered by natural creeks, which in the most droughty seasons have never been known to fail. The

success, and up to the present time a substantial profit has been the rule, the prevalent disastrous drought even failing to bring about complete failure. The homestead,

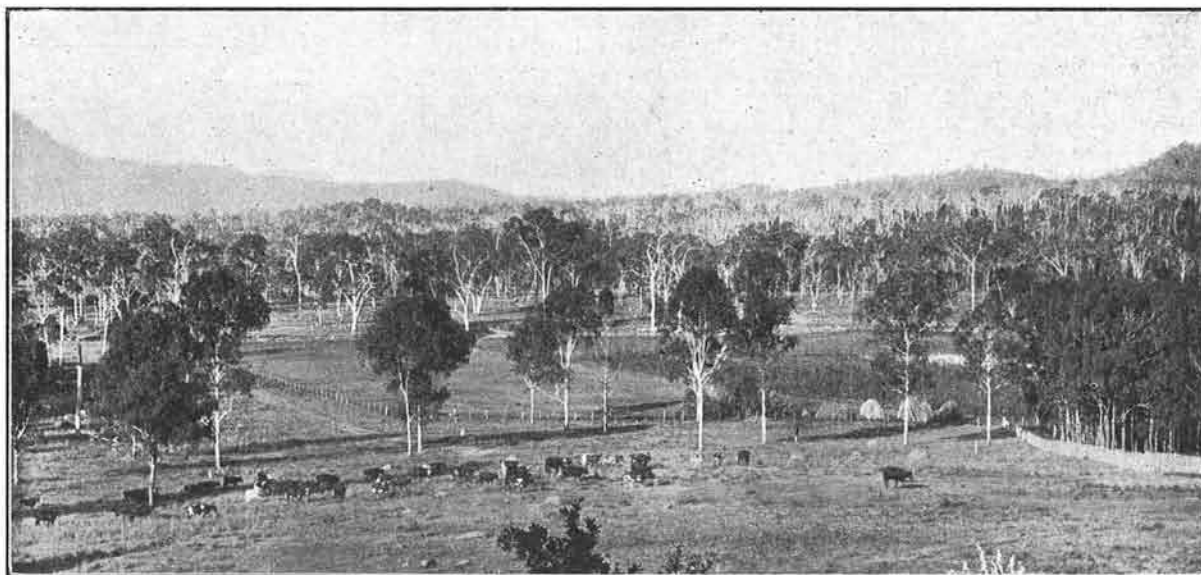
in commercial pursuits as a general merchant in Roadvale, and has always been closely identified with the public life of the district—takes the deepest possible interest in local



ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD IN 1873.

erected in 1883, is one of those solid old stone houses with walls 2 feet thick, and contains 10 very large and lofty rooms, while below is what may justly be claimed as the best cellar to be found in any private house in Queensland. It is situated off the

advancement, and is prominent in all movements having this as their worthy objective. He is a great believer in co-operation, and has consistently supported the system since it was first mooted in Queensland. Mr. Le Grand married



TIMBER AND CLEARED COUNTRY AT "WOYUMBOONG."

hills are well-clothed with timber, the valuable ironbark predominating, and there is ample shelter for the stock. Dairying and grazing have been carried on with considerable

main road, between Boonah and Peak Crossing, at a point about five miles distant from the Roadvale railway station. Mr. Le Grand—who in his thirties spent two years

in 1904 Abigail, daughter of the late Winterbottom Taylor, a native of Lancashire, England, and one of Australia's pioneers. Of this marriage there is a son and two daughters.



DANIEL JOSEPH CASEY, "Grassy Hills," Anthony, Fassifern railway line, was born at Normanby Gully, about three miles from his present homestead, on September 20,



MR. WILLIAM CASEY.

1869, and is the second son of the late William Casey, who hailing from County Limerick, Ireland, was among the early emigrants to arrive from the Emerald Isle. Mr. W. Casey was born of a race of agriculturists, by whom their native soil had been tilled for centuries, the name of Casey being one of the most familiar in the above-mentioned county as far back as those strenuous times when education was banned, the exercises of religion regarded as a crime, and the pride of race something which prompted a rebuke from the early English who ruled the Celtic race without love. In these days of shadow in the history of Ireland were many who bore this name who even offered their lives on the altar of religion and honour; and in more modern times in civil strife, as in other differences in those remoter times, the Casey family were always credited with being able to defend the cause they espoused, and to hold their own most successfully. Sprung from such a line, it was natural that amid the unrest of the nineteenth century, when migration from the mother country became a common thing among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom, the late Mr. Casey should feel those stirrings in his blood which eventually led him to cut himself adrift from the associations of his youth and to

cross the seas where a new life under widely varying conditions awaited him. From the heart of the "Island of Saints and Scholars," where the old traditional influences of race and creed held sway, to the heart of the virgin bush as yet unpeopled, and almost untrodden by the foot of the white man, was a far leap; but Mr. Casey, like the other colonists of his time, was ready to acknowledge that the end in view, namely, that of building up a home under genial skies in a land of liberty, justified all that Nature required to bring her into subjection. The rough work, the hard times, the unremitting industry that was necessary, struggle succeeding struggle in the attempt to gain a footing, all these needed a stout heart and a determined spirit to win through; and all these the young emigrant was prepared to meet without being deterred from his purpose. His first landing was at Sydney, where he turned his hand to whatever work offered for a time; but gathering from different sources that earlier prospects of advancement were offering in the northern areas, he came to Queensland while yet the now prosperous independent State was known as a remoter portion of the mother colony of New South Wales, under the name of the Moreton Bay District. Upon arrival he settled at Ipswich, and engaged in contracting for street-construction and road-building, in the employ of the local governing body. For some years he was engaged in similar avocations at Ipswich, varying his work in slack times by proceeding to the western bush country, where he gained his first experience in the sheep and wool industry, and other stock and station pursuits. When the Queensland Government first decided to award a bonus for the production of cotton, Mr. Casey was one of the earliest in this field of labour, taking up the block of land at Normanby Gully, whereon he made his future home, and which he continued to work as a cotton-growing proposition for over a decade. At the end of this period he turned his attention to agriculture in a wider sense, relinquishing the cultivation of cotton on his holding in the above-mentioned locality to contend with wilder scrub lands for the mastery over their undeveloped resources. Mr. Casey was one of the first to convince himself of the possibilities lying dormant in this ground, which produced only the worthless native

growths, for the production of cereals, root-crops, or good grass pastures for stock, and baring his arms, and straining nerve and sinew to the utmost extent, he prepared for the battle, which he was confident of bringing to a successful issue. In this venture he was blessed with the sympathy and co-operation of an understanding wife, whose help and encouragement were big factors in the prosperous outcome of the scheme, and with the extra advantage of being able to secure suitable hired labour, he attacked with good courage the first roods of land on his present property at Milbong, where he resided until his demise in the year 1901. Big in physique, and equally so in heart and mind, generous to a fault, and of most genial disposition, though implacable in matters of justice, wherever he went he shed the light of benevolence and kindness on those with whom he was brought into contact, and commanded a respect only second to the affection which he uniformly inspired. Of his family of five sons and five daughters, Mr. D. J. Casey, the second son, and another brother, are the landowners of the family; two are in the Civil Service; and one, the Rev. Chas. F. Casey, of Ipswich, is a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood. Two of the daughters are also



MR. DANIEL JOSEPH CASEY.

devoted to this communion, being nuns after the Order of Sisters of Mercy. Mr. Daniel Joseph Casey received his education at a public school, afterwards augmenting his

store of information by means of private study in his spare time. From boyhood he worked on his father's farm until he reached the age of 35, when he began to apply

which is watered by wells, from which the water is pumped by wind-mills of modern design. The homestead erected in 1905 is a comfortable residence with wide verandahs,

example of industry and earnest concentration on the work in hand being a valuable object lesson to the younger members of the community, while it also qualifies him



Photo by P. Hylsted.

TYPICAL VIEW OF COUNTRY AT "GRASSY HILLS."

himself to production on his own behalf on a holding which he had acquired several years previously, and on which he now resides. The farm surrounding his homestead is about 2,600 acres in extent, and is situated in one of the most productive parts of the Fassifern district,

the usual conveniences of city dwellings also being in evidence. The property has been developed for mixed-farming purposes, in which the dairying industry receives the main share of attention, although grazing is carried on to a considerable extent, and a certain amount

to take his place among the best of the pioneers to whom the opening up of this portion of the State has fallen. He married in 1905 Sara Ophelia, daughter of the late Winterbottam Taylor, a pioneer of the Fassifern district, whose name will be remembered with affection

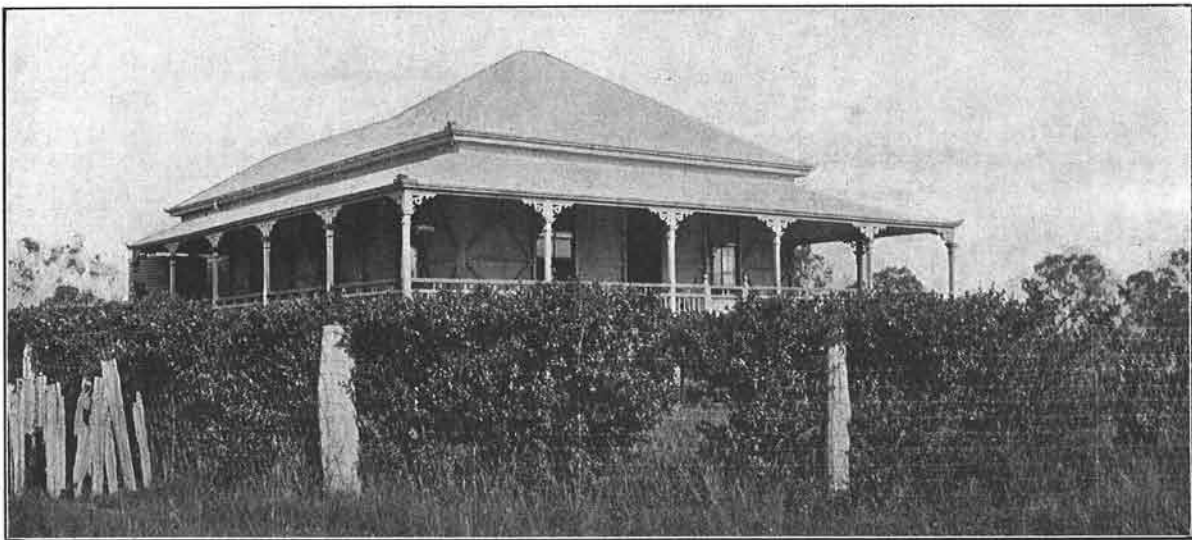


Photo by P. Hylsted.

"GRASSY HILLS," RESIDENCE OF MR. D. J. CASEY, ANTHONY.

originally having been part of the old "Fassifern" Cattle Station. The proximity of the Anthony railway station, two and a half miles distant, adds to the value of the property,

of cropping for the uses of the farm forms part of the year's programme. Much credit must be allowed Mr. Casey for the part he has played in the development of the district, his

and esteem by those with whom he was brought into contact during his career in Queensland. Mr. and Mrs. Casey have a family of three sons and one daughter.

The late PETER NELSON, who owned and for many years resided on the homestead property, "Waterside," Milbon, *via* Ipswich, was a native of Denmark, having been born at the town of Elsinore in the year 1842. He was the descendant of a long line of farming ancestors, and having received the ordinary education of a youth of his standing at that period (which in later years he improved by extensive reading), after the custom of his country he spent a short time under the paternal roof-tree, assisting in the operations of his father's farm. The desire to travel, however, combined with a love of adventure, which was strong in the blood of the young Northerner, prevailed to cause him to forsake the land of his countrymen and to choose the sea for a calling. In this way he landed eventually on the shores of the Australian continent at a time when the gold diggings in Victoria were booming, about the middle fifties, and spent many months, and even years, in the strenuous but romantic life on the fields, where Dame Fortune distributed her favours with an arbitrary hand. Accepting the good, bad, and indifferent phases of his experience alike with philosophic calm, Mr. Nelson fostered within himself that spirit of endurance, pluck, and perseverance which have been distinguishing qualities of most of the pioneers of Australia, and have given to the younger generation a heritage of which they may be justly proud. About a decade after his advent to Victoria Mr. Nelson came to Queensland, and worked at the coal-mining industry at Redbank, where he continued for about two years. By 1869 he had saved sufficient to marry and settle down, making Queensland the home of his adoption. Selecting the homestead block, which he called "Waterside," after the name of his wife's birth-place in Scotland, he set to work to develop the land for farming purposes, and at the same time established the first storekeeping business at Milbong. For 45 years Mr. Nelson continued to reside on this homestead, and during this lengthy period became one of the best-known

and most highly-respected identities of the settlement. In the days prior to the inauguration of railway traffic in this district the house of the late Mr. Nelson and his good wife was



MR. PETER NELSON.

regarded as one of the landmarks of the place, serving not only as a haven of rest for the traveller by hoof or wheel, whose visits were but few and far between, but also providing shelter for the more frequent swagman, who would cherish for long afterwards happy recollections

years the store was kept open by Mr. Nelson, who only relinquished operations when railway communication between Boonah and Brisbane opened up brighter prospects for the dairying industry. Directing his attention more exclusively to his farm, he extended this department of his industry, and became one of the leaders of the enterprise for which the district has since attained a premier reputation. Mr. Nelson was always prominent in all matters affecting the advancement of the community with which he had thrown in his lot, and was a member of the Co-operative Cattle Dip Company, and for many years a committeeman of the local State school. Sympathetic and generous, he never closed heart or hand when cases of necessity were brought under his notice; and in every way he proved his worth as a useful citizen and enterprising settler. He married Janet, daughter of the late William Meikle, one of the most ancient of the Celtic names of Scotland, who came with his wife and family to Queensland in 1861, and engaged in farming pursuits at Goodna for about a quarter of a century, his death occurring in 1890. Of this union resulted a family of five sons and six daughters. Three sons are now on the land on their own account, one is in the Civil Service, and one



Photo by P. Hylsted. "WATERSIDE," RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. NELSON, MILBONG.

of the hospitality dispensed at the hands of the pioneer household which he had been fortunate enough to encounter in his tramp across country. For close on a score of

in commerce; while four of the daughters are married, two remaining on the old homestead at "Waterside." The late Mr. Nelson died at the close of the year 1915.



## Kalbar.

Kalbar was known as Englesburg until after the outbreak of the great war with the Central Powers. The district had been settled to some degree by emigrants from countries which declared war against Great Britain, but for the most part these had become good Australians, and loyal to the British flag, so that when the reaction of feeling against all things Teutonic manifested itself the desire to change the name of the place to some title less German became unanimous.

Kalbar lies 54 miles from Brisbane in a line due south of Ipswich. Railway connection was established in 1916, the extension from Munbilla to Kalbar being declared open on April 17 of that year. The district originally was heavily timbered, and much of the surrounding country is wild and rugged. Boonah is but 8 miles away, and the intervening country presents a charming aspect of nicely improved farms, among which picturesque homes nestle invitingly amidst clusters of orchards and gardens, where the planted trees from other lands mingle with the dense foliage of the indigenous species. In the early days of pastoral settlement huge herds of cattle roamed at will over the open glades and along the spreading creek flats, where the surrounding forests afforded shelter from the extremes of climate and yielded wealth in the supplies of timber they provided to the pioneer. At Munbilla the railway from Ipswich branches into two routes, one continuing in a south-easterly direction to Boonah for a distance of 11 miles, and the other turning slightly to the west

to Kalbar, which is only 6 miles from the junction. A continuation of 10 miles from the lastnamed place to Mount Edwards is under course of construction at the time of writing, whilst a further extension from the latter centre to Maryvale, the terminus of a branch line from Warwick, has been approved by Parliament, and will complete the *via recta* route to Sydney, which will cut some 50 miles off the length of the journey to Warwick and the stations south of there.

Kalbar is a fine progressive town, well provided with banks, numerous up-to-date business places, public halls, and other public conveniences. The surrounding country is intensely cultivated, being divided into small holdings of fertile land, which is largely used for dairying purposes. The district within a radius of 5 miles from the railway station contains a population of approximately 2,181 persons. The town is situated on a plateau from which a commanding view of the surrounding country is obtained. The panorama presented is one of the most pleasing character, the dark green of growing crops mingling harmoniously with the brighter hues of natural vegetation, whilst the dark lines of forested mountain ranges in all directions form a rugged and picturesque horizon. Potatoes and other root crops flourish in almost any season; whilst green crops are extensively grown for the use of the dairy herds. Both lucerne and maize cover large areas of land, some 8,000 acres of the latter being spread through the neighbouring holdings.

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## Harrisville.

Harrisville is due south of Ipswich, and is separated by a distance of only 43 miles from Brisbane. The town is on the railway which at Munbilla, 48 miles from the metropolis, branches to Boonah and Kalbar. The line from Ipswich to Harrisville was officially declared open on July 10, 1887, whilst five years later the extension to Boonah carried its first traffic.

The last census showed the population of Harrisville township to number approximately 300; but the subdivision of some large estates has led to subsequent increase, both in the village and the surrounding country, and at the time of writing this is continuing at a rapid rate. The industrial activities of the local farmers are mainly turned to the dairying industry, a great deal of the milk being sent away without being converted into butter. The production of milk in 1914 was 2,772,971 gallons; whilst the total quantity of butter manufactured locally in the same year was 82,874 lbs. The district contains 334 dairying establishments and

a butter factory. During the year just quoted the official figures for which are the latest obtainable, an aggregate of 13,378 acres was cultivated in the Harrisville district. Maize was grown on 4,114 acres, hay on 2,890 acres, and green fodder on 2,778 acres.

Proximity to the populous centres of Ipswich and Brisbane yields special facilities to the farmers of Harrisville in the disposal of by-products, and the list of exports from the district is lengthy and varied. Weekly pig sales provide a regular source of revenue to the small landholders, whilst many different kinds of produce are trucked away by rail throughout the year. The rainfall is substantial and regular, whilst the low altitude of only 175 feet above sea level results in an atmosphere which stimulates the growth of most types of crops, and affords protection from the sharper winter cold, which brings frosts, and to some degree arrests winter growth on the tableland to the west of the main range.

EDWARD JOSEPH HAYES, J.P., chairman of the Normanby Shire Council (1915), was born at Milbong, Fassifern district, on December 23, 1870, and is a son of Mr. Patrick Hayes, whose advent to Queensland some 50 years ago was the commencement of an active and useful pioneering career in the last-mentioned district, where he was engaged in farming pursuits at Milbong for a lengthy period, and now at the ripe age of 75 is living in retirement and in well-earned enjoyment of the fruit of his labours. The subject of our memoir was educated at the Milbong public school, and upon leaving his school-days behind him at the age of 14, began to assist his father on the home farm. Two years of this life sufficed to convince him that he



MR. EDWARD JOSEPH HAYES.

could do larger things with necessary scope, and his first step out was to attach himself to a butchering business in order to gain knowledge of that trade. In 1891 he took a position as general hand on the old "Normanby" Station, and making the most of every opportunity to master the details of each department, eventually was appointed overseer. This post he relinquished in 1898, and proceeding to "Barcaldine Downs" Station in Central Queensland, acted in the capacity of horse overseer and breaker-in for some 18 months. Returning to the Harrisville district he opened a butchering business at Rosevale, and coincidentally took up a 640-acre block of grazing and farm land in the same neighbourhood.

These interests he subsequently disposed of, and purchased the general store formerly conducted by Mr. Angus McDonald, at Harrisville, where he began business on October 1, 1902, and has continued ever



TYPICAL VIEW OF COUNTRY OWNED BY MR. E. J. HAYES.

since. It is interesting to note that this business was the pioneer commercial venture started in the Fassifern district outside of Ipswich, and was originally owned by Messrs. J. and G. Harris, while in the days when the cotton-ginning mills were working at Harrisville, the mills and general store were both under the management of the late Hon. John Archibald. Conjointly with his storekeeping interests, Mr. Hayes has established an auctioneering business, wielding the hammer himself with more than ordinary success, and under his expert guidance many thousands of acres of land have changed hands since the cutting up of the large estates for purposes of closer settlement in this district. Mr. Hayes' expert knowledge of land values stands him in good stead in his conduct of these important sales, and also enables him to make an occasional bargain on his own account, as instanced in the case of the old "Normanby" Station sale,

takes considerable interest in the breeding of blood horses. He is considered one of the most reliable judges of horses and cattle in the district, and his reputation as a cattle man may be indicated by the

fact that he has treated and inoculated many thousands of cattle for red water, a disease only too prevalent in this district. For purposes of bleeding for the inoculation Mr. Hayes purchased five head of cattle known as "bleeders" from the Department of Agriculture and Stock, these cattle, of course, being guaranteed immune from the disease. In addition to his other enterprises Mr. Hayes in 1903 established a butchering business at Harrisville, which he carried on for five years, selling out in 1908. In 1911 Mr. Hayes became representative for No. 3 Division of the Normanby Shire Council. Twelve months later he was unanimously elected to the chair, and filled this office for three years with so much acceptance that at the end of this period he was honoured by receiving election unopposed for a further term. He was gazetted to the Commission of the Peace by the Hon. H. Tozer's Ministry; is a committeeman of the school of arts, and



MR. E. J. HAYES INOCULATING A BULLOCK.

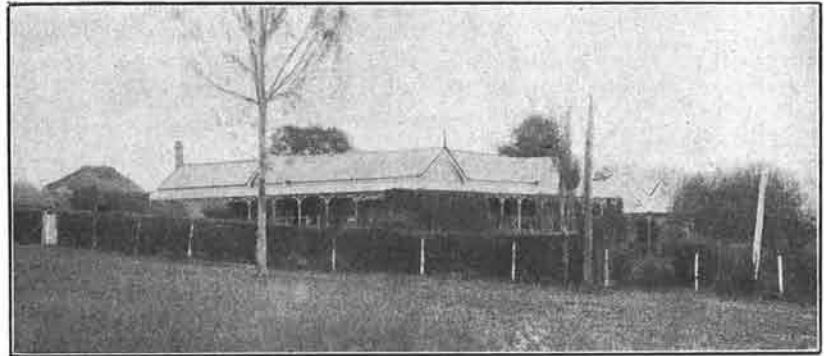
when he purchased 103 acres for less than half the price that he realized only two years later. Mr. Hayes retains some few hundred acres for grazing and other purposes, and

acts as adjudicator on behalf of the local racing club. Mr. Hayes married in 1898 a daughter of Mr. C. Meiers, of Rosevale, and has six sons and two daughters.

JAMES ALLAN CHAUVEL, J.P., "Summerlands," Harrisville, was born at "Tabulam" Station, Clarence River, New South Wales, on September 28, 1868, and is a son of the late Mr. C. H. E. Chauvel, owner of "Tabulam," "Wodenbong," and "Acacia Creek" Stations in the Mother State, and of "South Canning Downs" Station near Warwick, Queensland. "Tabulam" originally was owned by Mr. Chauvel's grandfather, who held a commission as major in the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry in India, and coming to Australia in 1845 settled at Mudgee, New South Wales, subsequently acquiring pastoral interests and founding a noted stud of short-horn cattle, for which the last-mentioned station is still famous. The gentleman under review was

portion of which he has let to tenants, who conduct their holdings on the share system, which has proved a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement to both contracting parties. In this

to the central council held at Brisbane. There are few more earnest workers in the endeavours of the Farmers' Union to establish direct representation of their party in the



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. A. CHAUVEL, HARRISVILLE.

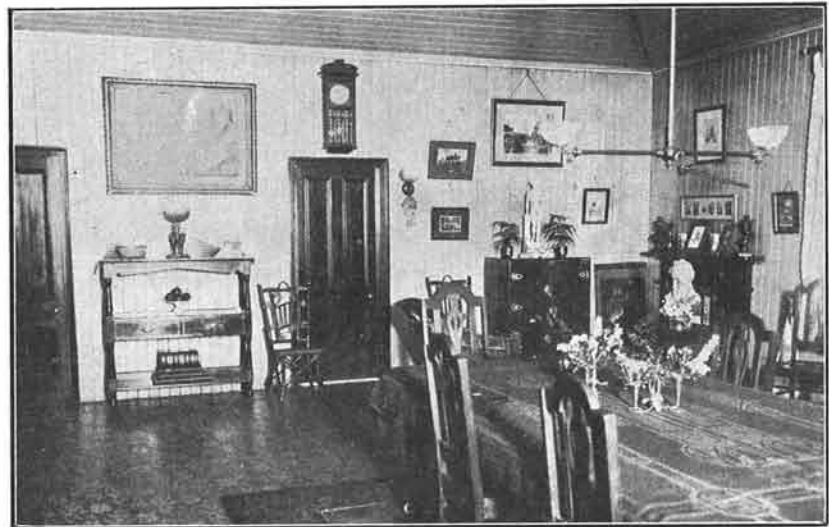


MR. JAMES ALLAN CHAUVEL.

educated primarily at the Sydney Grammar School, to which he returned after an interval spent at a similar institution at Toowoomba. Relinquishing his scholastic studies, he applied himself to the acquirement of a knowledge of surveying, and was engaged in this class of work at Tenterfield for about four years. At the end of that period he became associated with his father in the management of the station properties, eventually being entrusted with full control of the "South Canning Downs" Station, where he continued until 1901. In that year, leaving the Warwick district, he came to Fassifern, and for a time leased the "Summerlands" property, which eventually he purchased, and has since devoted himself to the working of this valuable estate, a

way 220 acres have been brought under cultivation of lucerne, maize, and other crops, and considerable attention is given to the dairying industry. The property is richly grassed and well watered, the Warril Creek threading its way through the different paddocks. On the fine pasture lands are grazed a number of Ayrshire stud cattle, exhibits of which have secured two championships and several blue ribbons at the principal Queensland shows. Mr. Chauvel has proved himself very active in public affairs in the district, and is a most energetic

political arena, and Mr. Chauvel has left no stone unturned to this end in his enthusiastic espousal of this cause. He represents No. 1 Division in the Normanby Shire Council, is a Justice of the Peace, a member of the Boonah Show Committee, and vice-president of the Harrisville School of Arts. In earlier years he took an active interest in military matters, being a member from its inception of the New South Wales Light Horse, which movement was inaugurated in that State by his late father, Mr. C. H. E. Chauvel, and whilst in the Warwick district he



INTERIOR OF DINING ROOM AT "SUMMERLANDS."

worker in the interests of the Country Party, being chairman of the local council in connection with this organization, and representative by election of the Fassifern district

held a lieutenancy in the Queensland Mounted Infantry. Mr. Chauvel married in 1893 a daughter of Mr. H. Barnes, of "Dyraaba" Station, Richmond River, N.S.W.



"DERRYLIN" FARM, Mutdapilly (post town, Harrisville). "Derrylin" Farm is situated some five miles, as the crow flies, from Harrisville, and is owned and worked by Messrs. Edward William Muller and Thomas Laurence Muller, sons of the late Louis Laurence Muller, formerly a well-known figure in the township of Warwick, Queensland. The late Mr. Muller was a native of Minssen, Oldenburg, Germany, engaged in a seafaring life, who at 21 years of age left his ship at Melbourne, in 1857, and not having obtained his discharge sought employment in the country, where he was fortunate in securing work on a farm. Being determined to enlarge his knowledge of the country he set out on foot, arriving ultimately at Queensland, having walked the whole distance of

both brothers resigned from their respective departments, and, accompanying the family to its new place of abode, settled down to the management of the property, of which they have succeeded in making

stream flows through the property), and distributed through 6-inch hosing over the area under cultivation, the pumping capacity being some 30,000 gallons per hour. Mrs. Muller, widow of the late Louis



IRRIGATING LUCERNE PATCH AT "DERRYLIN" FARM.



MR. EDWARD WILLIAM MULLER.

1,600 miles. After reaching Warwick he took a position as station hand on the "Rosenthal" Station, four years later turning his attention to hotel-keeping, taking a lease of the hostelry then known as the Oddfellows' Home Hotel, which he continued to conduct until the time of his decease, which occurred on May 18, 1886. The business was carried on by his widow for about 12 months, subsequent to which the family removed to Brisbane, and lived privately for some time. Of Mrs. Muller's 13 children the two sons above mentioned were both connected with the Civil Service for a considerable period. Upon the decision being made to purchase "Derrylin" Farm in December, 1911,

a thoroughly thriving proposition. Although only 237 acres in extent the holding has been found well suited to purposes of mixed farming, and 200 sheep and 25 cows are grazed on the pastures, in addition to the 9 horses necessary for the work of the farm. Maize and lucerne are grown, and as a result of the progressive methods employed the 32 acres under cultivation of the last-named fodder have been made to yield no less than nine crops of lucerne in a single year, 32 cwt. to the acre having been cut. This splendid average is due to a departure from the established customs of

Laurence Muller, who resides on the farm, was born in Sydney, New South Wales, her parents having been among the early settlers of that State. Mrs. Muller's father, who came to the antipodes at the age of 18, was a passenger by the same boat as one who was destined afterwards to become one of Australia's foremost politicians and most picturesque personalities, the late Sir Henry Parkes. Mr. E. W. Muller was a well-known performer in musical circles in Brisbane, and was leading tenor in St. Stephen's Cathedral Choir; and with his brother he has proved a valued



Photo by P. Hylsted.

WARRIL CREEK.

the neighbourhood in the matter of irrigation, the Messrs. Muller being pioneers in the installation of a steam engine of 6½-h.p., by means of which water is pumped up from the Warril Creek (which picturesque

acquisition to the neighbourhood of their new home, both gentlemen being always to the fore in local entertainments, where their gifts in monologue and musical numbers are greatly in demand.

PATRICK KENNEDY, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, Harrisville, was born at Ipswich, Queensland, on March 12, 1872, and is a son of Mr. Daniel Kennedy, now living in retirement, who in earlier days was a member of commercial circles in the last-mentioned town. Mr. Patrick Kennedy attended a local school for primary tuition, subsequently completing his studies at the Christian Brothers' College, Brisbane. Entering the clerical office of the Education Department of Queensland, he continued in this connection for a period of 10 years, terminating his services here in order to enlist in the first Imperial Bushmen's Contingent sent from this State to aid the British in their struggle against the Boers in South

Government Savings Bank, but 12 months later resigned from this institution to take over the Royal Exchange Hotel, at Fernvale, which he carried on for nine years. Upon leaving Fernvale Mr. Kennedy came to Harrisville, and purchased

direction being a distinguished one. In 1910 he was selected to represent Queensland at the Commonwealth Interstate matches held at Melbourne, when each State sent 10 contestants, the home team returning with the laurels of the meeting.



COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HARRISVILLE.

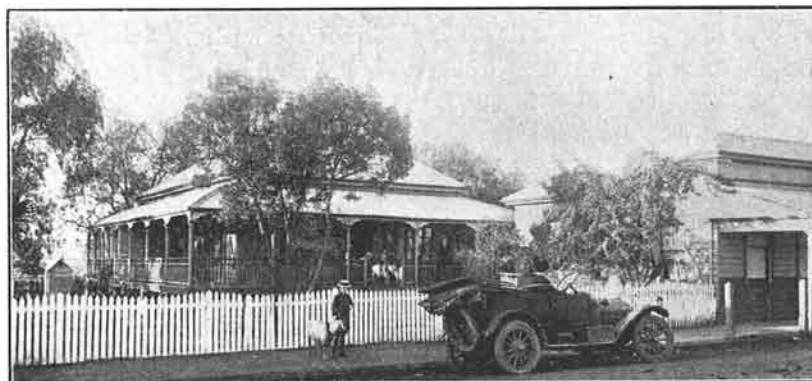


MR. PATRICK KENNEDY.

Africa in 1900. Mr. Kennedy, who acted in the capacity of orderly-room sergeant, was present at and actively engaged in the memorable struggle at Rhenoster Kop, when 6,000 Australians, assisted by Imperial troops, the whole body under command of General Paget, took part in one of the most stubborn engagements of the whole war, the casualties among the British and Australians alone totalling 280. He was also a participator in engagements at Haiman's Kraal, Rustenberg, and Pietersburg, and remained on service in all for 15 months. Upon his return to Queensland in 1901, after only two day's leave, he was acting as clerk in the military pay office, where he remained for three years. He then transferred his services to the

freehold and goodwill of the Commercial Hotel, and has since devoted himself to the conduct of this house. The hotel is built of wood, and is a fair representative of the type of building predominating in this neighbourhood. It possesses, however, a distinctive feature in the shape of a detached cottage, containing eight large bedrooms, and built on the bungalow design, with a wide verandah running all round, which forms a pleasant retreat from the active and busy scenes inseparable from the more public portion of a popular hotel. Mr. Kennedy as boniface is kept fully employed, and it is only fair to intimate that the house owes much of the patronage which it so

In the years 1913-14, when the question arose of selecting the Queensland representative for the Commonwealth team of riflemen to take part in the Bisley meeting, he was one of those chosen to participate in the test matches, in which he registered a fine performance, obtaining a high aggregate, but just failing by a small margin to secure the coveted honour. He was appointed to represent his State in the Commonwealth matches which had been arranged to take place in Adelaide in 1914, but which were abandoned at the outbreak of the present war. In addition to seven medals which he has been awarded for rifle shooting, Mr. Kennedy has the South African War medal with four



THE COTTAGE, COMMERCIAL HOTEL, HARRISVILLE.

widely commands to the high favour in which "mine host" is held among his clients. Apart from his commercial and military repute he is well known to be one of the best riflemen in Australia, his record in this

clasp. He was married in the year 1900 to a daughter of the late Mr. Louis Laurence Muller, a well-known resident of the Warwick district, and of this union there is issue three sons and two daughters.

## Beaudesert.

The town of Beaudesert lies on the edge of a region of great fertility. An abrupt change meets the gaze of the visitor as he approaches the settlement from Brisbane. The train glides unexpectedly from roughly-timbered, unpromising scrub lands. For some miles back the poorer classes of trees have composed forests of no particular value to the timber-getter, and the character of the tangled vegetation has indicated a soil of low agricultural productiveness. For twenty or thirty miles the train will have rattled over hilly country, obviously blessed with a copious rainfall, but, except for odd patches and strips of flats lining watercourses, composed of land of low fertility. The region is typical of millions of acres of the inferior lands of coastal Queensland. Ultimately mixed farming may be applied successfully to districts such as this, or any one of a hundred industries depending for profit mainly on sufficiency of water and a sub-tropical climate may some day revolutionize the conditions of settlement on this territory, but the permanent occupation in small blocks of such regions has not yet passed the experimental stage.

The change is complete. You emerge upon a veritable Garden of Eden. Here is an immense area where one day farm will join farm as far as the eye can reach, where a thick population of thriving producers will dwell in affluent contentment, and where the natural advantages justify the application of almost every modern device of scientific agriculture. Wide stretches of fertile, treeless plains are interspersed with belts of open, park-like timber, until the landscape loses itself in the far blue lines of the girdling mountain ranges. Perpetually flowing creeks and rivulets wind through and through the valley, as though they had been placed there deliberately to tempt the enterprise of some pioneering irrigationist, holding an immense estate and conducting operations on a huge scale. Deep alluvial soil of volcanic origin, favoured with a 36-inch rainfall, presents possibilities for intense culture by aid of artificial water storage and reticulation, not yet explored. Natural pastures, rankly prolific yet sweet and health-giving, offer to the dairy farmer an easy road to rapid affluence, barred only by the need for more potential settlers and more capital in the Commonwealth. This great expanse of splendid territory is drained by the Logan River and its tributaries.

The copious rainfall, together with the favourable

chemical composition of Logan Valley soil, particularly suit the requirements of such leguminous fodder plants as lucerne. Water lies beneath the surface in most parts of the district within the reach of the deep roots of the last-mentioned crop. Some of the Beaudesert land is said by local graziers to be capable of fattening a bullock to the acre on natural pastures. This claim may sound extravagant to be advanced on behalf of any country, however rich its potentialities may be; but to assert that no one knows the full extent of what would be the riches of the Logan Valley under the application of the best modern methods is but to draw an obvious conclusion from plainly apparent facts. Where farming enterprise here and there has become established, patches of lucerne gleam among oceans of grass like oases. Countless square miles of rich basaltic soil, through which a plough might cut all day without meeting stone, stump, or other obstruction, are still under natural pastures as virgin as when, in the twenties, Captain Logan began his expeditions of exploration in the Moreton Bay district. A stranger from the southern States, to see the Valley of the Logan and its tributaries, would begin inquiring for the hidden disabilities of the district, so difficult would be the comprehension of the sparse population, in conjunction with the apparent productivity of the region.

The shire of Beaudesert was officially declared a local authority on November 11, 1879. The area of the shire is 761 square miles, and the population was officially computed, on December 31, 1914, to be 2,765 persons. In addition, however, the town of Beaudesert, which is a separate local authority, proclaimed on November 22, 1912, contains a population of 1,700 people. The railway was opened in the year 1888.

Beaudesert is still the terminus of the line, but a rich territory to the south is being developed. A tramway service, which links up with the railway, is controlled by the local authority, and has been responsible for the opening up of a substantial and growing timber trade. The gauge used is the same as that of the State railways, and a heavy traffic in logs yields a revenue capable of supporting transport facilities which could not be maintained by the proceeds of the purely agricultural and pastoral industries of the district. The tramway runs almost due south to Tabooba Junction, a distance of twelve miles. From

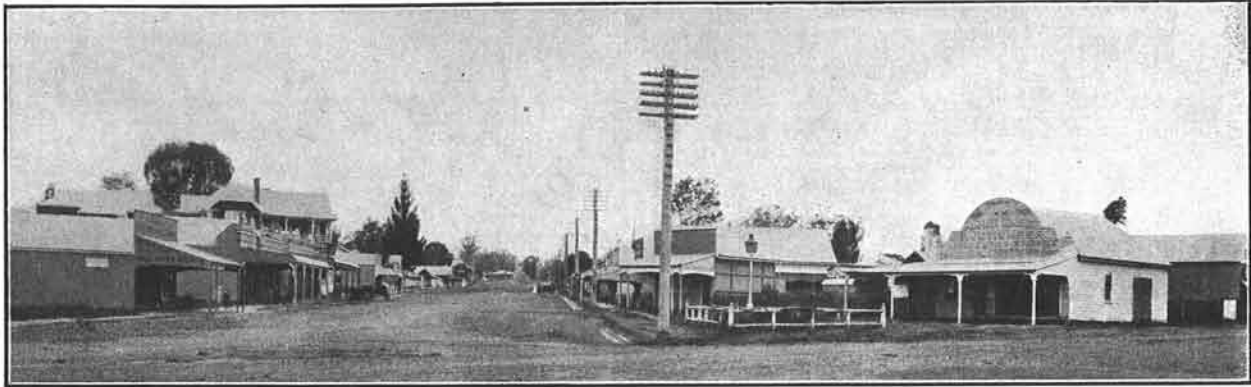


the last-mentioned centre two lines radiate, one connecting with Lamington and the other with Rathdowney, each of these being ten miles in length.

For the first portion of its distance the route lies through rich agricultural land of the same character as

in any further extension that the desired connection, so much desired locally, has not yet taken a place in the sphere of proposals likely to be agreed to by the Legislature in the immediate future.

The tramway has enabled sawmills to be successfully



A STREET IN BEAUDESERT.

that within the immediate neighbourhood of Beaudesert. But towards its southern termini the two routes wind through broken country densely covered with valuable forests. On several occasions efforts have been made locally to persuade successive Governments to take practical steps towards continuing one of the lines to the border of New South Wales, which lies within less than ten miles. Kyogle, about twenty miles on the other side of the division between the States, forms a terminus in the railway system of the neighbouring State, so that only a short extension is needed to link up Brisbane with Sydney by a route at least 150 miles shorter than is that now in use. The practical obstacle lying in the way of such a plan being carried into effect

established in the forests which it taps, and it also serves to bring logs to a mill at Beaudesert. The latter, in the earlier stages of its life—during the late eighties and the nineties—subsisted from supplies of raw material secured within its own neighbourhood; but as these sources of supply have been exhausted the industry has grown increasingly dependent on forests further south.

The southern ranges beyond Beaudesert contain scenery of surpassing grandeur, and provide a storehouse of wonders to the botanist and biologist. A large area of country has been set aside in that region for a national reserve, where the native flora and fauna may flourish undisturbed by the despoiling hand of civilization. The fertility of the soil, the bounteous



GENERAL VIEW OF BEAUDESERT.

lies in the rugged mountain ranges which would have to be crossed. The tram lines have been pushed far into this difficult country. The wealth of the timber resources has tempted that enterprise; but so expensive would be the engineering problems to be encountered

rainfall, and the conditions generally render the locality peculiarly favourable for the purpose, and the Nature-lover in search of indigenous species will find this region a veritable Garden of Eden and wonderhouse of surprises.

JEREMIAH DUNN, of "Bruff Hill," Beaudesert, was born at Bruff, County Limerick, Ireland (from which place his present holding takes its name), on July 12, 1843,



MR. JEREMIAH DUNN.

and is the second son of the late Jeremiah Dunn, descendant of a long line of the name who followed varying occupations in that part of the Emerald Isle for centuries. In his twentieth year he turned his

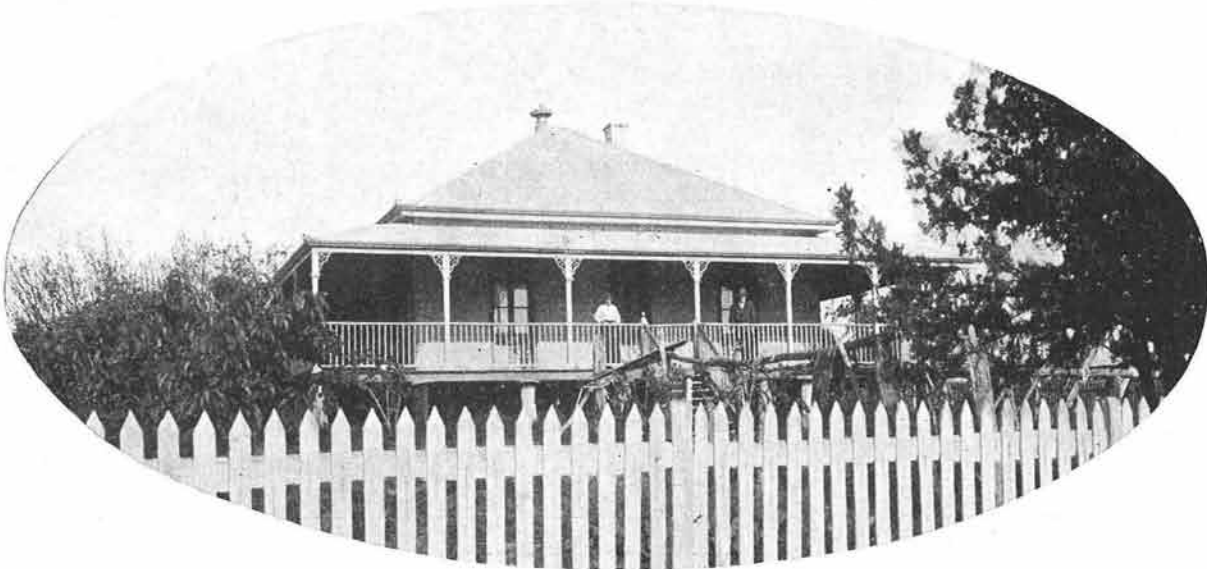
work with which he was most familiar, and was soon busy in the butchering establishment of Mr. J. P. Jost, Queen Street, Brisbane. Having obtained some insight into the general conditions prevailing in the country of his adoption, he took a post involving similar duties with the late Hon. George Edmonston, but before very long realized that he had got sufficient grip of things to make launching out on his own account a safe venture. Accordingly he opened a butchering business at Waterford, which was the first enterprise of its kind in the then new settlement, and as this prospered combined grazing pursuits with his commercial interests, carrying on successfully in both directions. As soon as he felt the time was ripe Mr. Dunn extended his butchering operations to Beaudesert district, where at that time no township existed, the old station homestead of "Beaudesert," then occupied by the late Ernest White, being the only building on what is now the site of the town. This was about the middle sixties, and Mr. Dunn set to work with good heart to build up his fortunes, and though occasional hard times and a strenuous struggle awaited him, he persevered, and had the satisfaction of making good within a comparatively short period. In course of time he disposed of the butchering business,

"Beaudesert" run, at first embraced a modest area of only 400 acres, to which was added some time afterwards a further 200 acres, and as the years went by additional country



MR. J. DUNN, JUN.

was acquired by Mr. Dunn both by selection and purchase, until the total area of his present estate covers some 3,600 acres. Besides this he has also taken up a large block of land at Allen Creek, a few miles west of the old home, which



"BRUFF HILL," RESIDENCE OF MR. J. DUNN, BEAUDESERT.

attention to Australia, and towards the end of the year 1862 sailed for Queensland in the "Duke of Newcastle," arriving in January, 1863. Here he naturally turned to the

and settled down to the development of his present holding at "Bruff Hill," which he had taken up some years previously. The holding, which originally was part of the

he has developed for breeding and fattening purposes. "Bruff Hill," which is still personally conducted by the vigorous old pioneer, is good stock country, and under Mr.

Dunn's experienced management has been made to yield the best results. It is watered mainly by Spring Creek, which flows through many of his paddocks, and is well grassed,

over the pommel of the saddle, Mr. Dunn not feeling justified in those early days in purchasing a packhorse and saddle specially for the conveyance of supplies, when

himself ever ready to assist in all movements of a progressive nature, and is a liberal subscriber to funds in support of religious and charitable objects, being one of the leading



Photo by P. Hylsted.

GENERAL VIEW OF "BRUFF HILL" HOMESTEAD.

the two essentials to a successful grazing area thus being provided for in a liberal manner. The first dwelling-place on the holding was a calico tent, which after a while was supplanted by a slab house, which formed the family residence for a number of years. Everything in those early days was of the most primitive character, no roads having been constructed over which to bring supplies of provisions and household

every penny was needed for the financing of the proposition. The present homestead was erected over a quarter of a century ago, and at the time of its erection represented the excellent progress made in the various departments of industry carried on by the veteran grazier, who is one of the oldest identities in the Logan district, and one of the very few left of its original pioneers. Although of a retiring nature, and

contributors to the local Roman Catholic Church, of which he is an adherent, and not withholding his hand when approached by representatives of other communions than his own for assistance in any object that appeals to his sympathies. Mr. Dunn was married in 1863 to Elizabeth Partridge, who also is a native of Ireland, and descended from a very ancient family hailing from Granard, County Longford. There

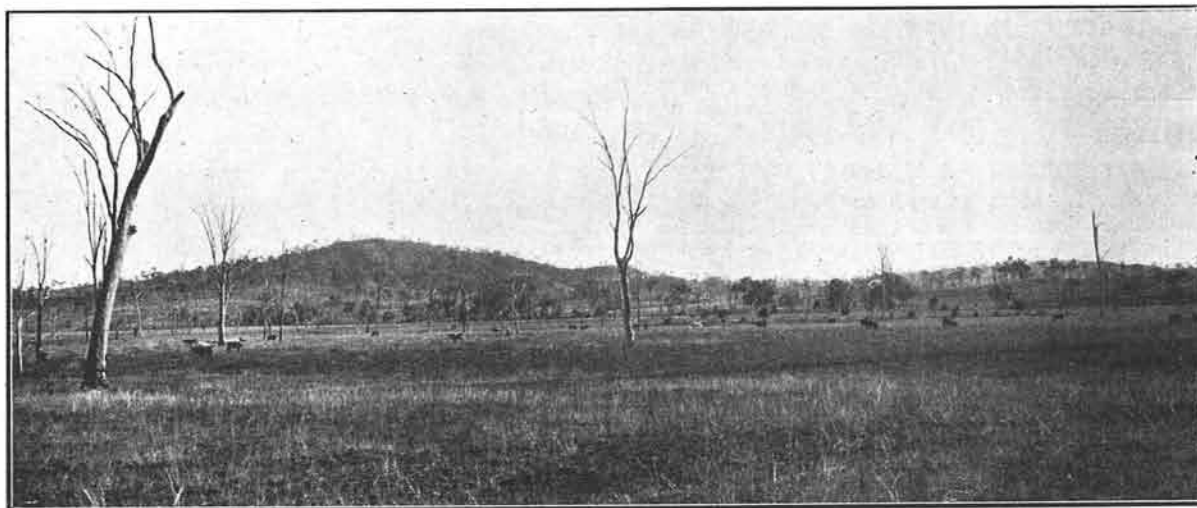


Photo by P. Hylsted.

GRAZING PADDOCKS AT "BRUFF HILL."

necessaries, to say nothing of the luxuries of existence. The bare necessities in the way of food and furniture had to suffice, and even these had to be carried to the home

unambitious of figuring in public life by taking upon himself the burden of the various offices open to men of experience and judgment in the district, Mr. Dunn holds

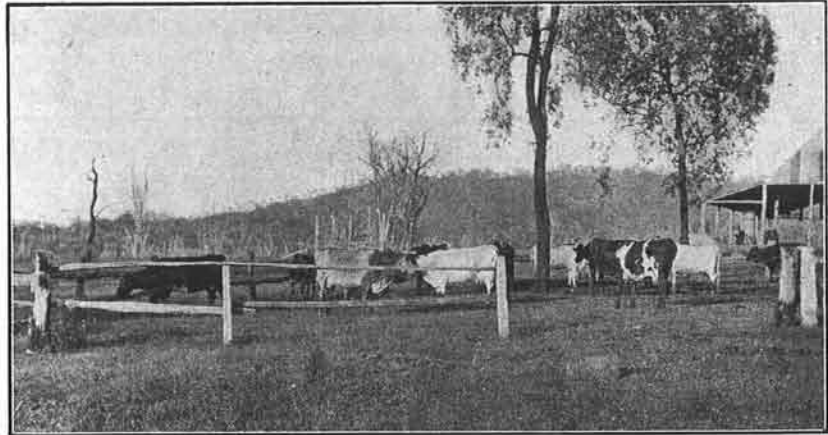
is a surviving family of one son and three daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one daughter, are married, and settled on the land in the Beaudesert district.



DAVID DUNN, owner of the well-known "Valley View" pastoral property, situated at Beaudesert, was born at Waterford, in the Logan district, Queensland, over half a century ago, and is the only surviving son of Mr. Jeremiah Dunn, descendant of a long line of his name, who made their home in County Limerick, Ireland, whence he emigrated to Queensland at 19 years of age. Mr. David Dunn grew up in the Albert and Logan Valley at a period when the country was still mostly in its virgin state, and the presence of close on 1,000 blacks in the district made existence none too safe. He received a scanty education at a small school at Beaudesert, and as quite a young child began to assist his father in

tasks on the farm, which made them veritably a labour of love. He very soon made himself his father's right hand, and assumed the care and supervision of the stock as his own

areas, and experiencing no lack of engagements pursued the calling of a drover for many years. During this period he faced manfully the many hardships incidental to the



GROUP OF DAIRY COWS AT "VALLEY VIEW."



MR. DAVID DUNN.

special department, continuing contentedly to work in association with Mr. Dunn, sen., on the paternal property until the late nineties, when he struck out for himself as a drover. In this capacity he became well known over all the stock routes of Queensland and the Mother State, his expert knowledge of cattle and of the treatment of the various stock diseases prevalent in this country

rough bush life, which was fraught with real dangers of various kinds, and passed through times of depression engendered by physical discomforts or from other causes, being buoyed up by a spirit of optimism which enabled him to pull through when a less courageous spirit might have given in. Eventually Mr. Dunn decided to give up this nomadic existence and to settle down

the butchering business carried on by the latter gentleman at that centre, in this way obtaining a practical knowledge of anatomy which has proved very useful to him in his subsequent career. At a later date, when Mr. Jeremiah Dunn became engaged in farming pursuits on the property where he now resides, his son continued to aid him in the handling of the stock, and brought to his work a keen, inquiring mind and a very observant eye. Not the smallest detail was overlooked by the young man, who later was destined to become a breeder of champion cattle which should hold their own against all comers in the State, and from the first he displayed a remarkable aptitude for his

enabling him to handle the mobs with the greatest care and judgment. Mr. Dunn soon attracted the attention of the big stockowners and pastoral experts all over the station

on a block of virgin land at Allen's Creek, which he had taken up about the year 1890, the holding being a part of the old "Bromelton" Run, and having an area of over 700



Photo by R. P. Moore.

