

THE FRUIT SETTLEMENT
— OF — RARE BOOK
WEST AUSTRALIA.

KORIJEKUP

HARVEY RIVER,
SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

MAGNIFICENT SOIL,
THIRTY-SEVEN INCHES RAINFALL,
PERMANENTLY FLOWING RIVER
UNEQUALLED CLIMATE,
NO IRRIGATION,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY
RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

— BY —

W. BEDE CHRISTIE, L.S.

Late Surveyor and Engineer Renmark Irrigation Colony, S.A.

FREMANTLE :

J. B. CANT, PRINTER, PUBLISHER, BOOKBINDER ETC.,

1895.

MCBEAN, BOWKER, BLYTH & CO.

Perth, Fremantle, Geraldton, Coolgardie.

MERCHANTS,

SHIPPING,

INSURANCE,

AND,

COMMISSION, AND

MINING MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA FOR THE FOLLOWING :

Read Bros.' "Dogshead" Ale and Stout.

J. & R Tennent's Ale and Stout.

A. & B. Mackay's "Liqueur" Whisky.

Sir John Power & Son's Irish Whisky.

"D. C. L." Whisky.

"Robur" Tea, etc.

PR 745
Cancelled

THE FRUIT SETTLEMENT

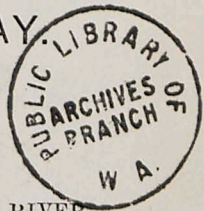
— OF —

WEST AUSTRALIA.

KORIJEKUP

HARVEY RIVER,

SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.



MAGNIFICENT SOIL,
THIRTY-SEVEN INCHES RAINFALL,
PERMANENTLY FLOWING RIVER,
UNEQUALLED CLIMATE,
NO IRRIGATION,
PICTURESQUE SCENERY
RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

— BY —

W. BEDE CHRISTIE, L.S.

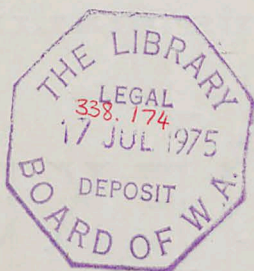
Late Surveyor and Engineer Renmark Irrigation Colony, S.A.

From C50 File 1273/96

FREMANTLE :

J. B. CANT, PRINTER, PUBLISHER, BOOKBINDER ETC.,

1895.



CHR



P R E F A C E .

IN laying the following pages descriptive of the KORIJEKUP FRUIT SETTLEMENT on the Harvey River, Western Australia, before the public, and particularly before those who may contemplate entering on the pursuit—at once healthful, delightful, and profitable—of Fruit culture, I feel that some prefatory remarks are necessary.

During the early portion of the present year, when engaged by the Bureau of Agriculture to lecture at the various agricultural centres of Western Australia, on the methods of Fruit Culture obtaining at the irrigation colonies of Mildura and Renmark, with which I have been intimately associated since their commencement in 1887, I undertook my duties rather with the object of obtaining a hurried view, under the exceptionally favorable circumstance, which the semi-official character of my engagement gave me, of portions of Westralia—which, under ordinary circumstance, I would probably never have visited—than with any idea of making the colony my permanent home.

Early in their course, however, as with the camera I was adding pictures of typical fruit trees to the collection with which I was making my lantern illustrations, the character of my lectures began to change. Views of Mildura and Renmark gradually dropped out of them to be replaced by those of more local interest, and imperceptibly, as the resources of the country began to unfold themselves, I found myself urging my audiences to embrace to their fullest extent the great possibilities to which the Fruit Industry is capable of development in Western Australia. In almost every locality I visited I was invited to inspect estates, thought to be capable of being converted into Milduras or Renmarks of the West ; but in most there were natural objections which could not be overcome in establishing a community settlement for fruit culture. Either the land was "patchy," which would preclude its general cultivation as a whole, or the rainfall was so insufficient and uncertain that a capricious

PREFACE.

season might mean ruin to the whole enterprise, just on the eve of its profitable existence. It was not till visiting the Bunbury District — which has rightly been designated the “Garden of Westralia”—to lecture in that town that I saw what appeared in every respect to possess all the natural advantages for an ideal fruit settlement. This was the Korijekup Estate, of 12,800 acres, on the Harvey River, 29 miles from Bunbury, and 86 miles from Perth. On the Western slopes of the Darling Range—at once watered and drained by the Harvey and Wokelup Rivers and their tributaries—intersected by the South-Western Railway, with a railway station in the very centre of the estate—possessing a rich chocolate soil unsurpassed by anything I had seen in the colony—and with a climate genial, mild and healthy, imparted by its proximity to the seaboard, from which it is only 15 miles—KORIJEKUP offered advantages for such a settlement as I had in contemplation far beyond anything I had previously visited, and after spending some days in thoroughly examining the country, I proposed a scheme of settlement to the proprietors of the estate, Messrs. Harvey & Hayward, with the result that I am now in a position to place the Korijekup Fruit Lands before the public on terms and conditions better than anything in the way of Fruit Settlement that has hitherto been placed on the market, either in the Eastern Colonies of Australia or in California; and with natural elements of success unsurpassed by any fruit-growing venture in the world.

It is therefore with every confidence that I claim indulgence for the following pages descriptive of the KORIJEKUP estate, and explanatory of the scheme by which even those unacquainted with Horticultural pursuits in any of their branches may profitably enter upon this delightful and healthgiving industry without even sacrificing their present means of livelihood.

To officers of the public service, business men and artisans, as well as to the horny-handed and hard-headed tillers of the soil this brochure is specially inscribed.

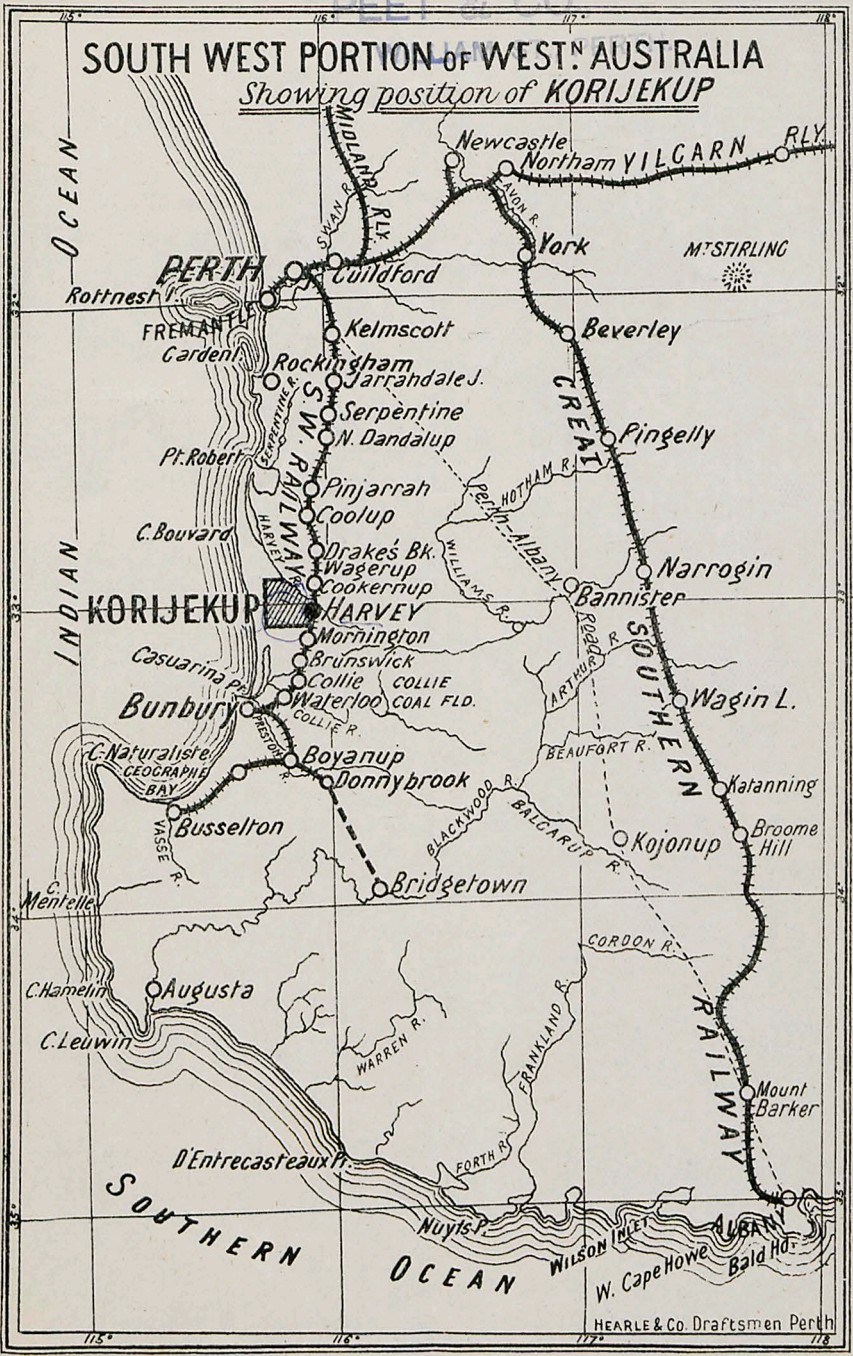
By their obedient servant,

WM. BEDE CHRISTIE.

PERTH, December, 1895.