RESIDENCE OF MR. DAVID DUNN, BEAUDESERT.

acres. After successfully setting in train the different phases of work necessary to the development of a homestead block of this character, Mr. Dunn awaited his opportunity to make further acquisitions of country, and a few years later selected in the same locality a mountainous grazing property, comprising nearly 1,500 acres; subsequently adding to his possessions by the purchase of a small freehold farm at Bromelton, and a Government holding, which was only divided by the public roadway from his original homestead block. A later purchase of 1,400 acres in the same vicinity followed in 1908, and meanwhile, in 1906, he had acquired the farm of 800 acres upon which the present family residence, erected by Mr. Dunn in 1908, is situated, which with another 100 acres adjoining his father's farm brings the area of land under his administration up to nearly 5,000 acres, the whole of which, with the exception of the 1,500-acre grazing block, is freehold property. Mr. Dunn has one of the most comfortable settlement homesteads in the district—a well-built

vicinity artistically laid out flower-beds, and the necessary vegetable garden, which presents a flourishing appearance, in the rear. There are also two other good dwelling-houses

besides green feed for the prize dairy stock. Although Mr. Dunn engages to a considerable extent in fattening cattle for the market, the production of a choice strain for dairying

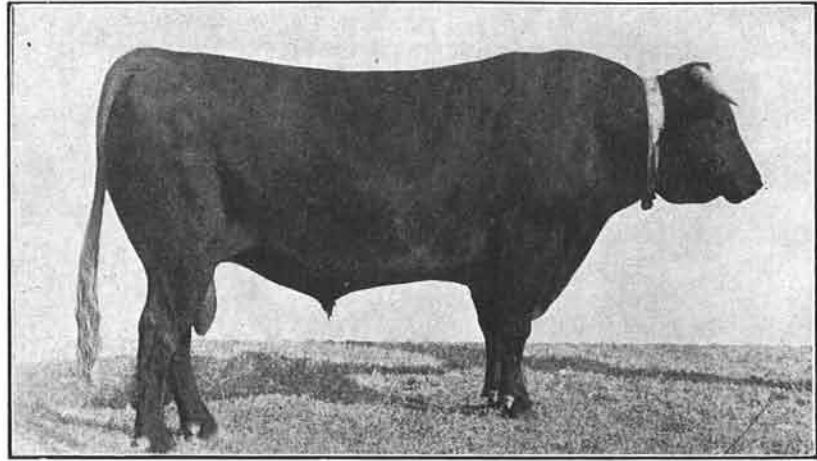
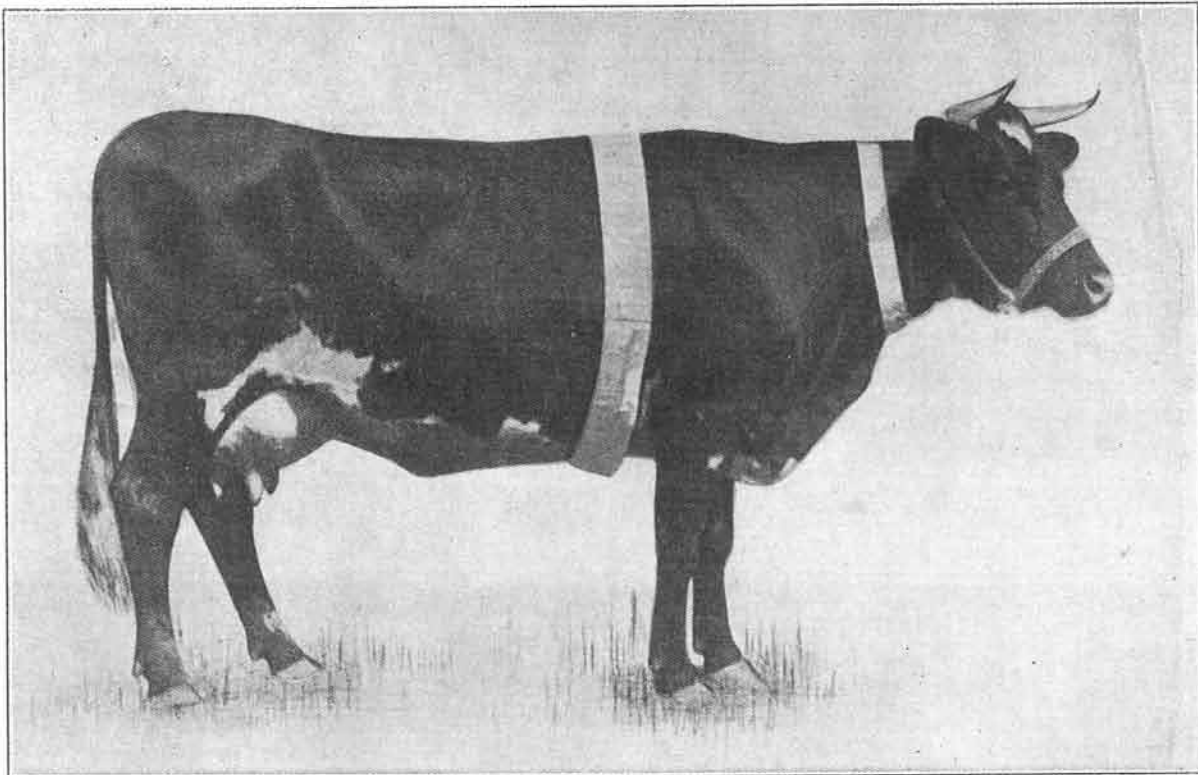


Photo by R. P. Moore.

"MARGUIS OF VALLEY VIEW."

on the property, which are occupied by families employed in the dairying industry conducted most successfully by Mr. Dunn on the share system. Over 100 acres have been put under

purposes is the enterprise nearest his heart, and to which his endeavours are principally directed. Among the many favourite types of dairy cattle the Illawarra has been the one



"BLOSSOM 3RD," BY "JAMBEROO," FROM "BLOSSOM 2ND," BY "ROYAL DUKE OF MAROON."

modern house of eight rooms and the plough, varying crops being produced, including lucerne, corn, running all round it, and in the near pumpkins, root crops, and grain,

especially to attract his attention, and he has done much to popularize this already celebrated breed, taking

great pains in the selection of his original stock, and mating his cows with bulls of exceptional breeding and quality. As a result he can claim to have placed his name

first, XIXA; also Certificate of Queensland Chamber of Agricultural Societies; and first special prize, B.N. Co.'s cash prize £2 2s., National Butter Fat Test. By the

condition. "In spite of her 10 years," the writer added, "she looked as she always does—a graceful old cow, distinguished for most of the good points which go towards the making of a first-class dairy cow. She calved on June 26, and was showing a good bag. No one was surprised when later in the morning she secured the championship for the third time in her career." In the Home Milking Competition the following report was published:—

#### ILLAWARRAS.

Cow or heifer averaging the greatest yield of butter fat for 48 hours, under Babcock test, milk to contain on an average not less than 3 per cent. of butter fat.

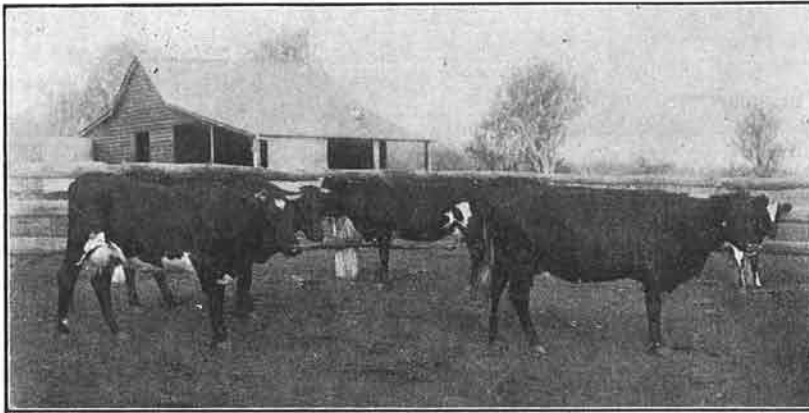
D. Dunn's "Blossom III."—				1
	Lbs. Milk.	Test.		Coml. Butter.
M. ...	22:80	3:1		'820
1 p.m.	18:10	4:1		'871
E. ...	15:80	4:3		'784
M. ...	21:60	3:4		'854
1 p.m.	16:00	5:1		'960
E. ...	15:14	4:3		'803

Total commercial butter, 5'092.

On this occasion another of Mr. Dunn's prize Illawarras, "Jemima II.," was placed third in this section, the report continuing.—

D. Dunn's "Jemima II.," of "Valley View"—				
	Lbs. Milk.	Test.		Coml. Butter.
M. ...	21:20	2:8		'695
1 p.m.	15:12	3:4		'630
E. ...	14:80	3:0		'511
M. ...	20:10	2:6		'630
1 p.m.	13:80	3:6		'571
E. ...	11:12	3:6		'497

Total commercial butter, 3'534.



GROUP OF COWS AT "VALLEY VIEW" FARM, "BLOSSOM III." ON LEFT.

high on the list of honours in connection with agricultural show records, in the year 1912 first reaching the summit of success with the champion Illawarra cow, "Blossom III." (by "Jamberoo" from "Blossom II." by "Royal Duke of Maroon"), then seven years old, which he had personally selected as a two-year-old heifer from the herd of Mr. John Hardcastle, of "Dugandan." The record established by "Blossom" before first being decorated with the blue ribbon was a distinguished one. In 1906 she won first prize at the National Show, Brisbane, for Illawarra heifer under 15 months, in which class there were 15 entries, also first prize at Boonah and Beaudesert. In 1909 she came third among 16 entries in the Milking Competition, Brisbane, on which occasion through an oversight on Mr. Dunn's part she was not entered in the class three years and under four years. In 1912 reserve champion honours were accorded her at Beaudesert, when she was beaten by "Ruby," also exhibited by Mr. Dunn; and at the National Show, Brisbane, in the same year, she carried all before her, taking first prize for Illawarra cow, over four years, in milk; first prize in Home Milking Competition, 48 hours' test on farm, giving 4'38 lbs. butter; champion Illawarra cow of Queensland, and winner of trophy valued at 10 guineas; champion butter cow of all breeds; first prize, Class 263; first, Special XVI.; first, Special XVII.; first, Special XVIII.; first, Class 264; first, Special XIX.;

above record it will be seen that while "Blossom" has never been unplaced in all the shows in which she has ever been exhibited, upon this particular occasion she won three champion ribbons in the Illawarra class, and one champion in the butter fat test against all breeds; and in the same year took the award for largest quantity of butter fat in a 48-hours' test in the home milking section. Similar triumphs awaited the 1912 champion two years later, when she again secured the blue ribbon in the class cows four years and over, in milk, and in the home milking section, giving 109 lbs. of milk for 48 hours. In 1915, although



TYPES OF CALVES AT "VALLEY VIEW."

the competition on account of the drought was not so keen, "Blossom" was again well to the fore, and was reported as looking as well as the previous year, and in excellent

condition. It is worthy of note that about five weeks before the Brisbane Show of 1915 Mr. Dunn was unlucky in having "Blossom III." ill for 17 hours with milk fever, and only by



the more than average skill of her owner and his expert knowledge of scientific treatment was the life of this very valuable animal saved, and though naturally this untoward circumstance was somewhat detrimental to her being exhibited, in spite of all she came off with flying colours as the champion cow of Queensland in the Illawarra class. Since the purchase of "Blossom III."—whose name is included in the Herd Book of the Illawarra Cattle Association of Queensland, vol. 6, p. 57—in 1907 up to the present time (September, 1915), a period of eight years, she has made a profit of near £400 for her owner. In 1914, in conjunction with "Jemima II.", she won first prize for best pair of Illawarra cows against all comers in Queensland, and in the following year made one of a first-prize trio of bull and pair of cows, her splendid record up to date standing at 4 championships and 17 firsts and specials at the Brisbane Royal Show, besides many other similar distinctions at country functions. Another fine cow, "Diamond of Valley View," has also been a large prizewinner, as well as the splendid bull, "Marquis

pastures have assisted in placing his reputation high among breeders as a producer of dairy stock, particularly Illawarras, which in open competition

at handsome prices, his dairy cattle being much sought after by farmers desiring to initiate their industry on a sound basis. Mr. Dunn is

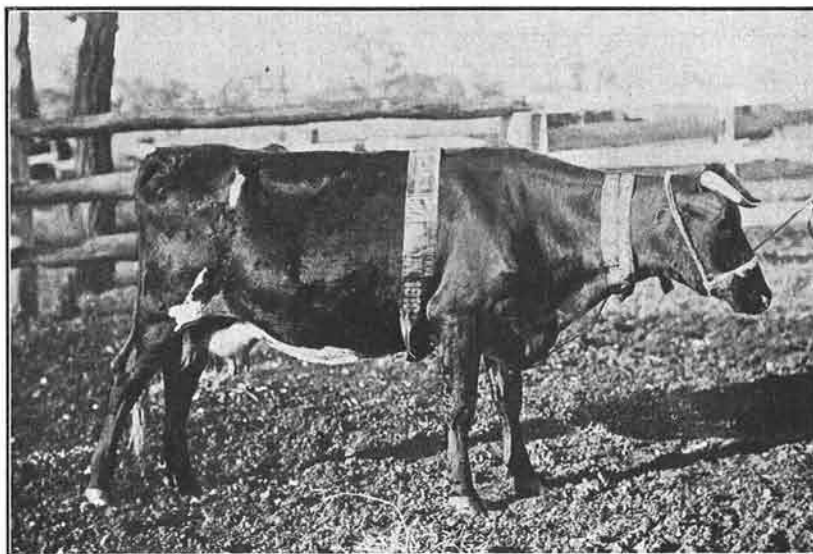


Photo by R. P. Moore. "JEMIMA II. OF VALLEY VIEW."

have achieved the most gratifying success. Most of his breeding stock of the above specified type are

deservedly regarded as one of the successful breeders of the State, and having worked his way up by steady determination, linked with a true enthusiasm for the work for which he qualified at an early period in his life, he fully merits every word of commendation that may be spoken of his efforts. He has had his full share of ups and downs, and at times harks back to the days when he was engaged in the butchering business at Beaudesert, and those early days of stock-raising, when he recalls having on occasion driven cattle over 50 miles and sold them at as low a figure as 6s. 6d. per cwt., delivered at the meat works. Like most men of his calibre, he has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the district in which his interests lie, and has never been wanting in the extension of cordial support to all movements having as their object the advancement of the public well-being. As is natural, the organization commanding his warmest sympathy and co-operation is the local agricultural society, and for over 20 years he has occupied a seat in the councils of this body, taking a foremost place by virtue of his wide experience and influential position in the neighbourhood. Mr. Dunn married in the year 1911, Mary, daughter of the late James Mylett, one of the earliest pioneers of the Beaudesert district, and has three sons.

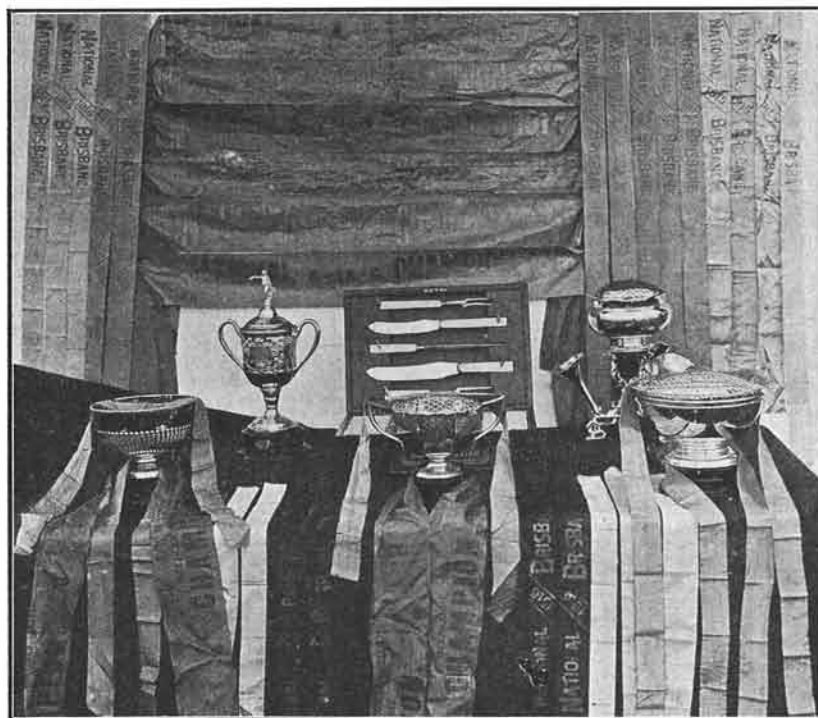


Photo by R. P. Moore.

TROPHIES AND RIBBONS WON BY MR. DAVID DUNN.

of Valley View," bred by Mr. Dunn in 1912, and in addition to those specially mentioned numerous other valuable representatives of his

registered in the official Herd Book, and among their progeny are several prize and champion winners which have been disposed of by Mr. Dunn

CHARLES ALFRED BEETHAM, J.P., "Listow," Beaudesert, was born on the night of August 21, 1857, at that historic town in New South Wales called Campbelltown,



MR. JOHN SHEPHERD BEETHAM.

after the well-known family of Campbells, who imprinted their individuality on the district. The night of August 21, 1857, was one of the most memorable in the history of the Mother State, as it was the occasion on which the ill-fated emigrant vessel, the "Dunbar," crashed into the ironstone cliffs at the Gap, just outside and south of Sydney Heads. A storm of unparalleled fury raged, and in the Cimmerian blackness of the night the captain of the "Dunbar" mistook the Gap for the entrance to Port Jackson. Only one of those aboard, a sailor named Johnston, survived to tell the fearful tale. Mr. Beetham comes of a very old and well-known stock, his father, the late John Shepherd Beetham, being amongst those early settlers in Queensland on whom fell the arduous work of that pioneering, the effectiveness of which is demonstrated by the extraordinary development which has marked the history of this State. He arrived in Adelaide in the early fifties, in company with a band of intrepid emigrants who left the "big smoke" behind to seek their fortune in the vastness of Australia. Within the sound of Bow Bells he was born, his father being a legal practitioner in London, that father being the

inheritor of a practice that for generations had been built up by the Beetham family. Indeed, in the ancient records of the law in England the name of Beetham stands out conspicuously, and it appears in connection with many famous cases fought out in English law courts. With a sound education, Mr. John Shepherd Beetham brought with him to Australia mental parts and qualifications of no mean order, and therefore he quickly fell on his feet in the new land of his adoption. He secured a responsible position as bookkeeper on one of the largest pastoral holdings in South Australia, during the occupancy of which he devoted his spare time to enriching his educational stores and to familiarizing himself with the main



MR. CHARLES ALFRED BEETHAM.

points in primary industries. After some years in South Australia Mr. Beetham went to New South Wales, where he accepted the post of private tutor to one of the oldest historic families in the Mother State. Through his hands passed boys who afterwards in public life made their mark, and left their name widely honoured. His signal success and his marked capacity brought him under the notice of the New South Wales Government, and he was offered the position of headmaster of the first public school established in Ipswich, in those days a position of special importance. During the years that Mr. Beetham continued to hold the post he trained many of those who

in after years rose to positions of high eminence in professional and commercial spheres in Brisbane. Doubtless many of the older generation still retain vivid remembrances of the "father" of education in Ipswich. Mr. Beetham's health, however, failed under the strain, and therefore he turned to commercial pursuits in the hope of recuperating. He started business in the Valley, but not for long was he able to continue, as his health again broke down. He then decided to go on the land, selecting an area at Waterford, on the Logan, where his health so improved that in addition to overlooking the work on his farm he took up the work of headmaster at the Waterford Public School. This went on until the early seventies, when he was appointed to a responsible position in the Customs in Brisbane, which he held until his death in 1897. In him Queensland lost one of the most respected members of her people. Mr. Beetham was survived by his son, Charles Alfred Beetham, J.P., who for several years has resided at his charming homestead, "Listow," in the Beaudesert district, and whose personality still presides over the pastoral and social affairs of that ineffably beautiful rural garden of Queensland. His father



MR. JOHN FRANCIS BEETHAM.

devoted himself to his son's earlier education, which was completed at the illustrious academy then conducted by the late John Long, a teacher of high repute. Ultimately

the academy was taken over by the Christian Brothers, and was one of the foundation stones of the great educational system now carried on by that fraternity. Mr. Beetham's first entry into public life was his appointment to a position in the Savings Bank Department of the State, his brilliant educational career specially marking him out for that office. For eight years he remained in the department, reaching the responsible post of chief ledger-keeper. The financial equipment thus gained turned his thoughts to business for himself, and therefore, not seeing any immediate prospect of rising higher in the State service, he resigned, and

hazarding life and health in his pursuit. Twenty years of that strain told a tale on his nervous system, and in 1909 he decided to dispose of his business. Like his father, he turned his thoughts to the land, and choosing the scene of his youthful experiences at Beaudesert,, he purchased his present holding "Listow," and established himself in the dairying industry. Naturally a man of Mr. Beetham's personality has exercised much influence upon those amongst whom he has moved. Indeed, for the past quarter of a century he has taken an active part in the general progress and advancement of the communities in which he has lived. The various public

Beetham being a born sport has taken keen interest in the affairs of that club; and indeed every branch of legitimate sport has his patronage in both purse and person. Amongst the many broader questions in which he has taken special interest is the question of Home Rule for Ireland. It happened that he celebrated his twenty-first birthday in the Emerald Isle, and during his sojourn in that beautiful country learned much that enlisted his sympathetic soul in the cause of Erin's freedom. His charitable doings, though so many and truly impartial as to race or creed, are well known only to those who have occasion to enjoy them. In 1884 Mr. Beetham married Theresa,



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

"LISTOW," RESIDENCE OF MR. C. A. BEETHAM, BEAUDESERT.

started out on his own account. Mr. Beetham had noted the great possibilities in oyster-breeding; the growing trade in oysters between Moreton Bay and the south at that time pointing to inevitable development on a large scale. Securing a number of valuable leases in Moreton Bay from the Government, Mr. Beetham commenced oyster cultivation on scientific lines. His efforts were crowned with signal success, which proved the high calibre of his commercial capacity. He worked on the maxim, "If you want anything properly done do it yourself." In all weathers, therefore, and untiringly, he himself tended his oyster beds,

positions he has filled may be cited. For 20 years he was a member of the Southport Divisional Board, and was its president for several years. When that body was elevated to the distinction of a shire council he was returned to the council board, and subsequently he was elected chairman, a position which he retained for two years. Immediately Mr. Beetham settled in the Beaudesert district he began to take a lively and practical interest in the affairs of the community, amongst whom he had elected to reside. Amongst the principal social associations of the district is the Logan and Albert Turf Club. Mr.

daughter of the late Edward Ryan, a native of King's County, which has given so many of its best to the ranks of Queensland's population. Mr. Ryan still is remembered by the older generation of residents in the Logan district as one of the best-known and most highly-esteemed settlers in the district. Mr. Beetham's family consists of one son and two daughters. His son, John Francis Beetham, is in business on his own account at Uki, a flourishing little town just over the New South Wales border, where he has established a reputation for all that becomes a worthy citizen and a true scion of the blood of Beetham.



THOMAS WATERS, "Avondale," Beaudesert, was born at Waterford, Queensland, on October 17, 1863, and is the eldest surviving son of the late John

make a settled home, he proceeded to Queensland, this time by the well-known emigrant ship "Golden City," and after arrival took up a farm in the new settlement of Waterford, in the valley of the Logan, where he followed farming and cattle-raising pursuits with more or less indifferent results. He remained 12 years in this settlement, which owed its lack of

whom he was leaving behind, and among whom he had been a leading spirit. After over a decade of experience and strenuous effort with but a poor return for his labours, he was



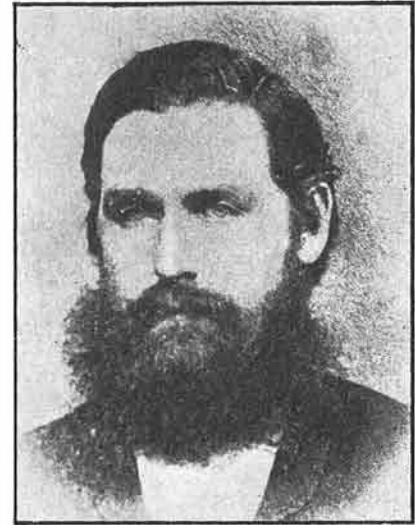
*Hyllsted,* **MR. JOHN WATERS.** *Brisbane.*

Waters, of Ireland, who arrived in Australia with his young wife by the ship "Fiery Star" in 1860. Settling in Victoria, at the time the golden goddess was smiling over the fair lands of that colony, he was numbered among the fortunate ones who secured the favour of capricious Fortune, and soon returned to his native land in a state of comparative



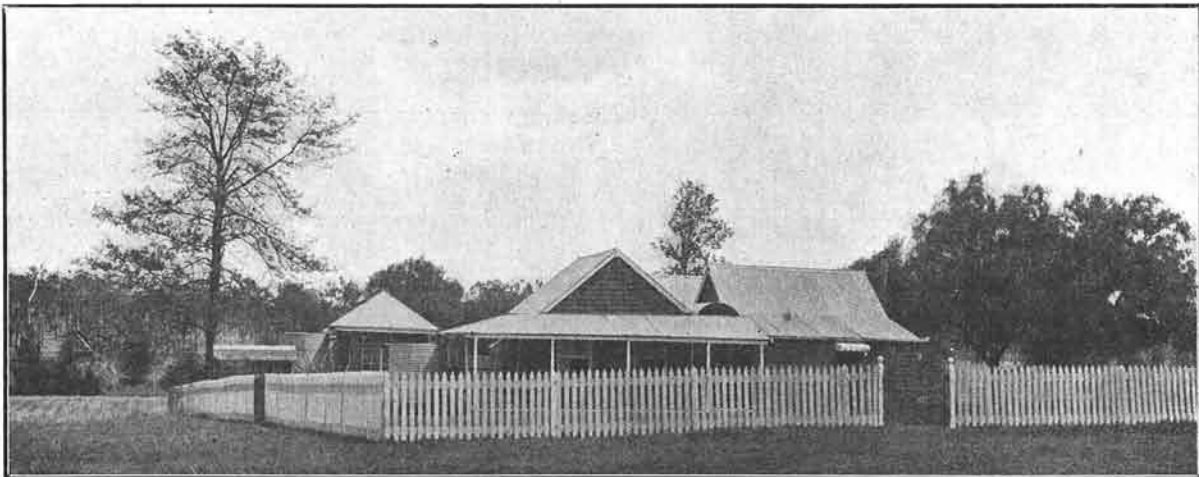
*Hyllsted,* **MR. THOMAS WATERS.** *Brisbane.*

success to the poorer nature of the soil compared with that of other localities which later made the name of Queensland famous, and then removed to a neighbouring district,



**MR. JOHN RYAN.**

even extraordinarily careful in making this move, and it was not without much cogitation that he finally decided to settle within a few miles of Beaudesert, where he took up a holding of between five and six hundred acres, where, with the assistance of his sons he soon became a successful farmer, whose opinions were listened to with deference by those who like himself were devoting their lives to the development of the



*Photo by P. Hyllsted.*

**"AVONDALE," RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS WATERS, BEAUDESERT.**

independence. After 12 months at home he returned to Australia, and in compliance with the expressed desire of his wife that they should

and though he was going only a few miles away to a more prosperous settlement, his departure caused keen regret among his staunch old friends

land in a new country. Subsequently, when prosperity had become the order of the day, Mr. Waters took up a large block of land on Christmas

Creek, but continued to live on at the old home, "Avondale," until he was called over to the great majority, leaving behind him a worthy record as a hardy painstaking

half from Glen Eagle, the nearest railway town. Mixed-farming operations are carried on with success, a special feature being made of dairying, to which industry the locality

whose progenitors claim long descent from the dwellers in that part of the island, where the name has been well and favourably known for many generations. A week after his



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

HOMESTEAD AND SURROUNDINGS AT "AVONDALE."

pioneer, a valued friend, and a fond father, whose name will live on in the district when the State of Queensland grows old. Mr. Waters left a family of three sons and a daughter, who, with the exception of one son, since deceased, still reside in Queensland; the eldest surviving son, Thomas, living on in the old homestead, while another, John, resides on a part of the Christmas Creek property. The old homestead is picturesquely situated on the Logan River, with a frontage

lends itself in a very favourable manner. Mr. Thomas Waters received his education at the State School at Woodhill, and on the termination of his school career began to assist his father on the land, in which calling he has continued during the whole of his life, shortly before the death of his parent taking over the old homestead and its surrounding acres as his share of the paternal estate. Mr. Waters has a predilection for the "sport of kings," being a recognized lover of a good horse and

marriage Mr. Ryan left for Australia with his young bride, then in her eighteenth year, in the ship "Prince Consort," in 1862, and was identified as a young man with the colony of Queensland, where he built the first timber mill at Logan Village in the early sixties, subsequently moving to the Mother State, where he filled a position in the engineering branch of the Government service for over 30 years. His name is one of the best remembered among the old residents of the Newcastle district,

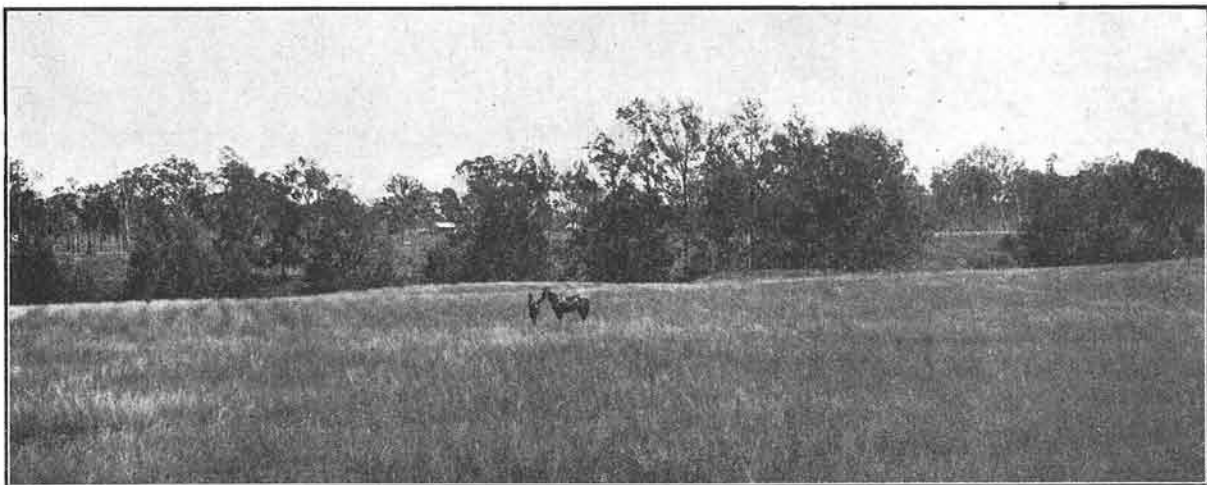


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

GENERAL VIEW OF "AVONDALE" ESTATE.

of over a mile and a quarter thereto, and is one of the model farms of the district, being also within a very convenient distance of the town of Beaudesert, and only a mile and a

unable to resist the temptation of an afternoon on the racecourse. He married in 1896 Mary, younger daughter of the late John Ryan, a native of County Wexford, Ireland,

in which he acted as superintendent of dredges until his retirement from active life. Mr. Waters has a family of two sons and two daughters.

The late ALFRED MARKWELL was a native of Queensland, having been born at Bulimba, near Brisbane, on May 23, 1851. He was second son of the late Samuel



MR. SAMUEL MARKWELL.

Markwell, who spent his early life in Lincolnshire, England, of which county he was a native, subsequently coming to Australia by the emigrant ship "Chasely," and landing in Queensland in the year 1848, when

he established in this district at the time of the separation of Queensland from the Mother State in 1859. As a "colonial" (the term of the day) in good standing, this event was fraught with considerable interest for him, as for the other early settlers, who by their strenuous efforts to develop the country opened up by previous exploration, deserve the greatest possible credit from the younger generation of Queenslanders now enjoying the fruits of their fathers' labours. In 1864 Samuel Markwell left Bulimba to proceed to the Lower Logan, then known as Slack Creek, where he took up a larger holding, and with the assistance of his sons pursued operations in this locality for some considerable time. In 1872 he leased the Slack Creek Block to a tenant, and selected a holding which originally formed part of the old "Beaudesert" Run, and under the name of "Kargorum" is now occupied by a son of that grand old pioneer, Mr. John Markwell. Here, with his large family of sons, he once more started to build up an agricultural and pastoral proposition, and during the 11 years that elapsed before his death, which occurred in 1883, became a well-known and beloved personality

by his fellow-members of the community with which he had cast in his lot. Mr. Alfred Markwell was educated at Bulimba, where he attended for some years one of the



MR. WILLIAM EVERDELL.

Government schools originally established in country districts for the benefit of settlers' children. When 13 years of age he went with his parents to the neighbourhood of the Lower Logan, and for a time assisted

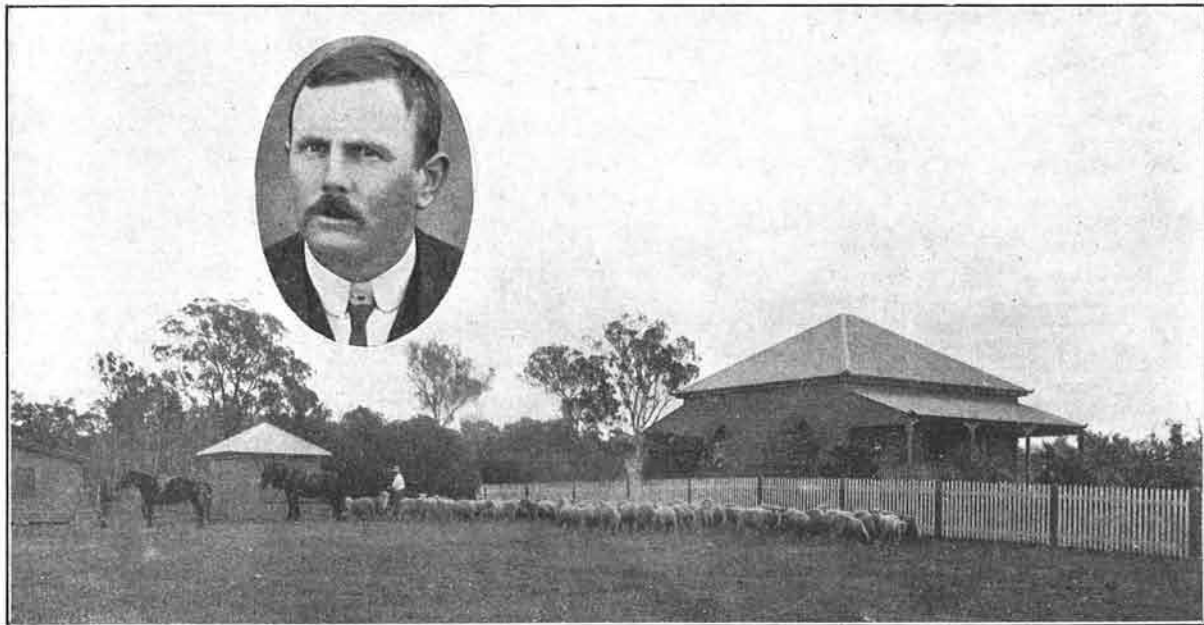


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

MR. A. S. MARKWELL AND RESIDENCE, DARLINGTON.

this State was yet a part of New South Wales. The late Mr. Markwell settled at Bulimba, where he did his share of pioneer work in the

in the district, honoured and esteemed not only by those of his own kin with whom he was brought most closely into contact, but also

in the development of the property taken up by his father in that locality. Being of an independent and enterprising disposition, at 15



he launched out on his own account in company with his brother John, the two young bushmen taking on contracts for the breaking up of land for the formation of sugar plantations in various parts of the Moreton Bay district, in a southeasterly direction from Brisbane, which work they continued for several years. Subsequently the brothers, being possessed of a full share of perspicacity, united with strength and skill, perceived greater possibilities in the timber industry, and aiming at the highest results began operations in the line of milled hardwoods, with which they united various other branches of the industry. Some years later, in 1872, Mr. Alfred Markwell came to Beaudesert, where he spent 12 months, and the boom in sugar production then being at its height in Queensland, he forthwith decided to try his fortune in this direction, with which purpose in view he removed to the Lower Albert district, and started a plantation. In 1877 he selected land on the Upper Albert River, now known as "Ladybrook," a grazing property of considerable area, which he stocked and continued to administer successfully as such for some little time. In 1883, conjointly with his brother, he again

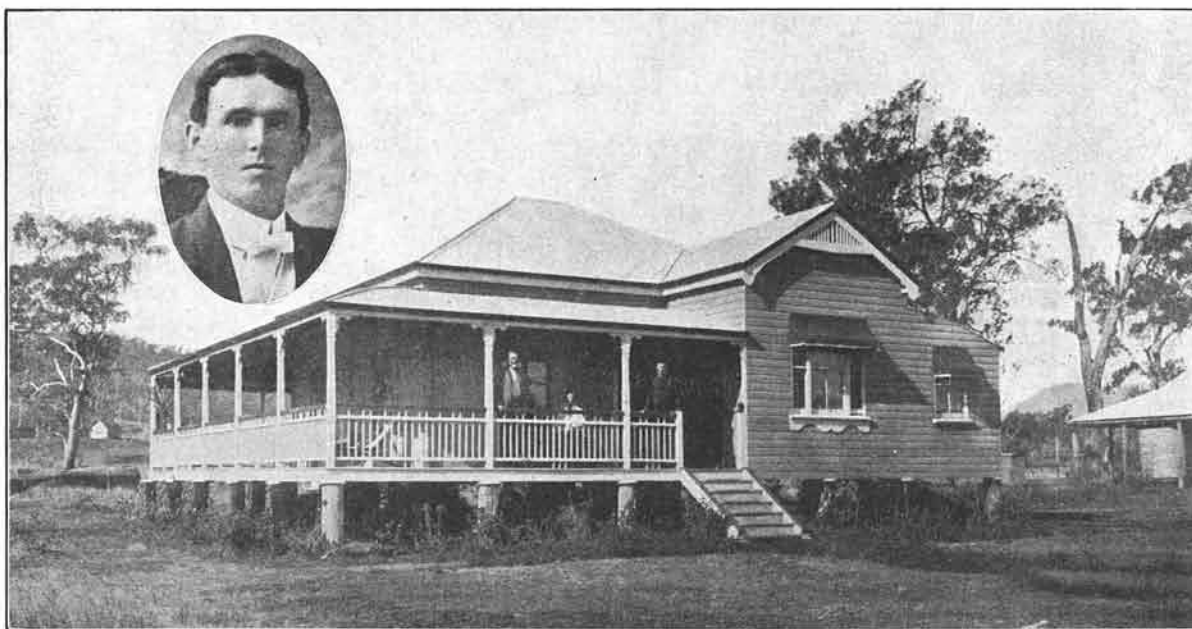
carried on extensive operations for about five years, and at the close of that period was fortunate in discovering a further avenue to prosperity in the pinewood trade, a



*Hyllsted,* *Brisbane.*  
MR. ALFRED MARKWELL.

timber which gradually had been increasing in value, and has ever since retained its popularity. This, combined with mixed-farming and grazing, became the principal source

concentrated his energies upon the most profitable methods of turning these to account, the home estate, "Ladybrook," being applied to crops and cattle and pig-raising. This valuable property is situated some 18 miles from Beaudesert, its boundary adjoining that of the new National Park, which forms a splendid tract of 47,000 acres of mountain and plateau country overlooking the southern portion of Queensland and far over northern New South Wales. The estate is about 2,300 acres in extent, and embraces much good grass country, which whether gently undulating or more decidedly hilly in character, makes excellent grazing pastures for the stock. These wind-swept uplands have a healthful charm all their own, but at times both man and beast are glad to turn their steps to the grassy flats, which in green fertility lie along the banks of the several rivers and creeks in the locality. The main stream of the Albert, together with its left-hand branch, with Stockyard Creek, and another smaller creek or two, form the principal waterways of the property, and on the many strips of rich soil along the frontages maize and lucerne are grown as fodder for the beasts of the pastures, especially for the Hereford stud bulls, Berkshire



*Photo by P. Hyllsted.*

MR. H. W. MARKWELL AND RESIDENCE, DARLINGTON.

directed his attention to the timber enterprise, this time in a choice grade of cedars, for which there always has been a great demand. He

of his fortunes. In 1909, however, he relinquished the timber industry, and having acquired landholdings in different localities

swine, and working draught and stock horses. For 35 years Mr. Markwell made a study of the breeding of Hereford cattle, a

strain of which he thought highly. He met with much success in this department of his enterprise, the QQ7 brand being well and favourably known in the show rings of Southern Queensland. He also made a speciality of the breeding and fattening of pigs for the local markets, and for export through the factories, and having proved the above-mentioned type to be the best suited to the district, he confined himself to Berkshires, making a fairly extensive feature of this branch of operations. In addition to "Ladybrook" he was the proprietor of another block of land situated on the old "Mundoolun"

occupy the seat until the year 1906, when he was defeated by Mr. De Burgh Persse, but in the following year again took his place on the board. Subsequently the district was gazetted as Beaudesert Shire, and at the election following this event Mr. Markwell was duly returned without opposition, an honour which was repeated up to the time of his decease, except on one occasion, when Mr. R. J. Warren, of Beaudesert, unsuccessfully opposed him. At the inception of the Beaudesert Town Council in 1879 he became a candidate for municipal honours, but being unsuccessful did not again

was on all sides felt that something should be done in recognition of the splendid services you had given to the local authorities in question during a period of nearly 30 years. Unfortunately, owing to the troublous times the nation is passing through, the matter was not taken up as early as it should have been. Nevertheless, the good feeling towards you was still there, and acting on the old adage of 'Better late than never,' your many friends now take the opportunity of expressing their feeling towards you. It seldom falls to the lot of one man to serve the ratepayers for a period of over a quarter of a century, and



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

"LADYBROOK" HOMESTEAD. INSET, MR. E. C. MARKWELL.

area, which a few years ago was cut up for closer settlement, and which, like the home holding, is devoted to grazing and stock-raising. He also held the title deeds of considerable real estate in the township of Beaudesert. In 1890 Mr. Markwell, who had always followed the course of public events in the district with a good deal of interest, was induced actively to turn his attention to local government matters, and at the election of that year was returned a member of the Tabragalba Divisional Board, representing the portion now known as Tambourine. He continued to

offer himself for nomination for some time, when he was duly elected by the ratepayers. In the year 1914 he retired from the shire council, with which he had been associated for so many years, and upon this occasion was the recipient of an illuminated address from the leading representatives of the various public organizations and ratepayers, which was couched in the following terms:—"To Alfred Markwell, Esq. Dear Sir—When it became known to your friends at the beginning of this year that you had decided to resign your position as a Councillor of the Beaudesert Shire Council, it

it is hardly to be expected during that great length of time that you have been able to supply all wants. Still, it must be a great source of satisfaction to you to reflect that during the space of time which you represented the ratepayers your countless good services to your council and your district are to the utmost extent appreciated, which is indeed a record to be proud of, and which is enjoyed by few men in this State. During the time which you sat at the council table some of the boldest and most important works ever taken on by a local authority have been carried out, and during

all these your sound judgment and quick grasp of the vital points at issue have been of the greatest assistance in carrying events to a successful termination. But your services to the council represent but a small portion of your good deeds performed on behalf of Beaudesert and district, as there is not a single institution having as its object the advancement of the town and district in which you have not taken a most active part. Since the foundation of the Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Society you have acted on the executive, and also have been a prominent and successful exhibitor; whilst your splendid support to the Logan and Albert Jockey Club and other clubs will never be forgotten. These are but a few of the institutions which have received your generous assistance, and we feel that every sportsman worthy of the name in the district has none but the kindest feelings for you. This year of grace will, we have no doubt, be long remembered by you, owing to the terrific war which is engaging our nation, and we feel sure that you as a loyal and patriotic Australian, and a worthy descendant of those grand old Britishers who made this great country of ours, share the wish that our flag will never be hauled down, and that the

We are, dear Sir, Yours sincerely." (Here follow the signatures of the presidents, chairmen, etc., and representatives of the various bodies assisting in the function.)

most valuable nature when his services were requisitioned in any particular direction. In every respect he proved himself a member of whom the community should be proud,

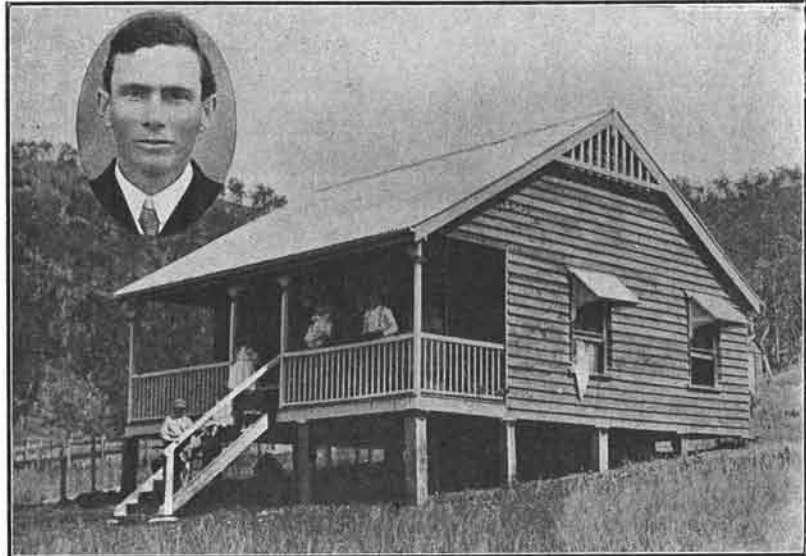


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

MR. J. E. MARKWELL AND RESIDENCE, DARLINGTON.

The late Mr. Markwell was always a prominent figure in local sporting circles, and in 1881 he occupied an official position in connection with the Logan and Albert Jockey Club.

and, as may be gathered from the foregoing eulogy, he won the respect and esteem of all his fellow-residents in Beaudesert. Mr. Markwell was married in 1880 to Hilda Hannah, daughter of the late William Everdell, one of Queensland's early pioneers, who, hailing from Walton, England, came to Australia in the middle fifties, and subsequently became well known all over the Logan district, where he was engaged in business pursuits, with which he combined the carrying and grazing industries. William Everdell was one of the first to proceed to the western districts of Queensland, accompanying the late John Collins to the Dawson River before 1860; and in those early days he was closely associated with Mr. Collins and other members of the family before the era which marked their inclusion among the ranks of leading pastoralists of this State. The late Mr. Everdell died in 1902 at Woodhill, where he had been living in partial retirement for several years prior to his decease. He left a family of seven, all of whom are engaged on the land. Mr. Markwell, who died on January 27, 1917, was survived by a family of five sons, all of whom are engaged in farming and grazing occupations in and around Beaudesert.

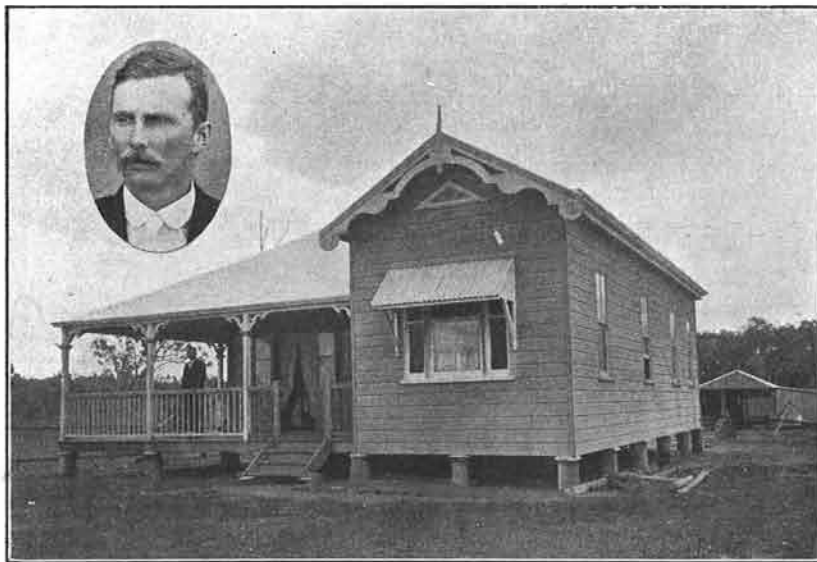


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

MR. G. C. MARKWELL AND RESIDENCE, DARLINGTON.

Motherland, her oversea Dominions, and her Allies will emerge triumphantly from the great struggle. Wishing you, Mrs. Markwell, and the family long life and all happiness,

For a lengthy period he was a very useful member of the Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Society, always holding himself ready to render assistance of the



EDGAR STEPHENS, J.P., "Cedar Glen," Darlington, *via* Beaudesert. In 1860, the year following that historic epoch in the history of Queensland which marked



MR. JOHN STEPHENS.

the separation of what was formerly the northern portion of New South Wales from the mother colony, the late John Stephens with his wife and two children, the younger an infant

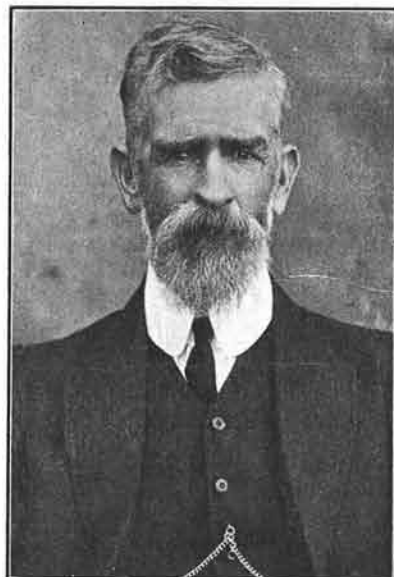


MR. ALFRED HUGH STEPHENS.

in arms, first set foot on Queensland soil. Coming originally from Rochedale, Lancashire, England, where his family had been held in very high respect for many

generations, Mr. John Stephens, who was a man of considerable scholastic attainments, arrived at Sydney about the year 1858, and it was two years later that his second son, Mr. Edgar Stephens, whose career forms the subject of this article, was born. Subsequent to his advent to the infant capital of the northern colony Mr. John Stephens secured a position as manager of the shipping company which was the parent of the present A.U.S.N. Company, and retained this post until his brother, the Hon. T. B. Stephens, became proprietor of *The Brisbane Courier*, when he was entrusted by the new owner with the management of this important newspaper. Mr. Stephens carried out the duties of this responsible post for a number of years, but when the proprietary passed into other hands he resigned from the staff, and shortly afterwards entered into partnership with the late J. B. Ellis, founding the well-known firm of J. B. Ellis & Co., auctioneers and general agents, in which connection he continued until the time of his death in the year 1887. Of a quiet disposition, even-tempered, and charitable to a fault, John Stephens will long be remembered by a wide circle of friends and beneficiaries, the number of those to whom he took the opportunity of doing a good turn without ostentation or hope of reward or credit, being legion. A family of four sons and three daughters survived him. The eldest of the sons, Mr. W. H. Stephens, is now in business at Burleigh Heads; another is farming in the Beaudesert district, while the youngest son, Mr. Frank Hugh Stephens, practises as a dental surgeon at Maryborough, in this State. The gentleman under review, Mr. Edgar Stephens, received his education at the Brisbane Boys' Grammar School, and upon the termination of his scholastic career was placed by his father, who intended him for commercial life, in the old historic firm of Messrs. J. and G. Harris, which at that time transacted the biggest mercantile business in Brisbane. Here he was to be trained in the various departments of knowledge necessary to the equipment of a general merchant, but a limited experience of warehouse and office routine soon proved that such a life could hold no charm for him. Following the bent of his desire, which was to breathe the air of the bush and find his occupation on the wind-swept country areas, he cast off the

shackles of his indoor position and set his face towards Cooper Plains, where in partnership with his brother, Mr. W. H. Stephens, he invested his meagre capital in a few



*Hyllsted.* MR. EDGAR STEPHENS. *Brisbane.*

cows, and established a dairy farm, which was one of the earliest enterprises of its kind in Queensland. The milk from the farm was sold in Brisbane, and as time went on and



MR. ROBERT EDGAR STEPHENS.

success attended their industry, the brothers were able to accept a contract to supply the Brisbane Public Hospital with milk, which was required in considerable quantities

The two young dairymen, who, indeed, were little more than boys, Edgar being only 16, and his brother

settler entered upon what was considered by those conversant with such matters a very hazardous and doubtful enterprise. The lands in question were generally supposed to be of little practical value, being difficult of access, and without any

would be considered well-nigh impassable, was sufficient to daunt the stoutest heart. Many of the old settlers who had seen the territory selected by Mr. Stephens strongly advised him to relinquish his project, urging that it would be impossible to secure any measure of success in face of the appalling obstacles which stood in the way. Nevertheless, he decided to stick by his bargain, and applying himself with the greatest



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. ARTHUR RAYMOND STEPHENS.