SOUTH WEST PORTION OF WEST^N AUSTRALIA

Showing position of KORIJEKUP



“AND A GOOD JUDGE TOO.”

Sir James Stirling, the first Governor of Western Australia, assumed the vice-regal reins in 1829, when Western Australia was a *terra incognita* to the outer world. Scarcely any settlement had taken place in the colony, its lands were all open to pick from, and His Excellency, desirous of acquiring a landed interest in the country over which he presided, naturally had not only the guidance of his own judgment, but the assistance of the ablest and most experienced men the country contained, in making a wise and judicious selection. His choice fell upon the fertile and sheltered valley of the Harvey river, and he accordingly became the first possessor of that magnificent block of 12,800 acres, long known as “The Harvey,” but now placed before the public as the First Fruit Settlement of Western Australia, under the aboriginal and more euphonious name of KORJEKUP.

But why change the name? Well, there are many cogent reasons; “THE HARVEY” means nothing, it may be the name of a place anywhere on the face of the globe. It conveys nothing. “KORJEKUP,” on the other hand, is essentially an Australian name—it is more—it is essentially Westralian; and if we are going to establish an industry which we hope ’ere long to see force its products on the markets of the world, it is better and more patriotic to establish it under a name and a brand inalienably associated with the land of its birth, than to perpetuate a meaningless nothing which might be anywhere. Anyway that is what we think, and, therefore, we have changed the name to that by which it was known to the denizens of its primeval forests long ere Sir James Stirling sought the shade of the friendly Xanthoreas, or the shelter of the stately red gums which clothe its broad expanse of rich chocolate alluvium. It is, however, the same *place—that*, happily, cannot be changed, and the fact that although all the broad acres of Western Australia were at the command of its first governor, His Excellency chose this as the land over which he would hold personal proprietorship is an eloquent testimony as to the compara-

tive value of the soil, a testimony which has been very fully borne out by all who have visited the locality since.

In 1892 Mr. Charles Harper, M.L.A.—Chairman of the Bureau of Agriculture—and himself one of the largest and most advanced orchardists of West Australia, after visiting the Harvey made the following report on the estate :—

The stranger travelling by the South-Western Railway, and getting out at the Harvey River Station, is at once struck by the remarkable picturesqueness of the surroundings. Tall red gums here and there darken the sky with their heavy foliage, and battalions of blackboys are drawn up in a picturesque array. The richness and density of the forest and other growth convey the impression that the land must be exceedingly rich and fertile; and capable of carrying other and more profitable vegetation.

A few minutes' drive to the Eastward takes you to the foot of the Darling Range, and to reach this it is necessary to cross the old Perth-Bunbury Road, and proceed along the clearing on Harvey Banks to the Homestead. The site of the Homestead as well as of the Estate itself were both selected by that arch-selector Sir James Stirling, and the situation could hardly be improved upon for mere picturesqueness. A sparkling stream rushes out of the forest-covered hills, which overlook the fertile plains below; but, for the practical purposes of management, the situation of the homestead itself might be very much improved, placed as it is near the corner of an Estate comprising nearly 13,000 acres. Below the residence, the river bank on the south side has been brought under cultivation, though many of the old giants of the forest stand in their gaunt and grim solitude, frowning on the smiling fields at their feet. The deep rich loam of these fields seems almost too good for cereal crops, and suggest that root crops and vegetables and fruit would here find a happy home. A little water laid on from the mountain stream would make this one of the loveliest spots in the district. Fruit trees seem to thrive hereabout vigorously, and with very little attention, the citrus tribe being remarkable for their healthy and rapid growth and are apparently blightless. There is a marked difference between the country here, on the face of the range and the country correspondingly situated to the north of the Canning River. There is very little scrub, and not much rock. The quality of the soil at the foot of the hills and on the spurs, and even to the crest of the range, is so good in many places as to be well adapted for cultivation. It is of a nature which is admirably adapted for the growth of the vine, and the production of a high-class wine. A vineyard ten acres in extent has been planted with the Carbinet grape on one of the slopes, and although it has received only intermittent attention, such as the manager of the sheep, cattle, farm and dairy could give it, many of the vines look capable of anything which vigorous growth can produce. It may safely be said that if gravelly and easily-cultivated hilly slopes blessed with an ample rainfall in winter and bright skies in summer and autumn go to make up the requirements of a good vine-growing and wine-producing country, these are all here in rich abundance.

The country below the range may be generally described as a red-gum forest, the trees varying from three to ten to the acre, with a considerable sub-growth of blackboys, but nothing else in the way of the plough.

The result of ring-barking timber in the Avon Valley is that sweet grasses overcome any coarse herbage. Here the result is not the same; the herbage becomes coarser still, but at the same time is better feed. All evidence goes to show, however, that cultivation destroys the coarse growths, and that couch grass puts in an ultimate appearance, and yields abundance of food during the driest months of the year.