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. ARCHIE STEPHENS.



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. GORDON STEPHENS.

just over 20, retained the contract for the supply of milk to the hospital until the firm was dissolved after a partnership lasting five years, when the brothers disposed of their interests, and Mr. Edgar Stephens, having now reached man's estate, came to the Darlington district, at the time the "Nindooibah" Station was thrown open for closer settlement. Selecting from this area a

conveniences in the matter of markets, even if the initial difficulties of winning cultivation fields from the rugged bush and mountainous, deeply-timbered ridges should be successfully overcome. Brisbane, 75 miles distant, was the nearest town

possible industry to the problem before him, within four or five years he had put the worst of the work behind him. Being now 25 years old he decided to marry, and though he had only a two-roomed slab "humpy" to which to bring his bride, he was signally fortunate in the selection of a helpmeet, the young wife who consented to share his lot being one of those loyal and heroic women who regardless of their own personal comfort and the sacrifices demanded of them, have done so much to alleviate the hardships attendant upon the pathway of the pioneer. Rough times lay before the young couple, who a few years later, in common with all the other settlers, encountered the period of general depression which spelt ruin to so many Queenslanders. After 17

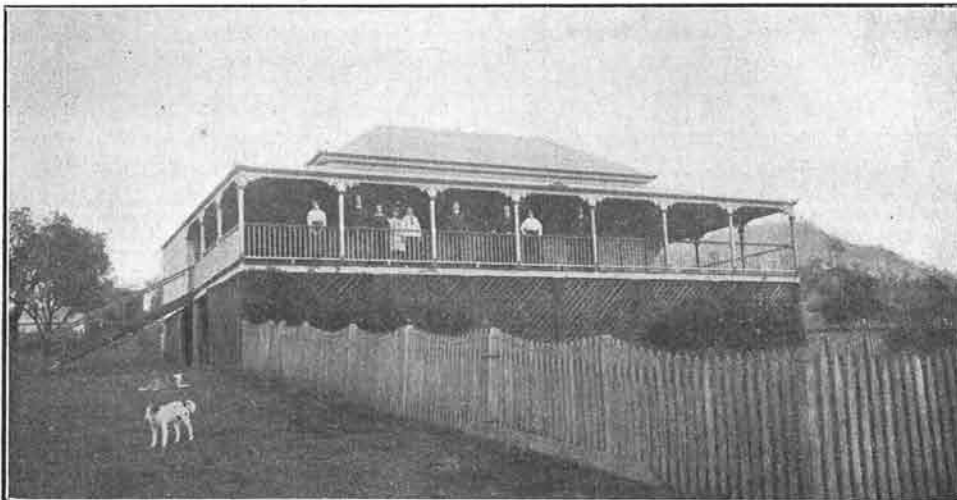


Photo by P. Hyllsted. RESIDENCE OF MR. EDGAR STEPHENS, DARLINGTON.

block of 300 acres of the scrub country which lay at the foot of the Macpherson Ranges, the young

of any population, and the prospect of having to convey dairy produce to the capital over roads which now

years' strenuous work and the steady building up of the fabric which should have meant consistently increasing prosperity, Mr. Stephens found himself penniless and forced to resign his property to the financial institution from which he had hoped to obtain temporary assistance until the time of stress was over. Straining every nerve in the effort to provide for the young family dependent upon him, he strove to recoup his fallen fortunes by engaging in the timber industry, but this department of industrial enterprise witnessed the same dread dullness prevailing elsewhere, and his

a gratifying token of the confidence which his pluck, industry, and integrity had inspired in the breasts of his fellow-citizens when several of them came forward in what they realized was a dire emergency in the career of their co-settler with the offer of financial assistance, for which they required no other security than his good name and honour. Of this, they told him, they were already assured both by observation and hearsay, and this assertion from such men as the late Alfred Markwell, of Darlington, and Messrs. Lahey Bros., of Beaudesert, in itself was sufficient to spur him to renew

this block, which comprised some 470 acres, with the firm intention of winning his way to the goal of his desire. Once more the star of prosperity was rising over Queensland, better times being in store for all classes of the community, and sooner than he had dared to hope, Mr. Stephens found himself in a position to repay the loan which had tided him over the period of gloom. In connection with this circumstance he retains the liveliest feelings of gratitude towards the friends who helped him in his direst need, owning that, though the actual debt was very soon discharged, the moral

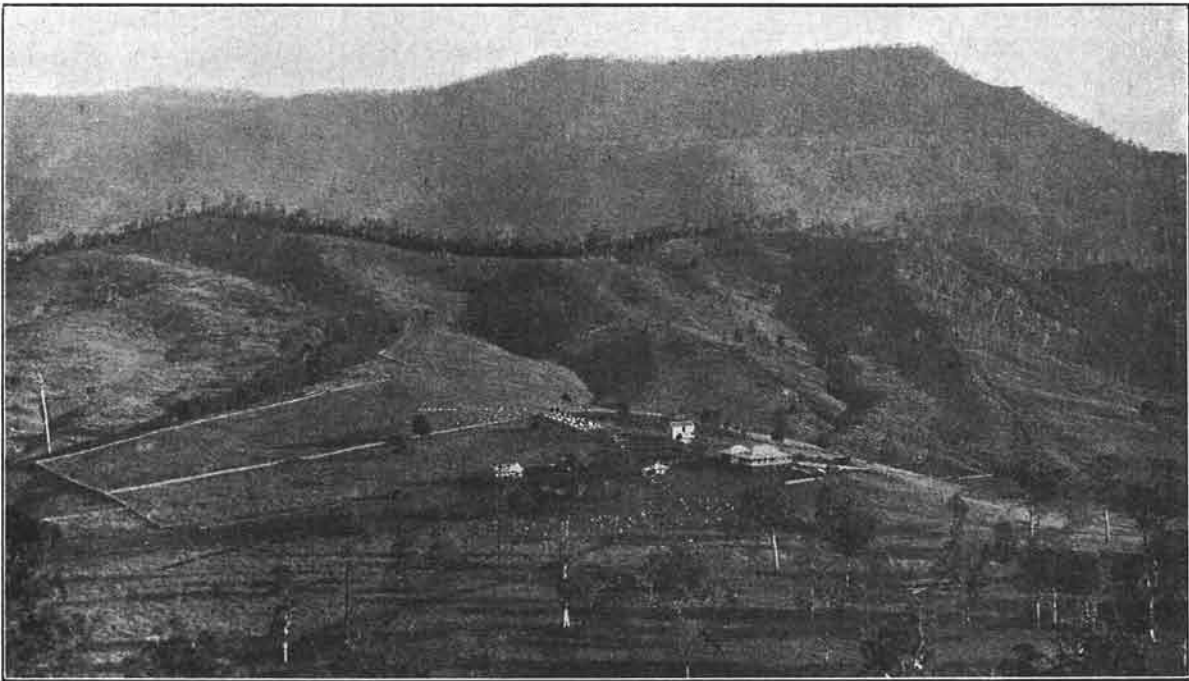


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

BIRDSEYE VIEW OF "CEDAR GLEN."

endeavours in this direction also had to be abandoned. Finally, with a couple of friends who were similarly situated with himself, he determined upon a bolder stroke. The three settlers chartered a special railway train to take them with their bullock teams to Charleville, and for some time they were able to obtain lucrative employment by carting wool in the Cunnamulla district. Eventually, at the turn of the tide he sold his teams, and returned home to the faithful partner of his woes, who with her little children had remained in the heart of the bush. About this time he received

his efforts to win an independency for himself and his family. Provided with fresh capital, Mr. Stephens set himself to the task of retrieving his fallen fortunes, and proving to his kindly patrons that their trust in his ability and integrity had not been misplaced. His former property, upon which he had spent so much time and labour in shaping to his especial purposes and liking, had passed into other hands, but his belief in the locality as a good dairying and general farming district being as strong as ever, he purchased the property adjoining his former holding and settled down on

obligation must ever remain. Thence onward he enjoyed a fair run of prosperity, and as his children increased in years was able to launch out in various directions with every assurance of success. The acquirement of sufficient acreage to enable him to carry on operations on an extended scale was naturally a matter near to his heart, and the fine expanse of 2,000 acres of which he now holds the freehold, is the best evidence of the realization of that ambition. The hard-won experience of which he had become master enabled him to utilize this area to the best advantage, and to-day the



"Cedar Glen" property is recognized as being one of the best-developed and most productive farms of the district. Sixteen hundred acres have been sown with artificial grasses, which greatly enhance the value of the country as pasture land, to which purpose the character of the land makes it highly adaptable. With the exception of about 60 acres devoted to cultivation on the flats, a succession of hills and valleys marks out the place as stock country, and though precipitous in places there are no portions inaccessible to the cattle intent on the pursuit of nourishing herbage. Indeed, every inch of the estate may be said to have its own value for the varied purposes to which it is applied by the owner, these including grazing, fruitgrowing, dairy-farming, and production of honey, the lastnamed being the most successful project inaugurated under the direction of Mr. Stephens' third son, Mr. A. H. Stephens, who has developed the apiary on scientific lines, until it is now entitled to rank among the best of its kind in Queensland. "Cedar Glen" lies some 25 miles south-east of Beaudesert, within a few miles of the New South Wales border. The homestead area, which was won out of the most impossible-looking bush, is graced by a residence of modern design, roomy and comfortable in character, which is greatly

Australia, a veritable fairyland of beauty, bewildering to the gaze of the plain-dweller who looks upon it for the first time. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens have a family of five sons

and five daughters, all of whom were educated at home under the supervision of an efficient tutor. and who, with the exception of one daughter, married to Mr. A. E. Burnett, son of Mr. G. Burnett, of the Forestry Department, who is still call the paternal roof-tree home. Mrs. Stephens is a daughter of the late Charles Watson, of Brisbane, whose father was the first



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

DAIRY AT "CEDAR GLEN."

and five daughters, all of whom were educated at home under the supervision of an efficient tutor. and who, with the exception of one daughter, married to Mr. A. E. Burnett, son of Mr. G. Burnett, of the Forestry Department, who is still call the paternal roof-tree home. Mrs. Stephens is a daughter of the late Charles Watson, of Brisbane, whose father was the first

interests of her family that for a period extending over five years she was never outside the slip-rails of the farm and it is readily conceded by Mr. Stephens that the prosperity which in the event has crowned his labours is due in no small measure to the sympathy, encouragement, and wise counsel of his wife. Mr. Stephens has had the honour and privilege of giving two sons to fight for their country, one of whom, Robert Edgar, took part in the historic landing of Australians at Gallipoli, and subsequently whilst fighting in the trenches, in which he remained from April to July 25, was wounded by shrapnel and sent to Egypt. The other, Alfred Hugh Stephens, also did his share in the fighting at the Dardanelles. Another word of praise must be spoken in regard to the heroism shown by Mrs. Stephens when called upon to part with her sons in this great cause. Realizing that they are the rightful defenders of all held most sacred by Britain and her Allies, she gave them willingly to the service of the Empire, and in common with the other noble mothers of Australia waits in hope and trust for the final victory which shall give back to Queensland her splendid sons who have shed over the State a lustre that shall remain undimmed throughout the ages yet to come.

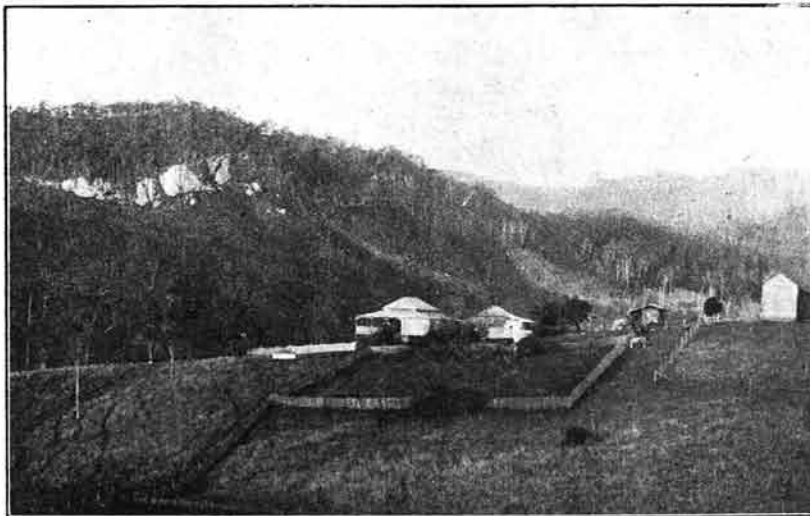


Photo by P. Hyllsted. GENERAL VIEW OF "CEDAR GLEN" HOMESTEAD.

favoured in its site on the side of a gently-sloping hill, commanding one of the most picturesque views of mountain and valley scenery in

immigration agent appointed in Queensland. As has already been hinted, Mrs. Stephens has proved an ideal wife, nobly seconding her

JOHN THOMAS YORE, "Glenmore," Beaudesert, who was born on May 3, 1866, is the eldest son of the late Michael Yore, one of the hardy and intrepid sons of Erin, who in



Wiley,

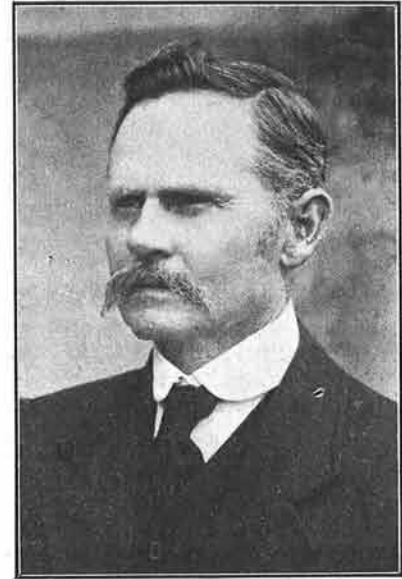
Brisbane.

MR. MICHAEL YORE.

the early days of empire development played so important a part in manning the outposts of the King's dominions. They were the pioneers

queenly State of the Commonwealth. The late Michael Yore was a native of County Meath—Royal Meath of the Irish Kingdoms—and the name of Yore in that county is as old as Irish civilization itself. The home of the Yore family, in the Nobber district, dates back to the days of Cromwell, when Ireland's history was written in blood, some of which flowed from the veins of the progenitors of the present generation of Yores. The late Michael Yore arrived in Queensland in the ship "Fiery Star" in 1863, amongst his fellow-passengers being Thomas Plunkett, with whom he formed a lifelong comradeship. With him Mr. Yore engaged in a contract for the Queensland Government, building public roads, both doing well at the work. Thomas Plunkett subsequently became one of Queensland's most prominent politicians. For 19 years he sat in the Queensland House of Assembly as member for Albert. With him Michael Yore first went on the land, he and the friend of his youth taking up adjoining selections at Waterford, in the south coast district. Mr. Plunkett ultimately removed to Tambourine; Mr. Yore for some years continued to reside at Waterford, but by this time his growing

old "Tambourine" Estate, and for the remainder of his life he remained there, developing his property, and devoting himself to the advancement



Hyllsted,

Brisbane.

MR. JOHN THOMAS YORE.

of the district. He died in 1912, beloved by all and universally mourned throughout the district. His wife, who survived him only two

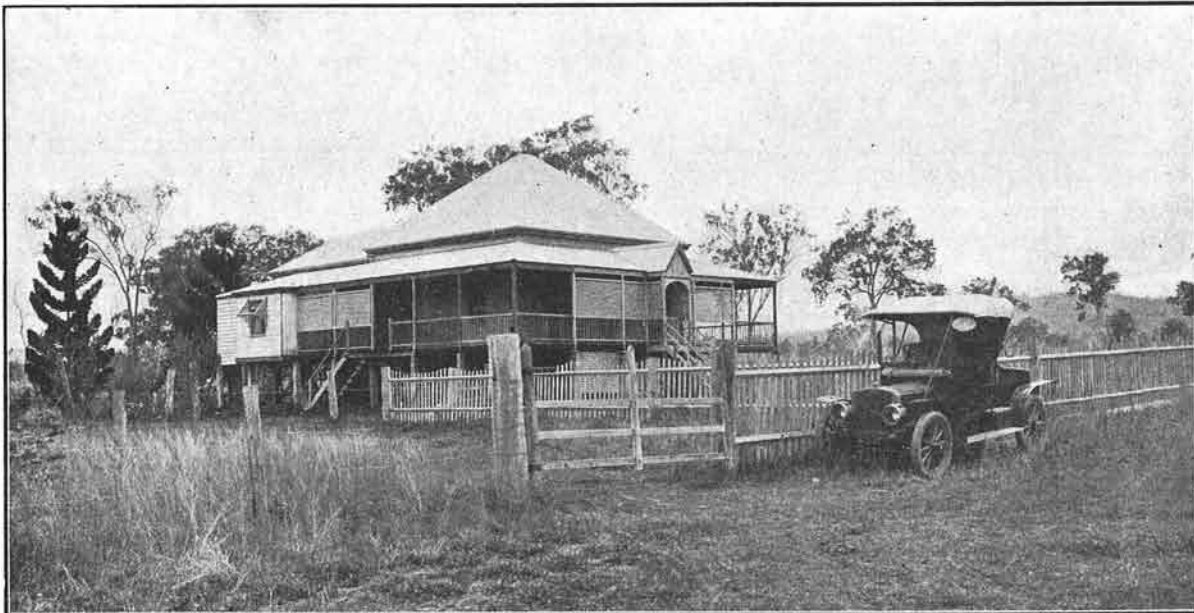


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

RESIDENCE OF MR. J. T. YORE, BEAUDESERT.

ever ready to battle with Nature in her most rugged form, who laid the foundations of the progress and prosperity of this the acknowledged

family had not sufficient scope on the comparatively small area of his holding. Therefore he selected a block of land on the

years, was well known for her deeds of charity and benevolence. The aged couple left behind them a bright name as estimable citizens.

They were survived by three sons and five daughters, all of whom are married, the three sons being settled on the land. The eldest of the sons, John Thomas Yore, was educated at

contractor. In 1896, when the "Gryna" repurchased estate was thrown open for selection he decided to follow his father's footsteps on the land, his training under his

director of the Logan and Albert Dairying Company, and when the municipality of Beaudesert was inaugurated he was one of the first councillors, the ratepayers extending



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

GENERAL VIEW AT "GLENMORE."

the Tambourine State School, and on leaving school he joined his father on the farm, remaining there until he reached his twenty-fifth year. He then embarked on his own account as a builder and contractor, for he had an extensive knowledge

parent standing him to good purpose. The selection he then took up is still his home, and he has developed it into a splendidly improved property, especially on the lines of dairy-farming. He was one of the original selectors also on the old

to him the compliment of returning him unopposed. The Hibernian Society owes much to his devotion to its welfare, his presidency of the society having extended over several years. In 1898 he married Mary Margaret, daughter of the late



Photo by P. Hyllsted.

SANDSTONE PATCH ON THE "GLENMORE" PROPERTY.

in building while under the parental roof, knowledge to which he added the fruits of technical study. For a decade he was well known in the Logan district as a builder and

"Bromelton" Run, but he sold that property some years ago. Local affairs always have claimed Mr. Yore's lively attention. For very many years he has held a seat on the

Edward Kennedy, who established his claim of direct descent from the famous Brian Boru. Mr. Yore's family numbers five—four sons and one daughter.



MICHAEL FRANCIS YORE, "Ardee," Logan Village, was born at Tambourine, Queensland, on March 30, in the year 1874, and is one of a family of three sons and five daughters born to the fine old pioneer couple, the late Michael Yore and his wife. Further reference to the late Michael Yore will be found in the preceding article. Mr. Michael Francis Yore was educated at the local State school at Tambourine, and at 14 years of age discontinued his studies to begin active life on his father's farm. Here he gained a comprehensive acquaintance with various branches of agricultural work, and assisted in the dairying enterprise which occupied a large share of attention on the holding. In his early twenties



Wiley, Brisbane.  
MR. MICHAEL FRANCIS YORE.

his father aided him in launching out for himself by making over to him the property on which he now resides. This was originally one of several small farms first settled in the early sixties, and subsequently purchased by the late Michael Yore in conjunction with other landed holdings. The young farmer entered upon his task of development with energy and the will to succeed, and before long had a thriving little dairy farm, the operations of which became considerably extended as the years went by. "Ardee" is situated on the Logan River, within two miles of Logan Village railway station, and some 28 miles from the metropolis, and was among the first of the holdings in that district to come under the attention of the pioneer settlers, its acres being

cleared and cultivated before the majority of the prosperous farms of the present day had been selected. Its two miles of frontage to the fine stream of the Logan, which is

erection of the present modern residence, which was completed in 1910. Possessing a very pleasing aspect, the interior of this eight-roomed structure, which is built on the



"ARDEE," RESIDENCE OF MR. M. F. YORE, LOGAN VILLAGE.

permanently navigable for small boats from its mouth to a point beyond Mr. Yore's boundary, caused it to be held in high estimation as a valuable property, as this made it possible for all produce to be sent by water to the Brisbane markets. Apart from the river the estate is well watered, two permanent creeks intersecting it at different points, and greatly enhancing its value as a

bungalow design, is equally attractive with its outward appearance, and the domestic arrangements are so entirely up-to-date that it is sometimes difficult to recollect that "Ardee," instead of being the suburban residence of some city man is situated two miles distant from a village of less than a couple of hundred inhabitants. One of the chief charms of the home is its



"ROSARD," BY "ROSANULE"—"ARD-NA-REE."

grazing and dairying proposition. A few years after entering into possession, when Mr. Yore had succeeded in establishing operations on a sound basis, he turned his attention to the

beautiful situation, commanding views of an extensive stretch of plain country, dotted about with the cultivation fields of prosperous farms, and dignified with the near

vicinity of Tambourine Mountain, which rears its lofty head in grandeur to the clouds. In addition to the industries already mentioned as carried on by Mr. Yore, he has indulged himself in the fascinating hobby of breeding blood horses, and although his brood stock has always been strictly limited in number, he has recorded some excellent results in this line of enterprise. The classy mare "Rosard," by "Rosanule" (imported Irish stock) out of "Ard-na-ree," whose triumphs in the Q.T.C. St. Leger and Brisbane Cup of 1913 are still fresh in the memory of frequenters of the turf, was bred at "Ardee." "Ard-na-ree," the dam of this distinguished performer, is by "Uabba," out of "Agatha," and holds her own as one of the most stylish-looking and roomy brood mares in the State. Other of her progeny bred by Mr. Yore are "Lough-Ard," "Lady Ardee," and "Ardara." "Ard-na-ree" herself has various honours to her credit, including a Southport Handicap, in which she beat a first-class field, and on another occasion came second in a weight-for-age event at Ascot, the winner of the latter being "Fitz-grafton," one of the best horses ever raced in Queensland. Mr. Yore also owns "Sunripe," by "Sundridge"—"Full Ripe," by "Fullerton"—"Black Cherry," by "Bendigo"—"Black Duchess," by "Galliard," a son of the famous "Galopin."

"Sunstar" were the leading winning sires in England in 1916. Mr. Yore's colours—white, red sash, red cap—have been carried to victory at many metropolitan and suburban meetings,

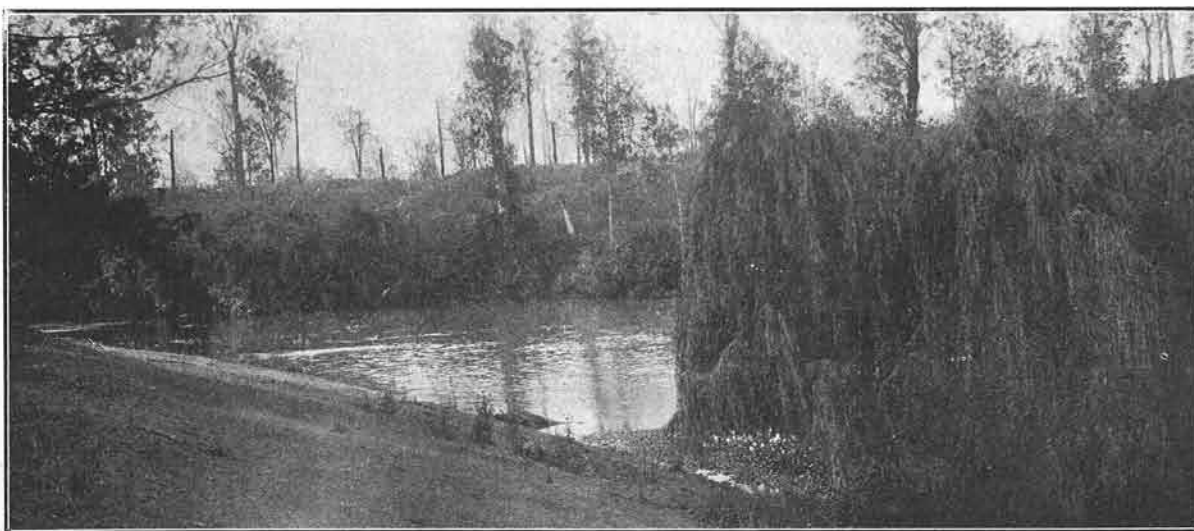
Kingston, and indeed was the very first to call a meeting of the residents of his district to confer upon and inaugurate this enterprise, which in the event has proved one



"ARD-NA-REE," BY "UABBA"—"AGATHA."

and are regarded with popular favour by regular followers of the turf. Mr. Yore's interest in the "sport of kings" dates back to his more youthful days, when as an amateur he won various important events. He is well known as one of the prominent men of the district,

of the most thriving co-operative schemes of its kind in the State. He has actively concerned himself in matters of local government, and for some years occupied a seat in the council chamber of Tambourine Shire. In 1911 he was married to Maud Cecelia, daughter of Mr. C.



VIEW OF THE LOGAN RIVER AT "ARDEE."

"Sunripe" is a magnificent type of stallion of great quality and substance, and carried off champion honours at the National Show, 1916. His sire "Sundridge" and his son

and he never shirks responsibility where the well-being of the community is at stake. He was one of the founders of the Southern Queensland Co-operative Butter Factory at

Hogan, of Lara Vale, Queensland, a native of Ireland, who pioneered the agricultural industry in Northern Queensland. Of this marriage there is issue two daughters.

ANDREW THOMAS YORE, of "Spiddle," Tambourine, is the youngest son of the late Michael Yore, extended references to whom will be found elsewhere in this work (page 780). Mr. Andrew Thomas Yore was born in the homestead where he now resides, on September 22, 1883, and for his primary education attended Tambourine State School. Afterwards he was a student for a time at the Beaudesert school, which he left at the age of 16 to assume his share of duties on the old homestead farm, where he has remained ever since. During the years which have elapsed since first the late Michael Yore cast proprietary eyes on the 350-acre holding which he had purchased from the "Tambourine" Station run, the area of the "Spiddle" property has varied from time to time, additional acres now being purchased, and anon a portion sold. It is now about the same size as in the first instance—a neat, compact, and well-developed farm, highly suitable for dairying purposes, which is the principal industry carried on by the present occupant, though crops are cultivated in sufficient quantity for the proper providing of green and dry fodder for the milking herd, and

great judgment was displayed in its selection by the wise old pioneer farmer, who intended building up his home thereon, and who saw the



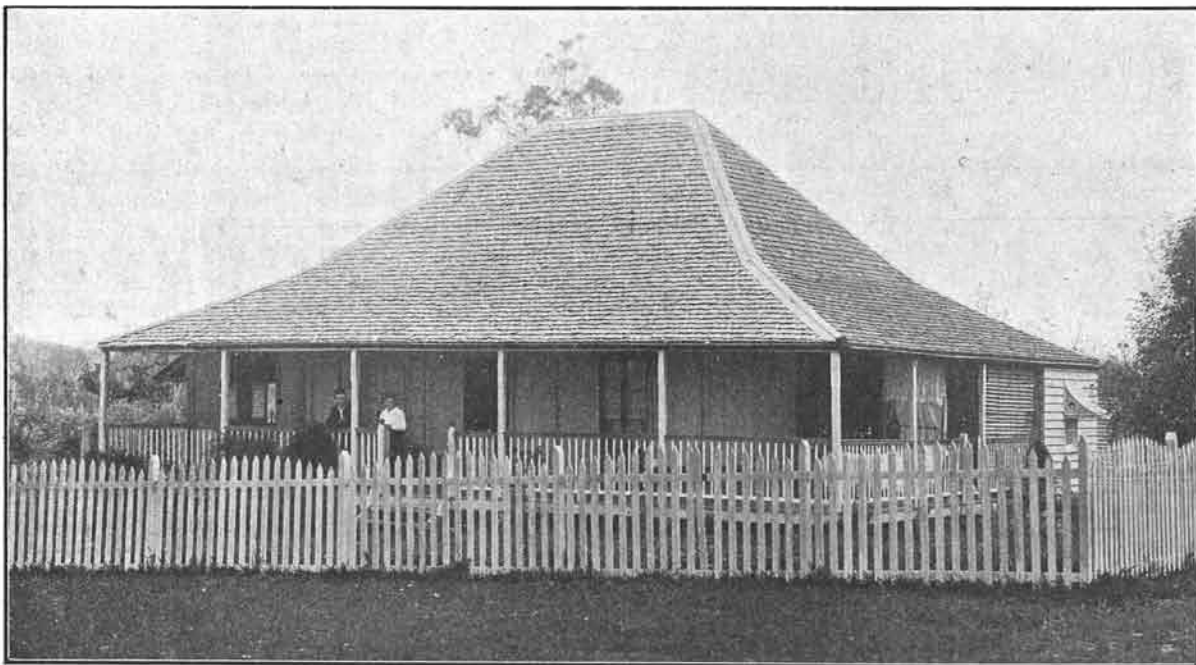
Wiley,

Brisbane.

MR. ANDREW THOMAS YORE.

immense value of the two miles of frontage to the Albert River, which was included in the plan. A

again by laying out his various paddocks so that each might reap the benefit of Nature's provision in this respect, access to the water being obtained from every one of the large enclosures where the stock are pastured. The homestead is beautifully situated in the shadow of Tambourine Mountain, which rears its lofty head from three to four miles distant, and very fine views, inspiring and delightful in the extreme, may be enjoyed from various vantage points. The house, which was built by the late Michael Yore, and has now been standing for 35 years, is typical of the era which first witnessed the rising of its walls from the ground. Designed with a view to comfort and utility rather than for architectural display, it is truly a pleasant abode, its ancient shingle roof marking it as an early settler's homestead, whilst various modern improvements testify to a progressive spirit at work. Besides his farming proposition, Mr. Yore owns other real estate interests in the neighbourhood, the Tambourine Hotel and store having been erected by him and leased to their present holders. He also has a block of land situated at the foot of Tambourine Mountain, embracing



RESIDENCE OF MR. ANDREW T. YORE, TAMBOURINE.

a few horses, which are kept for the uses of the farm. The property is situated about one and a half miles from the Tambourine railway station and 36 miles from Brisbane, and

never-failing supply of water was thus secured to the holding, and making the most of this advantage, the founder of the Yore family in Queensland showed his wisdom yet

some 300 to 400 acres of the pick of the grazing country of the district, which he uses as pasturage territory for stock. Without putting himself prominently before the public, he



takes a genuine interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement of the community, in the building up of which he has taken an active part. The welfare of the

in which a man of good calibre can indulge. Mr. Yore was married in 1912 to Lily, daughter of Mr. John Benjamin Jenkins, himself a Queenslander, and son of the late

land of his adoption a spirit of dash and adventure which carried him along on the crest of the wave for some considerable time; but later, when his youthful ardour had to



SOME OF THE STOCK AT "SPIDLE."

district is a subject which he makes his own concern, and he is by virtue of lifelong association with the leading residents regarded as something of an identity himself. Like his brother, Mr. M. F. Yore, he is an excellent horseman, and although he neither breeds nor races horses of his own, he follows the doings on the

Daniel Jenkins, who did his share towards history-making in these northern regions while yet the vast area which is now the State of Queensland formed the northern portion of the mother colony of New South Wales. He pioneered various industries, having been the first cotton-grower in Queensland, and

some extent spent itself, the inevitable ups and downs of pioneer life, with its undeniable hardships and privations, left him not altogether unscathed, and with his demise the tables turned, and his immediate descendants were compelled to struggle strenuously with the fates, which are apt to show little respect



HOMESTEAD AND OUTBUILDINGS AT "SPIDLE."

turf with a certain amount of interest. He has always been a prominent advocate of all forms of clean, outdoor sport, and upholds athletics as the best kind of recreation

proprietor of the earliest coal mines in the Goodna and Ipswich districts. The descendant of a long line of English aristocrats, he brought to bear upon his first experiences in the

to persons, particularly in the "rough and tumble" of life in a new country. Mr. Yore's family consists of one son and one daughter.

THOMAS FLOOD PLUNKETT, J.P., "Beauparc," Kerry, Beaudesert, is the second son of the late Thomas Plunkett, who for over 19 years represented Albert Electorate



MR. THOMAS PLUNKETT.

in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland, retiring from the political arena in 1907. The late gentleman was born in Ireland, and came to Queensland by the ship "Fiery Star" in 1863. Shortly after arrival at Moreton Bay he took up a holding in the Logan district, and commenced the strenuous pioneer labours which were necessary in the preparation of the land for agricultural purposes. In pursuit of this enterprise he encountered his full share of hardship and danger, continual watch having to be kept against the visitations of the nomadic aboriginal tribes, whilst floods and droughts alike brought disaster in their train. Roads were rough or non-existent, and in the absence of carriers of any kind the settlers, many of whom possessed no horse, were compelled to walk to Brisbane and carry their food provisions home on their backs. Mr. Plunkett, however, surmounted all obstacles successfully, and having established his proposition on a sound basis, in 1866 he married, some six years later removing to Tambourine, where he settled on the picturesque banks of the Albert River. Here he became engaged in up-to-date dairying operations on an extensive scale, and also gave considerable attention to agriculture, while as opportunity offered he added to his landed possessions, acquiring the fine property at Kerry, which is now being

worked by his son, and a large grazing block situated between Logan Village and Tambourine. In 1888, in response to the solicitations of his numerous friends and admirers, Mr. Plunkett allowed himself to be nominated as a candidate for Parliamentary honours, and was duly returned by the Albert constituency, when he sat as a supporter of the McIlwraith Administration. After representing this district continuously for eight years, he was defeated by the late Hon. R. M. Collins on a very memorable occasion, but three years later turned the tables on his late opponent, and was again successful at the general election of 1902. In 1904 he was returned unopposed, and in 1907 defeated Mr. J. G. Appel. This Parliament's life was a short one, however, and upon the Premier's decision to appeal to the people, Mr. Plunkett did not offer himself for re-election. He was a leading member of the first Farmers' Party, and was one of the most strenuous advocates of co-operation on the part of the primary producers in order to secure for themselves the necessary legislation to enable them to carry on their enterprise under the best possible conditions. Testifying to the usefulness of Mr. Plunkett's political career, Mr. Appel on one occasion mentioned that he had been a consistent advocate of the opening up of Crown Lands for settlement, and especially of throwing open the large areas in the Albert district held back as timber reserves, which owing in a great measure to his representations had since been made available for settlement. His sentiments being opposed to Federation, on the ground that it would be injurious to the best interests of the State, he conducted in conjunction with Mr. Appel a very vigorous campaign throughout his electorate on the occasion of the taking of a referendum on this subject, and afterwards urged the rescinding of the agreement arrived at in the House. He took a prominent part in securing railway facilities between Logan Village and Canungra, and it was a matter of great regret to all those interested that owing to ill-health he was unable to attend the ceremony in connection with the turning of the first sod in 1913. In the sporting and athletic circles of the community he was always well to the fore, as a noted athlete himself giving personal support to outdoor recreation of a stimulating and

healthful character. He was easily at the head of affairs in the football field, and was unanimously elected captain of the local club, while in other directions he always proved himself a valuable ally of the youthful "sports" of the place. The late Mr. Plunkett's decease occurred at Sandgate on September 2, 1913. The subject of this notice, Mr. Thomas Flood Plunkett, J.P., was one of eight children (four sons and four daughters) born to the late pioneer and his wife (*née* Miss Mary Ryan), his native place being Indooreopilly, Queensland, where he first saw the light on December 19, 1878. He received his primary education at a local school, completing his scholastic studies at the Christian Brothers' College, Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, and subsequently took up duties on his father's property at Tambourine, where his boyhood days had been chiefly spent. Upon attaining his twentieth year he left the paternal homestead to take control of the estate now known as "Beauparc," at Kerry, near Beaudesert, and initiated a flourishing dairying industry on this farm, which upon his advent was almost totally unimproved. Mr. Plunkett turned all his energies to grappling successfully with the project before him, and the result of his well-directed efforts has been the establishment of what may well be described as one of the model farms



Wiley.

Brisbane.

MR. T. FLOOD PLUNKETT.

of the district. The estate is distant eight miles from Beaudesert, which is the nearest railway centre, and is situated on the banks of the Albert River, which runs for

nearly a mile through the property. "Beauparc" is devoted principally to grazing and dairying, but about 50 acres have been brought under cultivation, crops being

of the house are a few large trees, affording a pleasant shelter from the hot rays of the sun both for man and beast, the stables and outbuildings having been built in a

the office of chairman of the local council in addition to that of honorary secretary to the district branch, while he is also a member of the central executive of that body. He is a

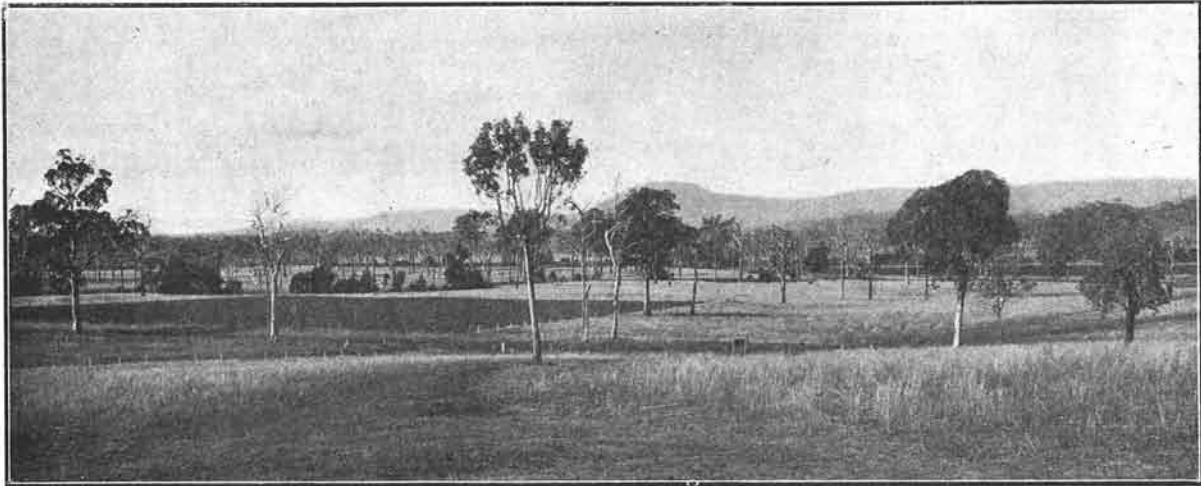


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

GENERAL VIEW OF "BEAUPARC" ESTATE.

produced both for the market and for feed for the stock. The homestead, which was erected in 1915, is designed after the style so frequently adopted to meet the climatic conditions of the country, and consists of a row of single rooms adjoining one another, and fitted with large doors and windows and wide verandahs. It has a northern aspect, and while protected by hills to both back and front—an advantage which was considered in the selection of the homestead site in earlier days, and proved

convenient position within the homestead area. Mr. Plunkett from a very early period of his residence in the neighbourhood began to display a keen interest in affairs of special moment to the community, and being impressed with the value of the co-operative principle, some 12 years ago became a director of the Logan and Albert Co-operative Dairy Company, and is now (1915) chairman of the board. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Kidston Administration in 1907, and

trustee of the Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Society, and is, in fact, associated with nearly every movement initiated for the advancement of the district, not the least important of his offices being that of treasurer of the Beaudesert Railway League. He is also prominently identified with racing events, and discharges the duties of president of the Beaudesert Hibernian Jockey Club, in addition to those of adjudicator for the local Kerry Club, of which he is a

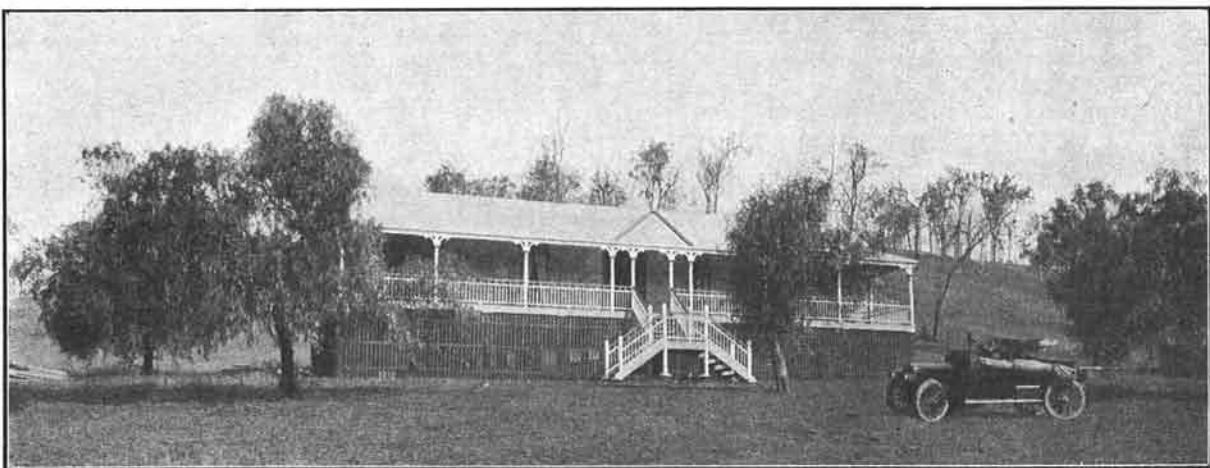


Photo by P. Hyllsted.

RESIDENCE OF MR. T. FLOOD PLUNKETT, KERRY, BEAUDESERT.

so satisfactory that the present structure was built on the same spot—yet reaps the benefit of the cool breezes which find their way thither in the summer time. In the vicinity

takes a leading part in local government as member of the Beaudesert Shire Council. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' Union in this district, and at present holds

foundation member. Mr. Plunkett married in 1915 Nana, daughter of Mr. Richard Deerain, of "Shamrock Vale," Kerry, one of the old pioneers of the district.



**PLUNKETT BROTHERS** (George Christopher Joseph Plunkett and Walter Edward Plunkett), proprietors of "Ville Marie" Estate, Tambourine. The well-known



Wiley,

Brisbane.

MR. GEORGE C. J. PLUNKETT.

property under notice was taken up in the year 1874 by the late Thomas Plunkett, father of the gentlemen under review, to whom extended reference is made in the preceding article. The "Ville Marie" Estate is a well-developed farm of some 2,000 acres, and consists chiefly of grazing country suitable for

by natural means, lagoon and surface water providing a never-failing supply. The present homestead has replaced the original dwelling-house built by the late Mr. Plunkett, and occupies the same site, which lies about a mile from the Tambourine railway station, on the metropolitan side. It is a well-built modern house of villa design, containing 12 rooms, and with its verandahs, lawns, and shade trees, presents a pleasing aspect from the Beaudesert main road. The brothers reside here with their widowed mother, a daughter of the late Edward Ryan, who came to Queensland from King's County, Ireland, among the pioneering settlers of 1862. Mrs. Plunkett, then a girl in her early teens, was a passenger by the "Erin-go-Bragh" with her father, and subsequently came to reside with him in the Logan district, where she met her future husband. Mr. George Christopher Joseph Plunkett was born in the old homestead of "Ville Marie" on May 20, 1880. He received his education at Beaudesert, and upon leaving school became engaged in farming pursuits on his father's property at Tambourine, where he has continued ever since. He manages the estate conjointly with his brother, and has met with success in the undertaking, the affairs of the property prospering under their regime. Mr. Plunkett is fond of outdoor sport of a clean and manly nature, and is a supporter of most forms of

educated in his native place, and after continuing his studies at Beaudesert, was sent by his father to Nudgee College, where under the guidance of the Christian Brothers

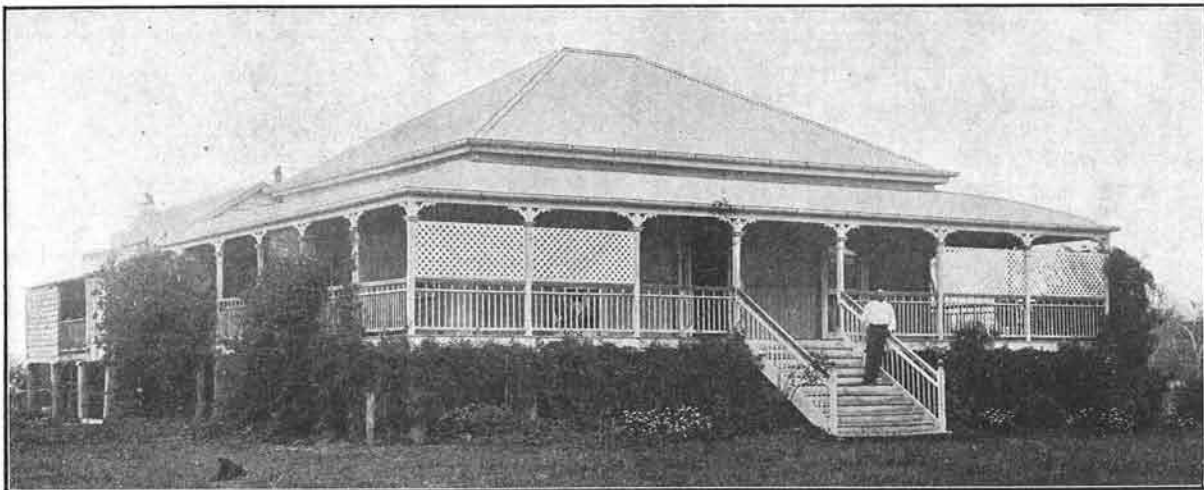


Moore,

Brisbane.

MR. WALTER EDWARD PLUNKETT.

he completed his scholastic course. He then returned to the parental roof-tree, and began his initiation into general farming on the home property, which upon the death of the late Thomas Plunkett came into the hands of himself and his elder brother, by whom it has been controlled ever since. In addition to his



"VILLE MARIE," RESIDENCE OF THE MESSRS. PLUNKETT BROS., TAMBOURINE.

dairying and stock-raising purposes. With a frontage to the Albert River, it has some well-grassed flat country, and apart from the stream referred to, is well watered

athletic recreation. Walter Edward Plunkett, youngest son of the late Thomas Plunkett, was also born at Tambourine, the date of his birth being September 27, 1884. He was

duties on the estate, Mr. W. E. Plunkett devotes a share of his time and attention to the public affairs of the district, and occupies a seat on the Tambourine Shire Council.

LAURENCE DUNNE, "Rosevale," Kerry, was born at Rathgibbon, in King's County, Ireland. In Rathgibbon the name and race of Dunne has been known and



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. LAURENCE DUNNE.

honoured for centuries. As yeoman farmers the forebears of the present generation of Dunnes struck their family roots deep down in the soil



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. JAMES MICHAEL DUNNE.

of the picturesque rural district. Thomas Dunne, one of this long line of worthies, was the father of Mr. Laurence Dunne. The last-named received a sound education at the

national school in his native parish. After leaving school young Dunne was taken in hand by his father, who put him through his apprenticeship on the family farm. Amongst those emigrants who had made Queensland their adopted home was an aunt of young Dunne. Her letters to her brother, Laurence's father, glowed with enthusiasm for the free life in Queensland. One of these letters invited Laurence to join his aunt, the system of nomination having just then been established. Prevailing on his father to permit him to join his aunt in Queensland, he set sail in the "Indus" from London early in the year 1870. Immediately he reached Waterford, in the Logan district, where his aunt had a small farm, Mr. Dunne devoted himself to work in the sugar industry. Two years of the work enabled him to gauge the chances that were ahead but he perceived that he should gain experience in directions in which his knowledge of the sugar industry would be greatly enhanced. He mastered all that was to be mastered in Queensland pioneering bush life, until finally he obtained a responsible position on the staff of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. For some years at their Tweed River mill he served the company, meanwhile putting aside that necessary little stand-by for future possibilities. These came in 1883, when he set forth on his own account to make a home for himself and his wife, to whom just then he had been wedded. Mr. Dunne and his bride faced the task of turning an uncleared area of 320 acres into a smiling farm. Steadily the holding was improved, and became splendidly self-supporting. Mrs. Dunne's father, the late Andrew Farrelly, was a farmer—the occupation which in their native land Mr. Farrelly's ancestors long and successfully had followed. He was well and honourably known in his native county; his name appeared on the list of the honorary magistracy, no mean distinction in those days. As time went on Mr. Dunne and his good wife had the satisfaction of seeing the reward of their dauntless efforts. To their original holding they were able to add, until to-day 1,500 broad acres of goodly land are theirs. In the work attendant on these achievements their latter-day efforts have been greatly assisted by their three stalwart sons, who together with two winsome daughters comprise the

Dunne family. "Rosevale" is devoted principally to mixed farming; but, of course, dairying plays a very important part in Mr. Dunne's activities. But amid all his



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. THOMAS JOSEPH DUNNE.

work he has spared time to assist in the general affairs of the district. His deeds of charity have won for



Hyllsted, Brisbane.  
MR. WILLIAM PATRICK DUNNE.

him the genuine affection of all with whom he has come in contact. His devotion to the faith of his forefathers and his loyalty to Erin's cause are deep and strong.