Opinions vary as to the corn-growing capabilities of the land. Some set down the yield at 15 bushels, some at 20 bushels to the acre; but all agree that a little bone-dust produces a marked and lasting effect. A remarkable feature of this country for Western Australia is its evenness of character and generally unbroken nature. Once cleared there would be nothing but a few water-courses to prevent the cultivation of 10,000 acres without a break. The tall trees and blackboys are, as I have said, a testimony to the fertility of the soil; but whether the best return will come from cereals, grazing, dairying, or fruit, remains to be seen.

(Signed) CHARLES HARPER.

Last year Mr. A. Despeissis, M.R.A.C., then Consulting Viticultural Expert to the Government of New South Wales, and now Viticultural Expert to the Government of Western Australia made the following special report on the Estate to the proprietors, Messrs. Harvey & Hayward:—

I visited the Harvey Estate towards the end of July last, arriving on the 21st, and leaving on the 23rd, in the afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting the property and reporting on its agricultural capabilities.

FACILITIES FOR MARKETING PRODUCE. The Harvey is situated 86 miles from Perth, and 29 miles from Bunbury, a sea-port on the S.W. coast of Western Australia. The Southern Railway line runs through the property, on which is located the Railway Station. The site for a township has been set apart alongside the Railway Station. The High-road from Perth and Fremantle to Bunbury also runs through the property, and the facilities for marketing bulky as well as perishable agricultural produce may be said to be convenient, and taking into consideration the extent of the colony, quite exceptional.

CLIMATE. The climate is cool and temperate; the latitude is 33° S. From official returns I find the annual rainfall for a number of years is 37 inches per annum, being more than double what it is on the Avon, from Beverley through York, Northam and Toodyay, where, even with the scanty rainfall fruit-growing and mixed farming are being profitably carried on.

The rainy season sets in in April, and practically terminates in October, although all through the summer occasional thunderstorms supply to vegetation an amount of moisture, which, although it does not interfere with the process of ripening of fruit or of harvesting, maintains the plants in a state of luxuriant growth.

The Harvey River runs all the year round and follows a winding course through the property. Numerous springs, which could easily be developed after the clearing of the country, act as feeders to it, and

FRUIT GROWING AND ITS PROSPECTS IN WESTRALIA.

Korijekup, as will be seen from the locality map showing the railway route, is situated on the South-Western Railway, and is 86 miles from Perth, 98 from the port of Fremantle, and 29 from the port of Bunbury; it, therefore, possesses all the advantages of cheap and expeditious transit of its product, either to the metropolitan markets and thence to the goldfields, where there is a large demand for fruit; or to the shipping ports for transmission to Europe. For many years, however, if the goldfields continue the great settlement of population in the interior that present appearances warrant us in expecting, Western Australia itself will provide a profitable market for more fruit than can, under the most favourable circumstances be produced, and at prices which, to Eastern Australian ears, sound fabulous. The following are some of the ordinary average wholesale prices in Perth (kindly furnished by the well-known wholesale and retail fruiterers, Messrs. Silbert & Sharp, of Hay-street), while the retail prices are of course in proportion.

Apples, 3d. to 8d. to 1s. per lb.

Pears, 2d. to 4d. per lb.

Peaches, 6d. to 1s. per doz.

Apricots, 3d. to 6d. per doz.

Lemons, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per doz.

Oranges, 9d. to 1s. 6d. per doz.

Plums, 2d. to 3d. per lb.

Grapes, 12s. 6d. to 24s. per cwt.

At prices anything approaching these, fruit-growing must be one of the most lucrative employments on which it is possible to embark in Western Australia, while, from the fact that the most densely populated portions of the colony are in the arid regions where cultural operations are impossible, these prices are not likely to fall very materially for many years.

As a fruit producing country West Australia possesses advantages which will always place it in the front rank. It is twelve days closer to the European markets than the fruit producing centres of

the Eastern Colonies. This twelve days will make all the difference between landing the fruit in London in a sound or worthless condition. Despite the ingenuity exercised in packing, and the precautions taken, we continually read of the failure of shipments of fruit to arrive in England in a sound condition from the Eastern Colonies; and this failure is due entirely to the protracted voyage. From Western Australia, however, the fruit would arrive sound and marketable. Europe can supply itself from its Southern countries with fruit during their season, but Western Australia, being in the Southern hemisphere, can supply Europe during that portion of the year when it cannot supply itself. Our fruit products will not, therefore, have to force themselves on the European markets in *competition* with the local production, but will simply at once create and supply a want which has not hitherto been felt because there was no means of meeting it. Oranges and lemons, for instance, grow abundantly on the Mediterranean shores and ripen during the winter, when such fruits, from their nature, are not greatly in demand. Our winter, however, is their summer, and we could supply Europe with those fruits at a time when the demand would always be beyond our ability to supply; and this outlet for our produce would keep up local prices long after we had overtaken the local consumption. India is a market at present almost untouched, which no country is so well suited to supply as Westralia is; whilst in the near future we may look forward to a large trade with the United States of America during the "off" season of their own Fruit-producing centres—California and Florida.

The soil of Korijekup is eminently adapted to the culture of citrus fruits, and some orange trees growing at the homestead realised this year from £9 to £12 per tree. These trees are planted so closely together that their branches are interlocked so as to interfere considerably with their bearing power. They are uncultivated, overgrown with weeds, and generally neglected; yet, in spite of these drawbacks, they yielded from 200 to 250 dozen oranges per tree, which sold wholesale by auction at from 9d. to 1s. 6d. and up to 2s. per dozen in Perth. What might they have done had they received adequate growing space and proper attention

from their start? Planted at 25 feet apart on the septuple system an acre will accommodate 80 trees, which, at the prices *actually realised this season would give a return of from £720 to £960 per acre*. I do not quote these figures in anticipation that orange growers will reap anything like this return; orange growing will pay well at 2d. per dozen. Trees in full bearing—say at 8 years old—will average from 150 to 250 dozen. Say 150 dozen at 2d. would give £1 5s. per tree, or at the rate of £100 per acre. This is a very moderate estimate, and no orange or lemon orchard receiving ordinary attention will fall below that yield in the lives of the present generation.

The apricot, peach, plum, French prune, apple, pear and the fig all hold out inducements for extensive culture—particularly those varieties which are suitable for selling green or as dried or canned goods—and soils eminently adapted for these fruits will be found on the estate.

But why—if there is so much profit in fruit culture—do our West Australian farmers decry fruit growing, and say that it only pays to have a few trees for domestic use? Dozens of farmers throughout the country have told me this, and it is very pertinent to ask why.

There are many reasons for it. As a rule the average farmer knows nothing about fruit culture to begin with. He puts in a few trees without any consideration as to variety or suitability to the soil. In nine cases out of ten he plants them so deeply in the ground as to render it impossible for them to ever arrive at a state of profitable maturity. He takes no further notice of them; he leaves them uncultivated, overgrown with weeds, and a prey to pests and diseases of all kinds, and then wonders why they do not flourish. He makes no attempt at keeping his trees, and in the face of his neglect expects his trees to keep *him*; and because they do not do so, because they wither and die under his barbarous treatment, he blames the soil, or the climate, or the trees, or the nurseryman who supplied them. In short he blames anybody and everything; but it never occurs to him to lay

the blame on his own shoulders, where it would fit so gracefully. Till within the past few years fruit growing throughout West Australia was carried on under this desultory absence of system or intelligent care ; but recently a few, perhaps half-a-dozen such men as the Messrs. Peisse, of Katanning ; Mr. Chas. Harper, of Woodbridge ; Mr. C. W. Ferguson, of Houghton ; Messrs. Bull & Stevens, of Newcastle ; and one or two others have begun to devote their attention exclusively to fruit and vine culture, with the result that they are all now rapidly increasing their areas in order to keep pace with the demands of the local market. But even these men—enterprising, intelligent, and energetic as they are—labor under disabilities and disadvantages which they themselves cannot as yet appreciate or realise. Nor will they realise them till West Australia begins to tap the great markets of the world with her fruits. All honor to these pioneers of a great industry. Isolated as they are—situated under varying circumstances as to soil and climatic conditions—each a “law unto himself” working out his own destinies by slow, laborious, and costly experiment, they are doing a work of NATIONAL rather than of private importance, in demonstrating by their failures, as by their successes, the suitability or otherwise of the varying conditions of this great colony for specific branches of the industry on which they have embarked. But individually—and here is the key-note of their disadvantages—*they have no community of interest*. The one is not “a help unto the other”—each is groping his way in the dark by painful effort to a success to which only his own strongly-marked individuality, and indomitable energy will lead him. The fruit industry of West Australia could ill spare its Peisses, its Harpers, its Fergusons, its Bulls, or its Stevens'. The world contains but few pioneers. It is the thousandth man who leads the nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine ; but it is the nine-hundred-and-ninety-nine who form the beaten track and straighten out the tortuous winds of their leader.

It is their community of interest which draws them shoulder to shoulder as they follow on to the goal indicated by their pioneer. It is that which enables them to clear the pathway and remove those obstacles which made *him* deviate to the right and to the left in

attaining it ; till at last they have the clear open highway leading straight to the haven of their desires—it is COMMUNITY OF INTEREST which will be the keynote of success to KORIJEKUP.

KORIJEKUP.