RICHARD DEERAIN, "Shamrock Vale," *via* Beaudesert, is a native of Tullamore, King's County, Ireland, where he was born on April 1, 1855, his father being the

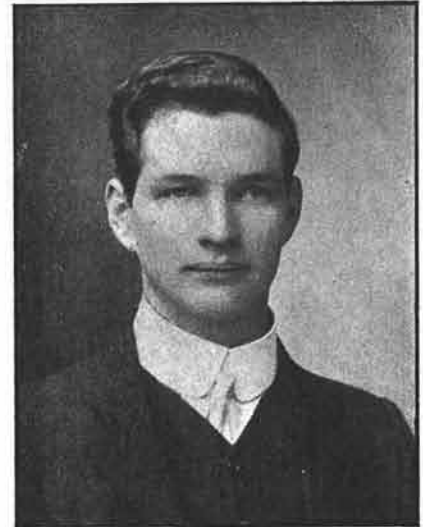


MR. RICHARD DEERAIN.

late James Deerain, who with his two sons and daughter arrived in Brisbane in 1862 in the ship "Eringo-Bragh." The emigrants who on that particular voyage came to Queensland all subsequently made their mark in the different spheres in which they settled down. James Deerain did not lose any time in going on the land, and as at that time he was a man of mature years he was able to apply his stores of experience to the work he took in hand. He settled on a small holding on the Logan River, at that great Irish agricultural centre, Waterford, where he reared his family, who were orphaned by the death of their mother shortly after the birth of the third child. When their father died the two sons sold out the Waterford farm with a view to extending operations on a larger area. Richard Deerain chose his present holding at Kerry, in the Beaudesert district, an area that offered wide scope of opportunity for his agricultural knowledge as acquired while working with his father, which he did continuously from the time he had received the

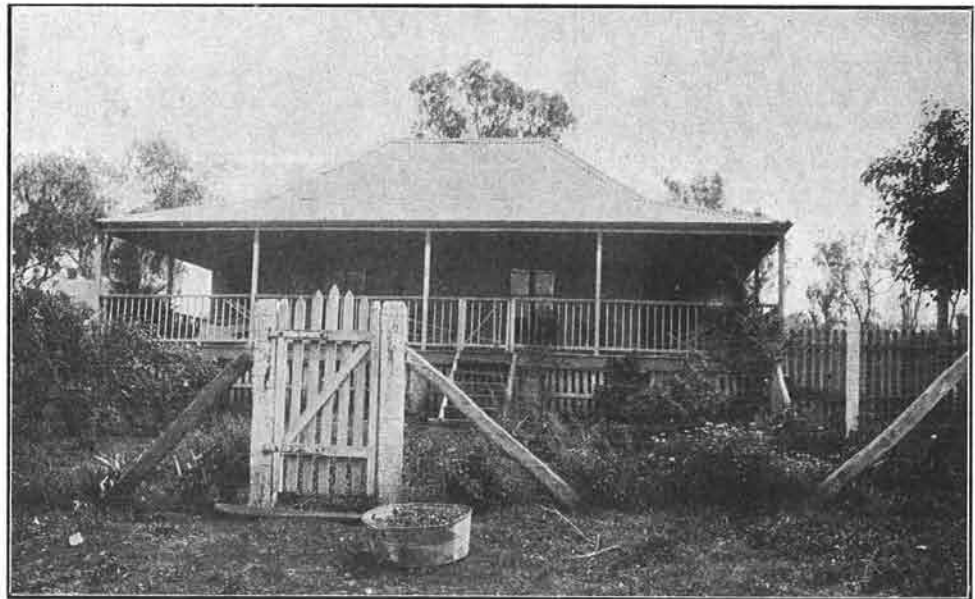
best education the State school system then afforded. He had practically acquired "Shamrock Vale" while with his father, but until permanently settling on it he had not done any improvement work on it. On settling there he built his house, married, and ever since has been one of the best-known and most highly-respected residents of the district, one who by his industry, thrift, and uprightness is held up as an example amongst his worthy neighbours. His original area was a farm covering 580 acres, which he put to such good use that as time went on he put by sufficient capital to enable him greatly to increase his holding, so that to-day he is able to survey with proprietary eye no fewer than 2,400 acres. The whole of the area is devoted to mixed farming, principally grazing and dairying, together, of course, with the necessary cultivation area for fodder and marketing. In developing the homestead to its existing splendidly improved condition he has been ably assisted by his only son, who like his progenitors is devoted to the land. This son, James Phillip, is the eldest of the family. He was born in the present home, and was educated at the State school in Kerry, where he was regarded as a very sound scholar. Mrs. Richard Deerain is a daughter of the late

As well as the son, there are three daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of Mr. W. Wilke, a well-known dairyfarmer in the district. The second daughter is wedded



MR. JAMES PHILLIP DEERAIN.

to a son of the late Thomas Plunkett, who for many years was one of Queensland's most prominent politicians, and of whom a more extended notice appears in another part of this work, while the youngest daughter still resides with



RESIDENCE OF MR. RICHARD DEERAIN, KERRY, VIA BEAUDESERT.

James Trihey, an Irish descendant of one of those French families who at that time so widely intermarried with the Irish. Her marriage to Mr. Deerain took place in 1885.

her parents. "Shamrock Vale" is about eight miles from Beaudesert. Mr. Deerain also owns 700 acres of fine land on the Logan River, about 30 miles from his homestead.



The late CHARLES CORCORAN, founder of "Erin's Home" Estate, Bromelton, *via* Beaudésert, was born in Queen's County, Ireland in the year 1835. He bore an



Moore,

Brisbane.

MR. CHARLES CORCORAN.

ancient name, of which the origin is lost in the obscurity of antiquity, being the scion of a yeoman family who figured among the earliest Celts mentioned in the annals of Irish history. A farmer himself, and a son of generations of farmers, he had learned the lesson of thinking for himself whilst pursuing his daily round of toil, and by degrees it became clear to him that the

motherland, and sought their destiny under southern skies. Eventually he found himself a passenger on board the historic emigrant vessel "Erin-go-Bragh"—a name which conjures up happy memories in the minds of many of the sturdy old Australian pioneers who were by her borne across the ocean to what was then a land of promise, and which eventually became the scene of their life's achievement. Disembarking at the young settlement of Moreton Bay, Mr. Corcoran obtained employment from the Government in the shape of contracts for the construction of the iron roads of commerce, which have done so much towards the settlement of the State. Carefully putting by such of his earnings as he could spare, in time he had saved sufficient capital to make a beginning on his own account, and for this purpose took up a block of land on the Lower Logan for farming purposes. On this first small holding he built a little home, and while he cleared and cultivated acre after acre, kept his eyes open for the property *par excellence*, which should suit in every particular with his ideas. A decade passed before this presented itself, and during that interval Mr. Corcoran continued steadily to improve the holding upon which he had first established himself. Upon approving the locality of "Erin's Home," he sold the Lower Logan farm, and from that time forward until the period of his death devoted

acreage was acquired at an early date, and subsequently land at Teviot and Allen Creek came under Mr. Corcoran's proprietorship, until at his decease the estate embraced



Moore,

Brisbane.

MR. JAMES CORCORAN.

about 1,000 acres. This has since been enlarged by the family to the extent of 2,000 acres, the whole of which is now administered by the late Mr. Charles Corcoran's two sons, Mr. James Corcoran and his younger brother. The late Mr. Corcoran died on December 4, 1902. His widow, *née* Mary Deerain, is a daughter of one of the early Irish pioneers who settled in Waterford, Queensland, in the early sixties, and by her he had the two sons above mentioned. The elder, Mr. James Corcoran, was born at Bromelton, where he now resides, on May 15, 1877, and was educated locally. Upon the completion of his studies he took up duties on his father's farm, and following the decease of the late Mr. Corcoran took over the management of affairs. Mr. J. Corcoran is a Justice of the Peace and an alderman of the Beaudésert Town Council. He is also a member of the council of the local agricultural and pastoral society, has served as a committeeman of the local school board, and gives cordial support to any movement for the general advancement of the district. The younger brother, Mr. Charles Corcoran, was also born at Bromelton on August 23, 1880. He is associated with Mr. James Corcoran in the conduct of the property, and makes it his special province to attend to home interests.

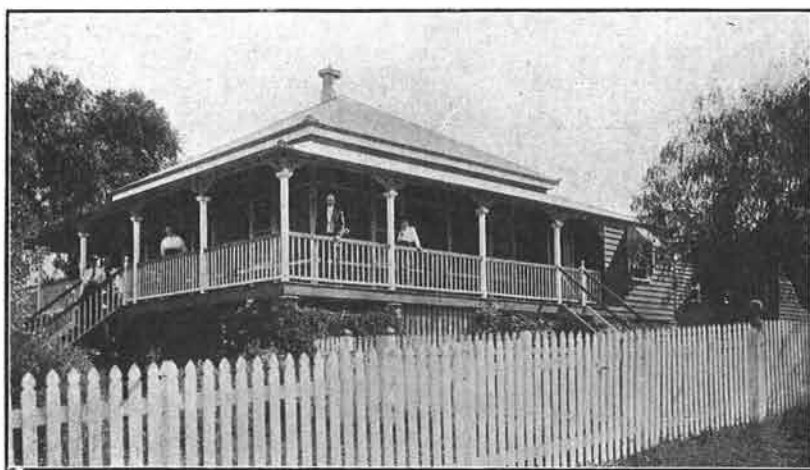


Photo by R. P. Moore.

RESIDENCE OF MR. J. CORCORAN, BROMELTON.

opportunities offering in the land of his birth were not to be compared with those flung at the feet of many of his countrymen who had cut the ties which bound them to the little

himself to building up and enlarging the 320-acre block upon which he erected his homestead, and inaugurated dairying and grazing operations. Another holding of similar

WILLIAM TUTIN WALKER, "Townsvale," Veresdale, was born at "Threple House," Lundie, Forfarshire, Scotland, on September 26, 1834, and is a son of the late Joseph Walker, whose father, a cotton-spinner of Manchester, represented an old Yorkshire family, which had been engaged in this industry for several generations. The gentleman under review was educated at the Edinburgh High School, and at 18 years of age left his native land for Victoria, after arrival accepting a clerical position with Mr. Robert McHardy, who had been his shipmate from Scotland and who established himself as a roadmaking contractor at Geelong. Mr. Walker was soon admitted into partnership in the business, and subsequently upon the retirement of Mr. McHardy took over the plant and continued operations, gradually, however, giving his attention almost exclusively to the carrying trade between Geelong and Ballarat at the time of the early goldmining boom in the latter district, when £40 to £50 per ton was the ordinary charge for cartage. Eventually, being keen on adventure, he undertook the hazardous duties of gold-buyer on behalf of the Bank of Victoria, a position fraught with considerable excitement, no hour of his life being passed without risk of falling in with rapacious outlaws, when, armed though he always was, his life would have been of small value. In the discharge of his duties he had always to carry a large quantity of money or of the precious metal itself, and this being before the era of escorts, on one occasion he travelled with the notorious Captain Melville, who with his band of men had been outlawed some time previously. Mr. Walker from a generous impulse rendered the Captain some service, which stirred the romantic spirit of this "gentleman of the road," who gave practical evidence of his gratitude by henceforward making it his business to see that his benefactor was free from molestation not only by his personal followers but also by all the highwaymen of the colony to whom Mr. Walker became known. At a later stage in his career Mr. Walker purchased a share in a sheep station named "Cargarie," near Meredith, but this venture proved a failure, and after losing all the capital which he had accumulated he set his face towards New Zealand, where he was offered the management

of a station by the well-known firm of Messrs. Fenwick Brothers, pastoralists, and became a familiar figure among his fellow-administrators of station properties in the Dominion. In 1863 he returned to Victoria, and a few months later revisited the home of his fathers, on which occasion he not only saw many of his old friends but also took the opportunity of acquainting himself with those places of historic interest which hitherto had been only names to him. Eleven years in the free, untrammelled spaces of the land of the Southern Cross, however, had unfitted him for any other life, and in 1865, obeying the strong call which Australians know so well, he again crossed the seas, and soon



MR. WILLIAM TUTIN WALKER.

found scope for his ability as manager of a cotton plantation on behalf of Captain Robert Towns, afterwards the Hon. Robert Towns, in which after five years' successful administration he obtained a partnership, and subsequent to the decease of the above-mentioned gentleman purchased the sole interest in the property, where he still resides. Eventually Mr. Walker gave up cotton-growing, and devoted his attention to the timber and sawmilling industry, in which he continued for about 20 years, when he perceived the great future ahead of scientific dairying in Queensland, and became the pioneer of the advanced methods in this line of enterprise in the Logan district. Later he disposed of portions of his estate, setting the example quickly followed by surrounding settlers of

cutting up his property into blocks for purposes of closer settlement, and at the present time the original area of "Townsvale" supports some 20 to 30 families. About six years ago he sold all the remaining land with the exception of about 100 acres surrounding the homestead, where he now lives in retirement, his connection with the district extending over half a century. Mr. Walker has taken a keen interest in the public affairs of the district, and was one of the earliest members of the Beaudesert Shire Council, in which he retained his seat for 25 years consecutively, filling the post of chairman for seven successive years. He was the most prominent worker in connection with the movement to secure railway facilities for the neighbourhood, which owes him much in this respect; and took a leading part in the establishment of the Logan and Albert Dairy Company, of which he was the first chairman. He was also a founder and strong supporter of the Logan and Albert Turf Club; and is widely known in the district as one of those reliable characters who shed lustre on the name of the pioneer, many unobtrusive acts of charity making him honoured and beloved even beyond his own circle of friends and acquaintances. After a life of nearly four score years, he looks back with satisfaction over the long vista of the past, which with all its lights and shadows has proved a journey of more than ordinary interest, and sometimes he is tempted to take up the pen of the free lance journalist, which he wielded successfully for a time in the early days of Bendigo, and make some record for future generations of the more romantic incidents of his career. Mr. Walker married in 1866 Mrs. Elliott, widow of the late Captain Elliott. Of this union there is issue two daughters and two sons, the latter being settled on farming properties adjoining the old home estate.

JOSEPH HOPKINS, "Woodlands," Veresdale, was born at Woodhill, Queensland, on February 29, 1872, and is a son of Mr. John Hopkins, who now (1915) closely approaching fourscore years of age, lives in well-earned retirement at Brisbane. This veteran pioneer came from Aberdeen, Scotland, over half a century ago, and being a skilled millwright

by trade soon found scope for his energies of hand and brain in the partially-formed settlements of his adopted country. The structures which he erected have now mostly given place to buildings of more modern design, but in their day they were important indications of the substantial progress which was being made by the handful of settlers and others who represented the scanty population of Moreton Bay and a few outlying districts. Mr. Hopkins, sen., chose for his helpmeet the late Ellen Kelly, a native of the Emerald Isle, who came to Queensland shortly after her future husband, whom she joined at Dalby, where their marriage was one of the first to be celebrated at that centre. Mrs. Hopkins died in 1889, leaving a family of three sons and six daughters. The gentleman under review, Mr. Joseph Hopkins, received his education at the Woodhill State School, which he left soon after entering his teens. Even at that early age he had qualified by examination to fill the position of pupil teacher, but waived his own wishes in respect to a career in recognition of the stern necessity which presented itself to assist his father in making a livelihood for the large family. Accordingly at 14 he

employé, who strove to model his own conduct upon the example thus constantly set before him. He remained at the mill for some four years, and while still in his minority



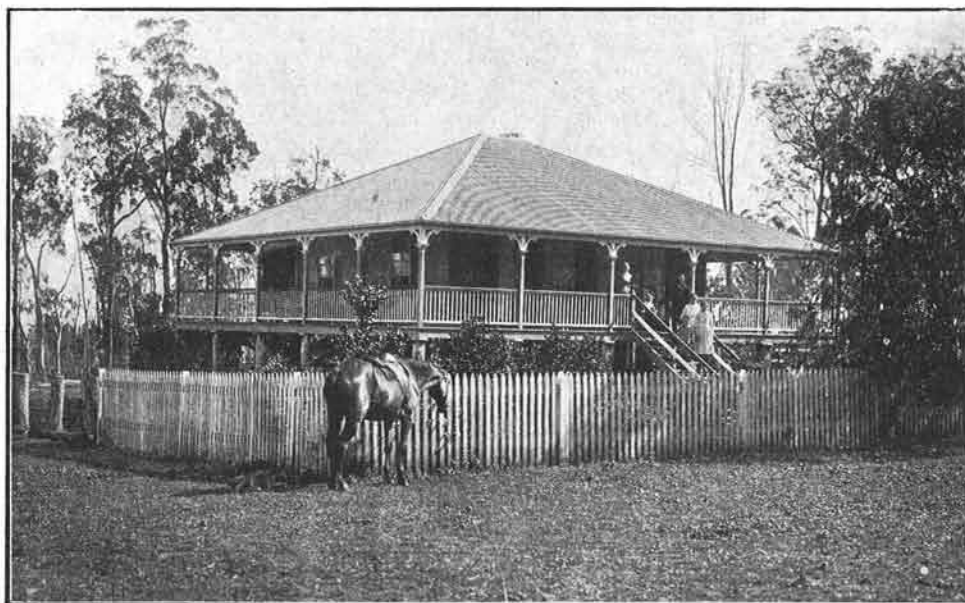
MR. JOHN HOPKINS.

cast covetous eyes upon a "parcel of land," which he was able to purchase on easy terms from his employer, who aided him with the best of advice and assistance. By applying

road to prosperity. Eventually he found himself in a position to purchase other holdings in the vicinity of his homestead block, and little by little his acreage increased, until to-day he is proprietor of about 1,000 acres of good pastoral land in a rapidly-growing district. Mr. Hopkins has devoted his time and attention almost exclusively to the dairying industry, and has met with a success as unqualified as it is deserved. A certain amount of cropping is resorted to for the purpose of providing the herd with necessary fodder, but the pastures with their excellent natural grasses are principally kept for the use of the browsing kine. Having spent the whole of his mature life in this district, Mr. Hopkins naturally takes the keenest interest in its advancement, and from his youth upwards has been a prominent figure in local organizations and public movements set afoot to further some scheme for the benefit of the community at large. For some years past he has occupied a seat on the Beaudesert Shire Council, representing the ratepayers of the division in which he resides, and having the turn of mind which predisposes to the discussion of political matters, he holds membership in the

Woodhill branch of the Farmers' Union, being a regular attendant at the periodical meetings of that body. For the lengthy period of 15 years he has discharged the duties of secretary to the local school of arts in an honorary capacity, and has shown his interest in educational matters by a six-year connection with the Woodhill State School Board. He is fond of manly sport of a clean and legitimate nature, and follows racing events with a considerable amount of interest. For 20 years he has held the hon. secretaryship of the Woodhill Jockey Club, and as a consequence is regarded as one of the leading supporters of the turf in Veresdale. Mr. Hopkins married in 1899 Lillie,

daughter of Mr. William Everdell, of Woodhill, one of the oldest families in the district, and has a family of two sons and two daughters.



"WOODLANDS," RESIDENCE OF MR. J. HOPKINS, VERESDALE.

obtained a position at the Townsvale Mill, in the employ of Mr. W. T. Walker, whose just and upright character provoked the admiration and respect of his youthful

himself with untiring industry to the development of his new property as a dairying proposition he was able shortly to clear himself of his liabilities, and was soon on the high



JOSEPH HENRY CAVELL, "Rose Hill," Woodhill, on the Beaudesert railway line, was born on the spot where he now resides with his aged mother on January 21, 1879, and is the youngest son of the late Edwin Cavell, who came with his wife to Queensland by the sailing ship "Persia" when 24 years of age. The late Edwin Cavell hailed from Somersetshire, the county which had witnessed the upbringing of generation after generation of Cavells, who had been associated with various avocations in the march of the centuries. Upon arrival in the young colony with a number of others who eventually were enrolled on the list of Queensland pioneers,



MR. EDWIN CAVELL.

the young couple faced the problem of making a livelihood under conditions vastly different from those under which their earlier days had been spent. The climate alone altered the whole outlook on life, and the young Britisher realized this very fully with his first taste of the real, strenuous work of the bush in the shape of burning off scrub and clearing land for agricultural purposes at Bald Hills, near Brisbane. Later he saw thriving small farms covering this locality, which his labours had helped to prepare for occupation: and these in their turn gave place to the streets and rows of houses of a suburban township. Meeting with the late Mr. John Collins, he accepted a position on his building staff for the erection of a house at "Mundoolun," and whilst thus engaged was fortunate enough

to gain the goodwill of the Collins family, who induced him to remain with them in a permanent post. Subsequently Mr. Cavell removed to Cooper Plains, and turned his attention to the timber-getting industry and farming pursuits for a time. During this period he saved enough money to invest in a team of bullocks, and had the distinction of being the first settler in the district to make such a purchase, the possession of which carried with it a prestige readily understood by those who were engaged in the early struggle to establish themselves on Queensland soil. A rush to the Jimbour district, where a find of gold was reported, drew a big following, and Mr. Cavell utilized his team for the purpose of carting stores for the prospectors, his being one of the first heavy teams to cross the ranges. Upon returning from this trip he was engaged in the timber-getting industry at Jimboomba for a brief period, and finally in 1879 took up the holding of 80 acres at Woodhill, which has since been enlarged to the present farm of 1,000 acres, known as "Rose Hill," where the late Mr. Cavell resided until the time of his demise. During his lifetime he devoted all his energies to the development of this property, and acquired additional acreage, until in time he had brought the holding up to half its present size, and carried on mixed-farming pursuits with a good measure of success. He was well loved by the community of which he formed a part, and made himself useful in various public capacities, taking a prominent part in the establishment of the first local

neighbourhood. At his death he left a widow, Ann, daughter of the late Elijah Treloggen, of Somersetshire, and three sons and three daughters, most of whom were born



MR. JOSEPH HENRY CAVELL.

and brought up on the farm, and who are now all settled on the land in the Logan district. The youngest son, Joseph Henry Cavell, who administers the estate of "Rose Hill," was educated at the Woodhill State School, and on the termination of his scholastic course joined his father in the working of the holding, while the elder sons took up homes of their own. Upon the death of his parent he continued to conduct affairs, and follows closely on the lines laid down by the late Mr. Cavell, special attention being given to the dairying industry. He



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. H. CAVELL, WOODHILL.

primary school, to which he became honorary treasurer and committee-man. He was also a trustee of the Methodist Church, and one of the pillars of the connexion in this

is a trustee of the Methodist Church, and in every respect upholds the reputation for steady and upright living so worthily established by his father.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, "Broomfield," Cedar Grove, was born on the McIvor gold diggings, in Victoria, on September 3, 1861, and is the second son of the late George Harrison, who settled in the Logan district of Queensland in the early sixties. The late Mr. Harrison was a native of Armagh, Ireland, and like many of the Celts of the period, had his imagination kindled and his adventurous nature stirred by the visions conjured up by travellers of the free, wide land across the Indian and Southern Oceans, where fortunes were made in a day on the goldfields, and great expanses of stock country lay waiting for man to populate with flocks and herds, which should line his pockets with gold. Desiring the best of everything for the young wife who had recently consented to share his lot, within a year of his wedding day he set sail with his bride for the new land of promise, his wife giving birth at sea to a son. The late George Harrison landed in Victoria in 1859—the year that Queensland was proclaimed a separate colony—and shortly afterwards became a pioneer citizen of the newly-proclaimed northern colony, where for many years he was identified with the timber industry, being one of the most strenuous workers in the dense forest areas of country, hitherto almost untouched by the hand of timber-getters. As his exertions were crowned with prosperity, he

herd which by degrees made more extensive pastures a necessity, and gave Mr. Harrison the solid status of a successful grazier and stock-breeder. By the close of 15 years he



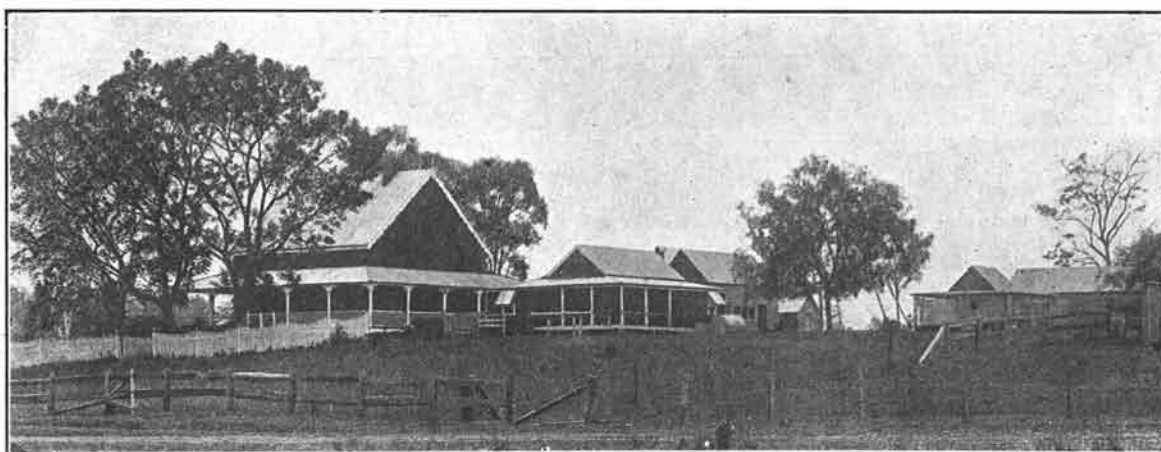
Wiley.

Brisbane.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

had placed far behind him all the slavery of his new-chum days, and having settled down at Cedar Grove, near Jimboomba, lived out the remainder of his life in that district, honoured, beloved, and respected by all his fellow-pioneers, and the younger members of a community which was already binding itself

Henry Harrison, who resides on the old paternal property, is the second son. As a child Mr. Harrison attended the Woodhill State School, a few miles distant from his present home, and upon the termination of his studies assisted his father in the timber industry until his marriage at 28 years of age. In 1888 he struck out for himself, taking up a holding in the near vicinity of the paternal acres, which he immediately began to develop in his spare time, procuring the wherewithal to support his home before the land began to produce by timber-getting, which was a fairly lucrative occupation. Eventually Mr. Harrison followed the trend of the time by giving his attention almost exclusively to dairying enterprise. Since that period he has largely increased the area of his property, and unites grazing and stock-raising with his dairying operations. Mr. Harrison has found scope for activities outside the realm of his own personal enterprise in the advancement of public interests in the district, and some years back was returned by the ratepayers of his division to represent then on the Beaudesert Shire Council. He is also associated as a committeeman with most of the local organizations, notably the agricultural society and school board. Mr. Harrison was married in 1888 to Bertha, daughter of the late John Anders, one of the old residents of Jimboomba, and has a family of one



"BROOMFIELD," RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. HARRISON, CEDAR GROVE.

was able to improve his position by occupying a rented property, upon which he grazed a few cattle which he had purchased; and this proved the nucleus of the large and valuable

firmly together for mutual progress and well-being. The late Mr. Harrison left a family of six sons and six daughters, of whom the gentleman under review, Mr. William

son and six daughters. He is assisted by his son in the management of the "Broomfield" property, which is one of the leading farms of the neighbourhood.

WILLIAM JAMES BARNES, J.P., "Millstream," Cedar Grove, was born at Cooper Plains on November 5, 1866. He is the eldest son of the late James Barnes, who landed at

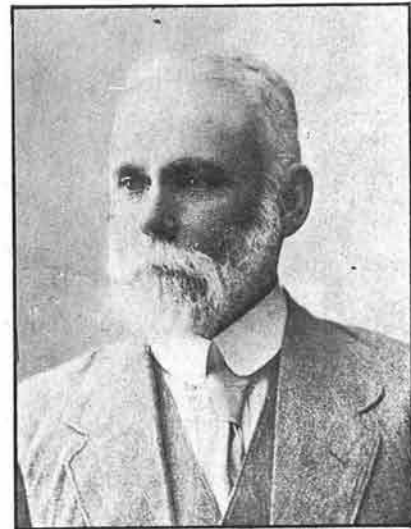


MR. JAMES BARNES.

Brisbane from the ship "Flying Cloud," in the latter part of the year 1863, and subsequently engaged in rural occupations among the earliest of the pioneer farmers at Oxley Creek. Mr. James Barnes was well qualified to take upon himself the responsibilities incurred by early settlement on the land, having sprung from sound old Celtic yeoman stock which boasted itself strong in limb and of tempered constitution. While quite young he had taken to wife Nanny Dennis,

of the young country, reports of which were spreading through the over-populated districts of Great Britain. Whilst getting a grip of the conditions under which he trusted eventually to make his way to affluence, James Barnes undertook employment at a regular wage, by which means he was able to maintain himself and his wife until the opportunity for which he kept a keen look-out should occur. Less than two years from the date of his arrival he found himself in a position to select on the Eight-Mile Plains a farm of 160 acres, which in those days was considered a fair area on which to begin operations. During the period that must necessarily elapse before the preparatory work could be completed and the farm be made productive, Mr. Barnes supplemented his income by undertaking work in connection with the construction of public roads on behalf of the Government. This, in conjunction with many other of the early settlers, he continued for some years, and when the administration of the roads passed into the hands of the local governing body he found his services still very much in request for the same class of work on a contract basis. In course of time Mr. Barnes decided to dispose of his original holding, and to take up a property in the Logan and Albert district. Accordingly, when the "Mundoolun" Station area was thrown open for closer settlement he made choice of a block of land, and settled down to farming pursuits. On this property, which is now

were erected in the district, thereby promoting its prosperity in a very marked manner, and this industry provided an avenue of employment for his sons, three out of four of



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MR. WILLIAM JAMES BARNES.

whom were engaged for a lengthy period in timber-cutting for the supply of the mills. Still later the various members of the family removed to homes of their own in different parts of the State, only the youngest son, Mr. George Frederick Barnes, remaining in the old homestead. The founder of the family in Queensland passed away on July 20, 1908. James Barnes was possessed of considerable public spirit, and for many years took a prominent part



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. J. BARNES, CEDAR GROVE.

like himself the scion of a long line of Cornish descent, and together the youthful couple decided to make a tilt at Fortune by crossing the wide ocean and starting life in the wilds

known as "Flagstone Creek," he met with considerable success in dairying, being assisted by his family, which was growing up round him. As years went on, timber mills

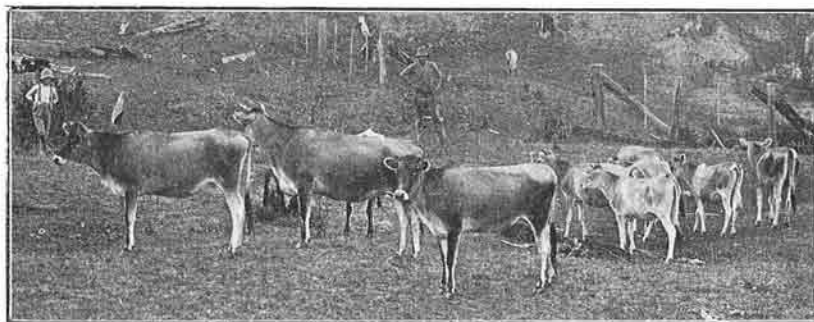
in the general affairs of the district. He served for a lengthy period as a member of the Tambourine Shire Council, and was amongst the most influential committeemen of the



Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Society. The gentleman whose career forms the subject of this article, Mr. William James Barnes, was far from enjoying the educational facilities equal to those now open to every child of the State. For some years he tramped six miles daily to the Tambourine State School at such seasons as he could be spared from the pressure of work on the paternal farm, and in this way became conversant with the "three R's" and a few other branches of learning as imparted in those early days. Before reaching his teens, however, by the force of circumstances he was compelled to relinquish study and give his help in the way of practical work for the maintenance of the family. At 13 he was sufficiently experienced to be entrusted with the driving of a team of bullocks, and was employed in timber-carting by his maternal uncle. His time was occupied in this kind of work until he reached his twentieth year, and some time later he rejoined his father, and applied his best energies to help build up the family fortunes by cutting and carting timber for the mills. With his brothers he left no stone unturned towards the attainment of an independent position, and so finely did the young Australians prove their fibre that, smiled upon by Fate, they achieved this desirable object, and proved themselves well worthy of the name they bore and the stock from which they had

was the only satisfactory road towards the gaining of a competency. In this way they maintained and helped to realize the ideal set before them by their father, who by his own example had given force to the precepts which he enjoined upon

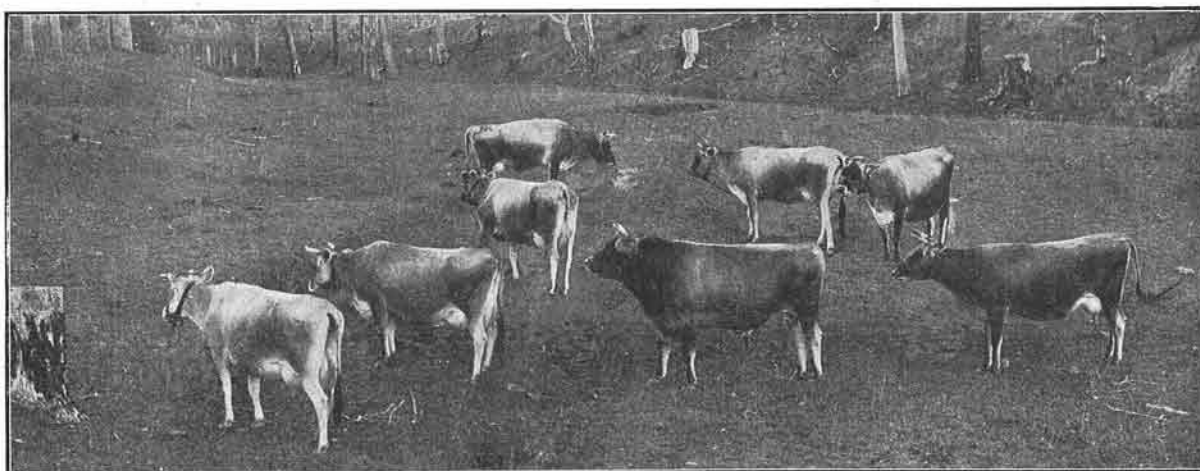
pastured on the home paddocks. Operations in connection with this branch of industry are in the hands of various members of Mr. Barnes's family, who have made a thorough success of their work. His personal attention, apart from timber-getting



GROUP OF JERSEY HEIFERS.

his sons from time to time. When only 18 years of age Mr. W. J. Barnes availed himself of an opportunity to select a block of land at Maclean, which he still owns; but when at 27 he married and formed his own home his choice of locality fell on the "Jimboomba" Estate, where he secured a selection and built a homestead about a mile distant from his present residence. By degrees he added to his possessions, and in 1907 purchased the property originally owned by the late Charles Baker, which in conjunction with the other areas which he has acquired from time to time

in the virgin forest, to which occupation he has given the greater part of his life, has been applied to the following up of a hobby of his boyhood days, *viz.*, the making of a close study of the different classes of dairy stock and the varying conditions under which one or another type may reasonably be expected to produce the best results. With the object of eventually building up a model stud herd, he has sought information from every possible quarter, and has made practical experiments with a view to enlarging his knowledge of the subject. The result of these years of thought,



GROUP OF JERSEY COWS AND BULL. "LOTINA'S NOBLE II."

sprung. Henceforward none of the family worked for an employer, having discovered that the bolder policy of independent enterprise, though at times attended with risks,

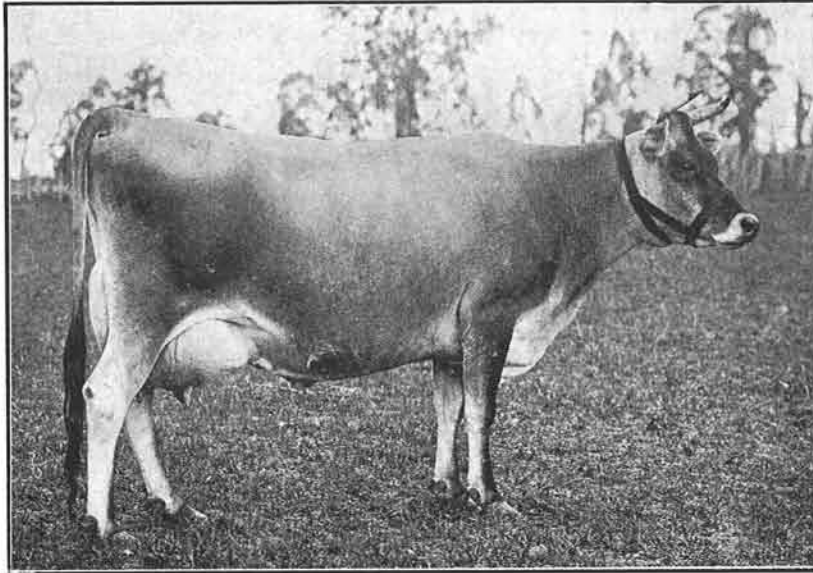
has brought the landed area under his proprietorship up to a total of over 3,000 acres. A large portion of this estate is used for grazing purposes, and a fine dairy herd is

study, and experiment has been his present personal conviction that the stud which he inaugurated some five years ago, composed of pure Jerseys, is the best for dairy purposes under

the system of dairy-farming on small holdings. Mr. Barnes began this stud with a bull from the Grassmere herd, and cows from William Siemon & Sons' "Prospect"

breeders, the pedigree of every beast must run back pure bred prior to 1888. The greatest possible credit is due to Mr. Barnes for the steady concentration which he has brought

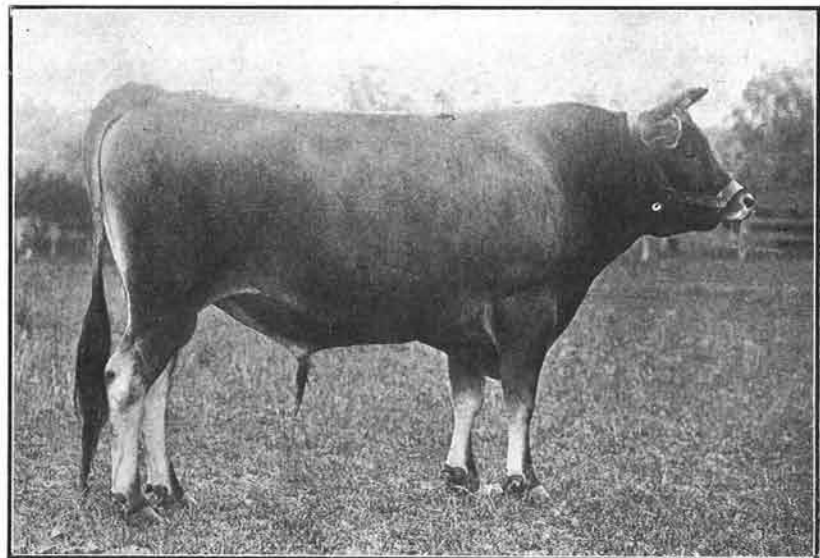
district, and for several years gave very earnest attention to the matter of local government as a member of the Beaudesert Shire Council. For the past decade he has served as committeeman of the Logan and Albert Agricultural and Pastoral Society; was one of the directors of the Logan and Albert Co-operative Dairy Company for some years; and has also acted as chairman to the local school committee. He takes a leading part in the Methodist Church, with which his family has been connected for many generations in the Old Country, and occupies the position of trustee to the local church, in which he also combines the offices of treasurer and secretary in an honorary capacity. He was created a Justice of the Peace by the Denham Administration some years ago. Mr. Barnes married in 1893 Amelia Jane, daughter of the late Edwin Cavell, also a pioneer of the Logan and Albert district, who was engaged in the timber-getting and dairying industries at Woodhill for nearly half a century. He was one of the first to embark on pine-wood cutting in order to meet the demand which had arisen for this class of timber in Queensland, the pine logs being rafted down the Logan River, and thence across the bay to Brisbane. Mr. Cavell, who was highly respected in the district,



"YOUNG HOUSEMAID,"

Jersey Herd, at Walloon, and by introducing members of other families of the same pure stock he has demonstrated on his own estate, and at various country shows, the success of his methods. The bull now in use at "Millstream" is "Lotina's Noble II.," bred by Miss S. L. Robinson, of Victoria, an animal of exceptional value imported to Queensland by Mr. Barnes in 1915. This bull is only two removes from the valuable "Noble of Oaklands," winner of first prize at St. Saviour's Show of 1907, and of first prize when shown with his progeny at the R.A.S.E. shows, and was afterwards sold to go to America for £1,400. Mr. Barnes's "Lotina's Noble II." therefore has sprung from an illustrious line, and as far as breeding is concerned is unsurpassed by any other bull in the Commonwealth. The cow which takes pride of place in the "Millstream" herd is "Young Housemaid," another animal of quality, whose pedigree, with that of "Lotina's Noble II.," is given in full on the adjoining page. The standard thus set is maintained throughout the whole stud, the different members of which are all registered both in the Herd Book of the State and in the Commonwealth Standard Herd Book, in which, as is well known to all

to bear upon his self-appointed task, and it may be averred with truth that if every breeder took the same personal interest in the improvement of the standard of his herd, the average merit of the cattle of



"LOTINA'S NOBLE II."

Queensland would be materially raised within a very short period. Like his father before him, Mr. Barnes has always manifested an active interest in the affairs of his

died on April 22, 1905, at the age of 68 years, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have nine children—three daughters and six sons.

**LOTINA'S NOBLE II., BORN SEPTEMBER 5, 1912.**

<p><i>Bred by</i> Miss S. L. Robinson, Malvern, Victoria.</p>	<p>NOBLE OF OAKLANDS (imp.). 3909 H.C. Bred by J. A. Perree, St. Saviour, Jersey. 1st P., St. Saviour Show, 1907. 3rd P. over Jersey with progeny, 1908. 1st P. over Jersey with progeny, 1910.</p>	<p>BLUE BELL'S BLUE Fox. 3633 H.C.</p>	<p>LADY VIOLA. 8463 H.C. C. of M. Butter Test, May, 1904, 2 lb. 12 oz. butter 50 days in milk. 1st P. over Jersey for tested cows, 1904.</p>	<p>SHY FOX. 3143 H.C. Res. No. R.J.A.S., April, 1902. BLUE BELLE, 4307 H.C. Parish P., May, 1896. 3rd P. over Jersey and P.P., Aug., 1896.</p>	<p>FLYING FOX. 2729 H.C. 1st P. over Jersey, 1899. VENUS VIOLET. 3946 H.C. MEADOW BOY. 1193 C. GRISETTE. 2058 H.C.</p>
<p>LOTINA (imp.). Bred by J. Nicolle, Jersey. 2nd P., R.S., Melb., 1910. 3rd P., R.S., Melb., 1911. 2nd P., R.S., Melb., 1912.</p>	<p>SAM LOATES. 3094 C.</p>	<p>FLYING FOX. 2729 H.C. 1st P. over Jersey, 1899.</p>	<p>GOLDEN FERN'S LAD. 2160 H.C. 1st P. and Champ. over Jersey, 1896 and 1897.</p>	<p>SIR WATKIN. 2991 H.C. IRIS. 7378 H.C. FORFARSHIRE. 2914 H.C. LUCY'S LASS. 7092 H.C.</p>	<p>GOLDEN LAD. 1242 H.C. 1st P. over Jersey, 1890. BAGATELLE. 5076 C. 3rd P. over Jersey and P.P., 1897.</p>
<p>LARKSPUR'S OPTICIAN II. Bred by J. McCulloch, Barholm, Victoria.</p>	<p>OPTICIAN (imp.). Bred by Lady De Rothschild, Ashton Clinton, Tring, Eng- land. 1st P., R.S., Melb., 1902. 1st P. and Res. Champ., Melb., 1903.</p>	<p>CHARLEY'S NIECE. 7257 H.C.</p>	<p>ROSETTE 5TH. 2881 H.C. 1st P. over Jersey and P.P., 1889.</p>	<p>GOLDEN LAD II. 2023 H.C. CHARLEY'S AUNT. 6241 H.C.</p>	<p>SARABOND. 797 P.S.H.C. ROSETTE 4TH. 2128 P.S.C.</p>
<p>HOUSEMAID OF MEL- ROSE. Bred by W. Wood- mason, Victoria.</p>	<p>LADDIE FOWLER (imp.).</p>	<p>VICTORIAN. 2829 C.</p>	<p>MAUD'S BOY. 2506 H.C.</p>	<p>VICTORY 2ND. 4375 H.C.</p>	<p>USEFUL LAD. 997 P.S.H.C. LA RIVIERE. 2312 P.S.C. ROSY'S WONDER. 835 H.C. GLOIRE D'OR. 5028 F.S.</p>
		<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>PROGRESS III. 1575 H.C.</p>	<p>FARMER'S JOY. 306 H.C. ANGELA. 1607 H.C.</p>
		<p>GAY LADY. 762 F.S.C.</p>	<p>GOLDEN EAR. 2420 F.S.H.C.</p>	<p>PRETTY LADY SUPERIOR III. (imp.).</p>	<p>ROSA'S WELCOME III. 1204 H.C. DINAH. 1607 H.C. KAISER'S PRINCE. 993 P.S.H.C. PRETTY LADY SUPERIOR. 6529 F.S.H.C. BRILLIANT.</p>
		<p>LADY SUPERIOR'S PROGRESS. 1st P. and Champ., R.S., Melb., 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.</p>	<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>JOVE. 1st P., R.S., Melb., 1899.</p>	<p>MOURIER KING. 1115 P.S.H.C. FLOWERY MAID. 2796 P.S.H.C.</p>
		<p>GAIETY GIRL. 2nd P., R.S., Melb., 1895 and 1897.</p>	<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>1st P., R.S., Ade- laide, 1889. 1st P. and Champ., R.S., Adelaide, 1890.</p>	

**YOUNG HOUSEMAID, BORN JULY 22ND, 1910.**

<p><i>Bred by Robert McCook, Kelvin Grove, Brisbane.</i></p>	<p>OPTICIAN (imp.). Bred by Lady De Rothschild, Ashton Clinton, Tring, Eng- land. 1st P., R.S., Melb., 1902. 1st P. and Res. Champ., Melb., 1903.</p>	<p>PONTORSON'S LAD. 6364 E.H.B.</p>	<p>ANNETTE.</p>	<p>OXFORD PRINCE. 4959. E.H.B.</p>	<p>NUNTHORPE. 1769 H.C. OXFORD LILY. 3468 H.C. PANDORA'S BOY. PONTORSON. 1875 H.C. SULTANE'S P'V'ILE. 872 H.C. GOLDEN LASS IV. 2447.</p>
<p>HOUSEMAID OF MEL- ROSE. Bred by W. Wood- mason, Victoria.</p>	<p>LADDIE FOWLER (imp.).</p>	<p>LARKSPUR (imp.). Vol. XI., page 77, E.J.H.B. 1st P., Croydon Show, Eng., 1900. 1st P. and Res. Champ., Melb., 1901. 1st P. and Res. Champ., Melb., 1902.</p>	<p>SILVER TAIL. 683 H.C.</p>	<p>SIRLOIN. 6065.</p>	<p>FARMER'S JOY. 306 H.C. ANGELA. 1607 H.C.</p>
		<p>LADY SUPERIOR'S PROGRESS. 1st P. and Champ., R.S., Melb., 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1899.</p>	<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>PROGRESS III. 1575 H.C.</p>	<p>MOURIER KING. 1115 P.S.H.C. FLOWERY MAID. 2796 P.S.H.C.</p>
		<p>GAIETY GIRL. 2nd P., R.S., Melb., 1895 and 1897.</p>	<p>ANGELA'S LAD. 397 P.S.H.C.</p>	<p>1st P., R.S., Ade- laide, 1889. 1st P. and Champ., R.S., Adelaide, 1890.</p>	



THOMAS STEPHEN CHAMPNEY, "Martindale," Cedar Grove, *via* Beaudesert, is a native of Somersetshire, England, the date of his birth being April 7, 1862. He is



MR. THOMAS STEPHEN CHAMPNEY.

the second son of the late Walter Champney, of that county, who inherited from generations of ancestors a love of the soil and springing crops, and who brought up his young son to the same calling in which he had been initiated by his own parent in his youthful days. Mr. Thomas



MR. JOSEPH WALTER CHAMPNEY.

Stephen Champney attended school in his native village for a few years, and subsequently became his father's right hand on the farm of few but rich acres which was devoted to intense culture and the dairying

industry. At the age of 23 the desire arose in Mr. Champney to do something bigger, and with the concurrence of his young wife he decided to emigrate to Queensland. The young couple accordingly sailed by the "Bulimba," and arrived at Brisbane on March 25, 1886, their two small children completing the family party. Mr. Champney took the first employment that offered, that of assistant slaughterman to the Graziers' Butchering Company, which post he held until more lucrative work came to hand in the shape of road-making on behalf of the South Brisbane Council. At the end of two years he had thoroughly found his bearings, and was able to carry out his original intention of settling on the land. As a preliminary



MR. JOHN WILLIAM CHAMPNEY.

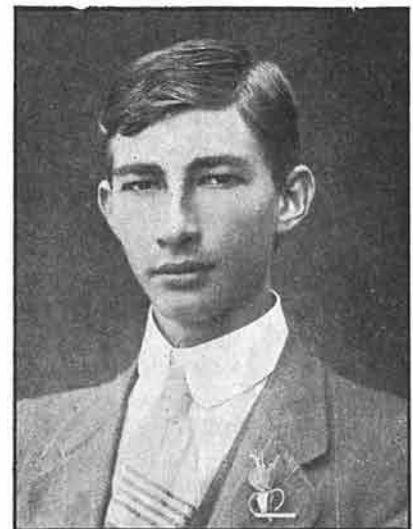
he leased a small property at Mount Gravatt, but from a variety of causes the venture proved a failure. Having lost the whole of his modest capital Mr. Champney was compelled again to seek employment, and being in some measure discouraged by the failure of his efforts in Queensland, he accepted a position offered him by the Sydney City Council, and removed with his family to New South Wales. Eventually he became a pawn in the game of the Bursted Village Settlement Scheme, promoted by the New South Wales Government, and once more worsted by fate, in the closing months of the year 1893 he returned to Queensland. About this time the Jimboomba Timber Reserve was thrown

open by the Government for closer settlement, and Mr. Champney seized the opportunity to make another start in the direction of dairy-farming on his own account.



MR. THOMAS STEPHEN CHAMPNEY, JUN.

Taking up his present holding, he began operations on a limited area, but as his proposition prospered was able to purchase adjoining blocks of land, the area of the farm at the present time being in the vicinity of 1,000 acres. It is one of the model dairy farms of the Logan and Albert districts, and Mr.



MR. GEORGE ALFRED CHAMPNEY.

Champney has good reason to be satisfied with his success. The farm when first taken up by the gentleman under review was rugged, virgin bush, and an immense amount

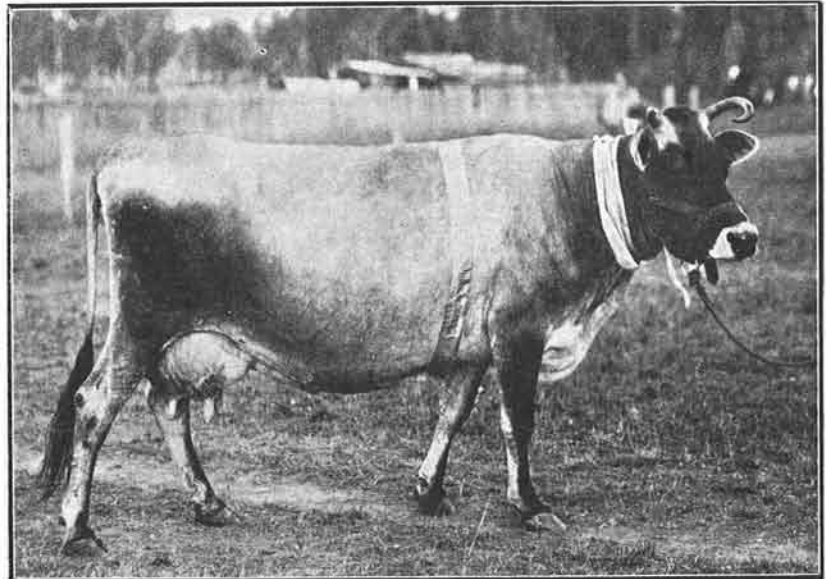
of steady, consistent development work has been necessary to bring it up to its present pitch of perfection. He has given a great deal of

stamp her as a pure-bred animal of exceptional merit for dairying purposes. The bull used by Mr. Champney is "Wrentham of Indooroopilly,"

improved upon. Very modern dairy arrangements are found on the farm, including well-built outhouses, milking-sheds, and silos for the



MR. STANLEY EDWARD CHAMPNEY.