As has already been pointed out, West Australia possesses unique advantages as a fruit-producing country. Korijekup possesses unique advantages as a fruit-producing district of West Australia. Its soil is unsurpassed by any in the colony, eminently suited to the culture of every description of sub-tropical fruits. Situated about 33 degrees south latitude, and within a few miles of the sea, it possesses a genial, mild, and equable climate ; the temperature rarely rising above 100 degrees Farenhiet in summer, or falling below freezing point in winter. The average annual rainfall is about 37 inches ; thus, irrigation, which is a source of great and continual expense at the fruit centres of the Murray River, in the Eastern colonies, is here entirely unnecessary. This rainfall is confined almost entirely to the period between the months of March and October, while the months of November, December, January, and February, are warm, dry, clear, and almost rainless ; enabling drying operations to be carried on in the open air without the aid of evaporators or other artificial and expensive means of preparing the fruit for market.

The estate is being subdivided into small holdings of ten acres and upward, for the purpose of establishing a CO-OPERATIVE COLONY OF FRUIT GROWERS, who will have the advantage of co-operation and community of interest in the one pursuit, thus enabling them to bring Fruit Culture to a higher and more profitable degree of perfection than is possible by individual and isolated effort—whilst within themselves they will have an ever ready supply of skilled labor under experienced managerial direction, which will ensure the best methods of handling the fruit for market.

The proprietors have made reservations for schools centrally situated in various portions of the estate so that as the settlement progresses the children will have educational advantages within easy reach; also close to the railway station they have reserved a suitable block on which to establish drying, canning, preserving, and packing factories where the whole of the fruit of the settlement will be uniformly classified, graded and packed for market, so as to place it before the public in its most attractive and wholesome form under the distinctive brand of "KORJJEKUP"—so that the brand itself will become a synonym for all that is *best* in the fruit market.

On a fine gravelly hill at the intersection of the Perth-Bunbury Road with the road up the Harvey River—both of which are macadamised, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railway Station—the town of Korijekup is now being laid out. The position is dry, well drained and healthy, and commands a view of some 8000 acres of the Estate. Already Mr. J. Knowles has established a well-appointed general store in the new township, which is in daily postal communication with the metropolis and Bunbury. The Uduc Road—running in an East and West direction through the Estate—is already macadamised for a considerable length, while tenders have recently been called for the completion of a further portion. The Perth-Bunbury Road throughout its whole length in the Estate is well formed and macadamised, with a fine substantial wooden bridge just erected over the Harvey River. The proprietors are clearing all the newly-laid-out streets and avenues for vehicular traffic, so that settlers will have every convenience, so far as roads are concerned.

The indigenous vegetation of the Estate is chiefly red gum (*E. Calophylla*), and the tree black boy (*Xanthorea*), blue gum, banksia, and extensive patches of bracken ferns—all of which are well-known indications of a rich and fertile soil.



TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The first sub-division of the Korijekup Fruit Lands will be sold in blocks of ten acres and upward, at £10 per acre on the following terms.

NO CASH DEPOSIT REQUIRED.

For the first four years the principal will remain in the hands of the purchaser at 6 per cent. interest, payable annually in advance. During this period the purchaser will be required to bring under permanent culture at least one-fifth of his holding annually—so that at the end of the fourth year he will have not less than four-fifths of his land planted—one-half of which will have begun to bear fruit. Thus the “out-of-pocket” expenses will have practically ceased, and the land will be yielding a return before the purchaser will be required to pay off any of the principal—which will then be paid out of the product of the land itself.

At the end of four years the principal will be payable in six equal annual instalments, thus extending the whole term of purchase over a period of ten years.

The object of the vendors in requiring the culture of one-fifth of the land annually during the first four years is to prevent what has been found to seriously hamper the progress of the Irrigation Settlements of Mildura and Renmark, viz., the holding of land by speculators for increased values to which they do not contribute. This condition will be rigorously enforced, as much in the interest of the purchasers as of the vendors, so as to compel every holder to contribute his fair share towards the general advancement and prosperity of the Settlement.

Those who do not desire to take advantage of the ten years purchase may complete their purchase at any time after having cleared and brought four-fifths of their holdings under permanent culture. Many may desire to get their deeds during the first or second year. They may do so; provided that the cultural conditions are complied with, but these conditions will in no case be waived.