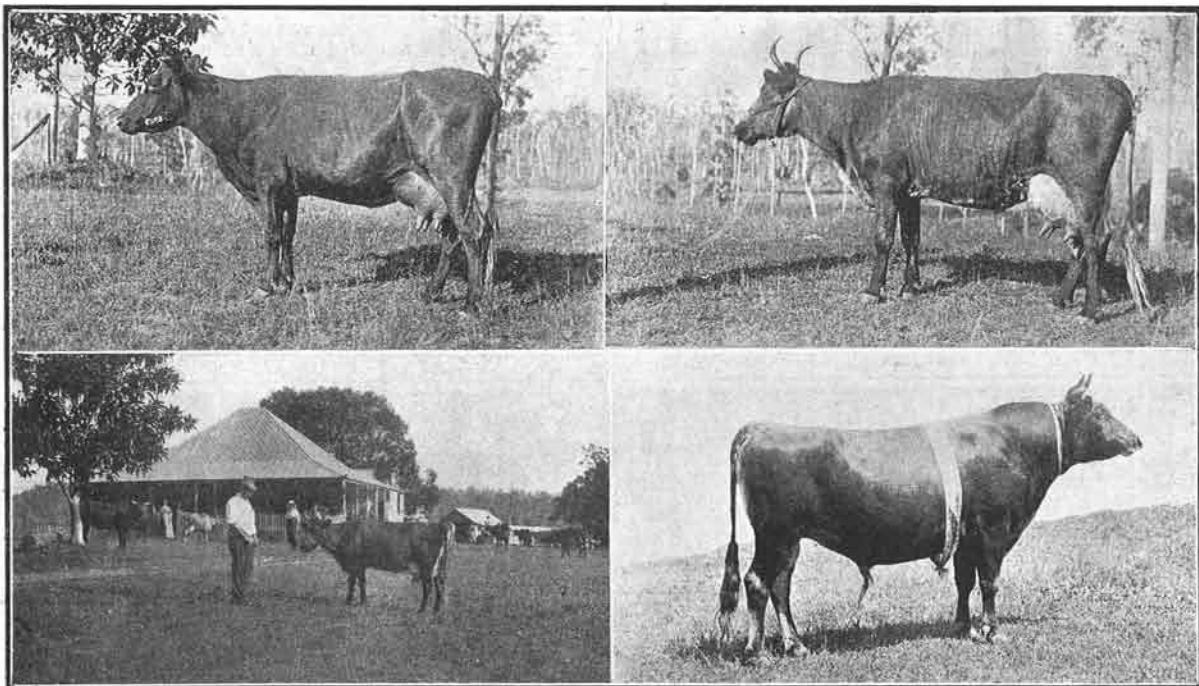


"JERSEY COW, "CANARY."

attention to the breeding of dairy cattle, and his exhibits have been awarded honours at shows held in country centres, and also at the National Show. Among these the Jersey cow "Canary" has been very successful as a prize-winner, her pedigree as set forth in the official Herd Book of the Commonwealth being sufficient in itself to

a pure Jersey, now three years of age, his dam being "Lemon Beauty," by "Wrentham King" (imp.), g.d. "Lemon Beauty" by "Young Milk-lad"; g.g.d. "Beauty" by "Lord John"; g.g.g.d. "Daisy" by "Nelson"; g.g.g.g.d. "Buttercup" by "Duke of York"—a line hardly to be

conservation of fodder for the stock. The homestead is a comfortable dwelling containing 8 rooms. Mr. Champney married on May 14, 1882, Jane Maria, daughter of the late William Phillips, a member of a very old Lincolnshire family, and has five sons and four daughters.



JERSEY COWS, "LUCY" AND "POSSUM." "MARTINDALE" HOMESTEAD. JERSEY BULL, "WRENTHAM OF INDOOROOPILLY."

OTTO JULIUS HERMAN KRUGER, J.P., "Chelmsford," Cedar Grove, Beaudesert line, was born at Alberton, in the Beenleigh district of Queensland, on December 20, 1866, and is a son of the late Christian Kruger, a Queensland pioneer who hailed from southern Germany. Mr. Kruger was one of those brought out as emigrants by the late Rev. G. H. Hausman, grandfather of the Hon. J. G. Appel, and almost immediately after arrival he settled near Beenleigh. Here he set to work to carve a home for himself out of the virgin bush. A serious drawback was the lack of supplies, and the settlers had to walk a distance of between 40 and 50 miles to procure the necessaries of life. When the young crops were put in and the green blades began to appear above the ground ceaseless watch had to be kept on account of the kangaroos, and it was nothing exceptional to see thousands of these marsupials in the district. To save the crops the late Mr. Kruger was accustomed to sit half the night to keep watch, his wife then taking his place and continuing the vigil until dawn. The native blacks were numerous, but friendly with those who were kind to them, bringing wild honey in return for bread and tobacco. The late Christian Kruger died at Fairfield, near Brisbane, about the year 1890, during his life having set an example of thrift and industry, and

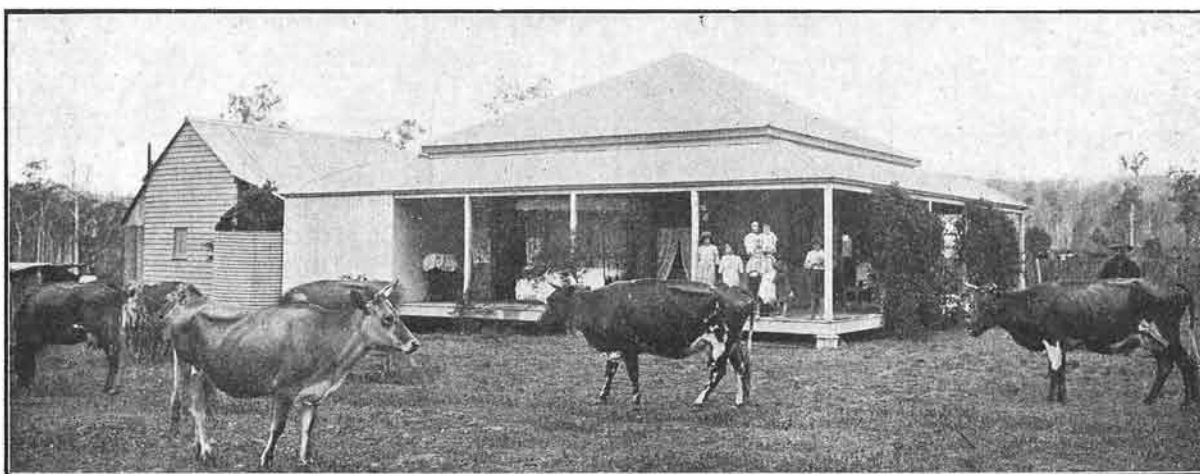
of age became a scholar at the Mount Gravatt State School, his father having removed with his family to this district. Upon reaching his teens he put his schooldays



MR. OTTO J. H. KRUGER.

behind him, the need becoming imperative that as the only surviving son of his parents he should put his shoulder to the wheel to aid in the maintenance of the household. His first years of active life were spent in farm duties at Mount Gravatt, but at 20 he left for Brisbane, where he obtained a position in the English, Scottish, and Australian Produce Company's stores, subsequently being admitted as a clerk

and selecting the property upon which he afterwards erected his present homestead, he began operations with the intent and determination to succeed. By dint of strenuous toil he soon gained a footing, and to eke out his slender capital accepted employment on the holdings of surrounding settlers, which enabled him to maintain his family while his own proposition was being built up. The original area of the farm was 160 acres, but during the 18 years that Mr. Kruger has remained in occupation he has steadily increased his landed property, and to-day is the proprietor of nearly 1,000 acres. Dairying absorbs almost all the activities of the farm, and a large herd is pastured, the nutritious natural grasses being augmented by hand-feeding when necessary. Mr. Kruger takes a deep interest in local affairs of a public nature, and acts as honorary secretary to the school board, an office he has held ever since its inception 20 years ago. Since the inauguration of the Co-operative Dip Company, in 1900, he has served as its honorary secretary; and he is also secretary of the Cedar Vale Methodist Church. He was prominent in the promotion of the Beaudesert hospital scheme, and in addition to all his other interests he is a Justice of the Peace, having been appointed to this office by the Denham Administration. Mr. Kruger married in 1898 Frances, daughter of Mr. Charles Jurd, an Australian



"CHELMSFORD," RESIDENCE OF MR. O. J. H. KRUGER, CEDAR GROVE.

winning the respect of his neighbours for his sterling qualities. Mr. Otto Julius Herman Kruger attended a German school for two years, and at 10 years

into the office of this company, where he remained for about six years. In 1893 he resigned his post with the intention of entering upon farming pursuits on his own account,

pioneer of over half a century's standing, now engaged with his sons in contracting work in the Beaudesert district, and has a family of three sons and five daughters.



CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, "Dungappin" Farm, Maclean, Jimboomba, was born at Guildford, County Down, Ireland, on May 24, 1862, and is the second son of the



MR. CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON.

late Christopher Thompson, who emigrated from the Emerald Isle in the year above mentioned, his destination being the island-continent of Australia. Leaving his wife and little ones behind him, the late gentleman sought these far-off shores with the object of building up a home for those dependent upon him under more favourable conditions than were possible to obtain in the Old Country, and by dint of hard work and many sacrifices was able to provide the wherewithal for bringing his family to his side within the space of two years. He first obtained employment on the boats engaged in trading and lightering between Moreton Bay, Brisbane, and Ipswich—the latter then being the principal town in Queensland—and continued in this work until 1868, by which time he had saved sufficient capital to invest in a small block of land. The holding, which was situated at Greenvale, on the Logan River, about four miles from his present residence, comprised 45 acres, and was taken up in compliance with the conditions of the first Queensland Land Act, at a price of 2s. 6d. per acre, for eight years. Here he built a small "humpy" in which to shelter his family, and began the pioneer life which, spite its inevitable drawbacks and trials,

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is now rich in happy memories. He grew cotton at a period when this industry was supported by a Government bonus, and later when with the withdrawal of the bonus the enterprise waned, enlarged his landed possessions by the acquirement of three additional blocks of considerable acreage, and established himself in dairying and grazing pursuits. The late Mr. Thompson's efforts were crowned with gratifying success, and he died in his eightieth year, respected and esteemed as one of the worthy pioneers whose labours have assisted in the work of empire-building throughout the young country of Australia. He left a family of five sons and one daughter. The son who bore his name, Christopher Thompson, whose career forms the subject



MR. CHRISTOPHER THOMPSON, JUN.

of this article, came to Queensland with his mother when two years of age, and received the rudiments of education at schools in Brisbane and Stockleigh. His studies were of a desultory character, owing to the lack of skilled instruction available, and to the demand made upon even young boys in the settlers' families to aid in the work of the farm or holding. Long ere he reached his teens, the youthful colonist shouldered his share of the responsibility in this respect, and continued on the home selection until 20 years of age. He then started timber-getting on his own account, and having saved enough money to purchase a team of bullocks, followed this line of occupation for nearly a decade, when an accident occurred, which caused

him to turn his attention to other means of livelihood. Whilst working in the timber industry he purchased a farm of 62 acres, and eventually settled down to develop this property, which in course of time he increased to over 200 acres in the immediate vicinity of the homestead, and in addition took up a quantity of land in the same district, until to-day he owns an estate of over 2,000 acres. This he devotes to dairying and grazing on a fairly extensive scale, and has secured good results in return for his endeavours, being looked upon as one of the leading men in these industries in the district. Mr. Thompson takes a deep interest in the affairs of the community of which he forms a unit, and has devoted a share of his time to those public duties which naturally fall to those who have big interests at stake. For six years he served as a member of the Tambourine Shire Council, and was connected with the local school board for a very lengthy period. He has been prominently associated with sporting events in the district, acting in the capacity of honorary judge to the race club on many occasions. He married in 1888 Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Wearing, another of the hardy pioneers of British descent given by the County of Gloucester



MR. WILLIAM JOHN THOMPSON.

to Queensland to help people her wide spaces, and open up the country for agriculture and other industries. His family consists of one son and two daughters.

THOMAS STRACHAN, J.P., Jimboomba, Logan district, was born on June 22, 1849, at Torquay, England, and is the only son of the late Lewis Strachan, a name well known for close on 15 years in the Logan country, of which he was a resident at the time of his demise. Lewis Strachan had spent the best

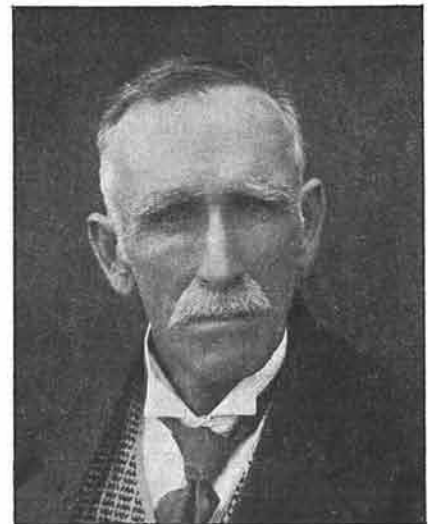


MR. LEWIS STRACHAN.

years of his manhood under northern skies, and not until he reached the age of 57 did he seriously give his attention to forsaking the land of his birth for a country of bluer skies, with nights made radiant with light from the constellation of the Southern Cross. The death of his wife some years earlier was a severe blow, from which he found it difficult to recover, and with the object of finding some distraction he at length took passages for himself and his only son by the well-remembered sailing vessel "Fiery Star," bound for Queensland, the date of her departure being August 6, 1863. Lewis Strachan came of a long line of Scottish landowners, his father being Andrew Strachan, of Kincardine-O'Neil, one of the historic villages of the Lowlands. He was brought up to the profession of civil engineer, and records are extant of his association with the famous Griffiths National Survey of Ireland; while for a time he was prominent in the valuation and purchase of the notable old Irish intestate estates. He was brought into close touch with

that section of the British aristocracy who during the first and second decades of the nineteenth century were engaged in transferring their domiciles from England to the Emerald Isle, in his rôle of commissioner making many important transfers of property. Many changes and some reverses of fortune were experienced by Mr. Strachan, but these did not deter him from making a final tilt for the fickle goddess's smile; and when on November 20, 1863, he set foot on the shores of Australia it was with the determination to write his name among those of the intrepid pioneers whose services in opening up the different country districts of Queensland have been of a value past computing. Immediately after arrival he took up land at Waterford, and for some years worked strenuously to obtain results in the face of conditions of which he had to gain an acquaintance through painful experience. He came through the disastrous year of 1866, when financial distress on account of the severe drought was prevalent; and pioneered the cotton industry in the Logan district, removing first to Quinsey Flat, and later to Tambourine, where he considered the country more favourable to the culture of this crop. When the "Jimboomba" Station area was cut up for closer settlement Mr. Lewis Strachan selected on the creek, near the old homestead—which stream has since become a geographical landmark bearing his name—a holding which for the few remaining years of his life he devoted his energies to developing as a mixed-farming proposition, and where his death occurred in 1877. His son, Mr. Thomas Strachan, who succeeded to the property, and who still resides thereon, was 14 years of age when he came with his father to Queensland, having been brought up in County Mayo, at Castletown, near Cong, on the bank of Lough Corrib, in Ireland. He completed his education, which was received chiefly at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, England, before sailing for Australia, and was closely associated with his father during the earlier years of their life on the Waterford

farm. Soon after the outbreak of the Gympie goldfield the young pioneer joined the rush to the region of enchantment, and spent a couple of years in digging and delving for the precious metal. Spite of its hardships he derived unlimited enjoyment out of thus playing the game of life among the hardy and fearless men who were making history in the gold-mining industry of the State, and had the good fortune to be among the favoured few who succeeded in winning from the auriferous brown earth sufficient of her treasure to enable him to seek his Logan home again when the two years had expired. As soon as his father settled at Jimboomba, Mr. Thomas Strachan returned to the paternal roof-tree, and during the following few years succeeded in establishing himself as a prominent citizen of his adopted country. This he achieved by sheer force of personality, without the aid of influential friends or any extraneous assistance, his capacity for steady work and the fine spirit in which he entered upon all undertakings, private and public, gaining him



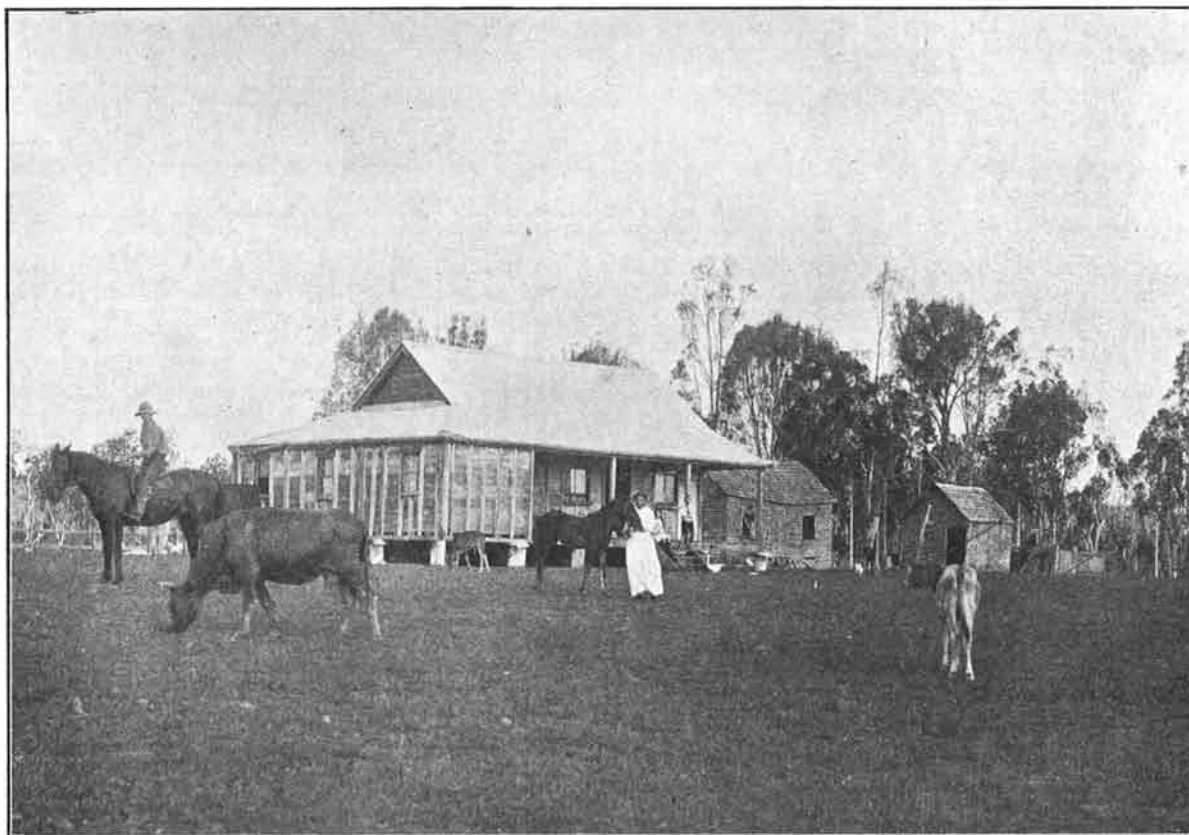
MR. THOMAS STRACHAN.

universal respect and affection. For nearly half a century he has resided in the Logan district, and has built up a cosy, well-developed farm, where dairying and grazing are the principal departments of industry, its position, only a mile distant from the Jimboomba railway station, being greatly in its favour. Not

long after the death of his father Mr. Strachan began to interest himself in the public affairs of the district, and followed up with keen attention every effort made for its advancement. It was not until 1889, however, that he became an active participant in the responsibilities incurred by acceptance of official duties on behalf of the rate-payers. In that year he was elected to a seat on the Tabragalba Divisional Board, and in the following year, when Tambourine was gazetted as a separate board, his

State school in Jimboomba, serving as honorary secretary and committee-man on the school board for some considerable time. For many years he occupied the post of local returning officer in connection with the State Parliamentary elections; and his Commission of the Peace has extended over a lengthy period, being granted by an administration in power over 25 years ago. Of a retiring disposition, Mr. Strachan has ever sought to serve his fellows without ostentation, and advertisement of his charitable deeds is

conversant with the trend of ideas in the age in which he lives, and is able to sustain his interest in very many subjects outside the sphere of his ordinary avocations, which keep him in the main very busily employed. Mr. Strachan married in 1897 Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Charles Jurd, one of the sturdy pioneers of British birth who came to Queensland in the early days of settlement, and has spent over 50 years in this State and in New South Wales, being still vigorously engaged in conjunction with his sons



RESIDENCE OF MR. THOMAS STRACHAN, JIMBOOMBA.

name was included among the first representatives sitting on the newly-constituted body. Since 1890 he has continued without a break as a member of the Tambourine Shire Council, being elected unopposed upon every occasion. For six years of this period he has presided over the meetings as chairman, and has done useful work in this capacity. He has interested himself in the movement for securing educational facilities for the neighbourhood, and was one of the promoters of the first

foreign to all his instincts or desires. His diversions are of a quiet kind, and a good book perhaps affords him more pleasure than any other means of recreation. His library is his chief hobby, and his range of authors is a wide one, writers on botany, geology, and other sciences finding in him an intelligent and appreciative reader. By means of filling many spare moments among his books, and thus assimilating the thoughts and information of other minds, he keeps himself thoroughly

in carrying contract work in the Beaudesert district. Mr. and Mrs. Strachan have a family consisting of three sons and one daughter.

JOSEPH WEARING, "St. Aldwyn's," Maclean, *via* Jimboomba, was born on December 6, 1857, and is the only son of the late James Wearing, one of the pioneering immigrants hailing from Gloucestershire in the early days of this country's colonization. James Wearing

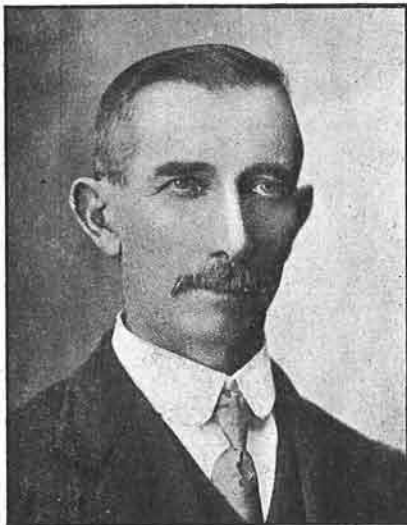


came of a family well-known in the above-mentioned county, and in his veins flowed the good red blood of generations of England's sturdiest, who had spent their lives in healthful



MR. JAMES WEARING.

toil under the open sky. This was the stock which when the call came to go forth and populate a new dependency gained prestige for the British nation in widely differing latitudes, and proved itself of the best stuff for nation-building beyond the seas of the southern hemisphere. As adjuncts in the scheme to



Wiley, Brisbane.  
MR. JOSEPH WEARING.

re-establish England's greatness in other climes these ruddy farmers from Gloucestershire and other counties of England could hardly be outclassed. Stalwart and robust

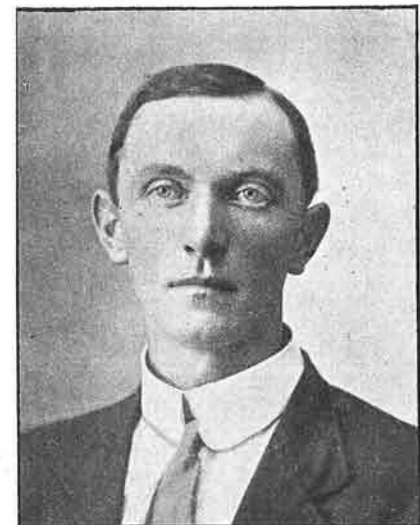
in type, fearless and independent in character, and possessing the invaluable knowledge of how to make the earth yield her increase in response to the invitation of man, as settlers in a new country they filled a place of the utmost importance. On the other hand Australia could offer to them much that would be for ever denied so long as they remained in the land of their fathers, and rested content on the few acres which had yielded a livelihood to many of their race. Unlimited territory from which to choose their holdings, liberal land laws, and the opportunity to rise to the highest positions in almost any sphere, these advantages with others offered much inducement to men of ambition and energy to forsake the country of their birth and start afresh where so much scope and freedom were the order of the day. Among such was numbered James Wearing, who with his wife and five children (one son and four daughters) set sail by the barque "Alexandrina" from London, arriving at Rockhampton, Queensland, on December 6, 1873. His life was prolonged for 20 years after his advent to this country, and during that period he achieved much towards the aim which he had set before him at the outset. In the first instance, with the object of becoming familiarized with the conditions under which he would have to work, with his son, then 16 years of age, he obtained employment on "Cryna" Estate, owned by the late John Markwell. About 12 months later, at the close of 1874, Mr. Wearing selected the block of land on which the homestead of "St. Aldwyn's" now stands, and taking up his residence thereon with his family, continued to devote the remainder of his life to the development and improvement of what has proved a very valuable and highly remunerative property. Of a retiring, unassuming disposition, he was content to live a blameless life, setting an example of industry and thrift whilst consistently pursuing his object—that of securing a competence and an assured position for his family in the land of their adoption; and on the roll of worthy pioneers he has written an honoured name in ineffable characters. The gentleman under review, Mr. Joseph Wearing, received his education at the national school of his native town (Lechlade), and at the termination of his studies for a time was engaged in the dairying

industry before leaving England for Australia. After the advent of the family to Queensland he was associated with his father from the beginning, as above stated, and



MR. JAMES LEONARD WEARING.

joining him on the homestead property, "St. Aldwyn's," brought all his energies to bear in making a success of the proposition. Whilst the late Mr. Wearing retained the original holding of 80 acres, which later reverted to his son, Mr. Joseph Wearing acquired surrounding blocks which he took up in his own right, and continued this policy of



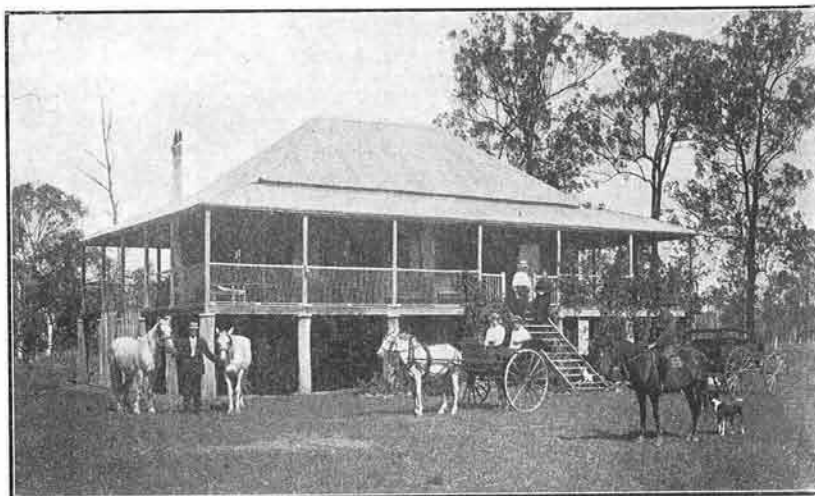
MR. JOSEPH WILLIAM WEARING.

enlarging his boundaries until at the present time he holds over 1,300 acres of fair grazing country, highly suitable for the dairying enterprise which is carried on on a fairly

extensive scale by him with the co-operation of various members of his family. Mr. Wearing is a believer in the Ayrshire strain for milking stock, experience having taught him that this approved type cannot be surpassed for this district. He gives close attention to the improvement of the breed, and with this end in view in 1912 purchased the pure-bred Ayrshire bull "Nether-ton Prince Charlie," imported from Scotland for the St. Helena herd by the Queensland Government. This animal was born on March 27, 1909, and is a fine-looking white bull, with brown cheeks. He is by "Auchenbrain Crusader," Soc. Reg. No. 6807—dam "Auchenbrain Big Kate II.," Reg. No. 8071. Sire of sire, "Lessnessock Marshall Oyama," No. 5841; dam of sire, "Snowdrop," 14752; sire of dam, "St. Simon of Auchenbrain," Reg. No. 11987. "Nether-ton Prince Charlie" was bred by Robert Wallace, of Auchenbrain, Scotland, and was chosen by the Queensland Government expert for the herd above mentioned. An extract from a letter dated March 28, 1911, from Mr. W. Wallace, Auchenbrain, Mauchline, Ayrshire, Scotland, to Mr. James Ryan, superintendent St. Helena P.E., Queensland, is of interest in this connection:—"With regard to your letter about 'Nether-ton Prince Charlie,' I may say that you could not have a better-bred bull for milk production and from a better strain of good, symmetrical, and true-to-type Ayrshires. His dam gave 936 gals. of

and was the sire of the yearling bull which won Kilmarnock and the Highland shows in 1909, and of the yearling which won the championship over all ages at Kilmarnock in

movements. For over 20 years he has served on the school committee for Stockleigh and North Maclean, and occupied a seat for several years on the council of Yeerongpilly Shire.



RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH WEARING, MACLEAN, VIA JIMBOOMBA.

1910, and after being exported to America took everything before him." The comfortable and roomy residence where Mr. Wearing lives with his family is situated on the bank of the Logan River. The superior quality of the land as grazing country is testified by the fact that even in face of the drought of 1915 the paddocks were green. A record of a less pleasing nature is registered in the statement that for the first time in 40 years the Logan River ceased

He is a cordial advocate of good, clean, athletic sport; but finds his own recreation chiefly in reading of a general character. Mr. Wearing married in 1885 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Leonard, a builder and stone carver, of Eastham, Cheshire, England, and granddaughter of the late Edward Miller, who was associated with the family of the historic Naylor, of Hooton Hall, Cheshire. Their family consists of three sons and five daughters, the eldest son, Mr. James Leonard



DAIRY CATTLE AT "ST. ALDWIN'S." IMPORTED AYRSHIRE BULL, "NETHERTON PRINCE CHARLIE," ON LEFT.

3.71 butter fat in 40 weeks without extra feeding, and was still milking when our milk tester stopped for the season. His sire 'Crusader,' was from a dam with 937 gals. of milk,

to flow. Mr. Wearing is deeply concerned in all matters affecting the well-being of the district, and has given freely of his time and ability to further all worthy

Wearing, occupying a farm at Sand Hills, Bundaberg; while the second, Joseph William, assists his father in the management of the home property.

RICHARD TALBOT WYNNE, "Willowbrook" Farm, Maclean, *via* Jimboomba, was born in the month of August, 1851, his native place being Mill Street, County Cork, Ireland. He is a son of the late Robert Bride Wynne, whose Celtic blood was derived from a long line of ancestors resident in the above-mentioned county, many of whom were engaged in the agricultural

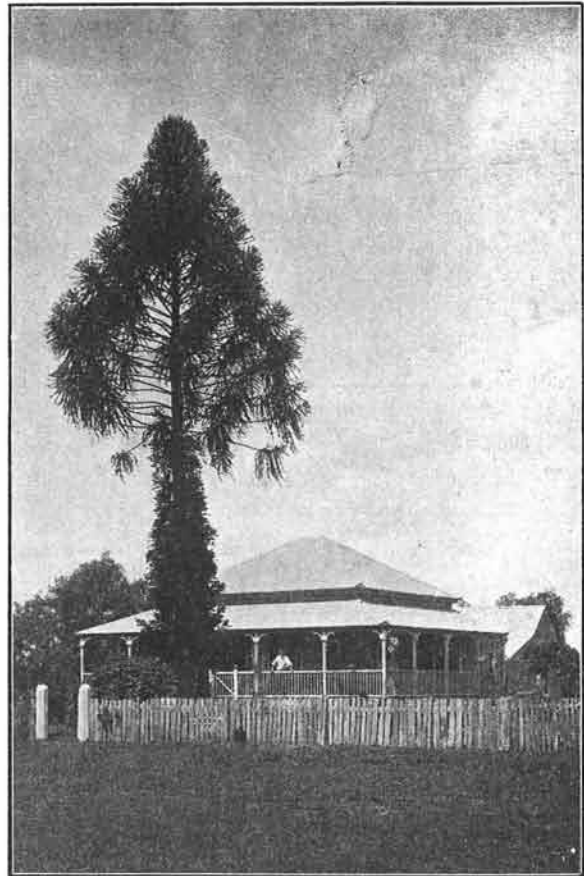


MR. RICHARD TALBOT WYNNE.

industry. The late Mr. Wynne himself, although associated with the Civil Service as postmaster at Mill Street, was also a landowner on a modest scale; and tilled his own holding in Ireland prior to his advent to Queensland. At a period of assisted immigration, he came as a full-paying passenger to this State, in recognition of which he received land orders for himself and family, who accompanied him, and in accordance with the conditions of these concessions almost immediately took up 160 acres of land, valued at £1 per acre, the cost of which was covered by the value of the orders, which he presented as payment. Settling on this block, which was the nucleus of the present "Willowbrook" Farm, he began its development, the family at first being sheltered only by a tent, which, however, before long gave way to the more substantial walls and roof of a slab and bark "humpy" of the type commonly used by settlers when starting operations. The late Mr. Wynne died in less than a year from the time of his arrival in Queensland, leaving a widow and two

daughters still in their teens, who, with Mr. Richard Talbot Wynne, then a boy of 15, constituted the entire family. There was very little money at command, practically none, as the father's illness had absorbed most of the little capital with which they had started, and shortly afterwards a cruel stroke of fate occurred when the newly-erected fences were all demolished by a bush fire, which also played havoc with other improvements, the slab "humpy" alone remaining as a refuge for the stricken family. The young son, now his mother's chief support, assumed the work of "man of the house," and put his shoulder to the wheel with the determination to succeed in the building up of the proposition on the lines laid down by his father. With this end in view he toiled early and late, and as the farm began to yield a little in the way of marketable products, he carted these the whole distance of twenty-five miles to the metropolis in order to dispose of them at most profitable prices. When he became capable of doing a man's work for a man's wage he sought and obtained employment on an adjoining station, and for a considerable time worked for the late Mr. Henderson on the old "Jimboomba" Station, putting in all his spare time in the improvement of the home farm where his mother continued to reside. Having reached the age of 30 he decided, with what small savings he had been able to put by, to throw his whole heart and soul into the development of "Willowbrook," and as a result of this forward policy he soon found himself in a position to enlarge his acreage. Gradually his boundaries pushed farther and farther back, and to-day he is the owner of a well-developed property embracing some 3,000 acres, where grazing and dairying pursuits are in full swing, and every evidence of prosperity

abounds. Mr. Wynne is recognized among experts as one of the keenest and most reliable judges of equine merit in the State, his knowledge of horses, particularly of the staunch, useful farm animal, being of a very high order. As a breeder of this class of stock for over a quarter of a century he has established a sound reputation, and the "Willowbrook" horses are well known and in good demand throughout the district. Mr. Wynne married Ellen, daughter of the late W. Slack, a pioneer of the same district, and of this union there are seven sons and two daughters. Those of the sons not yet established on farms of their own are still assisting their father on the home property, and both the daughters are married, one being the wife of a farmer in Kingaroy, and the other of Mr. James H. McCarthy, who for many years has been the Government Stock Inspector of



"WILLOWBROOK" HOMESTEAD.

the district, being the son of one of the oldest and best-respected servants of the State, who spent nearly half a century in the Queensland Civil Service.



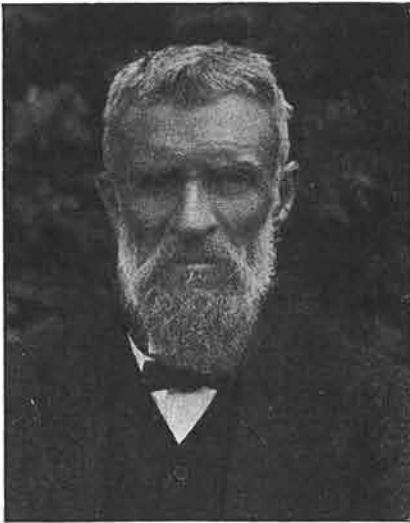
WILLIAM WALSH, J.P., "Munster Vale," Tambourine, was born near Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, on January 18, 1840, and is the second son of the late William Walsh, a yeoman farmer of that county, and descendant of a long line of the same name, who for generations inhabited the County of Tipperary, the late Mr. Walsh's father being the first member of that branch of the family to settle in County Cork. Mr. W. Walsh was educated at the national schools of Grange and Fermoy, and at 15 years of age became interested in the work of the home farm. In conjunction with these pursuits he also devoted a share of his attention to the clerical side of a new undertaking, *viz.*, army contracting, entered upon by his

he has since added from time to time as opportunity occurred. The fine estate of 2,000 acres which Mr. Walsh now owns is devoted to grazing, dairying, and cultivation;

committee for 35 years; and holds one of the oldest Peace Commissions in the State of Queensland, having been gazetted about 1880. He has been twice married, in 1868



RESIDENCE OF MR. WILLIAM WALSH, TAMBOURINE.

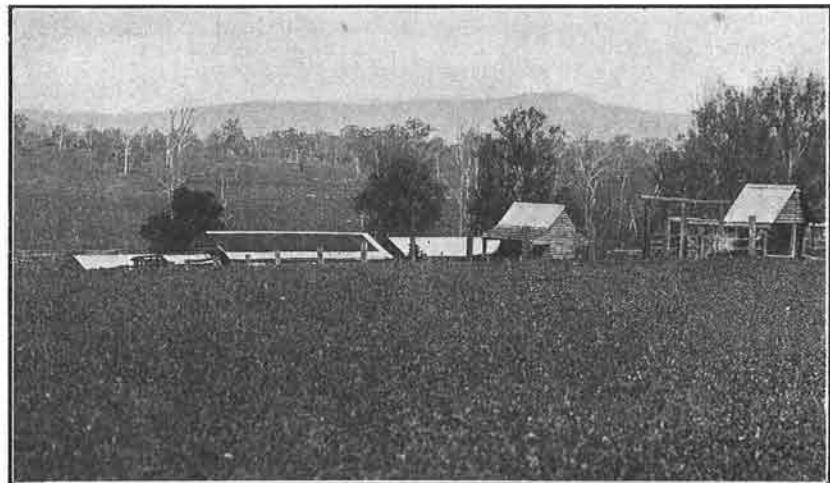


MR. WILLIAM WALSH.

family upon the death of his father. At 22 years of age Mr. Walsh, with his mother and other members of the home circle, decided to tempt fortune in some one of Britain's overseas dominions, and after mature consideration selected Queensland. The party, consisting of the widowed mother, three sons, and a daughter, left Queenstown by the ship "Prince Consort," and after a three months' trip arrived at Moreton Bay on November 2, 1862. After landing Mr. Walsh struck out for himself, taking up a block of 250 acres on Chambers Flat, in the Logan district, known as "The Rocks" Farm, which he purchased from the Government of the day at £1 per acre. In 1869 he acquired an additional block of 100 acres at Tambourine, to which

but it is interesting to note that early in 1862 he was the first in the Logan and Albert districts to cultivate with the plough, prior to that date spade and hoe alone having been used to till the soil. During the half century and over that he has carried on operations at "Munster Vale"—the name given to the entire property—Mr. Walsh has become one of the best-known identities of the district. He has been connected with local government since the days of divisional boards, having occupied a seat on the Tabragalba Board 25 years ago; was chairman of Tambourine Divisional Board

espousing Catherine, daughter of the late Edward Ryan, a pioneer hailing from King's County, Ireland, who voyaged to Queensland by the "Eringo-Bragh" on her first trip. After the death of his first wife, who left three sons and one daughter, Mr. Walsh went to North Queensland, and spent some time in the Port Douglas and Cooktown districts. At an earlier period he had "tried his luck" for a short time on the Gympie goldfields, and now visited the Palmer mines, but failing to win any substantial reward for his endeavours eventually returned to farming as the most satisfactory



GENERAL VIEW AT "MUNSTER VALE," THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. WALSH.

for nine years consecutively; and even to-day (1915), though past his allotted span of life, is a member of the Tambourine Shire Council. He has been chairman of the local school

and surest road to fortune. Some years later he married Margaret, daughter of the late John Yore, and of this union there are four sons and six daughters.

## Forests and Timber.

The value of Queensland's timber assets have given rise to very wide differences of opinion among people holding interests directly and indirectly involved in the forestry business. The administration of the department has often led to sharp conflicts between the sometimes rival industries of agriculture and timber-getting; the farmer desiring to see cleared away trees which lock him from rich soil, whilst other considerations demand that valuable forests should be preserved and worked in a manner which should insure a regular and permanent supply of woods of commercial value. And the interests of the saw-millers frequently conflict with the views of the responsible head of the Forestry Department, the former being anxious to secure immediate returns, whilst the duty of the latter leads him to protect the future welfare of the trade.

Correct estimates of the total value of the State's forests are extremely difficult to arrive at. All the Australian Governments have experienced trouble in securing officials versed in the science of forestry, and the probable future extent of Queensland's timber trade as yet can only be guessed at. In 1915 there were 247 sawmills in the State, and the value of their output was £1,458,420. There were 285 timber reserves with a total area of 2,998,851 acres, and there were also fifty-two State forests and national parks with a total area of 1,003,733 acres. There are several sawmills owned and conducted by the State. The commercial timbers of Queensland include many varieties of softwoods, hardwoods, fancy woods suitable for furniture making, and other varieties.

Until comparatively recent years the State forests were managed with little regard to future requirements, private interests being permitted to lead to the cutting out of forests at a faster rate than the young trees could grow. But this has since been rectified, a well-defined policy now being followed. Under the system being brought into force, the annual cutting is not permitted to exceed the annual growth. If the average time taken by the trees of a particular forest to reach maturity should be twenty-five years, then the area of that forest allowed to be denuded each year does not exceed one-twenty-fifth of the whole. The following figures show the quantities of different varieties of Crown timber on which royalty was payable during the year 1914, that period being chosen for illustration because of being influenced to a lesser degree by the abnormal conditions caused by the war than

were subsequent years (figures in parentheses denote the quantities cut in the preceding year):—Kauri pine, 1,652,000 superficial feet (1,630,000); cypress pine, 1,623,000 superficial feet (3,278,000); hoop and bunya pine, 41,500,000 superficial feet (44,681,000); milling hardwood, 11,050,000 superficial feet (14,858,000); red cedar, 167,000 superficial feet (335,000); other milling timber, 150,000 superficial feet (980,000); sleepers and transoms, 863,000 pieces (951,500); piles, girders, etc., 287,570 lineal feet (387,550); telegraph poles and house blocks, 407,400 lineal feet (236,340); posts, rails, and palings, 98,300 pieces (150,900); fuel, 40,000 tons (52,000); mining timber and miscellaneous, 1,159,900 lineal feet (941,700); sandalwood, 550 tons (523); and mangrove bark, 156 tons. The principal districts producing hoop and bunya pine were Nanango with 13,740,000 feet (16,570,000), Gympie with 12,460,000 feet (10,100,000), and Ipswich with 9,870,000 feet (9,200,000), while the quantities cut in Maryborough, Gladstone, Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Bundaberg showed decreases varying from 300,000 to 1,000,000 feet. The bulk of the hardwood logs milled in the State was obtained on private lands, and consequently in three districts only did the quantity of Crown hardwood removed exceed 1,000,000 feet, *viz.*, Maryborough, 3,680,000 feet (5,160,000); Dalby, 1,605,000 feet (1,235,000); and Brisbane, 1,245,000 feet (1,790,000). Mining timber was disposed of mainly in Rockhampton and Charters Towers, the only other districts contributing in quantity being Cloncurry and Gladstone. Under the heading "other milling timbers" are included such excellent and highly-esteemed woods as silkwood and red beech (maple), white beech, crow's ash, yellowwood, and the various silky oaks. It is worthy of note that the total quantity of timber of all these species extracted was not more than would be yielded by 750 well-grown trees. Interest in red beech has been stimulated by the decision of the Commonwealth defence authorities that it is the most suitable Australian timber for rifle stocks, and samples have been forwarded to the Agent-General in London to be tested by the French Government for the same purpose. There has been an increased demand of late for yellowwood, but, unfortunately, the natural distribution of this tree is very scattered, and the available quantity is comparatively small.

During 1914 the collections on the sale of Crown timber and the issue of licences amounted to £69,778

and £912 respectively, or a total of £70,690. Refunds of guarantee deposits and excess payments on previous sales amounted to £897, leaving a total net revenue from timber alone of £69,793. The year quoted, though more normal than the period during the war, gives but an approximate idea of the actual position, for the industry was greatly hampered by drought. Lack of rain led to a shortage of grass, which, in many localities, prevented the timber-getters from using their teams, and thus bringing the business to a temporary stoppage. It is notable that £50,000, or 71 per cent.

of the total timber revenue derived in the State, was collected in the districts of Brisbane, Ipswich, Gympie, Maryborough, and Nanango; these districts up to the present being by far the most productive, in spite of the fact that they have yielded the bulk of the timber consumed by the saw-milling trade since the development of the State commenced. For this reason the department deemed it advisable to concentrate the attention of the small staff of forest officers mainly on the south-eastern districts of the State rather than attempt to deal with districts too extended and lightly timbered to allow of any effective work being done. The above-mentioned districts yielded 55 per cent. of the total collections in 1912, as compared with 71 per cent. in 1915, while in 1907 they yielded £9,300, as compared with £50,000 in 1915. It is interesting to note that the expenditure of this department for 1914 amounted to only £7,416.

During the last few years exceptional difficulties have arisen in developing the forest industry in the north of the State, where favourable possibilities of greatly extending the trade undoubtedly exist. Drought was followed by the abnormal conditions produced by the war. Otherwise, active steps would have been taken towards the regeneration of northern reserves, whilst considerable work would have been done towards

the establishment, ultimately, of valuable forests on Fraser Island and other coastal lands of small industrial value for purposes other than the production of timber. The main difficulty to be contended with in the north is common to tropical forests, consisting of the abundance of tree-growth of no commercial value and the comparative scarcity of the saleable trees.

The respective claims to new timber country of forestry and agriculture are likely to cause contention as long as both industries live. The view of almost every settler is that if timber reserves are of sufficient

importance to be retained at all they should be confined to the poorest, roughest, and most inaccessible country. Undoubtedly this idea was acted on during the first stages of the State's development, and selectors secured at low prices some of the most heavily-timbered land in the State. Indeed, the price often was low because of the presence of the timber, which was regarded as but adding to the obstacles with which the settler had to contend, the cost of clearing adding greatly to his preliminary expenses. The best timber was often burnt or otherwise destroyed in whatever way proved to be cheapest and quickest. Timber reserves were then created in places too inaccessible to be of use to the pioneering farmer; but the subsequent construction of railways has rendered transport to these reserves easy and



BLACKBULL TREE, POMONA, BLACKALL RANGE, SOUTHERN QUEENSLAND.

cheap, so that the land thus set aside for timber purposes is now desired for agriculture or dairying. If the Government of the State give full play to this tendency, all hope of developing the timber industry into a profitable national asset must, of course, be abolished.

Taking for a basis of calculation the figures obtained at the latter end of 1914, an enquiry into the extent to which land settlement is hindered in Queensland by forestry brings out the following points:—The State has a total area of 429,000,000 acres, but in forest



reserves and in State forests and national parks she holds locked up an area of slightly over 4,000,000 acres, and of the latter aggregate about 1,260,000 acres are situated west of the Dividing Range, or are in localities where the soil, rainfall, and general conditions are such as to render close settlement impossible under any known agricultural methods. In addition, 440,000 acres of the total lie on the sandy Fraser and Stradbroke Islands and in the rugged islands of Whitsunday and Hinchinbrook, whilst about 73,750 acres contained in national parks may be excluded from any discussion concerning the reservation of lands for the growth of timber. This leaves in the whole moist coast belt only about 2,300,000 acres of timber reserves and State forests which might be said to interfere in any way with the progress of agricultural settlement. But a close examination shows that even the bulk of this 2,300,000 acres may be disregarded at present in any discussion concerning the respective claims of forestry and agricultural close settlement. Over 800,000 acres are confined to the rough mountainous parts of Cooktown, Port Douglas, Bowen, and Mackay, and when account is taken also of the very rough and the poor sandy reserves in all the remaining coastal districts, it is found that in all over 1,500,000 acres may be disregarded in this connection, part of this area being well timbered, while a large proportion was reserved apparently only because it was considered useless for any other purpose. Consequently there are not more than 800,000 acres in the coastal belt which can be said to stand in the way of close settlement, and even the greater proportion of this area, though it would be readily selected for speculative purposes or for conversion into pasture, cannot be classed as arable land. Naturally in any particular locality the existence of reserves prevents a certain amount of close settlement, but if the State be considered as a whole it seems incredible that with a population of less than 800,000 the country should be deemed to be hampered in its development by the retention of these 800,000 acres of timbered reserves. In reality if the land already selected were utilized to its full capacity the effective reserves would be found to be far too small to supply the needs of the population which would be in existence.

The custom, for some reason or another, in Australia has been to tacitly assume that close settlement should take precedence over forestry in any country where close settlement can be established on a permanent basis. This idea has arisen from lack of scientific knowledge on the question of timber growing. Until very recent years all the States have been remarkably lacking in expert knowledge on this most important of national resources. The forests have been wastefully exploited,

and the product from them has not been turned to its most profitable use. In point of fact, timber is an extremely important national necessity, and should not be treated as a product of minor value. Recent developments in naval warfare have emphasized the importance of every nation being independent of the imports of national necessities, and it is worthy of note that in England the price of imported softwoods for 1915 was almost 50 per cent. greater than for 1913, while there has been considerable danger of supplies being seriously curtailed. Also the prevailing idea that timber reserves should be relegated to the back blocks requires to be reviewed, for forestry is a business which should not be foredoomed to failure. Timber, generally speaking, is less valuable bulk for bulk than most agricultural produce, and more expensive to handle, so that standing trees decrease in value, as the distance from market increases, much more quickly than other crops; this fact, together with other financial considerations dependent on the length of time taken for the forest crop to mature, has led to the generally accepted practice in France and other European countries of having a large proportion of the forests surrounding or adjacent to towns and villages. Thus the growth of timber has become a remunerative proposition, while, in addition, the æsthetic and health-giving effects of forests in the midst of dense populations are not to be underestimated. Certainly, if the forestry question be looked at from the popular present-day point of view, it must be admitted that the returns from virgin forests compare unfavourably with those obtained from the same land under cultivation or even under grass; but this is not a fair criterion, as the virgin forests of Queensland do not yield on an average more than 20 per cent. of the yield to be expected when correct forest management has made the land fully productive. It is remarkable that, while European countries with their huge populations require and are able to keep from 18 to 32 per cent. of the total area under forest, in Queensland the reservation of 1 per cent. of the State is deemed to be excessive.

The actual wealth produced to the State by enterprise in the timber industry is very seldom recognized even by politicians and others interested in public affairs. One of the reasons of this indifference is because the trade, being so largely local, does not appear in the export statistics. Figures already quoted show the total product of the sawmills of Queensland. The following statistics from the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 8, show the value of Queensland woods when in a manufactured condition:—"In 1913 the number of sawmills, joinery mills, and furniture and cabinet-making factories in the State was 370; the total number of

employés was 6,516; wages paid amounted to £643,388; and the total value of the manufactured output was £2,016,861. For the same period the butter, cheese, and condensed milk factories numbered 88, employing 835 hands, and paying £91,213 in wages, with an



ON THE ROAD TO TULLY FALLS. TYPICAL SCRUB COUNTRY, RAVENSHOE DISTRICT, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

output valued at £1,813,706. Just as the total value of the dairying industry cannot be said to be represented by the factory output given above, so the figures mentioned do not by any means indicate the full value of the industries dependent on local timber. The output of coach and waggon-building factories is valued at £179,833, while the construction of rolling stock for the railways is another important item; in addition a considerable trade with the southern States is carried on in log timber, while there is a large trade in hewn and round timber, *viz.*, sleepers, piles, girders, and other bridge timber, mining timber, houseblocks, fencing timber, and firewood, which is not represented in the above figures." The report of the Queensland Commissioner for Railways for the year ended June 30, 1915, contains further evidence of the comparative public importance of the timber industry. For the period mentioned general merchandise and live stock, as usual, were easily the most important sources of revenue to the department. The other items included wool, 76,754 tons, with revenue of £272,020; sugar-cane, 320,390 tons, £28,030; agricultural produce other than sugar-cane, 556,231 tons, £236,006; timber (log and sawn), 529,479 tons, £217,998; firewood, 250,798 tons, £31,543; coal and coke, 779,386 tons, £149,530; other minerals, 727,292 tons, £119,686. To properly appreciate the importance of these statistics, it is necessary to recollect that the trade represented was mostly in local timbers, the quantities of imported timbers being comparatively small.

The trade now is dependent only partly on the resources held by the Crown. For many years timber from privately-owned land will supply a considerable portion of the demand. But the future of the industry

will ultimately rest entirely upon the Government, and must depend for success or extinction upon the policy which the State adopts in conserving suitable and sufficient areas. The Director of Forests (Mr. N. W. Jolly), an officer who has studied his subject under practical conditions in several countries of Europe as well as in India, states that from what is known of the resources available, it is certain that the existing reserves, unaided by forestry operations, not only cannot possibly supply the future needs of this growing State, but also are insufficient to supply permanently an annual demand equal only to that existing at present. The difficulty as regards the shortage in area, he says, is not easy to overcome, as land selection has resulted in the alienation of large areas in those localities which bore good timber naturally, and offers to resell to the Crown are generally made at impossible prices. What can be done with the waste lands of the coast in the way of afforestation can be determined only after experiments lasting over years; but in view of the difficulties of climate and drainage, too much reliance should not be placed on these areas at present. On the other hand, says the same authority, the increase in the yield of timber which, after the lapse of the necessary time, follows forest management is the most important factor bearing on future supplies, and may be relied on to go far in making up for the shortage in area. Unfortunately, to undertake the work necessary to produce this increase is not now practical on account of the Forest Department being understaffed and trained officers not being available, even if Parliament voted sufficient money to pay them high salaries. With a view to overcoming this difficulty, efforts have been made by the Queensland Government authorities by co-operating



HAULING TIMBER IN TYPICAL FOREST COUNTRY, RAVENSHOE DISTRICT, NORTHERN QUEENSLAND.