The vendors will under no circumstance reserve blocks in any sub-division for intending purchasers. Those who have had any

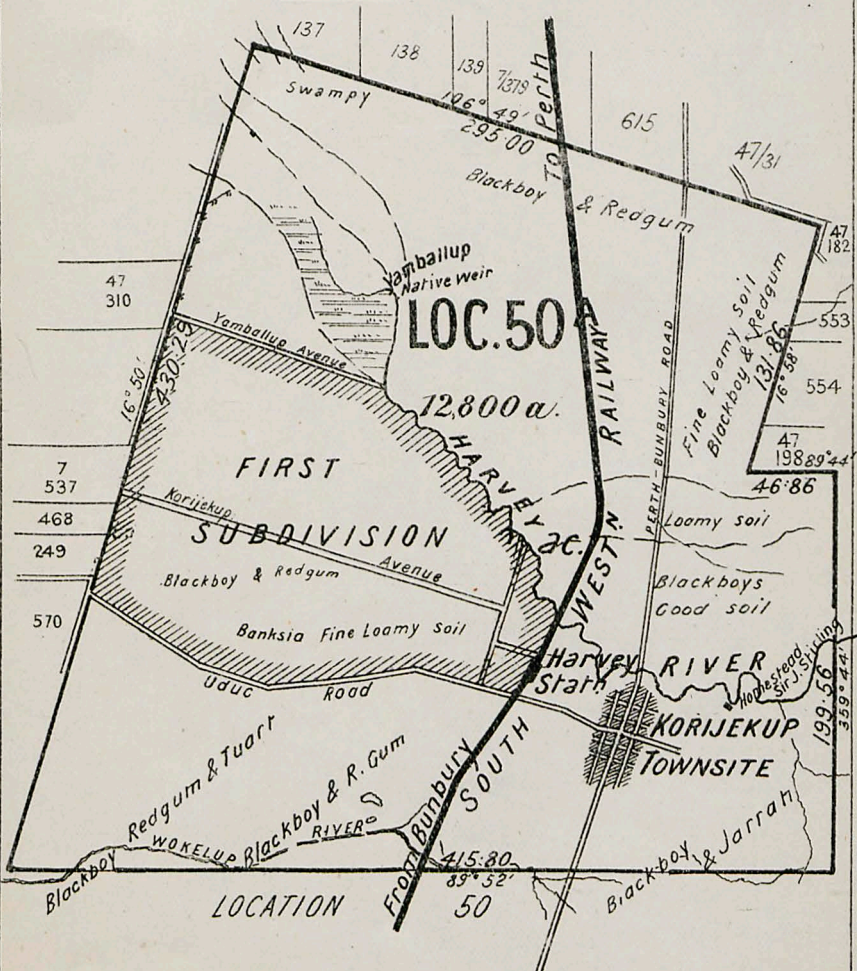
AGENTS-

PEET & CO.,

WILLIAM ST., PERTH.

Plan of KORIJEKUP ESTATE

Location 50^A



HEARLE & CO

Plan of

KORJIEKUP ESTATE

Section 30

100.00

SECTION 30

WATER RIVER
KORJIEKUP
LON RIVER

SECTION 30

experience in dealing with horticultural lands at Mildura and Renmark will appreciate the value of this system to intending settlers. A map of the Estate will be kept at the head office, Korijekup, for public reference, on which the name of every applicant will be entered in its place as soon as the sale contract is signed, so that intending purchasers may have every information as to all blocks available before making their selections.

IMPROVEMENT BY ABSENTEES.

There is a large class of persons desirous of entering upon the business of fruit culture, who cannot afford to relinquish their present means of livelihood for the purpose of entering upon a pursuit of which they know, practically, very little, and who, besides, from their past training, are totally unfitted to enter upon the laborious work necessary to clear and prepare orchard lands for profitable use. To officers of the public service, business men, teachers, clerks and others, whose employment prevents them from engaging in the actual work of fruit culture, Korijekup offers special advantages. The vendors will enter into contracts with such persons to do the whole work of clearing, selecting the best varieties of trees, planting, cultivating, pruning, spraying and in short everything necessary to bring and maintain the orchard in its most perfect and efficient state of culture, at prices, which, although remunerative to the vendors, will be very much below what purchasers could get it done for by the employment of labor under their own supervision. The vendors having a large cultivating plant of the very best and latest machinery will be in a position to do this work more efficiently and cheaply than purchasers could get it done by providing their own tools and hiring labor, whilst the interest which the vendors must always have in making Korijekup at once one of the show spots of Westralia, and one of the most perfect fruit settlements of world, will be a guarantee that all cultural work undertaken by them will be carried out in the very best and most workmanlike manner.

RESIDENT SETTLERS.

Another very important—and for the success of the Korijekup scheme, the *most* important—class of settlers are those who, with a small capital, are desirous of establishing healthy and profitable homes amid pleasant and congenial surroundings, where, by their own labor they will not only clear and cultivate their holdings, but in their spare time always find remunerative employment in their new pursuit, so that, although they may begin with little or no knowledge of the practical work of the Orchardist, and with their chief stock in trade a pair of strong and willing arms, yet will gradually and imperceptibly become efficient and expert in all appertaining to Fruit Culture. To such as these Korijekup will become a training school of the very highest order, where they will have the guidance and advice of the best and most expert managers of the various departments of the work available, and will have before them always as an object lesson the best systems of culture known to the world. The vendors in carrying out their cultural contracts with non-resident purchasers, will always be large employers of labor, and that labor will be confined, as far as possible, to the resident settlers who already have an interest in the settlement, and whose direct personal interest it will always be to aid the vendors and their fellow settlers in establishing “KORIJEKUP” as a brand which will command the very highest price in the market for its produce. Thus a system of co-operation will be established under that bond which draws men more closely together than any other—the bond of COMMUNITY OF INTEREST.