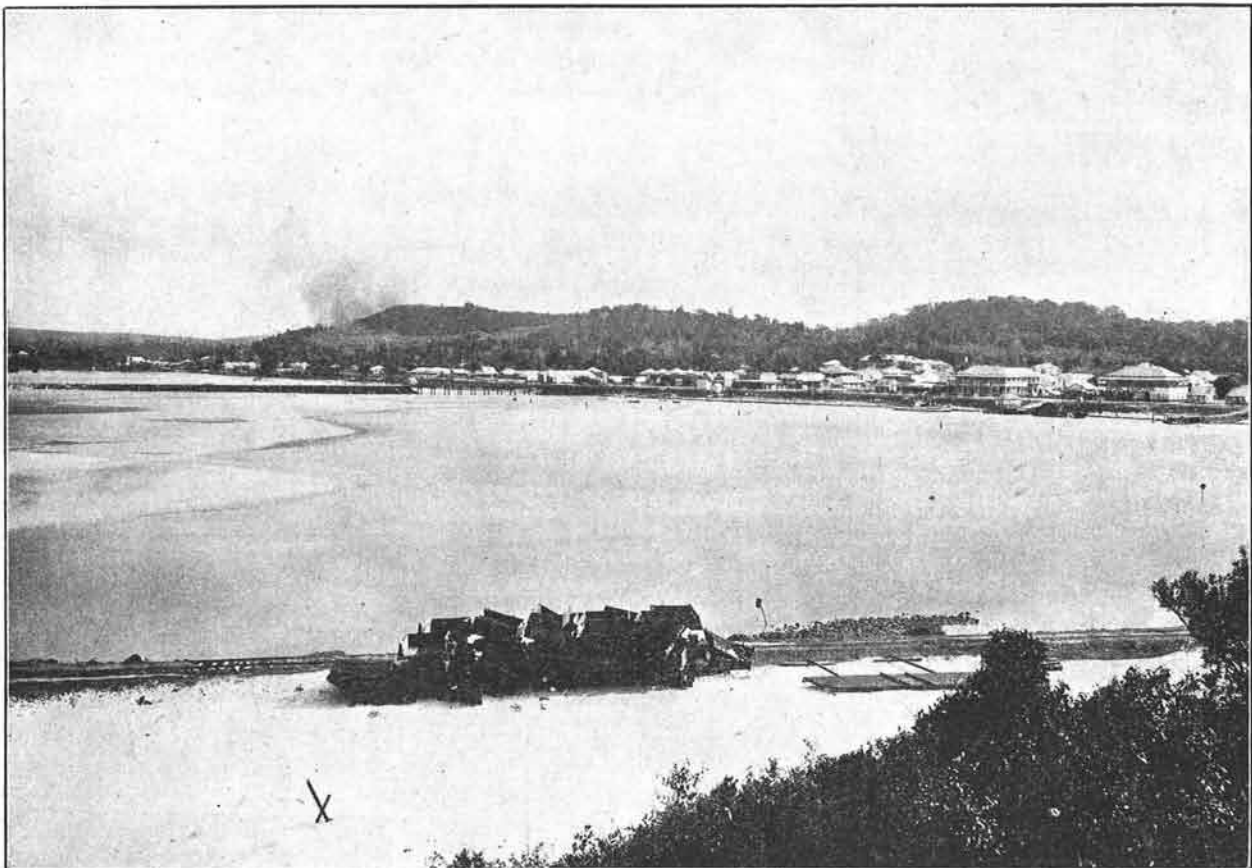
with the Government of New South Wales in the establishment of a Forest School. This project, like so many other desirable enterprises, has been shelved on account of abnormal financial and other conditions brought into being by the dislocating influences of the war.

## Coolangatta.

Coolangatta (in Queensland) and Tweed Heads (in New South Wales) together form what practically is one town, though they are divided by a double line of barbed-wire and wire-netting fencing, the strip between the two barriers forming a buffer intended to prevent stock diseases being communicated by contact from one State to the other. The older settlement was at Tweed Heads, but of recent years great progress has been made by Coolangatta, which is perhaps the most pleasant

curling foam and at others in a deep booming cannonade.

At the back of the town are hills, clothed thick with the heavy timber which yields evidence of a copious rainfall. Everywhere the vegetation is virile, luxuriant, and glittering with the heterogeneous splendour of many colours. To the south, the landscape is rugged and imposing. The lie of the McPherson Range coincides with the boundary between the States. As the mountains approach the coast they lose



TWEED HEADS.

watering - place within easy rail journey from Brisbane.

It would indeed be difficult to find a more attractive holiday resort than Coolangatta provides. The town has become popular because of the scenery to be found in the immediate neighbourhood, because of the excellent beach for surfing, and because of the fresh, cool air which blows in from the wide-spreading Pacific Ocean. Immediately in front of the town is a deep expanse of sand, on which the deep-seacombers throw their massive bulk, sometimes in long slow masses of

in size and become a series of high ridges, the last of such elevations being Point Danger, a headland which forms the most striking feature of the seaboard at that spot, and which so nearly caused disaster to overtake Captain Cook in his famous voyage of discovery. The sea about that locality is striped with many reefs.

Immediately across the boundary fence the district of Tweed Heads has very much to offer the visitor to Coolangatta. The Tweed itself presents a wide expanse of water, navigable for a considerable distance into New South Wales, and flowing between the fertile alluvial



flats that, in turn, are overhung by deep-blue mountain ranges. Here is a fair sample of the rich Northern Rivers District of New South Wales, a territory destined some day to maintain in ease and plenty a population of some millions of people. Within a few minutes' walk from Coolangatta the visitor may catch a steamer which will take him up the Tweed to Murwillumbah. The stream winds round the feet of mountains where ferns and shrubs intermingle with great trees in an impenetrable tangle of many colours. Here the interminable struggle for existence makes all things beautiful, the mighty forest giants striving for advantage by forcing their leafy heads far above the clinging undergrowth, creeping plants seizing every opportunity for bathing in the sunlight and stretching out to the air, whilst all kinds of shrubs manage to survive by growing rapidly and by the force of sheer virility in pushing out weaker competitors. Sugarcane-growing has been a mainstay of the district, but latterly this industry has largely given place to dairying. The fertility of the soil is almost boundless, the rainfall is

copious, and all the circumstances make for prolific growth.

At the back of Coolangatta, within the borders of Queensland, lies a considerable quantity of rich dairying and agricultural land. A good proportion of this is now being used to advantage, but a larger area still lies covered with the native timber, which has hidden the surface of the ground from the time of first occupation and for ages before. How fertile is the country may approximately be estimated from the window of the train as it approaches this favourite of summer resorts, the open patches of grass land and the nature of the towering timber alike revealing the nutriment contained in the ground, so large a portion of which is composed of vegetable mould.

As Southern Queensland in general, and Brisbane in particular, grow, so will Coolangatta extend its boundaries and increase in population. Dairying and agriculture will progress as the native forests are conquered. The thriving of such industries in a coastal district, with so sure a rainfall, must inevitably add to the general prosperity of the State.

## Southport.

Of ocean watering-places Southport is the most easily accessible to Brisbane, and for that reason it is the oldest in the southern portion of the Queensland coast. The township is situated on a short branch line, leaving the Tweed Heads line at Ernest Junction. The site is at the entrance to Boat Passage, the beginning of a long narrow channel which, lying between the mainland and the southern extremity of Stradbroke Island, itself makes the southern extremity of Moreton Bay. Exactly opposite Southport is the open ocean, from which the deepwater swell reaches the bathing beach, having passed through the wide entrance between the southernmost point of Stradbroke and a narrow peninsula marking the mouth of the Nerang River.

Proximity to the metropolis, coupled with the many attractions of the place, has given to Southport a great popularity among most of those residents of Brisbane who can afford to leave the confines of the metropolitan area for week-ends and other holidays. The size of the town and the substantial nature of the buildings yield evidence of the considerable volume of trade passing through the place. Some of this, no doubt, belongs to the prosperous agricultural settlement of the neighbouring country; but little room lies for doubting that no holiday resort of Queensland draws more visitors than does this settlement on the Pacific shore.

At Southport bathers and boaters may choose

between the excitement of the open ocean, the tranquility of the waters of a bay, or the scenery of a river. The boat channel and a portion of the bay near the town are placid as a mill-pond, and within an enclosure where protection is afforded from sharks the conditions are such as might meet the approval of the most timid of novices in seawater. The Nerang River, reaching the sea from a southerly direction, well merits exploration. By crossing the mouth of this stream the shore of the open ocean is reached. From here a hard sandy beach stretches southward for seven miles. At the termination of this distance is Burleigh Head, a headland which forms the object of many excursions from Southport. The beach is suitable both for driving and walking.

Both shooting and fishing are plentiful at Southport. The surrounding country is mostly heavily timbered and abounds in native game, whilst the waters of the bay and the ocean beyond are well stocked with material for line and hook. Along the exposed shore of Broadwater—the open cove within the bar—stretches the Esplanade, below which has been built a strong sea-wall. At the southern end of the Esplanade the Pacific cable leaves the continent.

The shire of Southport contains some  $44\frac{3}{4}$  square miles. The local authority was first proclaimed on July 14, 1883; whilst the estimated population at the present is slightly over 2,000 persons. The municipality is divided into three divisions, from which a total of seven representatives sit at the council table.

Dairying and general farming form the chief means of subsistence for the permanent rural population of the district. Primary production is steadily increasing within the district as fresh land becomes cleared and

as general improvements extend. The climate proves exceedingly favourable to the production of butter, and also to an exceedingly wide range of sub-tropical and temperate-climate crops and fruits.

HENRY SIDNEY BERE, J.P., "The Hill," Southport, is a native of England, his birthplace being Morbath, in Devonshire, where he first saw the light in the year 1869. He is the youngest son of Montague Bere, Q.C., who was the recorder at Bristol and Leeds, and later was appointed a judge of the English County Court. He died at the age of 67. Mr. H. S. Bere received his education at St. Mark's, Windsor,

residential block included well-wooded country and high ground, upon which the homestead, to which has been given the name of "The Hill," is situated. The building was originally designed by a prominent architect, the material used being reinforced concrete, and the very complete and comfortable interior includes, besides the usual living and sleeping apartments, kitchen offices, etc., and a fine library, containing

"Katerfelto," from which some good stock has been obtained; while he has also owned valuable draught sires of the Clydesdale strain. He is possessed of considerable public spirit, and accepted the Commission of the Peace during the Philp Administration. Since the approach of the present crisis in European affairs brought about by the great war now waging, he has proved himself a most active worker in the



"THE HILL," RESIDENCE OF MR. H. S. BERE, SOUTHPORT.

and at Blundell's Academy, and subsequently joined the Imperial Army of Great Britain, continuing in the service of his country for a period of five years. Deciding to take up his residence in Australia, in pursuance of this resolution he took passage to Victoria, which State was reached after a voyage devoid of exciting incident. He came to Queensland in 1890, and after arrival turned his attention to the pastoral industry for a few years, eventually coming to Southport, where he became engaged in fruit-growing and dairying pursuits, owning various properties on the north-west line, one of which was known as "Mooloolah." His

a number of choice works by standard authors. The house stands in four acres of ground, where stables and other outhouses have been conveniently placed, and among the attractions of the grounds are a tennis court and a pretty drive leading up to the house from the entrance gate, which is reached by the traveller after his mile run from Southport. Fine views are obtained from the vantage point provided by the elevation position of the residence, the sweep of timber in the forefront and rising ground beyond making a pleasing picture. Mr. Bere has given some attention to the breeding of horses, and imported the well-known Exmoor pony stallion

patriotic movement, giving freely of his time and influence, and especially proving himself a very successful collector, having raised considerable sums of money in aid of wounded soldiers and other funds, on behalf of which the hearty support of the public is being called for. He takes a general interest in all forms of sport which command the patronage of the community. In 1895 Mr. Bere married Ethel Armytage, daughter of the late John Galletly, manager of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, at Geelong, Victoria, and pastoralist, of "Elcho" Station, near the latter city. He has two sons, the elder being dux (1915) of Southport High School, where he is being educated.

The late EDWARD COOPER was born at Garforth, Yorkshire, England, in 1858, and was the eldest son of the late Rev. Edward Jas. Cooper,



REV. EDWARD JAMES COOPER.

rector of Hawes, in the above-mentioned diocese. After the death of his father, his mother with her four children moved to London, where in 1864 she married Mr. W. J. Brown, subsequently with her husband and family taking passage by the "Queen of the Colonies" for Australia. After landing at Brisbane in 1865, the family settled at

his present homestead property started farming operations, gradually increasing the scope of his industry until he had built up a thoroughly successful position. At the outset he had to deal with the land, which was heavy scrub in its rough, untouched condition, necessitating much hard labour before any payable results could be obtained, and one of his first and most worthy achievements was the erection, with the help of only one skilled assistant, of the charmingly-situated homestead on the Nerang River, which in spite of 30 years' wear and tear still holds its own among the chief residences of the locality. Canegrowing and dairy farming were the principal industries carried on by Mr. Cooper, who was a frequent prizewinner in connection with agricultural shows. About the year 1900 he created a record for the time by securing four blue ribbons and two second awards for butter-producing cows, one cow yielding over and another a little less than two pounds of butter per day. The property lent itself in a very generous manner to the purposes of intense cultivation, and is an object lesson worthy of study to the novice in scientific farming. Mr. Cooper's activities in the public interest were numerous, and included membership in the Nerang Shire Council on various occasions, the exercise of a Commission of the Peace, the presidency of

first Government Travelling Dairy, the function of which innovation was to educate the future dairymen in the production of butter and cheese. He



MR. EDWARD COOPER.

was a churchwarden, and a practical patron of all forms of healthy, outdoor sport. As a young man he distinguished himself, being the holder of a silver cup for rowing in the Southport Regatta in 1879, and of various prizes for cricket and footrunning. He was also an active member of the Society of St. George, Southport. Mr. Cooper was married

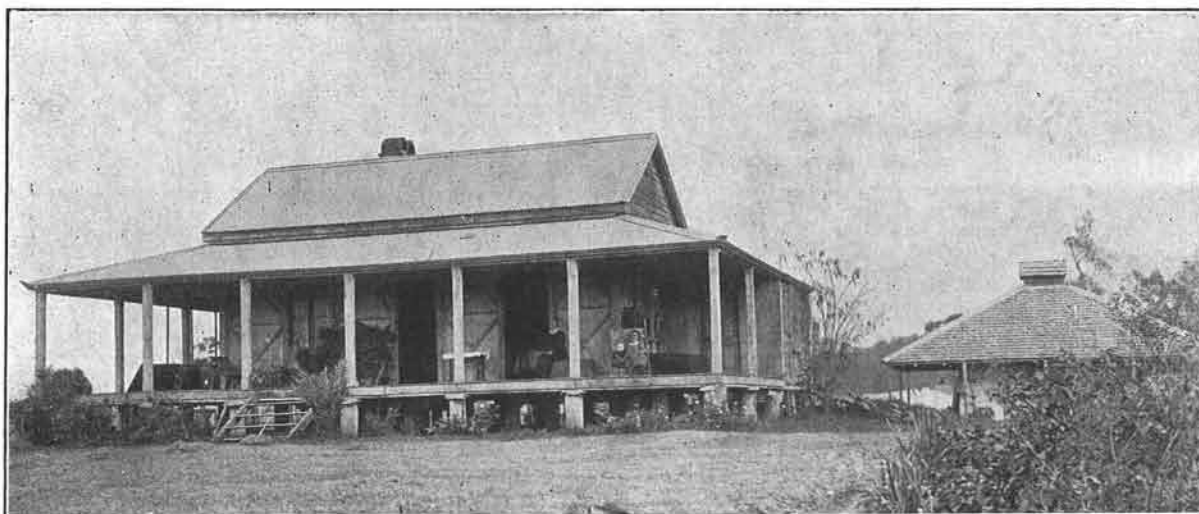


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"BIRIBON" HOMESTEAD, NERANG.

Nerang, where Mr. Brown carried on farming, his step-children as they became old enough assisting in this work. At 22 Edward Cooper struck out for himself, and purchasing

the Nerang District Canegrowers' Association, and of the Farmers' Union, and vice-president of the Nerang School of Arts. He assisted in the inauguration of the

in 1881 to Lena, daughter of Mr. W. S. Hayles, a well-known and highly-respected resident of Brisbane. He died on November 13, 1916.



The late JOHN ELLIOTT WILSON was born at Mount Egerton, Victoria, in the year 1873, and was a son of the late David Wilson, for a lengthy period chief Dairy Expert to the Victorian Government, who died practically in harness at Melbourne in 1900, at 69 years of age. The late David Wilson was born at Glasgow, Scotland, in 1831, his parents being natives of Ayrshire, the great dairying district of that country. In 1847 he left the commercial capital to reside at Kelso, Roxburghshire, and remained in the border country for

an estate at Native Creek, Inverleigh, owned by the late Dr. Hope. During the 15 years that he continued on this property he met with considerable success, in spite of the incubus of a high rental; but the ensuing big drought of 1867 and 1868 worked havoc to the farmers, and swallowed up the hard-earned savings of all previous years. In 1869 the drought broke up, and Mr. Wilson turned his attention to the acquirement of freehold in a locality enjoying a moister climate, where dairying might be carried on without the drawbacks encountered in

at these popular functions, he established a splendid record for himself, carrying off the prize of 100 guineas offered by the Government in connection with the Geelong Show, and securing a similar distinction on two occasions at Ballarat, while at Smeaton and at Talbot he was the successful competitor in entries three of which aggregated £150 in prize money. In later years this excellent reputation was enhanced by a consistent run of triumphs in many directions, as in addition to obtaining about 75 per cent. of the prizes offered at smaller



"MERRIMAC" DAIRY, NERANG.

six years, at the end of which period he married, and immediately sailed for Melbourne by the vessel "Marco Polo." Upon arrival at that port in January, 1854, the ship ran aground inside the Heads—only the first of many experiences the reverse of pleasant which were to be encountered by Mr. Wilson in the course of his early colonial career. After engaging in commercial pursuits in Bourke Street for a time he abandoned city life for outdoor occupations, commencing in the farming, dairying, and grazing industries on

his previous proposition. After struggling for years under the handicap of limited capital, he struck out in a new line by inaugurating dairying by machinery, and although preceded by two other enterprising spirits in the introduction of the De Laval separator into Victoria, he was the first to bring it under the direct notice of the farmers by exhibiting it at a number of agricultural shows, at the same time giving a practical demonstration in dairying by steam power. As an exhibitor in various departments

shows, he was awarded first, second, and champion honours at the Grand National Show, Melbourne; first prize for dairy produce at the Centennial Exhibition; and four first and second medals—a very worthy feat in inter-State competition. On one occasion a deputation comprising no less than 30 Members of Parliament called upon Mr. L. J. Dow (then Minister of Agriculture) and urged upon him the necessity for his department to assist the farmers by arranging for their instruction in improved methods in

butter and cheese manufacture. As a consequence of these representations Mr. Wilson was appointed chief inspector of dairying on behalf of the Government, in which capacity he was instrumental in inducing the Department of Agriculture to stimulate the industry by offering a bonus of £5,000 on butter suitable for export purposes; while he also assisted to frame various regulations for the benefit of the man on the land. The Minister for Agriculture secured his services to carry out the travelling dairy scheme, and to erect and operate at various exhibitions the plant for that instructive demonstration, the Government working dairy, which did an immense amount of good by materially improving the quality of butter produced in the Victorian State. The late John Elliott Wilson received his education at Mount Egerton, Victoria, and at 15 years of age, being ambitious to strike out for himself, took an appointment as traveller on behalf of Messrs. Bartram & Son, cream separator manufacturers, Melbourne, in whose interests he travelled over the State of Victoria for about 10 years. He relinquished this position to undertake dairying, partly on his own account and partly on the share system, on a farm at Terang, Victoria, and having become very expert in the industry turned his attention to the excellent dairying country open to selectors in Queensland. Here he became one of the holders of the "Stephens" Estate, which, containing an area of about 11,000 acres of some of the finest land in the State, had been subdivided into four share farms, and having continued operations under the share system for three and a half years, purchased his present holding in 1905. This was the homestead area of the same estate, which was known as "Merrimac," and is situated about two miles from Worongary railway station and six miles respectively from Nerang and Southport. The fine grazing area consists of 500 acres, and the whole farm has been brought by Mr. Wilson into a highly-improved condition.

He was the pioneer of the cheese-making industry in this portion of Queensland, and in addition to the erection of a cheese factory equipped with all modern machinery and appliances ensured an efficient water supply by the construction of a brick and concrete underground tank with a holding capacity of about 5,000 gallons. The milking herd comprised about 140 cows, and all arrangements in connection with the sheds, which are floored with concrete, were carried out in conformity with the requirements of the Dairy Supervision Act. Mr. Wilson's long experience taught him that the Ayrshire strain was the most profitable



MR. DAVID WILSON.

for dairying purposes, and he selected stock from among the leading herds of Pittsworth and Southbrook, including the champion bull "Sensation," prize-winner at the Brisbane National Show. Mr. Wilson's exhibits at the various shows won for him many valuable awards, among which were several blue ribbons for dairy cattle in the different sections. He also won the first round in the dairy cattle competition for the "Courier" Cup. At the Brisbane annual exhibition his name was frequently to be seen in the entry list in the cheese section. Mr. Wilson was a committeeman of the Southern Queensland and Border Agricultural Society, and also of the

Southport District Agricultural and Pastoral Society, in both of which bodies he took a keen interest. He served as representative of No. 4 Division in the Nerang Shire Council; and was a Justice of the Peace, having been gazetted to the office by the Denham Administration. In 1901 Mr. Wilson married Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Peter Matthews, of Melbourne, the issue being five children. His death occurred in the year 1917.

ISAAC RANKIN ANDREWS, J.P., "Somerset," Mudgeeraba, is a native of County Londonderry, Ireland, where he was born in the year 1850. His early education was imparted to him at the local public school, which he attended until 14 years of age, when with his four brothers and an uncle he embarked by the sailing vessel "Morning Light" on the long voyage to Australia, which extended over 13 weeks. His first port of call was at Melbourne, where he arrived in 1864, and after remaining for a few weeks in the Victorian capital, accompanied his relatives on the further journey to Sydney. Almost immediately the brothers proceeded to the Manning River, in New South Wales, where they took up land, and commenced farming on the share system, specializing in the production of maize which was the staple industry of the district. After continuing there for about eight years, the young pioneers found their way to Brisbane, and shortly afterwards journeyed to Tallebudgera, near the south coast of Queensland. The gentleman under review being anxious to obtain experience under local conditions, secured employment on a property where mixed farming was carried on, and having made himself acquainted with the methods in vogue formed a partnership with his brother, Mr. W. Andrews, now of Nerang Creek, with whom he was engaged in farming pursuits for nearly 30 years. In those days, prior to the advent of the railway system, the teamster was always sure of employment, and Mr.

Andrews, in addition to following agricultural pursuits occupied himself in carrying operations, conveying maize and other produce from the farms to Harper's Wharf,



Wiley, Brisbane.  
MR. ISAAC RANKIN ANDREWS.

whence it was taken by sailing cutter to Brisbane. On the return journey he carried stores and supplies to the settlers, and his experiences while camping out on these trips were frequently of a highly exciting nature. At times the country was flooded almost from Nerang Creek to the Pacific, and the

Andrews' partnership with his brother was dissolved in 1899, prior to which he took up his present homestead at Mudgeeraba, a property consisting of about 1,300 acres of highly-improved grazing country, permanently watered, and conveniently situated in the near vicinity of the railway station. He has met with much success in his conduct of operations, and is a large exhibitor at the Nerang Agricultural Show of general farm products and of stock, being a prizewinner for blood horses and cattle of the Illawarra and shorthorn breeds. He has acquired a considerable amount of real estate in the township of Mudgeeraba, including many of the choicest business sites; and has proved himself a very useful member of the community, occupying various public offices with credit to himself and advantage to the ratepayers. He was a councillor of Nerang Shire for 34 years, retiring when the shire was divided into four instead of three divisions in 1913. As chairman on three occasions he wielded his influence wisely, and one of his best efforts was the securing of a Government loan of £1,500 to defray the cost of draining a large area of swamp land, which has since been taken up by a large number of settlers for cultivation purposes. Mr. Andrews was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1895. He

was born at the "Somerset" homestead in 1886, and at the close of his education joined his father in the working of the farm until 18 years of age, when he entered the employ



Poulsen, Brisbane.  
MR. S. R. ANDREWS.

of the Lowood Creamery Company, Brisbane, where he remained until he was 21. He resigned this position to enter upon storekeeping and butchering pursuits in Mudgeeraba, being assisted by his brother, Mr. Thomas C. Andrews. Mr. S. R. Andrews was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1913. He is a member



Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"SOMERSET," RESIDENCE OF MR. I. R. ANDREWS, MUDGEERABA.

occasional escape of his bullocks, leaving him stranded with his load, caused the calling of the teamster to be regarded as one of considerable risk both to life and property. Mr.

married Grace, eldest daughter of the late Robert Veivers, a pioneer of the local timber industry, and has six sons and six daughters. His eldest son, Samuel Robert Andrews,

of the Masonic order, Lodge Nerang, No. 1001, E.C.; and takes a keen interest in sport. He married in 1913 Marguerite, fourth daughter of Mr. James Herbert, of Nerang.



JOSEPH GOODING, of "Maryvale," Carrara, Nerang Creek, was born at Binbrook, Lancashire, England, in 1864, being a son of the late James Andrew Gooding, who



MR. JAMES ANDREW GOODING.

died at the advanced age of 81, after following farming avocations during the whole of his life. The gentleman under review began his education at five years of age, and upon leaving school worked on a farm for some little time. At 14 he was employed on a fishing smack in the North Sea, but, eventually relinquishing marine pursuits, returned

in Queensland, and proceeding direct to Bundaberg secured employment on the sugar plantation owned by Messrs. Gibson and Howes, with whom he continued for a couple of seasons. He next turned his attention to railway construction work on the line that was being built from Mungar to Gayndah, and subsequently on the route from Brisbane to Cleveland, after which he worked on the wharves, etc., in the employ of Messrs. McGhie, Luya, & Co., sawmillers, Brisbane. Finally deciding in favour of settling on the land, as an initial step he placed himself in the way of obtaining experience in farming under local conditions at Nerang, and having satisfied himself that the venture was a safe one, he took a lease of the property which he now holds. Eventually, exercising his right of purchase, he made this holding (which originally was a portion of the property owned by the Manchester Cotton Company, and comprises 300 acres) his own, and has continued operations with uniformly good results. A large portion of the holding has been utilized for the growing of maize, and considerable attention is also given to dairying, the herd consisting chiefly of cattle of the shorthorn type, which have proved themselves well suited to the district. In every department success has been

community, he has spared time to devote to the consideration of matters outside the range of his own private interests, and for four years served the ratepayers as a member



Poulsen,

Brisbane.

MR. JOSEPH GOODING.

of the Nerang Shire Council, where he fought a strenuous fight for the subdivision of the district into four wards instead of the three which had hitherto been the rule, and had the satisfaction of seeing the accomplishment of this reform as a result of his endeavours. He was married in 1903 to Sarah, daughter of Mr. William Dolan, of Tallebudgera, a

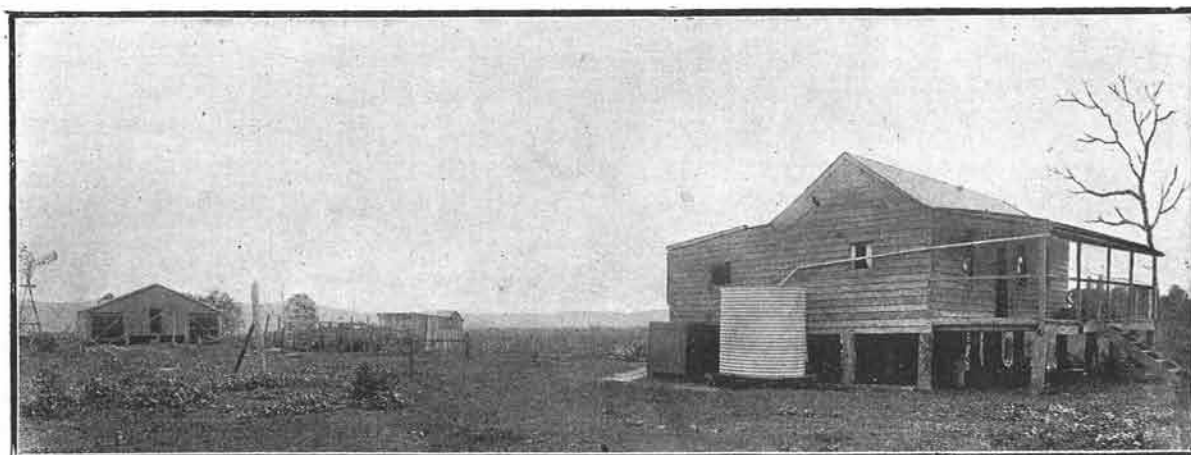


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

RESIDENCE OF MR. JOSEPH GOODING, CARRARA, NERANG CREEK.

to agriculture, and continued in this calling until he left the homeland for Australia in 1887. Taking passage by the vessel "Scottish Knight," Mr. Gooding arrived in due course

attained, and Mr. Gooding has good reason to be satisfied with his enterprise. Believing in the responsibility of every citizen of the State towards his fellow-members of the

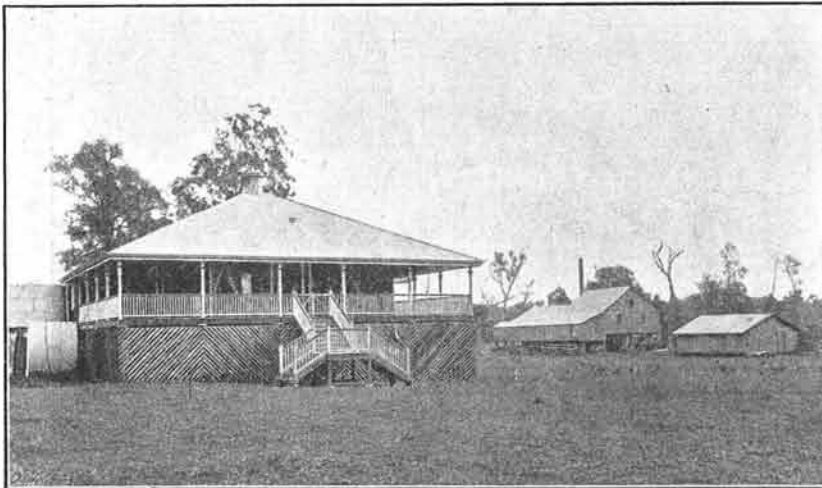
well-known identity in the farming and timber industries of the neighbourhood. Mr. and Mrs. Gooding have a family of four sons and two daughters.

**JAMES FRANK OXENFORD**, "Gamba Mora," Oxenford, was born at Pimpama, a small township on the southern coast of Queensland, in 1868, and is a son of Mr. W. R.



MR. WILLIAM ROBERT OXENFORD.

Oxenford, one of the early pioneers of the Coomera district. The latter gentleman, a native of Lincoln, England, at the age of 21 left the homeland for Australia with his newly-wedded bride, arriving by the ship "Fusilier" in Queensland in 1862. He first found employment hauling timber in connection with the construction of the railway line from Brisbane to Ipswich, which was



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. F. OXENFORD, OXENFORD.

then being pushed forward. He retained this contract until the completion of the line, when he proceeded to the Coomera River district, and about the year 1869

selected a holding consisting of 225 acres situated on the broad frontage of this river. He experimented first with a sugarcane plantation, but on account of frosts this venture proved unsuccessful, and the industry was supplanted by that of rice and flax-growing. Mr. Oxenford, being a man of considerable initiative, launched out in new directions and tried various methods, with the result that he has gained the reputation of being the pioneer in experimental farming, as well as being noted for the variety of his products. He claims to have been the first to introduce the famous Ayrshire breed of cattle to Coomera pastures, having procured types of this kind from the estate of a prominent southern breeder; and was also responsible for the advent of the earliest De Laval cream separator into this State, holding the sole agency for this useful machine in Queensland at that time. He was created a Justice of the Peace by the McIlwraith Ministry; and as a further recognition of his useful services the Government of the day named the local railway station after him. For many years he held the position of chairman of the old divisional board, as well as being an active member of various agricultural and pastoral associations. He gained several medals in ploughing contests, and represented Queensland in connection with similar events in Melbourne. After many years

of toil and hardships, Mr. Oxenford is enjoying a well-earned retirement, spending the evening of his days quietly at Grafton, New South Wales. His immediate

descendants are two daughters and three sons. Mr. James F. Oxenford received his early scholastic instruction at the State school at Coomera, and subsequently he assisted his



MR. JAMES FRANK OXENFORD.

father upon the home farm for some considerable time. In his twenty-second year he became engaged in sawmilling pursuits at Canungra, at a later date proceeding to Beaudesert, and following his experience in this direction obtained the management of an arrowroot mill, which he conducted for three years. At a later date he undertook contracts on behalf of the Railway Department to deliver sawn timber for the construction of the railway from Murwillumbah to Lismore, and also the Crabbe Creek line, New South Wales; and afterwards spent seven years in arrowroot-growing in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. R. Doherty, at Ormeau, Queensland. Returning to the old homestead on the Coomera River, he erected the first cornflour mill in that district, and upon relinquishing this industry commenced dairying and mixed-farming operations, in which he has continued ever since. Mr. Oxenford has been a useful member of the community, serving as a member of the Coomera Shire Council, and making an invaluable chairman of the local agricultural society, besides being associated with the Brisbane and Nerang show committees. He is captain of the Coomera Rifle Club; and a trustee of the local Methodist Church. Mr. Oxenford married Mary eldest daughter of the late William Doherty, of Pimpama, and has a family of five sons and one daughter.

The late SAMUEL FALLOWS SHELLEY, J.P. The name of Shelley is probably among the oldest and best known in English history, the family tracing its ancestry back

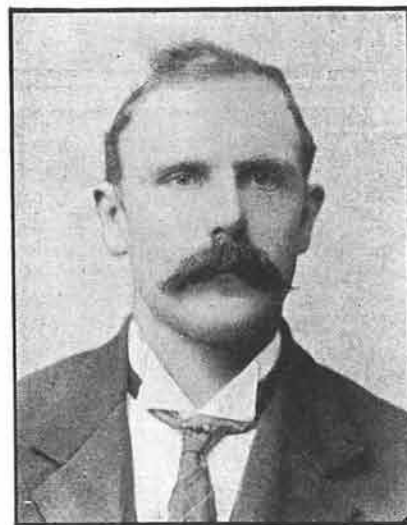


MR. SAMUEL FALLOWS SHELLEY.

to the advent of William the Conqueror, and including among its most illustrious members Percy Bysshe Shelley, the gifted lyric poet of the nineteenth century. The gentleman under review was born in the County of Stafford, England, on March 6, 1835, his father being William Shelley, of that county. On June 22, 1860, being then in his twenty-sixth year, he received a commission as ensign in the First Company, Staffordshire Rifle Volunteer Corps, on February 11 of the following year being promoted to a lieutenancy. He resigned early in

Land Order from the Treasury (dated August 23, 1864) authorizing him to purchase lands to the value of £30, this being subject to the condition that he was not to receive the title deeds until after two years' continuous residence in the colony, but it was not until three years later that he paid £20 as the first year's rent on an unsurveyed lot in the Coomera Agricultural Reserve. Meanwhile he started work in the timber-getting industry at Tambourine, and being a man of hardy physique and possessed of the courage which made worthy pioneers, he pursued this arduous calling with success until the discovery of gold at Gympie tempted him to test his fortune on the mining fields. Some years later he settled in the Coomera River district, and founded one of the first farming homesteads in this fertile locality, his choice falling upon a stretch of country lying along the bank of the river, and now acknowledged to be the finest land in the district. Mr. Shelley's first holding consisted of 165 acres, which he devoted to canegrowing, this being the principal feature of his enterprise until the period arrived when he judged it wiser to follow the lead of others and to substitute maize and potato crops for the sugarcane fields. Finally the improved facilities for dairying were inaugurated, and a large share of Mr. Shelley's attention was diverted in this direction, with the most satisfactory results. As the years went by he added considerably to the original acreage, and by careful management the area of the estate

Mr. Shelley, who gained the respect and esteem of his fellow-settlers during his long residence in their midst, was honoured with the Commission of the Peace for the district,



MR. WALTER SHELLEY.

and for many years served the ratepayers as a councillor for the Coomera Shire. He married in 1872 Ellen, third daughter of the late William Binstead, who held an extensive connection as a timber-getter of the early days, the issue being four sons and four daughters. He died in 1903 at the age of 68 years. The eldest son, Mr. Walter Shelley, was born in 1873, and educated locally. Upon attaining his fifteenth year he assisted his father until the decease of the latter, when in conjunction with a younger

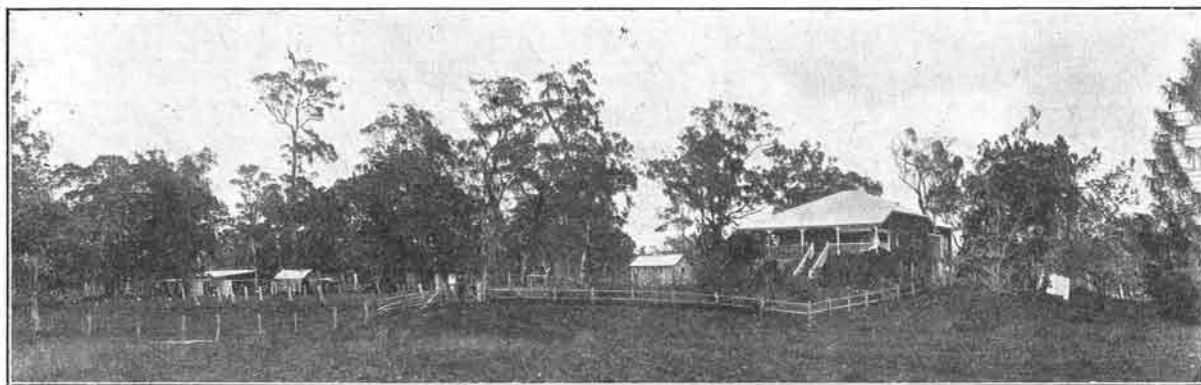


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

RESIDENCE OF MR. WALTER SHELLEY, OXFORD.

1862, and on April 5, 1864, left Liverpool, England, for Brisbane in the sailing vessel "Sultana," 1,308 tons register. Subsequent to his arrival in Queensland he received a

has now been increased to 2,000 acres, nearly a third of which is situated on Hope Island, one of the rich little islets which are found on this portion of the river. The late

brother he took over the property on lease from the trustees. Mr. Anthony Shelley, who is in partnership with his brother, was born at Coomera in 1875. After the



death of his father he visited the different States of the Commonwealth, and upon his return became engaged in commercial pursuits in Brisbane. He married in 1907 Jessie Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Vincent Santon, of Melbourne, and has two sons.

FREDERICK GEORGE WALKER, J.P., of "Sherwood" Orangery, Coomera River, was born in Nottingham, England, in 1840, and is the second son of the late George Frederick Walker, a distinguished architect of the same town. Mr. Walker received his early education at East Bridgeford and Narborough schools, in Leicestershire, but being deprived by death of his father

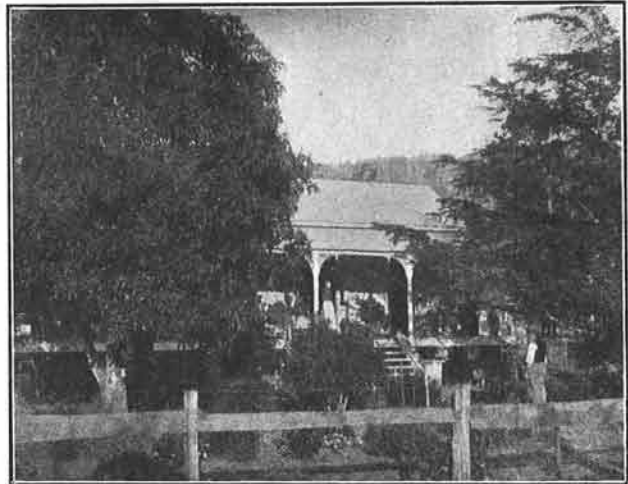


MR. FREDERICK GEORGE WALKER.

while still quite young, was compelled to leave school and begin the battle of life on his own account. His first employment was in the office of his eldest brother, who carried on the profession of an architect; and some years later he decided to leave the Old Country and try his fortune in Australia. Embarking from London in 1860 by the sailing-ship "Prince of Wales," after a voyage extending over 13 weeks he landed at Melbourne at a period when the goldmining boom was still at its height, and catching the infection of the hour he spent some four or five years on the fields, chiefly at Castlemaine, Forest Creek, and Bendigo, where he met with the usual varying success of the average miner. At the end of this time he returned to England, taking with

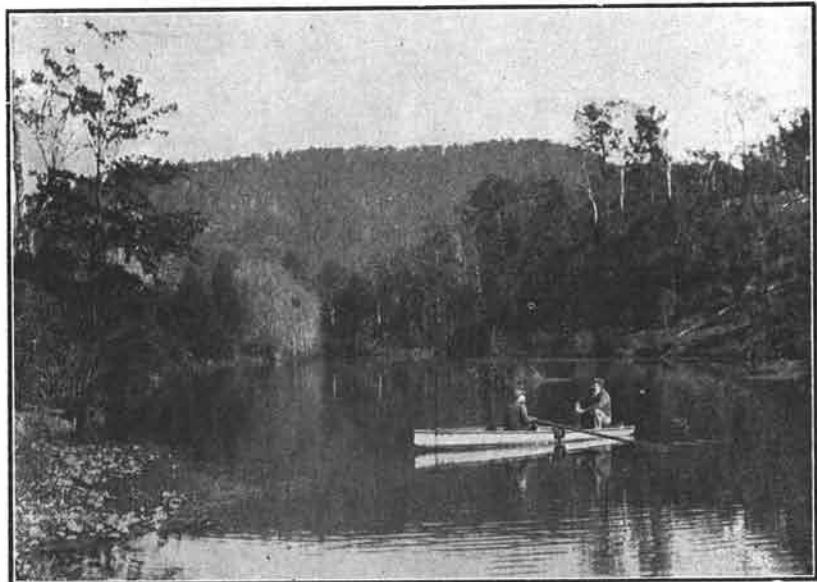
him as a speculation about 1,000 Australian parrots, which proved a successful venture. In 1860 he again sailed for the land of the Southern Cross, and arriving at Queensland spent a short time in the capital prior to coming to the Coomera River district, where he took up some scrub land on the upper reaches of the river, and commenced the building up of his future home. A creek with a plentiful supply of fresh water running through his property enabled him to engage in the lucrative business of arrowroot growing, and in course of time he erected a mill for the production of the finished article, which is considered to be one of the most up-to-date in the district. Another important branch of enterprise which he inaugurated with marked success was the "Sherwood" Orangery, a large and well laid out orchard of carefully selected citrus fruits, which

700 acres surrounding the old homestead. He has given a portion of his time and attention to the public affairs of the district, and was appointed by the Government of



RESIDENCE OF MR. F. G. WALKER, COOMERA RIVER.

the day a member of the old divisional board, but took no part in its deliberations. A staunch adherent of the Church of England, by his own efforts he collected subscriptions to build the local church known as "Holyrood," Upper Coomera, the plans of which were designed by



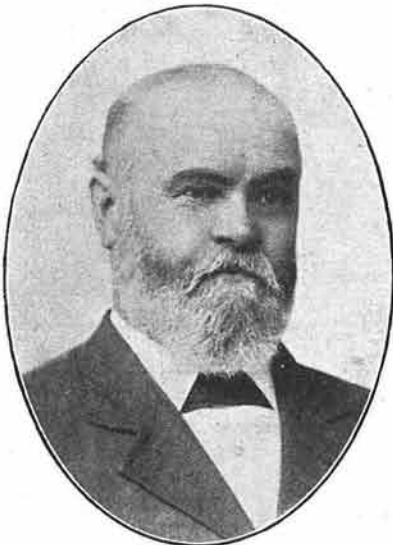
VIEW OF COOMERA RIVER FROM "SHERWOOD" HOUSE.

has attained a high reputation for its products. Mr. Walker has extended the boundaries of his original block of land, and now owns a compact little property of some

him, and he recalls with pardonable pride that practically the whole of the necessary funds for this purpose were raised in England. Mr. Walker was married in Brisbane in 1871 to

Mary Stuart Douglas, daughter of the late John Reid, of Edinburgh, and has three sons, the eldest of whom, Mr. George Rawlinson Walker, now manages the mill and has complete control of the "Sherwood" Estate.

**WILLIAM GUISE FOXWELL, J.P.,** "Island View," Coomera River, was born in Gloucestershire, England, in the year 1872, and received his primary education in that



MR. GEORGE HENRY FOXWELL.

county, where he attended school until 10 years of age. His father, the late William Foxwell, was by profession a chemist and druggist, but finding this calling uncongenial, and having had some little experience in farming, determined to settle on the land in His Majesty's overseas dominions. Accordingly, with his two sons he sailed for Australia in 1882 by the steamship "Roma," and proceeding to the Coomera River took up a holding of 160 acres with an extensive frontage to the broad and permanently-flowing stream. Here he founded a home, and continued in agricultural pursuits until the time of his death, which occurred in 1895. It is interesting to note that William Foxwell's brother, the late George Henry Foxwell, was a pioneer of this portion of the Coomera River country, where he arrived 20 years earlier, in 1862, and selected in its virgin state the land upon which the present homestead stands, forming an island surrounded by wide creeks and ana-branches from the main river. George Henry Foxwell

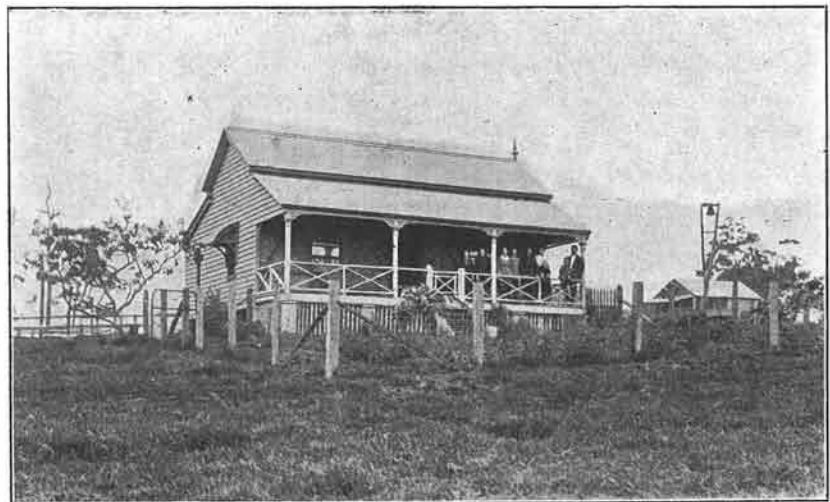
died on October 4, 1910, at 68 years of age. The gentleman under review, who had assisted his father on the farm during his boyhood and early youth, thus gaining an intimate acquaintance with the agricultural industry, proved himself so capable in the administration of the affairs that after the attainment of his majority the estate was transferred to him, and he has since worked it on his own behalf. The cultivation of sugarcane was one of the mainstays of the holdings in this district in earlier days, as many as four large mills being kept at work with the output of the various plantations, but for various reasons the industry declined, and these mills have long been a thing of the past. The production of maize, potatoes, and lucerne has, however, proved very profitable, and as soon as the settlers discovered the value of their land for these crops there was a general movement in favour of the corn-cob, tuber, and fodder plant. The very high floods which occasionally visit this district are by no means an unmixed evil, as they leave on the lower areas a deposit of silt, which has been found most valuable as a fertilizer, enabling crop after crop of unvarying quality to be produced from the same fields. Although giving a fair amount of attention to cropping his land, Mr. Foxwell's main source of income is derived from his dairy herd, which is one of the largest in the district,

shareholders. Mr. Foxwell has identified himself loyally with the various public organizations of the district, and is a constant exhibitor, principally of sugarcane and



MR. WILLIAM GUISE FOXWELL.

potatoes, at the shows promoted by the Beenleigh Pastoral and Agricultural Society, of which he is a committeeman. He was created a Justice of the Peace by the Denham Administration about 1909; and among his other offices are numbered those of chairman of Coomera School Committee, and trustee of the school; and churchwarden of the local Church of England. He has always



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. G. FOXWELL, COOMERA RIVER.

the average number of cows milked daily being in the vicinity of 70. The product of the dairy is sent to the Kingston Butter Factory, of which he was one of the original

been a cordial patron of all forms of clean sport, and has held himself ready to assist, financially and otherwise, every movement for the advancement of the district. Mr.

Foxwell was married in 1899 to Annie Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. W. C. Howard, a pioneer sugar-planter and mill owner, of Riverside, Upper Coomera, and has four daughters and two sons.

JOHN BEATTIE, J.P., who owns and occupies the "Fern Hill" property, Coomera, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in the month of June, 1838; and beginning his studies at an early age continued to attend school until his eighteenth year, receiving an education above the average for a farmer's son of that period. Upon the termination of his scholastic course, being possessed of considerable grit and enterprise, he determined to try his fortune in Australia, and accordingly took passage by the steamship "Royal Charter," which landed her passengers at Melbourne after establishing a time record on the trip, which was accomplished in 63 days. Upon arrival Mr. Beattie joined two cousins who were engaged in the carrying of stores and other supplies to Bendigo, Beechworth, and other big mining centres of the early days in Victoria. After spending five years in this connection, during which period he became intimately acquainted with life on the different goldfields, he came to Queensland, and enlarged his experience of colonial conditions by taking employment on a cotton plantation at

suffered a serious decline through cessation of demand for the commodity, he took up a selection of about 160 acres fronting the Coomera River, and settled down to the development of this holding for pastoral and agricultural purposes. The labour connected with the process of clearing and preparation of



Wiley,

MR. JOHN BEATTIE.

Brisbane.

the soil was of a most strenuous character, a dense mosquito-infested swamp of tea-tree covering what is now a rich, cultivated flat on the river bank; but perceiving the value of this unreclaimed land, Mr. Beattie set to work in good heart,

flourished on the redeemed soil, which has been worked continuously ever since it was first brought under cultivation, giving equally good returns at the present time as in the beginning. Shortly after taking up his residence upon the selection Mr. Beattie increased his landed area by a further 87 acres, both for the purpose of consolidating his possessions and to ensure an ample, unbroken block, upon which he might extend his operations from year to year without being hampered for either pasture land or cultivation paddocks. This purchase brought his total area up to 147 acres of good grazing country, with sufficient first-class agricultural land to afford plenty of scope for his utmost enterprise in this direction. The comfortable homestead erected by Mr. Beattie in 1896 is surrounded by out-buildings designed on a modern plan, a feature specially deserving of mention being the new milking shed, in which up-to-date machinery has been installed. The gentleman under review has taken an active interest in the public affairs of the district, the affairs of the local shire council in especial commanding his earnest attention. He has served as a member of this body for about a quarter of a century, and still retains his connection with the organization, which controls an area of 141 square miles of pastoral and agricultural country. He married in 1872 Mary Elizabeth, second

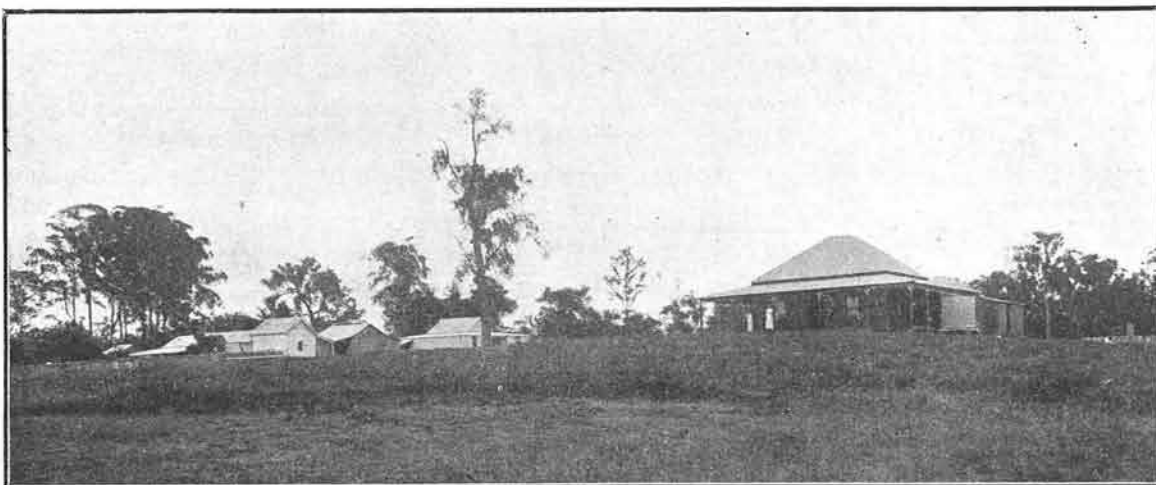


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"FERN HILL," THE PROPERTY OF MR. JOHN BEATTIE, COOMERA.

Redland Bay. After making himself familiar with the methods of this industry, he turned his attention to timber-getting at Mount Cotton, and in 1867, when the timber trade

sparing no exertion to secure the splendid results which were at length brought about by the systematic draining of this area. Crops of maize, potatoes, and lucerne alike

daughter of the late Isaac Harding, a minister of the Methodist Church, and has five daughters and four sons, most of whom are assisting on the home farm.



WILLIAM HEINRICH HECK, J.P., "Rocky Point," Pimpama Island, is a son of the late Carl Heinrich Heck, an old pioneer of Queensland who came to the State

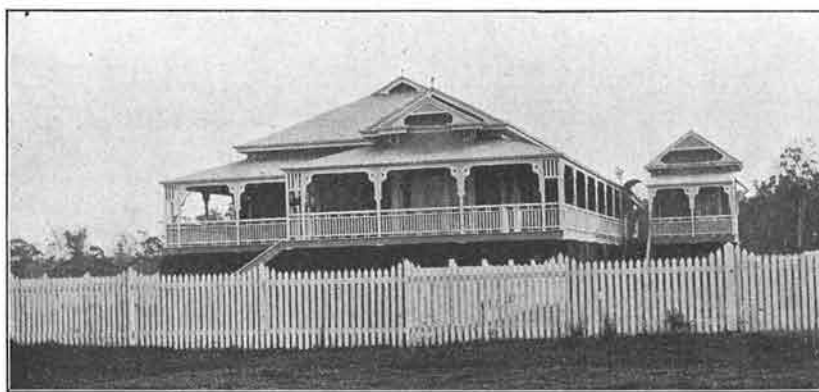


MR. CARL HEINRICH HECK.

in 1866, in his thirty-third year. The late gentleman was born at Prenzlau, Germany, on October 14, 1834, and at the close of his education was employed in the flour-milling industry in his native land until his departure for Australia in the year above mentioned. After obtaining some experience in local conditions of farming in the Alberton district, and manfully doing his share in the early formation of this district, he established there the first grist mill in Queensland, which

on a site about two miles distant from its original position; and commencing the growing of sugarcane on an area of land embracing only 40 acres, gradually added to his holding until his boundaries enclosed a fine, compact property of

seat on the Beenleigh Shire Council for about six years, acting as chairman on various occasions, and during the course of his career held other positions of trust. Mr. W. H. Heck, the present proprietor of the "Rocky Point" Sugar Mill and



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. HECK, PIMPAMA ISLAND.

1,000 acres. About 1885 Mr. Heck retired from the active supervision of the industry, placing the mill under the capable management of his eldest son, Mr. W. H. Heck, who has continued to order its affairs on the lines so wisely laid down by his father. The late Carl Heinrich Heck died on July 20, 1915, at the advanced age of 81, after a useful career in the land of his adoption, where he attained a tangible eminence, and specially concentrated his public activities in advancing the affairs of the district, in which his chief interests lay. These services were recognized by

surrounding estate, was born at Alberton, Queensland, on October 18, 1871, and attended a school in that district until 13 years of age. Whilst assisting his father in the sugar industry, he studied engineering, and after taking control of the business about 1905 turned his attention to the enlargement of the scope of operations. With this end in view he established the first blacksmith's shop at Rocky Point, installing all the latest, most up-to-date machinery and appliances, which have enabled all work to be accomplished on the most progressive and labour-saving methods. The saddlery

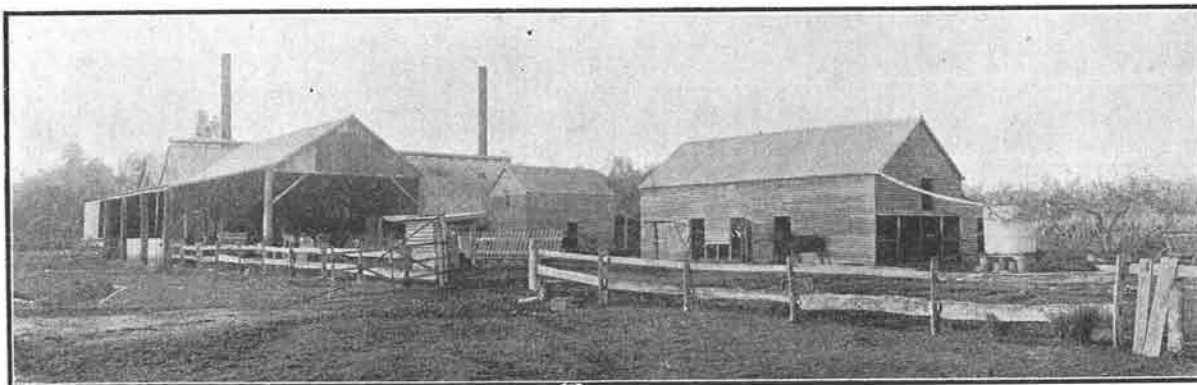


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

SAWMILL ON PIMPAMA ISLAND, THE PROPERTY OF MR. W. H. HECK.

speedily became much in demand for the crushing of maize and other grains. Later on he laid the foundation of the Rocky Point Sugar Mill, which has since been rebuilt

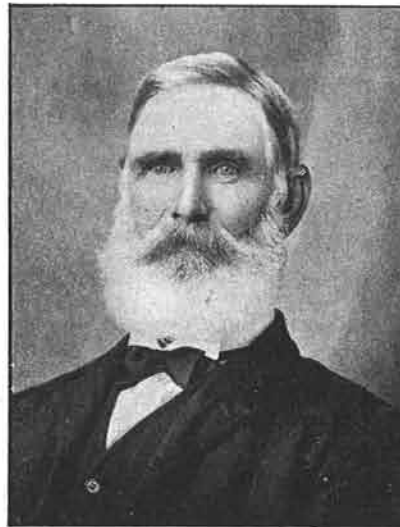
the bestowal of the Commission of the Peace by the McIlwraith Administration about 20 years ago, the obligations of which office he conscientiously discharged. He filled a

business which is now a feature of the centre also owes its existence to Mr. Heck's enterprising outlook, and has proved a very successful auxiliary to his other branches of

industry. Mr. Heck has followed in the footsteps of his father in those matters more directly connected with the general welfare of the community of which he forms a unit, and in 1910 was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Denham Ministry. For 12 months he occupied the office of chairman of the Beenleigh Shire Council, in which he held a councillorship for six years; he is vice-president of the Southern Queensland Agricultural and Pastoral Association; and vice-president of the Alberton Rifle Club. Mr. Heck married in 1900 Ida Augusta, fifth daughter of the late Gottfried Kriedemann, of Alberton, and has a family of six children.

ROBERT MCCREADY, "Glenarb," Ormeau, is a native of the Emerald Isle, having been born in the year 1836 at County Armagh, Ireland, where his forebears had carried on farming pursuits from time immemorial. After leaving school his first opportunity for practical work awaited him on the home farm, where he served a lengthy probation to the agricultural industry, extending from his fourteenth to his twenty-sixth year. In 1863 he left his native land for Australia, whither large numbers of emigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, and other countries were making their way, attracted by the possibilities offered in the direction of land settlement, no less than by the marvellous tales of fortunes made on the gold diggings of the various colonies. Mr. McCready took passage by the sailing-ship "Vernon," and during a protracted voyage extending over 26 weeks shared in some experiences of an exciting and hazardous nature. A mutiny occurred among the sailors, which originated through some friction between the crew and the officers, and the former being fully armed actually attempted to take command of the vessel. A very large number of passengers—about 450 souls, all told—were on board, and the whole body of these rallied in support of the officers, and after a sharp tussle, in the course of which one of the mutineers received injuries which afterwards proved fatal, lent their assistance for the working of the ship, in this way safely reaching Rio Janeiro, the first port of call. Here the worst

section of the offending party was put ashore and imprisoned, and a new crew was secured, by aid of which the forward voyage was continued, and the boat's destination ultimately gained six months after embarkation. After his advent to Queensland in 1864, Mr. McCready spent a short time in looking round the metropolis, then little more than a very primitive collection of small houses—even the Government House of the day being described by an English child as a "doll's house"—and eventually accepted a position as manager of a progressive farming property at South Pine, a few miles distant from Brisbane. This afforded him an opportunity of introducing some of the methods in vogue in the Old Country, while himself gaining



*Poulsen,* *Brisbane.*  
MR. ROBERT MCCREADY.

the experience of local conditions necessary to enable him successfully to launch out on his own account, which was his ultimate aim. With his eye on the future, he obtained all the knowledge he could with regard to the prospects offered to settlers in the different districts, and when at the end of five years he saw his way clear to starting for himself his choice of locality fell on Ormeau, where he took up a holding of 80 acres on which to commence preliminary operations. Some time later he doubled this acreage, next added a further 40 acres, and thenceforward embraced every opportunity of increasing his landed possessions until in course of time he held the title deeds of an estate aggregating over 2,000 acres. The

greater portion of this area was used for grazing purposes, but the well-watered, rich, and fertile flats were reserved for the cultivation of arrowroot, the staple industry of the property, to which they have ever since been entirely devoted. Mr. McCready entered upon the business of arrowroot-growing with the determination to succeed, and putting all the energy and industry at his command into the project, he had the satisfaction of witnessing a yearly increase in his returns, while in the matter of quality the "Glenarb" product would be difficult to beat. So excellent a reputation was acquired by his brand that in 1879 he forwarded an exhibit to the International Exhibition held in Sydney in that year, and had the satisfaction of being awarded a certificate of merit. Mr. McCready established his first arrowroot mill on Pimpama Creek, which flows through his property, and in 1900 he built the first sawmill in the district. He has been very active in his participation in all projects set afoot for the advancement of the common weal, and has proved himself a very useful member of the community of which he forms a unit. For about nine years he served as a member of the old divisional board which extended from Pimpama Creek to Beenleigh; is a Justice of the Peace of 30 years' standing; and for about a quarter of a century has held membership in the Beenleigh Pastoral and Agricultural Association, being a frequent exhibitor of stock in connection with the annual shows promoted by this body. Some 35 years ago he made a donation of land to serve as a site for the erection of a public school for the district, and took an active interest in the establishment of this necessary institution. He is also chairman of trustees of the Pimpama Cemetery Board. Whilst resident at North Pine, in the year 1866, Mr. McCready married Annie, eldest daughter of the late James Woods, originally a farmer of County Armagh, Ireland, and of this union there are two sons and three daughters. He takes things quietly in the evening of his life, all the active management of the farm and sawmill being in the capable hands of his sons, Messrs. Robert Wood McCready and Thomas Henry McCready, who represent the working members of the firm.

**ROBERT DOHERTY**, of "Ormeau" House, Ormeau, was born in Queensland in 1867, and is the second son of the late William Doherty, J.P., a native of County



MR. WILLIAM DOHERTY.

Mónaghan, Ireland, who arrived in Queensland about 50 years ago, and became a prominent resident of Pimpama, now a rising township, within a measurable distance of Brisbane. In order to acquaint himself with the local conditions of farming, he accepted employment on various properties in the above-mentioned district, and having considerably altered his ideas, which were those of an agriculturist of the Old Country, by contact with sugarcane producers and general farmers

his attention to mixed farming, he commenced the now staple industry of arrowroot-growing about the year 1884, and at a later period acquired a larger property known as "Pimpama" Plantation, which comprised an area of about 1,150 acres, which he utilized for grazing purposes. The late Mr. Doherty died at 70 years of age, on March 17, 1904. His second son, the subject of this notice, was born at Pimpama, in September, 1867, and received his education at the public school of his native village, which he attended until his fifteenth year. Relinquishing his studies, he began to assist his father on the home property, and continued under the paternal roof-tree until 25 years of age. He then struck out for himself, entering into partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. J. F. Oxenford, in a mixed-farming and arrowroot-growing proposition, which they carried on conjointly for about eight years, when the connection was dissolved, Mr. Doherty having purchased his partner's interests and assumed full control. By his industry and ability he has made a thorough success of his undertaking, and his arrowroot farm, which is a well-known sight, in full view of the passing railway traveller on the southern line, has made its reputation with some most prolific crops, the total area under cultivation being about 45 acres. A very advantageous feature of the property is its permanent and copious water supply, which is one of the principal factors in the profitable

is found an engine which has a pumping capacity of 1,500 gallons per hour. The average yield in some of the best years from the 45 acres under cultivation has been about 60



Wiley,

Brisbane.

MR. ROBERT DOHERTY.

tons of marketable arrowroot, the finished product being despatched chiefly to Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne, where it is received and dealt with by various distributing agents. Mr. Doherty has been a frequent prizewinner for arrowroot exhibits at the Brisbane and Bealeigh shows. He has always been distinguished for the keen interest he displays in local public affairs, among the various offices which he has occupied from time to time being

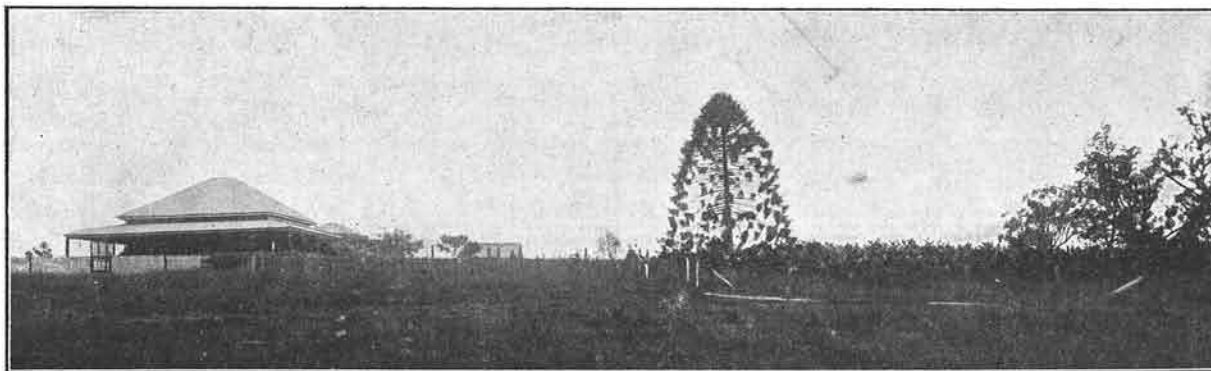


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"ORMEAU" HOUSE, RESIDENCE OF MR. ROBERT DOHERTY, ORMEAU.

in the land of the Southern Cross, he took up a couple of selections of 180 acres each, and began operations on his own account. After some years, during which he devoted

production of arrowroot; and in connection with the up-to-date machinery plant, capable of coping with a large crop of arrowroot, which has been installed by Mr. Doherty,

that of member of the Coomera Shire Council. He is one of the most prominent adherents of the Order of Freemasonry in the district, and holds office in that body. Married



in 1906 to Eliza Maggie, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Clark, a pioneer farmer of Pimpama, Mr. Doherty's family consists of three children.

ALEXANDER THOMSON, of "Bonnie Brae," Ormeau, is the eldest son of the late Alexander Thomson, of Deeside, Scotland, and was born at Dundee, County Forfar, on June 4, 1859. After leaving school he worked under the supervision of his father, who was engaged in railway construction in the Old Country, where the gentleman under review remained until his thirtieth year. In 1889 with his newly-wedded wife, Mr. Alexander Thomson took passage by the steamship "Taroba," which made the voyage from Gravesend to Townsville in the fast running of six weeks. Upon arrival he lost no time in acquiring some acquaintance with local conditions, for this purpose accepting employment on a sugar plantation at Macnade, near Ingham, North Queensland. From here he went to Rockhampton, where he was occupied in gardening and horticultural occupations for a time, and subsequently, after spending a short time in Brisbane, made his advent to Ormeau, in December, 1890. Penetrating the dense scrub surrounding the Upper Pimpama Creek, Mr. Thomson selected 30 acres of this hitherto neglected country, and proceeded to lay the foundation of what has proved a highly successful proposition, his judgment in regard to the value of the untried land being amply justified by results. He first applied himself to mixed-farming operations, and beginning to feel his feet extended his operations to sugarcane growing, which also was a revelation of the possibilities of the district, the crops produced being of excellent size and quality. Encouraged by this success, he began to acquire more land, and gradually increased his holding to about 500 acres of first-class grazing and cultivation country, which he has worked ever since, commanding very profitable returns. Situated in one of

Nature's prettiest settings, and watered by freshly-running streams of permanent and abundant flow, the estate everywhere offers evidence



Wiley, Brisbane.  
MR. ALEXANDER THOMSON.

of the natural richness of the soil, and not least among its manifold advantages is the beautiful position that has made it such a desirable

marked the crest of this particular hill as the place for an ideal home. The background is formed by more commanding tiers of rising country, and a gentle slope from the front of the house down to a running creek, gives place further on to higher ground, while the view from the house itself forms a magnificent panorama, stretching out over the charm of near green things to far distant mountains, over which the emerald hue of spring has defied the ethereal blue or grey of cloudy days. Mr. Thomson has taken his place among the prominent workers for the good of the district, and served the ratepayers as a member of the Coomera Shire Council for nine years, occupying the chair for a term. He was appointed to the Commission of the Peace by the Denham Administration in 1912; is a member of the Pimpama School Committee; and also sits on the Beenleigh Pastoral and Agricultural Association board. A member of the Masonic fraternity, his mother lodge is the St. Andrew Lodge, Scottish Constitution. Mr. Thomson was married

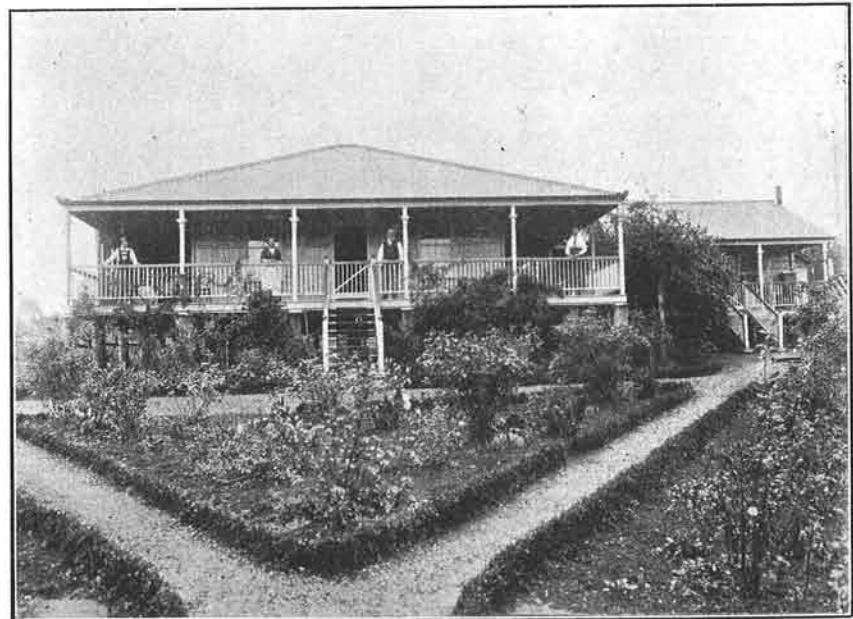


Photo by J. S. Wiley.  
"BONNIE BRAE," RESIDENCE OF MR. A. THOMSON, ORMEAU.

spot as a habitation. The site for the up-to-date homestead was carefully selected, and reflects great credit upon the taste which saw and

in 1889 to May, only daughter of the late Mr. Robert Young, of Kintore, Scotland, and has two daughters and one son.

## Beenleigh.

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The history of the settlement of the Beenleigh district contains lessons of general interest to agriculturists carrying on industry along the coastal region of Southern Queensland. A country's wealth may lie in other possessions than material riches or mere value of production. The freeholds about Beenleigh were first obtained by immigrants who had never acquired the Australian habit of aspiring to own several times as many acres as could be effectively worked. The practice of well working the land they had learned at an early date. Undoubtedly production could be increased substantially if the local farmers made fuller use of technical knowledge which the Agricultural Department renders available. Yet the neighbourhood stands as an illuminating example of the dissociation of volume of production from mere size of holdings. The case of one farmer continuously making a comfortable living for himself and family from nine acres is not regarded locally as exceptional or remarkable; whilst the prosperity of the town has for its mainstay industries, which in most other countries, where they have been established, depend on the employment of cheap coloured people. An inspection of the rich Logan flats, which have now been in continuous cultivation, mostly without the use of manure, since the earliest days of Queensland settlement, will convince whoever desires to learn that hot-climate industries, requiring a considerable amount of manual labour, may profitably and permanently be conducted entirely by white people. Arrowroot growing usually is not successfully carried on where holdings are so large that the work must be done by wage-earners, but so successful has this enterprize proved to be in the district under review that five mills are required to treat the large volume of raw material coming forward, and large returns are made by the individual growers engaged in the business. Many thousands of tons of sugar cane are grown in the district every year, and the production continues to increase. Co-operative effort among the farmers themselves plays a large part in supplying the labour which, during certain seasons, is needed to supplement the efforts of the holder, assisted by such of his sons as are of working age.

The average annual rainfall of the Beenleigh district runs from 42 to 43 inches. Whilst other regions of Queensland's southern coastal strip considerably exceed this record, few are so immune from serious drought. The lowest fall recorded was during 1915, when 27 inches were measured. Climatic adversity, bringing loss and sometimes ruin to primary producers in other parts of the State, not infrequently gives increased returns

to the landholders of this specially-favoured centre by reason of improving the prices ruling for the products of which the output remains unaltered. On more than one occasion Beenleigh has been the only district of Queensland in which the potato crop has not totally failed. The principal products of the place are arrowroot, sugar cane, bananas, potatoes, and butter. Under the conditions prevailing locally the various industries which those commodities represent produce acreage returns much above the average. Considered on a land-area basis, dairying assumes a very different aspect in this region to that borne in more southern parts of the Commonwealth. The prolific soil, the rainfall of consistent abundance, and the sustained warmth of the climate combine in producing a growth of vegetation yielding phenomenal results from the cultivation of such fodder plants as lucerne and paspalum.

There are several scales of value for the land in this wealthy district. Properties appearing in the municipal books as worth but £12 per acre in many instances could not be purchased for four times that sum. In the southern States, country of similar productiveness would sell readily at more than that figure. So much land has remained in the hands of the families of original selectors that anything approaching a general valuation based on actual market conditions is hard to arrive at. And this obscurity is added to by the methods of laborious intense culture under which the district has been worked, and which differs so widely from the character of farming enterprise as carried on in most other parts of Australia.

An unusual quantity of manual effort has been applied to the district, both in the preparatory work of establishing settled industry and in carrying on current operations. A striking illustration of how hard the settlers have been willing to work is provided in the region known as Pimpama Island, an area consisting naturally of worthless swamp, but by an elaborate system of drainage now converted into valuable grazing paddocks. The Beenleigh farmers have accomplished great things without scientific skill; much more could be achieved by the application of the best modern methods. A large proportion of the population traces its origin to Central Europe, and like many other Queensland colonists of similar pedigree, the magnet drawing this group from the opposite side of the globe lay in the German Mission established by the Rev. Dr. Lang at Moreton Bay in 1838, the year before the withdrawal of the convicts to Sydney. In the early stages of their colonizing enterprises the settlers were

assisted through their difficulties with the supply of rations by the Government. The living standard they maintain to-day presents a very different social atmosphere to that prevailing in the same district half a century ago. If any people in Queensland know how to realize the economic, political, and general benefits of Australian rural life, as against the conditions

prevailing among the peasant classes of Central Europe, they should be the present inhabitants of the Beenleigh district.

Beenleigh was proclaimed a shire on November 11, 1879. The area under the control of the local authority is 90½ square miles, whilst on December 31, 1914, the population totalled 2,040.

The late DAVID VEIVERS, who may fitly be termed the Grand Old Pioneer of the Albert River, in the Ipswich district, Queensland, was a native of Scotland, his birth-place being Canonbie, Dumfriesshire, where he first saw the light of day on April 11, 1836. After attending school for a few years he applied himself to farming pursuits on his father's property, and subsequently, at 22 years of age, left the bleak hills of his native land with Australia as an objective, his purpose being to subdue the wilderness in a new country under sunnier skies. After a protracted voyage on the sailing vessel "Glantana," Mr. Veivers arrived at the port of Brisbane in 1859, and proceeding to the Nerang district there joined his two brothers in the timber-getting industry, which was conducted in a primitive fashion, the logs having to be rafted down the swift current of the Nerang River to their destination. Some years later Mr. Veivers struck out for himself, selecting the Albert River district as the venue of his operations, and having taken up his block of land with the formation of a home in view, continued to exploit the bush for timber with the aim of financing himself so as the more expeditiously to accomplish his purpose. His holding, which in the first instance consisted of 80 acres, with a frontage to the Albert River, proved thoroughly responsive to the scheme of development carried out thereon by Mr. Veivers, and the success attained encouraged him in the acquirement of further territory, until eventually he became proprietor of an estate of several thousand acres, which were devoted to mixed farming and grazing pursuits, in which he continued up to the time of his demise in 1910. Mr. Veivers was a man of considerable public spirit, and was chosen as one of the original members of the Waterford Divisional Board, in connection with the proceedings of which characteristically he gave more attention to the needs of his neighbours

in the matter of road construction, etc., than to his own. He was a founder of the Cedar Creek public school, and the first committeeman appointed to control this institution; was a supporter and shareholder of the Queensland Co-operative Meat Export Company of the district; and also figured as a shareholder of the Kingston Butter Factory. Mr. Veivers, who was affectionately known as "Dave"



MR. DAVID VEIVERS.

among his circle of intimates, was a man of exceptionally fine physique, being over 6 feet in height, straight as a poplar, and very strongly built. As a consequence he was almost invariably the victor in all athletic contests, even among the very many excellent specimens of manhood who foregathered to take part in any tussle of strength, speed, or skill in the Southern Queensland of the day. It is a common tale in the mouths of his admirers how on one occasion after a long journey he defeated comfortably the champion quarter-of-a-mile runner of the period; while at wrestling his challenge was never accepted. With these abnormal physical powers he united a shrewd mentality which ensured success in business undertakings, as was plainly

evidenced in the foresight which disclosed to him the certain increase in value of the farming and pastoral lands of the district before the lapse of any lengthy period. With regard to politics it may be said that no new aspirant for Parliamentary honours in his constituency who was unsuccessful in securing his support ventured to contest an election, and had he himself evinced the slightest desire for legislative service he would have received such overwhelming promises of assistance that any opposition would have been useless. After a lengthy illness Mr. Veivers died at his residence, "Park" House, Albert River, on October 5, 1910. He married in October, 1863, Louisa, second daughter of the late William Binstead, a pioneer of the timber industry on the Coomera River, on which occasion the striking personality of the young couple rendered the event one of note in the district. His widow, four daughters, and six sons survive him.

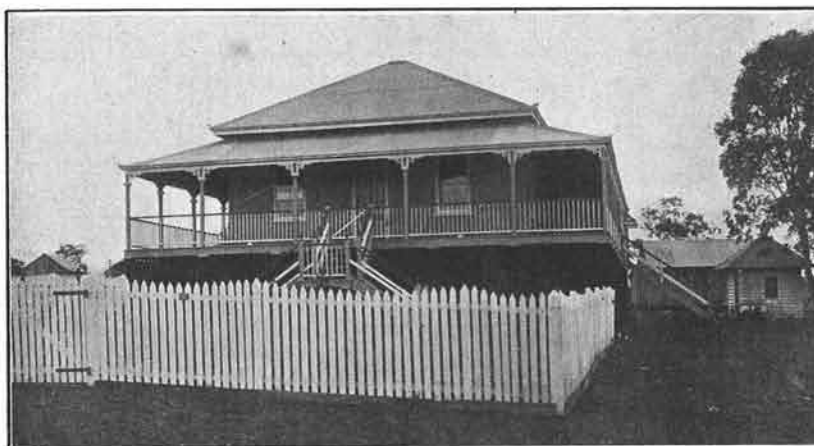
CARL WILHELM LUBACH, "Tona," Beenleigh, is a son of Mr. Wilhelm Lubach, a native of Germany, who grew to man's estate in the Fatherland, and eventually in common with numerous others of his countrymen became possessed with the desire to emigrate, Australia being the far distant goal upon which his heart was set. After his arrival in Queensland in the year 1874, Mr. Lubach selected land on Pimpama Island, at Moreton Bay, and devoted his attention to the production of sugarcane, in which industry he met with considerable success. He continued to reside at Pimpama for several years, and during this period his elder children were born. The superior attractions of the Albert River district, however, exerted a stronger charm, and ultimately he left the Island, selling his interests there in order to purchase a block of land at Beenleigh, close to the banks of the above-mentioned river. This selection,



which was 48 acres in extent, proved well suited to canegrowing, and while a portion was reserved for the plantation, the remainder of the land was used for mixed-farming purposes, in which good results were obtained. Mr. Lubach is looked upon as one of the pioneers of the Beenleigh district, which at the time of his advent was in its infancy, the country, though promising, being chiefly in its virgin state, and waiting the hand of man to develop its rich possibilities. His son, Mr. C. W. Lubach, the subject of this notice, was born at Alberton, a township about six miles distant from Beenleigh, in October, 1878, and received his education at the public school at Pimpama Island. At the close of his schooldays he applied his boyish energies to assisting his parents on the home farm, but not being satisfied with the limited experience which so small a holding could offer, by degrees found opportunity to gratify his wish for more extended knowledge by getting employment at the hands of the surrounding farmers and other residents of the district. He continued to turn his hand to a variety of occupations, which afforded him the wider experience of which he was in search, until he reached his twenty-seventh year, and being now fully equipped for independent enterprise determined to strike out for himself. Accordingly in 1900 he purchased a property adjoining his father's holding

shape of a dire three-years' drought, which wrought so much havoc on the settlers' holdings throughout the country, wrecked these hopes, and at the close of 1903 he relinquished

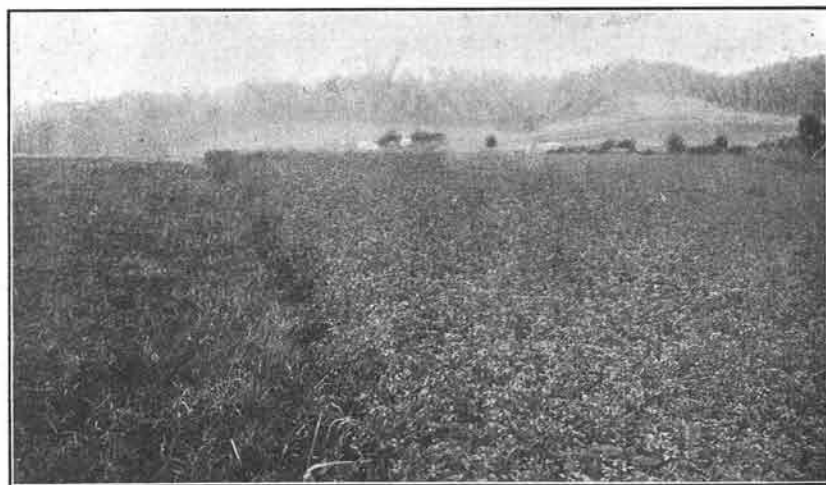
stallion, "Roland," by "Hercules," a sire descended from a well-known imported Scottish strain, has already secured for him no less than seven blue ribbons at various agricultural



RESIDENCE OF MR. C. W. LUBACH, BEENLEIGH.

the thankless task of cane-producing in favour of mixed farming, which offered better possibilities to the small landholder. By degrees large lucerne fields and potato patches superseded the cane industry, and other departments of a thriving farm took their place in due order; while, a staunch believer in progressive methods, Mr. Lubach as his prosperity advanced procured all the more modern implements and machinery for his agricultural operations, among which the up-to-date

shows held throughout the State. Mr. Lubach has also been a successful competitor in the direction of farm products, and out of the 20 exhibits of this nature for which he has made himself responsible, 13 have received premier awards at the hands of the judges—a very satisfactory record. His property, which is known as "Tona," is favourably situated in near vicinity to the Beenleigh railway station, the distance being little over a mile, and he is thus enabled without difficulty to consign all the products of his farm to metropolitan markets, where they find a ready sale. Mr. Lubach has taken his share in forwarding the public interests in all ways open to him, and as a member of the Beenleigh Agricultural Association committee he has done much useful service. He is also a member of the Beenleigh Shire Council; and takes a prominent part in friendly society affairs, being a leading member of the U.A.O.D., and of the I.O.F. Mr. Lubach married in 1906 Louisa Martha, eldest daughter of Mr. C. Berndt, of "Yellowood," Beenleigh, of which union there is issue one daughter and four sons.



GENERAL VIEW OF MR. C. W. LUBACH'S FARM, BEENLEIGH.

at Beenleigh, and consisting of about 80 acres, where he commenced sugarcane growing, in good hope of rapidly building up his fortune thereby. Circumstances, however, in the

chaffcutting plant for dealing with the lucerne, worked by an oil engine, takes pride of place. He has achieved some fame as a horse and cattle breeder, and his Clydesdale

GUSTAV EICHMANN, of "Stanmore," Yatala, near Beenleigh, was born in 1866 in the district where he now resides, and is the fourth son of Mr. Christian Frederick Wilhelm Eichmann, now of Barr Scrub, about five miles distant from Beenleigh.

The latter gentleman came to Queensland in the vessel "Lorashell," arriving at Brisbane on August 13, 1862, and followed the example of other worthy pioneers by applying



MR. C. F. W. EICHMANN.

himself to the development of the natural resources of his adopted country. His first employment was on the Ipswich railway line, after which he was farming at Beenleigh, going thence to Pimpama Island, where he engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane, subsequently transferring the farm to his son and taking up his residence at the "Stanmore" homestead. Through the long period of half a century of Australian life he gained considerable experience in canegrowing and other of the principal industries of the Queensland settler, both in the more southerly districts and in the vicinity of his present home. Mr. Eichmann, who is now in his eighty-third year, is the father of a large family of sons and daughters, most of whom are Australian-born, and in his late years he has enjoyed the co-operation and assistance of those who owe to his example much of their own success in life. The subject of this article, Mr. Gustav Eichmann, received his early education at a school on Pimpama Island and Alberton, and concluding his studies at 14 years of age, was pressed into service on the home farm, where his assistance was urgently required on account of the scarcity of labour at that period. Continuing with his parents until his twenty-first year, he then struck out for himself, obtaining employment

in railway construction work on the then new line from Brisbane to Beaudesert. Having gained the necessary experience, he began taking contracts, and was occupied in this way on behalf of the Government until the completion of the line, meeting with some trying experiences whilst carrying material for the construction of the present railway bridge, the big flood of 1887 inundating a large area of country in that district. At 26 he secured a 10 years' lease of a holding embracing 60 acres at Eagleby, of which he made a profitable venture, growing maize, sugarcane, and potatoes very successfully. Upon the expiration of his lease, he joined his father on the "Stanmore" homestead, and in 1903 the increasing years of the older man disinclining him for the continuance of active responsibility in connection with the farm, Mr. Gustav Eichmann received transfer of the property, which he has since carried on on his own account. The situation of "Stanmore" is a delightful one, the farm having a fine frontage to the Albert River, and pleasantly sheltered by a range of distant hills, it yet enjoys its full share of the glorious Queensland sunshine. In addition to the solid industries of maize and potato growing, which Mr. Eichmann pursues with good results, he is an enthusiast in rose culture, the soil on portions of the holding being of

ever been a practical and interested, though retiring, worker for the advancement of the district. Though frequently requested to come forward in the interest of the ratepayers



Wiley, Brisbane.  
MR. GUSTAV EICHMANN.

as a candidate for service in the local shire council, he has consistently declined to offer himself for nomination, contenting himself by manifesting his patriotism and public spirit by the worthy manner in which he interprets the duties of the settler to make the most of his own bit of country for the good of

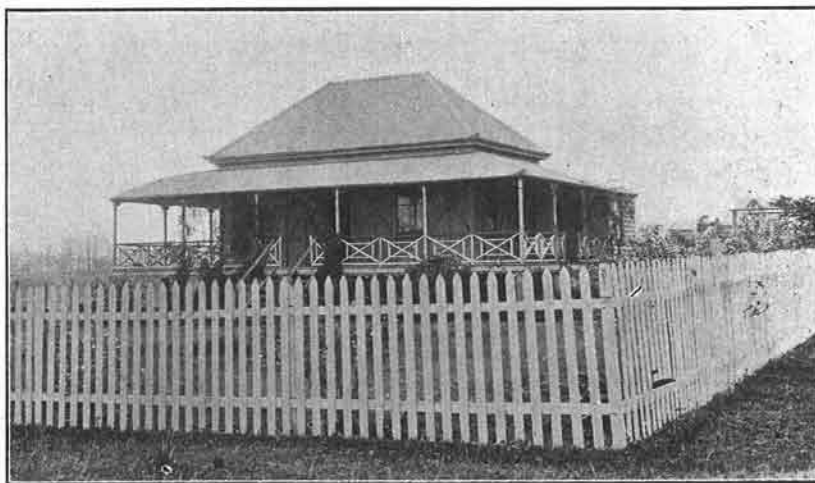


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

RESIDENCE OF MR. G. EICHMANN, YATALA, NEAR BEENLEIGH.

a clayey nature, and admirably suited to this branch of floriculture, as his success as an exhibitor of roses at the Beenleigh Show has testified. In matters of public import he has

the whole. Mr. Eichmann married in 1894 Wilhelmina Ernestine, second daughter of Mr. Wilhelm Herbst, of Eagleby, and has two daughters and one son.

The late CARL FREDERICH ERNST REHFELDT, one of Queensland's pioneers of the middle sixties, who finally settled at Alberton, on the junction of the Logan



MR. CARL FREDERICK E. REHFELDT.

and Albert Rivers, was born in Germany on May 13, 1831, and came to Brisbane on January 18, 1864, by the sailing ship "Susannah Goddefroy," with several hundreds of his compatriots, who like himself were about to start afresh in a young country which offered attractive possibilities to settlers of nerve and sinew. Upon arrival at Moreton Bay the passengers were conveyed

made the journey with others to the locality now known as Bethania Junction, on the banks of the Logan. The name of Waterford had been given to the infant settlement here, which could be reached only by the river trip, a small paddle steamer capable of carrying about 100 persons being utilized for the transport of the settlers to their new home. As navigation was then very much a matter of guesswork, the joys of the trip were mingled with experiences often the reverse of joyous, the vessel frequently becoming grounded on a sandbank, which entailed a stoppage of several hours until the next tide floated her into midstream once more. Mr. Rehfeldt first occupied a Crown grant of six acres, which he cleared and cultivated, remaining at Waterford until the year 1866. He then took up 11 acres about four miles lower on the Logan River, and continued operations on this holding for about nine years. Ultimately he came to Alberton, near Beenleigh, and purchased an island at the junction of the Logan and the Albert, which comprising some 59 acres of fertile soil offered exceptional advantages to an enterprising settler for farming and other agricultural purposes. At the same time Mr. Rehfeldt secured an area of 14 acres on the mainland opposite his island property, and erecting a homestead on this portion of his possessions proceeded to lay out his farm, access to the island being

being well adapted to the production of cane, Mr. Rehfeldt utilized his land as a sugar plantation, meeting with considerable success in his efforts in this direction. After seven



MR. CARL FREDERICK W. REHFELDT.

years he found it necessary to make some arrangement to cope with the large output of sugarcane, and accordingly in 1880 erected the present mill, which did remarkably well with its early, very primitive machinery and other makeshift appliances. In course of time, as the prosperity of the venture became assured, and progressive movements in every direction brought within

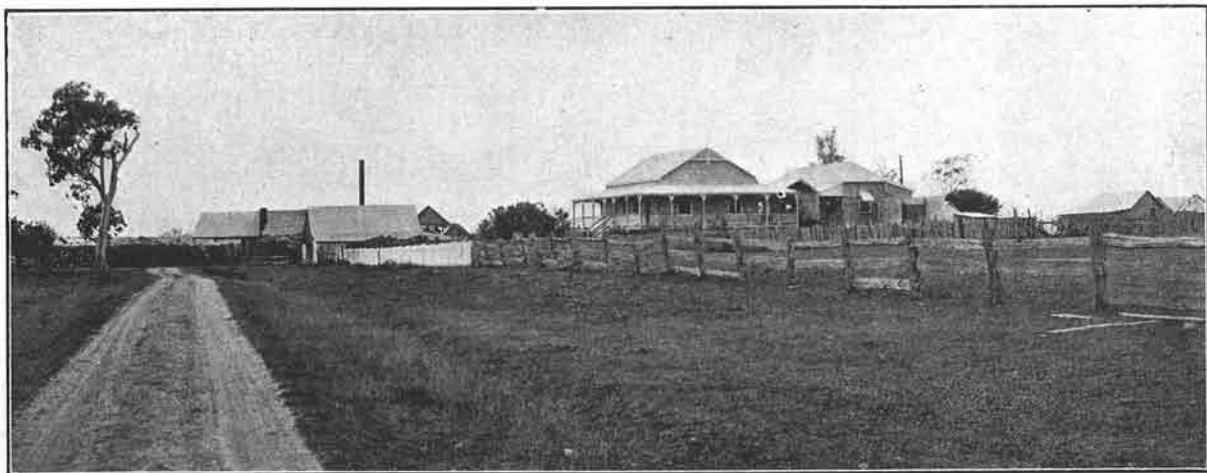


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

GENERAL VIEW OF PROPERTY OWNED BY MR. C. F. W. REHFELDT, ALBERTON.

by the paddle steamer "Settler" up the river to the primitive settlement which was all the colony could boast of in the way of a capital city, and from here Mr. Rehfeldt

gained by means of a large ferry pontoon. In 1870 the sugar industry began to come into prominence in Queensland, and the soil and climate in the Alberton district

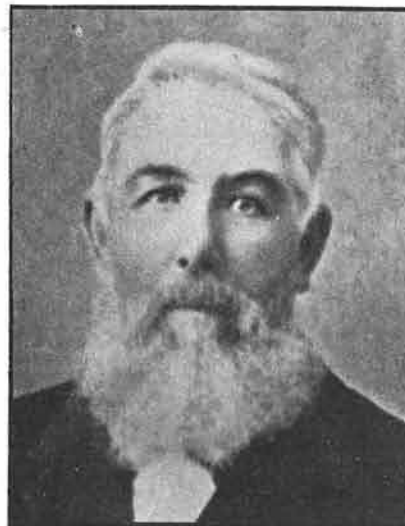
reach of sugar producers and manufacturers the latest inventions bearing upon their industry, a thoroughly up-to-date plant was installed at the mill, which has since



continued its excellent work with a still greater measure of success. Having overcome the adverse conditions which made the task of the early pioneer a severe test of his calibre — unremitting energy and stern grit, and perseverance alone availing him to win through—Mr. Rehfeldt was enabled to go forward under less strenuous circumstances, and towards the close of his long and useful life took a justifiable pride in the successful career which enabled him to bequeath a property of 540 acres with many valuable improvements to his heirs. His marriage took place in 1855 with Wilhelmina Christiana, daughter of the late Joachim Frederick Bester, by whom he had issue 13 children. Mr. Rehfeldt's decease occurred at Alberton, on September 14, 1911, in his eighty-first year, his widow still surviving him. **CARL FREDERICH WILHELM REHFELDT**, the eldest son of the foregoing gentleman, was born in Germany on April 10, 1856. He received his education chiefly by means of evening classes, making his advent to Queensland with his parents as a child of seven, at an era when country schools were practically non-existent. Long days of work on the farm and sugar plantation were the lot of his boyhood, and continued until his twenty-fourth year, when he formed his own home on 25 acres of land, and commenced independent operations. An accident unfitting him for further strenuous exertion, in 1887 he became a postal contractor for the carriage of mails, a position which he filled for 12 years. Upon his father's retirement from active life, he took over the management of the sugar-milling industry, with which he combines dairying and mixed farming, and during the sugar season employs as many as 24 hands in the mill alone, the crushing often totalling as high as 6,000 tons of cane. The raw sugar and other farm produce is conveyed direct from his own wharf on the river per steamer to Brisbane. Mr. Rehfeldt's fine residence is charmingly situated in one of the prettiest spots in the neighbourhood. The gentleman under review was for 12 years a councillor of Beenleigh Shire, and is the present chairman of that body. He is a member and steward of the Southern Queensland and Border Agricultural and Pastoral Association; was president of the

Alberton Rifle Club for about three years; and is a member of the local school committee. He holds office in the local lodge of the Masonic fraternity, Q.C.; and is a consistent advocate of all forms of clean sport. He was married on May 25, 1879, to Ernestine F. L., daughter of Christian Schildt, of Alberton, and has three sons and two daughters.

**FRANCIS SHAILER**, of Slack Creek, Loganholme, is a son of the late Francis Frederick Rising Shailer, who was born at Putney, England (the birthplace of Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria), on May 27, 1819, his decease occurring in Queensland in 1909. The late Mr. Shailer came to Brisbane by the sailing ship "Sultana," having previously been engaged in farming pursuits in County Meath, Ireland. After a voyage of 18 weeks duration he landed at Moreton Bay in 1866, and having secured a grant of land from the Government became a pioneer in the fruitgrowing industry in this State, planting the first citrus orchard in Southern Queensland on his property, which was situated at Slack Creek, in the vicinity of Beenleigh. A noteworthy feature in the late Mr. Shailer's



MR. FRANCIS FREDERICK R. SHAILER.

career was that he came to the financial rescue of the Beenleigh Agricultural and Pastoral Association upon an occasion when that body was in serious difficulties many years ago; and in various other ways he proved himself a very useful member of the community in which he had cast his

lot, at one time filling the office of shire clerk, and acting as the first valuator in Beenleigh, while he also undertook the duties of State school teacher at Slack Creek in its early days. The subject of this review, Mr. Francis Shailer, was one of a



Wiley. MR. FRANCIS SHAILER. Brisbane.

family of four sons and two daughters, and was born in County Meath, Ireland, in the year 1855. He accompanied his parents to Queensland, and assisted in the family ventures until attaining the age of 17, when he visited the tin-mining fields of Stanthorpe, and became engaged in that industry for about five years. Relinquishing mining pursuits he came to Slack Creek, and started for himself in the timber-getting trade, operations then being conducted in primitive fashion by rafting the timber down the river at high tide, its ultimate destination being Brisbane. During the 20 years that he continued in this way Mr. Shailer took up land, upon which he erected a homestead, and in the middle nineties gave some attention to horticulture, but on account of insect pests was compelled to destroy all his fruit trees with the exception of the orange grove, which has proved a great success. At the present time he owns about 510 acres of land, and carries on dairying and mixed-farming operations with good results in partnership with his brother, whose holding brings their joint acreage up to about 1,000. Mr. Shailer married in 1884 Mary Ann, daughter of the late John Fuller, of Slack Creek.

JOHANN GOTTLIEB SCHNEIDER, of Waterford, *via* Bethania Junction, was born on April 12, 1834, in a town situated among the iron-bound hills of Silesia, Germany,



MR. JOHANN GOTTLIEB SCHNEIDER.

where also he received his education, and in due course thoroughly learned his trade of blacksmith, which he followed in the Fatherland until his 29th year. He then joined a party of 12 families, all from the same village, and with these enterprising spirits Mr. Schneider voyaged to Queensland in the "Susannah Goddefroy," reaching Brisbane after a voyage of 18 weeks' duration. As

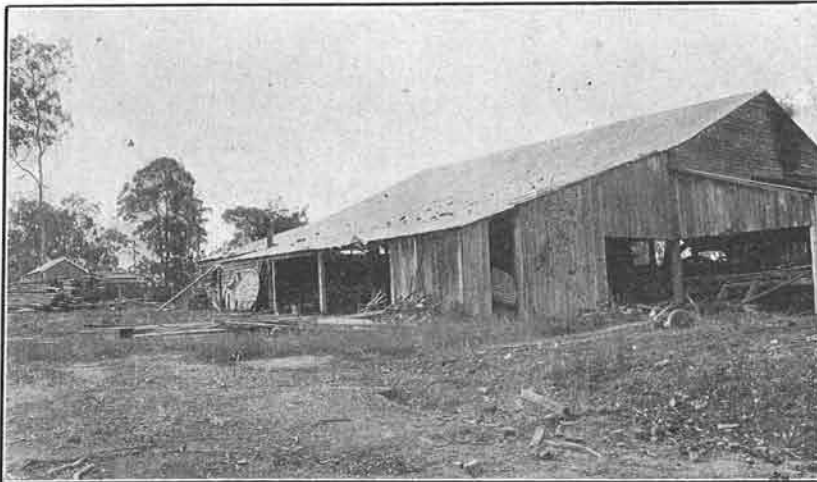
Bethania township forms a centre, the trip up the river from Brisbane being made in a little paddle steamer known as the "Diamond." Mr. Schneider's first venture was to put up a primitive blacksmith's shop, where he carried on his trade during the evening hours, his days being occupied with burning off scrub and clearing his land. As a modest prosperity crowned his exertions he increased his holding, and continued the joint industries of farming and blacksmithing for about 25 years, during which period he built in 1864 the first German waggon ever constructed in Queensland. In 1884, with 13 others, he erected a sugar mill in the district, which owing to adverse seasons was abandoned as a losing venture three years later. Mr. Schneider then purchased the buildings and machinery, and installed the plant of the first sawmill at Bethania in 1888, a highly successful enterprise which he personally supervised until 1907, when he retired from active participation in the business, which was then taken over by his eldest son. Gazetted a Justice of the Peace in 1884, Mr. Schneider has occupied various other public offices, conspicuous among which was a 17-years term of service on the old divisional board, which gave way later to a shire councillorship, when he served as chairman in the local governing body for a lengthy period. He also acted in the capacity of

the Sunday school, and has always consistently upheld every movement for the general welfare of the district. Mr. Schneider married in 1860, and had a family of four



MR. MARTIN TRANGOTT SCHNEIDER.

daughters and four sons. His eldest son, Martin Trangott Schneider, was born at Bethania, in June, 1867, and at the close of his education at the local school when 14 years of age he began his apprenticeship to the blacksmithing trade under the tuition of his father. Having completed his training, at 21 he undertook the control of the business, and continued until 1907, when the sawmilling operations came under his jurisdiction, since when his time and attention have been claimed entirely by this important enterprise. Upon the retirement of his father from the local shire council he was elected to the vacant seat, which he still (1915) holds. He has taken an active interest in the local rifle club, of which he is a foundation member, and has filled the office of captain for 20 years, besides which he is one of the vice-presidents of the Logan and Albert District Rifle Clubs Union. During the years he has been associated with the club he has won a number of trophies, including three championships of the Logan and Albert districts. He was a member of the mounted infantry in 1886 and 1887; and at the present time is vice-president of the Southern Queensland Agricultural and Pastoral Association. Mr. M. T. Schneider married in 1893 Marie, third daughter of the late Rev. A. Sultmann, and has three daughters.

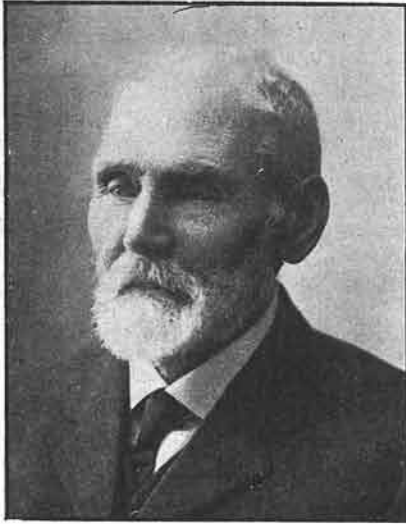


FIRST SAWMILL AT BETHANIA, ERECTED IN 1888.

was natural, the little band desired to found a settlement, and being awarded free grants of land (the maximum extent for one man being 18 acres), chose the locality where now

postmaster at Waterford for upwards of 40 years. He was a founder of the Lutheran Church in the district, in connection with which for 30 years he took charge of classes in

JAMES WILLIAMSON, of "View Hill," Buccan, was born on January 2, 1842, at Kirkintilloch, Dumbartonshire, Scotland, where his father, the late John Williamson,



Wiley. *Brisbane.*  
MR. JAMES WILLIAMSON.

carried on the trade of a weaver. Upon leaving school he worked in his father's business, known as a "loom shop," containing six looms. His father's death in 1850 left the family dependent on its own exertions. After continuing in the weaving trade for a period he decided to emigrate to Australia. Mr. James

"Rockcliff," arriving at Moreton Bay in 1863. For the purpose of gaining experience Mr. Williamson entered the employ of the late John Philp, father of the present Sir Robert Philp, who was engaged in a large way in the timber industry. Later he joined his brother-in-law in timber-getting on the Richmond River, New South Wales, and eventually his relative accompanied him to Buccan, situated a few miles from Bethania Junction, on the southern coastal railway line. Here they secured a holding of 93 acres on "Jimboomba" Station, on the banks of the Logan River, where Mr. Williamson built his present homestead. The work of developing his block was immediately proceeded with, and in addition to dairying and mixed farming, which he found the most profitable branches of industry, he also became a pioneer in cotton-growing in Queensland, which had been first introduced at "Veresdale" by the late Robert Towns, but the Government bounty being discontinued, and the spread of the pest known as "bollworm," caused him to abandon this enterprise. Mr. Williamson has increased the area of his estate by degrees to 513 acres, but recently, feeling the weight of years, he relinquished the active direction of affairs, and handed over the control of the farm to his son, Mr.

Pastoral Association. He was first chairman of the divisional board of the district; was a member of the Waterford School Committee for many years; and was created a Justice of the Peace by the McIlwraith Government. He married in 1862 Janet, second daughter of the late



Wiley. *Brisbane.*  
MR. JOHN WILLIAMSON.

William Fraser, farmer and miller on "Cawdor" Estate, Nairnshire, Scotland, and has six daughters and three sons. Mr. John Williamson, his eldest son, was born at "View Hill," in 1865, and has practically spent

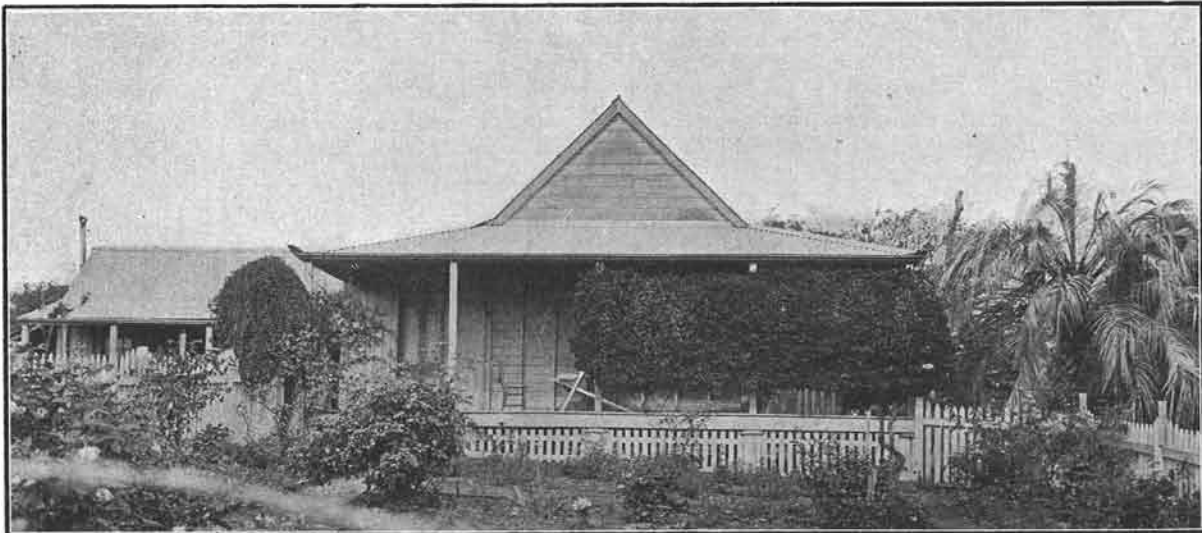


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"VIEW HILL," RESIDENCE OF MR. J. WILLIAMSON, BUCCAN.

Williamson had given up weaving, and become apprenticed to a plasterer, remaining long enough to gain proficiency. At the age of 22 he sailed for Queensland by the

John Williamson. Mr. James Williamson worked for the public weal in no half-hearted manner, and in 1915 was elected a life member of the Beenleigh Agricultural and

the whole of his life on the home property; while the other two sons are engaged in dairying pursuits on their own account at Beaudesert and Tambourine.



JOHANN FRANZ BENFER, "Westphal" Villa, Mount Cotton, near Cleveland, was born in October of the year 1857, at Westphal, Germany, and is the second son of



MR. JOHANN PHILLIP BENFER.

the late Johann Phillip Benfer, who in his youth learned the trade of a stonemason, which in later years he relinquished in favour of farming pursuits. At an earlier era the progenitors of Mr. Benfer came to Germany from England, and settled in the Fatherland; but during the lifetime of his late father the political conditions of the country became distasteful to the inheritor

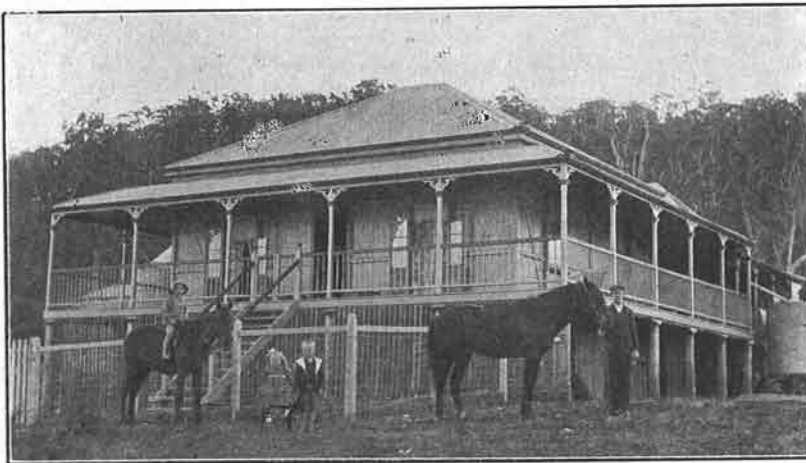
1871 by the sailing-ship "Gudenburg," after a very rough voyage extending over four months. He first landed at Rockhampton, but a short sojourn in the northern town sufficed, and with his family he came to Brisbane, and forthwith proceeded to familiarize himself with the conditions of the young colony, where he had thrown in his lot. After working at his trade for a time, and also undertaking other kinds of work for the purpose of enlarging his experience, he selected about 300 acres of Government land in the Mount Cotton district, which derives its name from the prevalence of a dense growth of weed known as "wild cotton." Here he became one of the earliest settlers, and after clearing and preparing his land for cultivation, he commenced cotton-growing, the product of his fields being sent to a cotton-mill—the only one at that period—in Brisbane. Owing to some misadventure this factory closed down, causing serious loss to the cotton growers, who were compelled to abandon this department of industry; and Mr. Benfer subsequently turned his attention first to the cultivation of maize and later to sugarcane production, which the erection of a local mill had made very profitable. The veteran pioneer died in 1896 at the ripe age of 73, after a life spent in blazing the track for posterity, and proving the

came to Queensland with his parents when 12 years of age, and spent the following three years in completing his education at Nundah, where he attended a public school. He assisted his father on the home farm for a number of years, and in 1894 took over the paternal property, in which he and his brother held a joint interest, since which date he has gradually consolidated his present fine holding. In addition to a large area of grazing land, Mr. Benfer has placed about 20 acres



MR. JOHANN FRANZ BENFER.

under intense cultivation, which is devoted chiefly to the production of bananas and pineapples. He has met with much success in his proposition, an evidence of the good results attained being the silver medal which was awarded to him in 1908 by the adjudicators in connection with the Brisbane International Exhibition for his exhibit of a collection of farm produce. Mr. Benfer is numbered among those who, whilst devoting their energies assiduously to the development of their own holdings as the best method of serving the community at large, are yet not wanting in the public spirit which constrains to direct service where such is required. He is a member of the local school committee, and has generally held himself ready to assist in any way towards the betterment of the district. He married in 1884 Elizabeth, daughter of the late Heinrich Opperman, a farmer of Eagleby, and has a family of six sons and four daughters.



RESIDENCE OF MR. J. F. BENFER, MOUNT COTTON.

of the principles of freedom instinctive to the British race. Leaving his country on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War, Johann Phillip Benfer arrived in Queensland in

possibilities of a district comparatively remote from railway communication and other conveniences of civilization. Mr. Johann Franz Benfer, the subject of this notice,

JOHN HOLZAPFEL, of Mount Cotton, was born at Toowong in 1864, his father, the late Hermann Holzapfel, a native of Germany, who came to Queensland in 1861, having



MR. HERMANN HOLZAPFEL.

settled in that then remote suburb of the city. In those days labour conditions rendered the life of the unskilled immigrant very strenuous, long hours and short pay being the rule rather than the exception. Hermann Holzapfel's first employment was with the late Mr. Robert Cribb, of Toowong, his wages being

farm products for the Brisbane market. In its improved condition the farm became valuable, and being ambitious to extend his farming work Mr. Holzapfel took up a homestead selection at Mount Cotton, part of the land being open forest country, and part covered with dense scrub. The clearing and cultivating of these 80 acres was toilsome work, but he stuck to the task with the proverbial grit of the old pioneers, and forced Nature to yield him his well-deserved reward. Maize and sugarcane were the principal crops he raised, but ultimately he abandoned both for fruitgrowing, out of which he accumulated a competence. He passed away in 1903, at the full span of 71 years, leaving a respected name and a comfortably settled family. His son, John, first went to school at Eight Mile Plains, and later he attended the Mount Cotton State School, then only a half-time school. At the end of his fourteenth year he started work with his father on the farm, becoming expert in every branch of agricultural work. By his father's will he became heir to the farm, which under his careful management and his later land acquisitions now extends over 380 acres, on part of which are full-bearing tropical fruit trees, while 20 acres are devoted to intense cultivation. Though a long distance

has been greatly improved, it now being an up-to-date country residence. In 1894 Mr. Holzapfel married Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. G. Schmidt, and he has a family of



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MR. JOHN HOLZAPFEL.

Brisbane.

eight daughters and two sons. He has been a consistent prizewinner at Brisbane, Beenleigh, and Cleveland shows for citrus fruits and bananas, and at the Tasmanian International Exhibition in 1894 and 1895 he carried off a certificate for the best exhibit of bananas and pineapples.



Photo by J. S. Wiley.

GENERAL VIEW OF MR. HOLZAPFEL'S PROPERTY AT MOUNT COTTON.

at the rate of £18 per annum. But after some years of thrift he took a small farm at Eight Mile Plains, between Brisbane and Beenleigh, on which for eight years he cultivated

from the railway, the farm gives handsome returns, a fact eloquently testifying to the fertility of the soil. The original homestead, which, of course, was of modest dimensions,

He is a member of the Mount Cotton School Committee, and always has been actively identified with every movement in the interests of the district.

HENRY HEINEMANN, J.P., "Buona Vista," Mount Cotton, is amongst the forefront of the older settlers in Southern Queensland. He was born in Holstein in 1858, and was brought by his parents to Queensland when he was only about seven years of age. His father, Hans Heinrich Heinemann, who by trade was a skilled artisan brick-layer, arrived in Brisbane by the emigrant ship "Johanna Seesor." For the purpose of gaining necessary experience in his new conditions, he entered the service of the late Mr. C. Stamp, who then was a prosperous farmer at Belmont, which now is practically a suburb of Brisbane, but which in those early days was regarded as a rural district. After becoming familiar with the higher principles of agriculture, Mr. Heinemann, having thriftily laid-by a small competency, bought a farm of about 75 acres at Broadwater, near Brisbane, but after a few years of close experimental work he found that the land was unsuitable for agriculture, a discovery that induced him to sell out and try his fortune in the Upper Tingalpa district, where he secured a homestead selection of 80 acres. The selection was what is known as scrub land, the clearing of which always is a test of grit and endurance. Steadily Mr. Heinemann cleared the land, croup and crest, and planted maize and cotton, principally relying on those

laid the foundation of his permanent future home. There he first took up a 117-acre leasehold selection of scrub land, which within 10 years he converted into freehold. He was



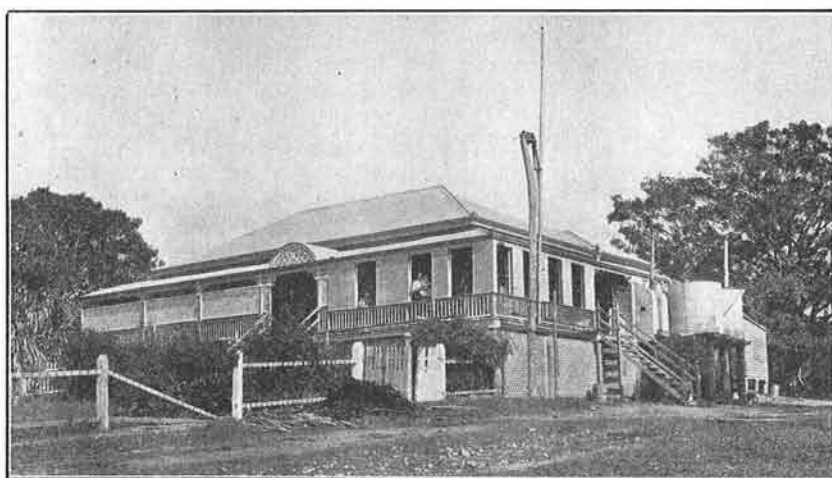
Poulsen,

Brisbane.

MR. HENRY HEINEMANN.

the pioneer of maize growing in the Mount Cotton district, but he turned from that crop to sugarcane, under which he put 80 acres of his picked land. In conjunction with this enterprise he erected his own sugar mill, at which cane from the surrounding district was regularly crushed by him, at that time a crushing of 2,000 tons being a

the Heinemann family in Australia. In his youthful days at Tingalpa only half-time State schools were available, but young Heinemann kept at the half-time desk until he was 17 years of age, by which time he was well equipped in a sound primary education. Meanwhile, of course, he had been following farm work on the family homestead, and when his father died the management of the farm devolved entirely on him. With the other interests he took over the sugar mill, but finding it to be unprofitable owing to the restriction of labour and the low price of sugar, *viz.*, £8 per ton, he decided to give the major share of his attention to the cultivation of tropical fruits. Later on he disposed of the mill, which is now in the hands of a company at Pimpama Island, known as the Junction Sugar Milling Company, of which Mr. Heinemann is a director and shareholder. Finally he acquired the whole property, which under his judicious management now covers 1,000 acres of splendid land. Mixed farming and tropical agriculture, combined with home agriculture for stock purposes, are the main features of the homestead lands. But Mr. Heinemann has made a special feature of cattle-breeding, his favourite breed being the famous Ayrshire stock, with which he has achieved notable successes. From his stock the Ayrshire herds in the Northern Territory have sprung. As a pioneer he first blazed the road to Mount Gravatt. His public services are recorded in his 11 years' occupancy of a seat on the Tingalpa Shire Council, for one year of which he was chairman; in his efforts in securing the installation of the telephone from Brisbane to Redland Bay, which later was extended to Mount Cotton; also as a prominent member of the Beenleigh Agricultural Society, in connection with which, and also in connection with the National Association Show, he has been a distinguished prizewinner. His name is familiar with the affairs of bodies such as the local school committee, the South Brisbane Co-operative Fruit Canning Company, of which he is a director, and of many agricultural conferences throughout Queensland. He has seven daughters and two sons, all worthy offshoots of the sturdy family stock.



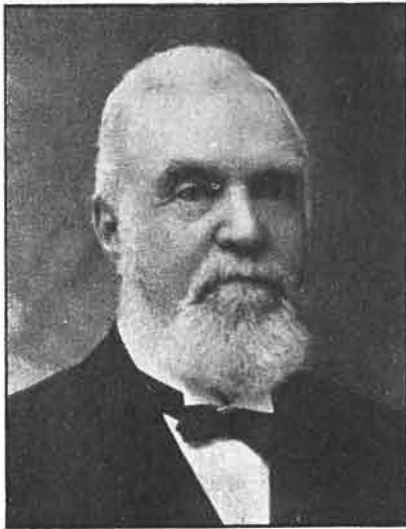
"BUONA VISTA." RESIDENCE OF MR. H. HEINEMANN, MOUNT COTTON.

crops to keep the family-pot merrily boiling. But seeing still greater possibilities ahead he disposed of his Tingalpa property, and in 1875 settled at Mount Cotton, where he

highly profitable proposition. Hans Heinrich Heinemann died in 1897 at the age of 62 years, leaving three daughters and one son. Mr. Henry Heinemann is the sole survivor of



JAMES DANIEL COLLINS, orchardist, Redland Bay, was born in 1858, at Egham, Surrey, England, where his father, the late Daniel James Collins, filled the

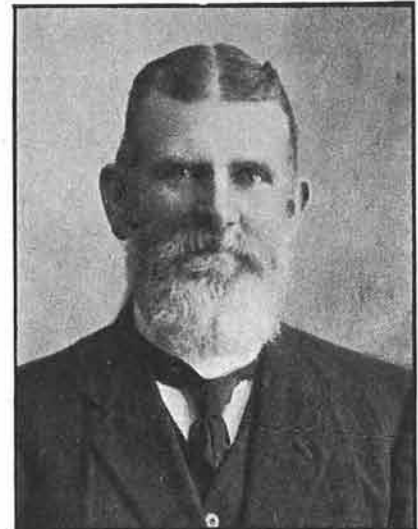


MR. DANIEL JAMES COLLINS.

position of engineer in a large saw-milling business. Subsequently the family migrated to Queensland, arriving at Brisbane on Christmas Day, 1861, in a small schooner, the "George Kidd," which took 158 days to do the voyage; and shortly after landing the late Mr. Collins rented a farm at Oxley Creek, whence later on he removed to Bunya, now known as Upper South Pine River, and carried on general farming operations there for about 16 years. In 1884 he came to Redland Bay as a pioneer settler, and began the development of 40 acres of unimproved land, clearing and planting the virgin soil with sugarcane. This, however, did not prove a success, and after two years he replaced the cane with citrus fruits, custard apples, and bananas. Excellent results followed this departure, and in 1901, having made a competency, he retired to private life in Brisbane, where he died in April, 1914, at the age of 79. Mr. James Daniel Collins was three years of age when he arrived with his parents in Queensland, and received his education at the local school at Oxley Creek (the present Sherwood), which he attended until just before entering his teens, when he began to assist his father on the farm, continuing with his parents until his twenty-second year. He then struck out for himself, and after enlarging his experience by undertaking

employment of a different nature from that to which he had been accustomed, in 1881 he purchased a holding comprising about 37 acres of first-class orchard soil at Redland Bay, where he commenced fruit-growing on his own account. Mr. Collins' land rises in a gradual slope with an eastern aspect, commanding a magnificent view of the waters of the bay, and has proved admirably suited to the purposes for which it was designed by the young horticulturist; citrus fruits, custard apples, and bananas taking most kindly to the soil, and producing prolific crops with no deterioration of quality. Mr. Collins set himself a very high standard at the inception of his enterprise, and has been untiring in his experiments, always aiming for improvement in one or another direction, as a consequence of which his name has become very widely known in far distant parts of the world, and he has even received requests from Washington (U.S.A.) and Manila (in the Philippine Islands), for buds and grafts of Queensland fruits. In his own country, too, he is not without honour, the State Government showing its appreciation of his work by appointing him an honorary fruit inspector under the Diseases of Plants Act. His services are ever in request in the various attempts made to eradicate fruit pests, and "the man on the land" always

exhibition of his orchard products at the various agricultural shows held throughout the country, and has carried off many premier awards at the Cleveland, Wellington Point,



Wiley.

Brisbane.

MR. JAMES DANIEL COLLINS.

and Brisbane National Exhibitions. One of his experiments which aroused considerable interest among experts was the crossing of the mandarin orange with a Washington navel, the result of which was highly satisfactory. He gives the whole of his time and attention to the pursuance of his industry, of which he



Photo by J. S. Wiley.

RESIDENCE OF MR. J. D. COLLINS, REDLAND BAY.

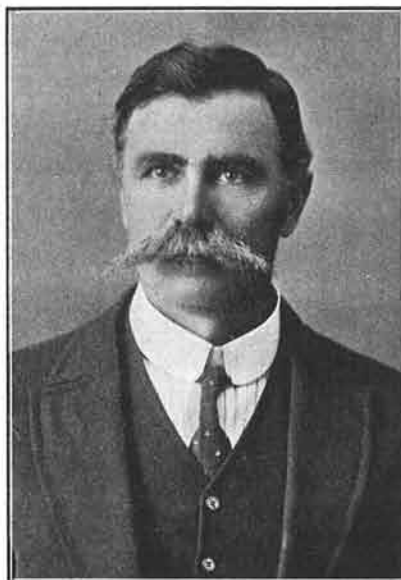
obtains a ready hearing and helpful advice and assistance when he approaches Mr. Collins in any time of difficulty or failure. Mr. Collins has been invariably successful in the

makes a hobby, and has little leisure for public offices of local importance, deeming that he is serving the community to better purpose by following his own particular line of

enterprise unhindered by outside claims. He married in 1886 Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. James Moore, of Redland Bay, and has two daughters and three sons.

CHARLES DICKFOS, "Sunny Grove," Redland Bay, is a native of this State, having been born near the town of Ipswich in 1871. He is the eldest son of Mr. Carl Dickfos, a pioneer farmer and well-known identity of southern Queensland, who, born at Uckermark, Germany, in 1852, emigrated from the land of his fathers when only 16 years of age. Coming direct to the northern colony of the great, sparsely-settled island-continent of Australia, Mr. Dickfos quickly adapted himself to local conditions, and discovering very soon that laborious work was the order of the day, he applied himself with the industry of his race to such occupations as fencing, scrubbing, clearing, and the various avocations incidental to the development of farming areas in different parts of the country. Having done his full share of pioneering work, and reared a large family, he finally settled in the fertile district of Redland Bay, where he is still engaged in fruitgrowing pursuits. Mr. Charles Dickfos, the subject of this memoir, received his early

twenty-fourth year, when he decided to strike out for himself, his first venture being the purchase of a grazing and dairy farm, comprising about 320 acres in extent, and



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Brisbane.

MR. CHARLES DICKFOS.

situated on the Upper Bremer River, near Rosevale. This enterprise not proving as profitable as anticipated, he sold out after 18 months' occupation, and coming to Redland Bay about the year 1897,

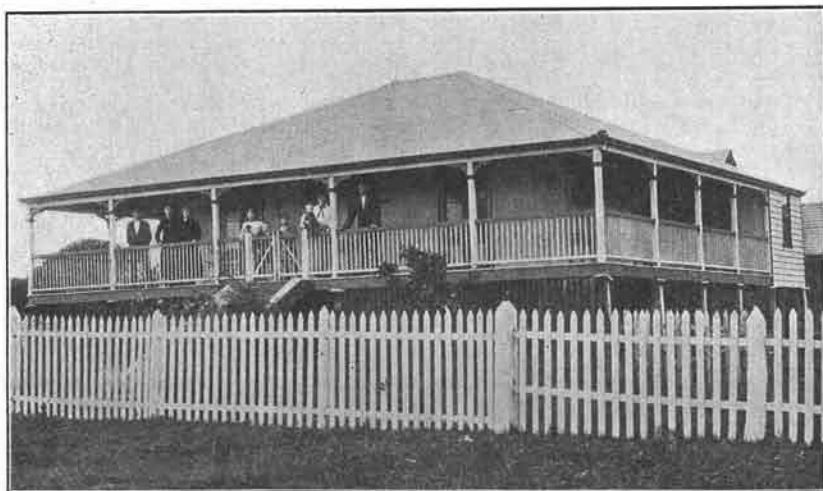


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"SUNNY GROVE," RESIDENCE OF MR. C. DICKFOS, REDLAND BAY.

education at the State school at Mount Walker, but relinquished his studies at 12 years of age in order to assist his father on the home farm. Here he remained until his

he acquired 16 acres of the splendid fruitgrowing area for which that district is so justly noted. Settling down, he established his future home on this holding, which originally had

been used as a banana farm, for which purpose, however, it had not proved very suitable. Considerable labour was involved at the outset in uprooting the former crop, but by degrees this was accomplished, and citrus fruits and custard apples took the place of the banana palms. The wisdom of changing the crop has since abundantly been proved, the north-easterly aspect of the land being particularly favourable to the cultivation of the present fruits, which come to perfection in the mellow rays of the sun, which are somewhat modified in the late winter, which is their ripening season. Two acres of pineapples have also given good returns, and the whole area under culture presents a prosperous appearance. Facing the main road, at the end of the orchard Mr. Dickfos has erected a modern dwelling-house, containing eight rooms, in addition to the kitchen and other offices, and from the verandahs of this comfortable abode, which is complete in all its interior arrangements, a fine view of Moreton Bay may be obtained. Mr. Dickfos takes considerable interest in the public welfare of the district, and is an active member of the Southern Queensland Agricultural and Pastoral Association. He is a consistent and successful exhibitor of fruit at the annual show at Beenleigh, and in 1914 carried off five first prizes, while in the following year seven out of eight premier awards for exhibits in the fruit section fell to his share. One of the founders of the Redland Bay Co-operative Sawmilling Company—a local venture which has proved an unqualified success—he continues to occupy a seat on the board of directors; and in educational matters he has displayed a praiseworthy activity, having served for eight years as a member of the Redland Bay School Committee, while he is also a live member of the local school of arts. Mr. Dickfos owns a motor launch, the "Comrade," a comfortable little craft of 15 h.p., and finds recreation in the management of this boat. He was married in 1896 to Annie, youngest daughter of Mr. Hermann Argow, a pioneer farmer, of Ipswich, and has four daughters and three sons. His eldest son has recently completed his training as an electrician.

## Cleveland.

Lying but twenty-three miles from the metropolis, the township of Cleveland is easily and quickly reached from Brisbane, and this fact, coupled with other advantages, has served to make the place a popular resort for week-end seekers after change of environment.

A good deal of historic interest attaches to Cleveland. In the early days of Queensland settlement circumstances pointed to that village becoming the capital of the infant colony. Indeed, more was it by accident than design that the centre of administration was placed at its present site. Had Governor Gipps, who at the time was visiting Moreton Bay from Sydney, been landed at Cleveland when the tide was high instead of when it was low, the chances are that the decision given by him might have been the reverse of what proved to be the fact. When the boat, from which the Vice-Regal party was landed, touched ground and could proceed no further shoreward, the Governor, accompanied by officials, was obliged to step into the shallow water. But they found no hard sand beneath their feet. Instead, it was soft yielding mud, through which they were obliged to flounder. The experience was not happy for the future prospects of Cleveland. Historians have not described the state of the Governor's temper when at last he reached dry land; but history records the fact that from that time the chances of Cleveland being made the official centre of the embryo settlement were at an end. So low and shelving a coast was held by the representative of the Crown to be unsuitable for shipping. Yet for some time, indeed until recent days, Cleveland has been the depôt of considerable trade. The Governor's experiences in the mud of this part of Moreton Bay's shores led him to recommend the selection of Ipswich. Fortunately for the future of the north-eastern division of the Commonwealth, the capital did come practically to Moreton Bay. The natural development of Queensland and the evolution of modern steamships, with the ever-increasing size of the latter, have rendered the present site of Brisbane the most suitable port.

Cleveland is at the terminus of a line of railway, and lies at the end of a sharp point of land which juts into the southern portion of Moreton Bay. The township is constructed on shelving ground of no great elevation above sea-level. At one time the land in the vicinity was held in large pastoral areas, supporting but scanty population and mostly ill-developed. But to-day the holdings are small, whilst the substantial and richly-adorned homesteads show that under modern methods of primary production the settler can secure larger returns from a

small farm than his father or grandfather found it possible to derive from a wide-spreading sheep or cattle station. Horticulture, mixed farming, sugar growing, pineapple growing, banana growing, and intense culture generally form the mainstay of the district. That these callings have proved profitable may be established by a motor run of a couple of hours through the surrounding country. The fertility of the land at once becomes apparent, even to the novice in agriculture; whilst the close subdivision of the farms into paddocks, and the rare wealth of growing things, amply demonstrate how heavy is the production of the land. The houses are large and attractive, surrounded with gardens and orchards, in themselves displaying an extensive spending power on the part of the owners. Unlike the social conditions pertaining to primary production throughout most of Queensland, the circumstances attaching to life here permit of an easy social intercourse, with a pleasant proximity to the metropolis of the State.

Cleveland is admirably situated for forming a yachting depôt. Lying on the southern arm of the bay, it is in fair proximity to the many islands which stud that part of the harbour. Directly opposite, in an easterly direction, lie the long sandy beaches of Stradbroke shining in the sunlight like a silver riband, beneath the thickly scrubbed hills which form the bulk of the long narrow island which runs for nearly 70 miles north and south, and gives shelter to the bay within. Nearer at hand is Peel Island, set aside by the State Government as a leper station. Mounting the high ground at the back of the peninsula on which Cleveland stands, the spectator may command a wide-spreading view of land-locked water and wooded islets stretching away for many miles to the south, whilst to the north the open waters of the bay are dotted only with St. Helena, Green Island, and Mud Island, and the deltas of the Brisbane River. To the north-east lies Moreton Island, in reality but an extension, some twenty-four miles long, of Stradbroke, the narrow passage between carrying but about eight feet of water at low tide. Time was, however, when this waterway, known as South Passage, formed the chief entrance to Moreton Bay. Two tragic wrecks, of which the traces of one quite lately lay protruding from the sand, were followed at a considerably later date by the silting up of the channel, which has led to an addition of fifty miles to the length of the voyage from Sydney to Brisbane, vessels now being forced round Cape Moreton, on the northern extremity of Moreton Island.

To the south the islands cluster so thickly together that the waters of the bay appear as little more than channels between the land. Of these Russell and



Macleay Islands are the largest, with Pannican Island ranking as third in order of area.

At Ormiston, in the very early days, a trial crop of sugar was planted by the Hon. Louis Hope, the uncle of Lord Hopetoun, the first Governor-General of the Commonwealth. Unfortunately the Australian

settlers of those days knew nothing of scientific methods of refining the product, and they were not able to grapple successfully with the process of extraction and manufacture. But a large part in the genesis of the sugar industry of Australia undoubtedly was played by this early experiment.

LOUIS HUGONIN, J.P., of "Kinmylies," Cleveland, is a scion of a very old English family, whose military records reach far back in history. His birthplace was South Devon, the year of his birth being 1857. For many years he was a student at that historic place of military learning, Cheltenham College, his ambition being to follow in

jackaroo on a cattle station in the Logan district, then owned by the late Hon. T. L. Murray-Prior. Thence he went on a station in the "Never Never," known as "Boulia Creek," in the Belyando River, where he was general manager for five years. The monotony of the life on the run was not infrequently relieved by forays by the wild

so improved even on its original improved condition that it is regarded as one of the model fruit farms of the Cleveland district. The present homestead is a modern villa, tastefully designed both inside and out, and standing amid pretty gardens and ornamental trees. In 1904 Mr. Hugonin married Mrs. J. V. Chataway, widow of the late

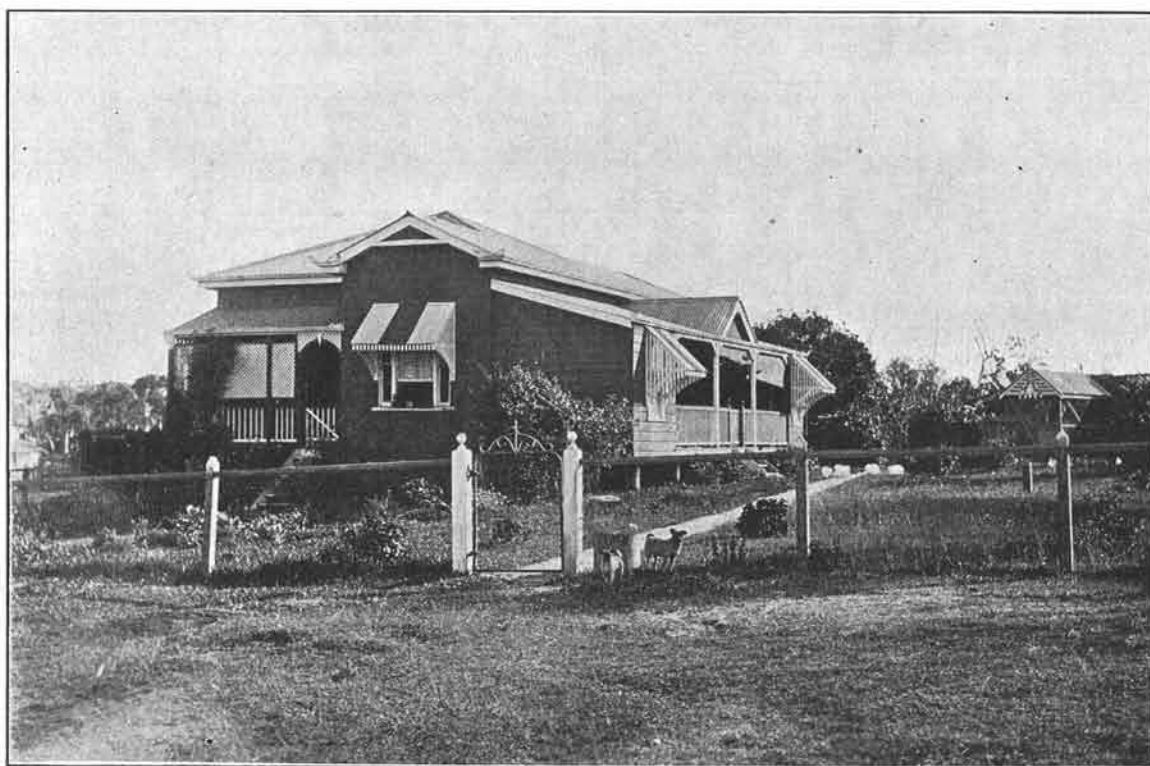


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"KINMYLIES," RESIDENCE OF MR. LOUIS HUGONIN, CLEVELAND.

the footsteps of his warrior forbears. That ambition, however, was not fulfilled, adverse circumstances intervening, and turning his course to the bright prospects of sunny Queensland. His grandfather, Colonel Hugonin, was a commander of the 4th Heavy Dragoons, and led the march during the Gordon riots from Canterbury to London. That was in 1783. His father also had a distinguished military career, he being captain of the famous 34th. He was born in November, 1818, and died in 1875. Four years after his father's death Mr. Louis Hugonin reached Queensland, working as

aborigines. He then took a spell from Australian country life by revisiting the Old Country, where he remained for a couple of years. But the call of the bush lured him back, and on returning he took up an area of land on the Logan River, but after a comparatively short occupancy sold it, and in 1894, after a short residence on a leased farm at Ormiston, he went to Cleveland, where he purchased a well-improved fruit farm of 13 acres, and there he still resides. Bananas and pines are the principal tropical fruits grown on the farm, which since Mr. Hugonin's proprietorship has been

well-known Minister for Agriculture, whose remarkable knowledge of constitutional law, and whose irresistible power of debate formed the strongest bulwark of the ministry of which for so long a period he was a member. So far as the actual activities of life are concerned, Mr. Hugonin no longer bothers; he devotes his days to general supervision of his picturesque farm, and to classical literature, on which he is acknowledged to be a reliable authority. In public matters he is regarded as one of those unostentatious workers who do good but blush to have it known.

WILLIAM HENRY ZIEGENFUSZ, of "Omega," Cleveland, was born in 1878 at Oxley, that early agricultural settlement where so many sturdy emigrants took up land

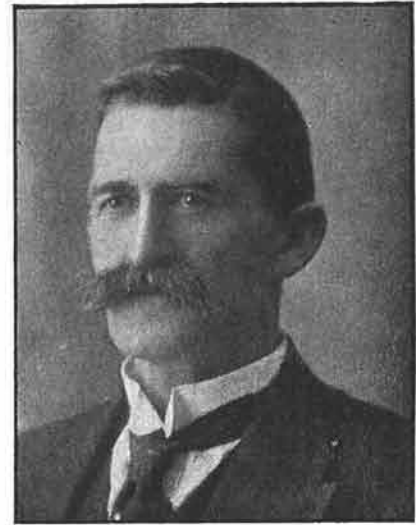


MR. KARL FREDERICK ZIEGENFUSZ.

and built up fortunes. His father, the late Karl Frederick Ziegenfusz, was a native of Hanover, in Germany, and was brought up to the trade of weaving. When the conscript system began to take definite form, large numbers of Germans who had conscientious objections to it emigrated to avoid its galling conditions. Amongst these emigrants was Mr. W. H. Ziegenfusz's father, who, leaving the Fatherland before he was 21 years of age, sailed for Queensland in the ship "Prositta," arriving early in 1862. In order to equip himself for the future he had mapped out, he sought experience in all classes of bush work—clearing, scrub-cutting, shepherding, fencing, ploughing, and kindred toil. Most of this he did in the Nanango district and round about Tarong. At that time these parts of Queensland were being tested as to the suitability for sheep-raising, but the experiments proving unsuccessful, they were stocked with cattle, and to this day they remain largely as cattle-fattening areas. In due course Mr. Ziegenfusz took to shearing, and learned all that was to be learned in the wool industry. Some years of hard work and thrifty self-denial brought him a competence sufficient to enable him to take up a small holding at a place known as The Seventeen-Mile Rocks, so called because an island of bold rocks stands

in the centre of the Brisbane River, in the Oxley district, about 12 miles from the metropolis. Clearing a considerable area of the land, he planted maize and potatoes, two agricultural products for which a steady and strong local demand always has existed. His holding being nearer to Ipswich than to Brisbane, and of the two places the former being by far the more important and prosperous, he made Ipswich his market. Quite an ordinary sight in those days was a small fleet of pulling boats laden to the gunwales with farm produce being steadily propelled up the river by the aid of long sweeps, bound for the market at Ipswich. In this way many a hundred boatload of maize and potatoes did Mr. Ziegenfusz land at Ipswich. In the course of time, however, the glory of Ipswich was eclipsed by the rapidly-increasing expansion of Brisbane, and consequently the prows of the farming fleet were turned down instead of up the river, and Brisbane captured practically the whole of that important trade. During these years Mr. Ziegenfusz brought up a family, and having done very well he sought wider fields for his yeoman activities. He selected Wellington Point, in the Cleveland district, as his new sphere, purchasing an area of uncleared

State was planted in the south coast district, and for many years down there sugarcane-growing held pride of place. But it was found that the financial return from sugar was not



MR. WILLIAM HENRY ZIEGENFUSZ.

so substantial as was that from other classes of agricultural produce. Mr. Ziegenfusz, therefore, abandoning sugar-growing, turned his attention to tropical fruit culture, an industry for which the Cleveland district has become famous. Pineapples,



ORIGINAL HOMESTEAD OCCUPIED BY MR. ZIEGENFUSZ.

land, covering about 57 acres, down that way. Sugarcane then was one of the principal products of the Cleveland district. Indeed, the first stool of sugarcane planted in the

bananas, and custard apples brought in a fine income; and now firmly established, he launched out into dairying, which then was becoming an industry of great magnitude and

importance. Gradually he established a magnificent dairy herd, and, indeed, in 1887 he carried off the silver cup awarded by the agricultural association for the best dairy herd in the Moreton Bay district. The value of land having considerably increased he sold that portion of his holding for which he had not any immediate use, the proceeds, together with his previous savings, enabling him to retire in comfort. In public life his services as a shire councillor in his district extended over 16 years. He was one of the mainstays of the Wellington Point Horticultural and Agricultural and Industrial Society, and as a member of the Wellington Point School Committee he did yeoman service. He died on September 26, 1907, aged 65 years, leaving a widow and eight grown up children. His son, Mr. William Henry Ziegenfusz, was educated at the Ormiston, Wellington Point, and Central State Schools, his education being completed at the latter school. He straightway took up work on his father's farm, and familiarized himself with every detail of the

he took up a block of unimproved land, which was then a portion of the well-known "Thornlands" Estate.



SILVER CUP AWARDED TO MR. K. F. ZIEGENFUSZ, IN 1887, FOR BEST DAIRY HERD IN MORETON BAY DISTRICT.

Originally the area was only 47 acres, but he gradually added to it

land, over which Pomona benignly smiled. Tropical fruits were the principal products of the farm, which having a charming easterly outlook was regarded as one of the prettiest holdings in the district. About four years ago, on the crest of the boom, he disposed of this property at record price for land in the district. He then purchased the holding on which he now lives, which is comparatively small, covering only about 18 acres, but which is an ideal orchard property. On it he has erected a residence replete with every modern convenience. Following in the footsteps of his worthy sire, Mr. Ziegenfusz always has taken warm interest in public affairs. He followed his father as president of the Horticultural and Agricultural and Industrial Society, as a shire councillor, and also as chairman of the Thornlands School Committee; he has the honour of being acknowledged as the moving spirit in the school's inception and completion. In 1905 he married Emily, daughter of the late Alfred Langdon, the issue of the union being two daughters and one son, all of whom



Photo by J. S. Wiley.

"OMEGA," RESIDENCE OF MR. W. H. ZIEGENFUSZ, CLEVELAND.

agricultural industry. When he was 24 years of age he launched out on his own account in Cleveland, where

until it comprised 167 acres. The heavy forest land was converted by Mr. Ziegenfusz into ideal orchard

are the representatives of the sturdy Teuton blood that flows in their veins.



WILLIAM FRENCH, of "Badgen's" Nursery, Wellington Point, in the Cleveland district, was born at Waternewton, Huntingdonshire, near Petersborough, England, in 1862. His father, Mr. Edward French, was one of the best-known men of his time in Waternewton, having been in the employ of Mr. R. Bettison for 55 years. He was for over 33 years sub-postmaster, and for 40 years parish clerk and sexton. He died at the age of 82, on February 18, 1913. Mr. William French, his son, went to school at Castor, and subsequently at Wandsford, England. Leaving school at 13 years of age, three years later he went to Sheffield and obtained employment as a landscape gardener with Mr. John Newton

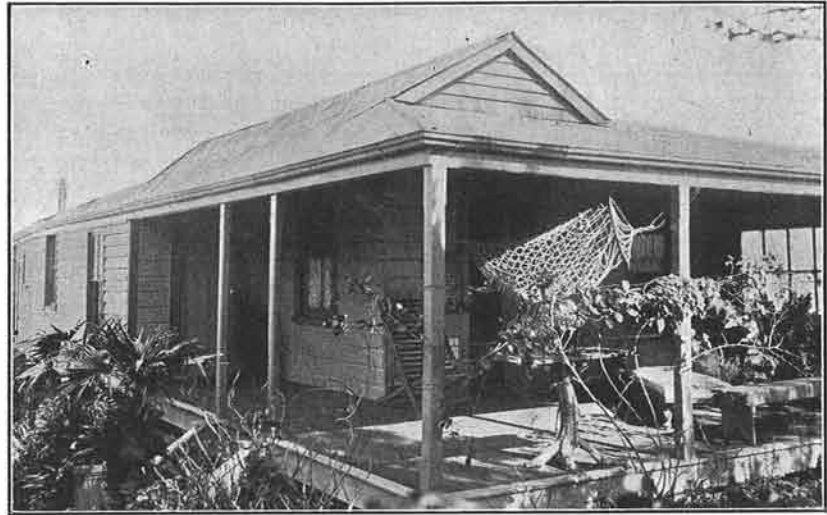


Wiley. *Brisbane.*  
MR. WILLIAM FRENCH.

Mappin, well known for his pictures and private art gallery. Finally Mr. French decided to emigrate, and sailing by the "Earl of Dalhousie" late in the year 1880, he arrived in Brisbane in 1881. At that time the curator of the Botanic Gardens in Brisbane was Mr. James Pink, and in the course of his leisure hours Mr. French used to pay regular visits to the gardens, and thus he became acquainted with the curator. Mr. Pink, recognizing that his new acquaintance was a young man of promise, offered him a position on the staff, and, of course, that offer was eagerly accepted. After four years he was entrusted with the responsibility of taking full charge of the propagating department, and in that position he remained until his retirement

from the service in 1902. Mr. W. French claims to have been the first to propagate and grow the large water lily (*Victoria Regia*) out of doors in Queensland, at the Botanic

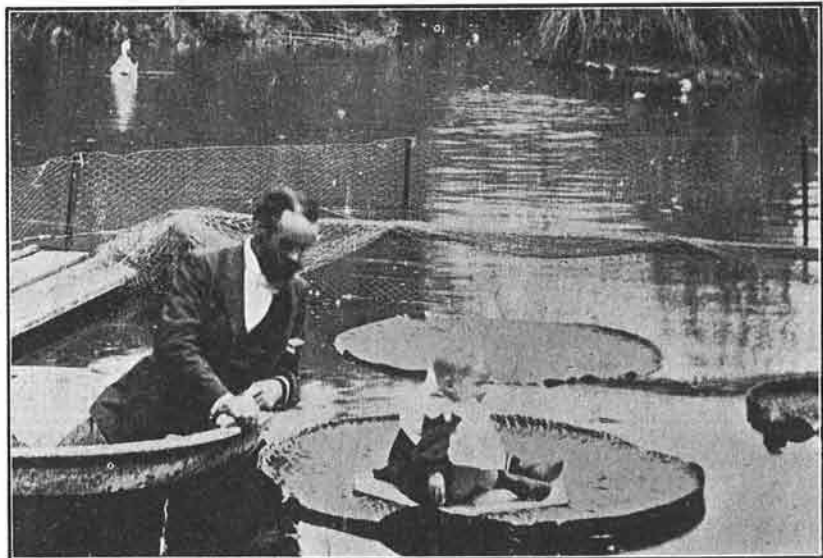
vegetables, and also to specializing in strawberry culture. Mr. French is the pioneer of vanilla-growing in Queensland. He has held the post of president of the Wellington



RESIDENCE OF MR. W. FRENCH, WELLINGTON POINT.

Gardens, Brisbane, and the view reproduced on this page shows a child seated on a leaf on the surface of the water. During the last year of his engagement he acted as instructor in horticulture and plant propagation at Gatton College. On leaving the public service Mr. French settled at Wellington Point, where he purchased his present

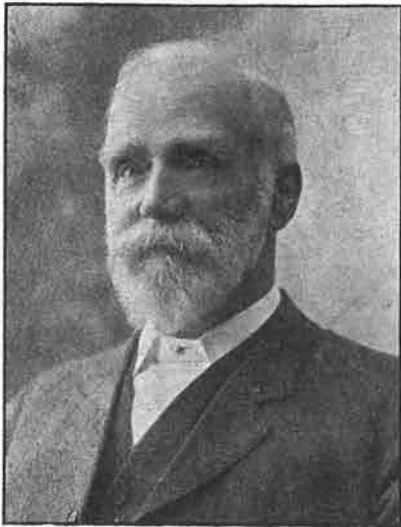
Point Agricultural and Horticultural Association, and long has been a member of the Royal Horticultural Association of Queensland. Among the many prizes he has carried off is a massive silver medal, awarded to him as the winner of the greatest number of district prizes; and a silver cup. His services at the National Association's



CHILD SEATED ON LEAF OF WATER LILY (*VICTORIA REGIA*) AND MR. FRENCH.

picturesque home, which at that time was a well-established nursery. The property comprises 22 acres of typical red soil, 14 acres of which are devoted to nursery work and

Show and at district shows are in constant request. In 1883 Mr. French married Ellen, a daughter of Mr. John Fleming, by whom he has three daughters and one son.



MR. JOHN HARGREAVES.

JOHN HARGREAVES, "Spring Gardens," Manly, a son of the late Samuel Hargreaves, was born in 1845 in Farsley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, England. When 13 years old, John Hargreaves left school, and was apprenticed to his father in the woollen mill. When 27 years old he sailed for Australia in the "Colonial Empire," reaching Melbourne in 1872, and secured a good position in the Geelong Woollen Mills, and his skilled supervision resulted in the mill's fabrics carrying off the gold medal and a certificate of merit at the Melbourne Exhibition. Transferring his services to the Ballarat Woollen Mills, he superintended the erection of one of the finest woollen milling plants then obtainable, and was successful in securing prizes at the Melbourne Exhibition. He next



MR. CHARLES HARGREAVES.

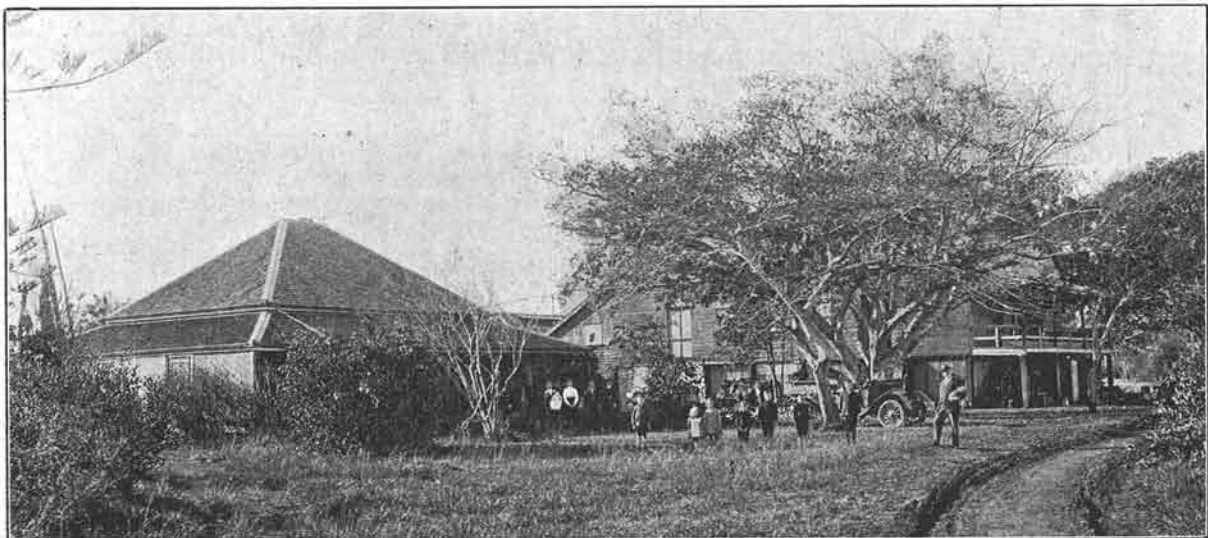


Photo by J. S. Wiley.

MESSRS. HARGREAVES & SONS' FACTORY, MANLY.



MR. JOHN B. HARGREAVES.

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turned to storekeeping in Ballarat, and incidentally to jam manufacture on a small scale. In 1886 he came to Brisbane, and at Breakfast Creek set up a store and factory. Finally he purchased his present home near Manly, a property covering about 320 acres, where 50 acres are under pines, oranges, tomatoes, mangoes, and rosellas, while the jam factory, under the name of Hargreaves & Sons, is known far and wide. In 1870 he married Anna, daughter of the late Charles Noud, of Yorkshire, and has two daughters and three sons, the latter being active partners in the business. His second son invented a pineapple peeling machine. Mr. Hargreaves is a member of the Wynnum Shire Council, and for nine years was in the Balmoral Shire Council.



MR. SAMUEL HARGREAVES.