THE COST OF AN ORCHARD AT KORIJEKUP.

“For which of you, desiring to build a tower, doth not first sit down and count the cost whether he have wherewith to complete it?”

The quotation is full of wisdom, and applies as much to the orchard as to the tower. It is well to sit down and count the cost.

The timber of Korijekup, as before mentioned, is chiefly red-gum and blackboy, with tooart, banksia, and an undergrowth of bracken ferns. In a large tract of country like this it is impossible to give any hard and fast estimate as to the cost of clearing—some of the land will be cleared for from £3 to £4 per acre, while other portions, where the timber is heavier and the forest more dense, will run up to £10 or £12, and in some specially heavy patches even to £15 per acre; but the average may be put down at about £8. The cost of trees will depend much on the kinds planted, Oranges will be about £5 per acre, Lemons about £8, Stone Fruits £2 10s. to £3. First ploughing and planting, including pegging out and all necessary initial work, £2 10s. per acre. After that the annual cultivation, pruning, etc., will cost about £5 per acre per annum. Of course resident settlers will do most of their own clearing and cultivating, but the above may be accepted as the average cost to those who require to have the whole of their work done by contract. From this we may arrive at a very close estimate of the expense of say a ten acre block before it begins to yield a return. The crop from citrus trees will not be worth taking into account before the fourth year, when they will yield from £20 to £30 per acre. The fifth year £30 to £40. The sixth £40 to £50, and from the seventh to the tenth year gradually increasing to £100 per acre, or more. By a recent report in the *Australasian* we notice that six year old citrus trees on Lord Ranfurly's estate at Mildura yielded an average of £36 per acre net in London after paying all freight and other costs from the orchard. This fruit would, however, have commanded a much higher price in the West Australian market than in London, so that we are well within the mark in placing the returns for the various years at the figures above quoted.

During the first year, to comply with the conditions of sale for, say, a ten acre block; two acres will have to be cleared, ploughed, trees provided and planted; so also during the second, third, and fourth years. Most purchasers will, for their own sakes, complete the clearing of the balance of their holding during the fifth year if they have not done so before. When this work is done once it is

done for altogether, but during each of these years an additional two acres will require cultivating, thus, during the second year, while the second two acres is being prepared, the trees planted in the first two acres must be kept cultivated. During the third year the four acres planted during the first and second years must be cultivated, and so on, adding two acres to the cultivation each year till the whole is completed. This will be a continually increasing outlay of £10 per annum during the four succeeding years. We will, therefore, have an expenditure for the first year as under:—

To interest on purchase money	-	-	£6
Clearing two acres, £16. Trees for two acres, £10			26
Ploughing and planting two acres, £5. Cultivating two acres for one year, £10	-	-	15
			—
Total cost for first year	-	-	£47

This expenditure will go on for each year till the whole is cleared and planted, with the annual increase of £10 for cultivating the additional two acres brought into till, so that the cost for the second year will be £57, for the third £67, for the fourth £77, and for the fifth year, when the whole will be cleared and planted, £87. But during the fifth year the first instalment on the purchase money will fall due, amounting, with interest, to £19 13s. 4d., bringing the total outlay for the fifth year up to £106 13s. 4d. From the sixth to the tenth years there will be no further clearing and planting expenses, and the outlay will be reduced to the cultivation and annual instalment on the purchase £50, and £19 13s. 4d., or £69 13s. 4d. altogether. After the tenth year the land will be fully paid for, when the subsequent expenses will be only those of cultivation, viz.: £50 per annum.

In the meantime we will have a return at the end of the fourth year of £25 per acre from the first two acres planted (£50). These two acres in the fifth year—being their second year of bearing—will yield about £70; while the two acres planted during the second year will have come into bearing and yield £50—making £120 for the fifth year. At the end of the sixth year, the first year's planting will yield £90; the second, £70; and the third,

£50 ; a total of £210, and so on till at the eleventh year the whole of the land will be in full bearing and yielding a return of from £50 to £100 per acre.

We will now tabulate the foregoing in the form of a balance-sheet, taking our highest bearing at the lowest estimate of £50 per acre per annum.

In our estimates throughout we do not take into consideration fencing or building. Fencing each separate block is not necessary, and probably adjoining holders will unite in putting a ring fence round their outside boundaries—leaving the division lines to be marked by ornamental or shelter trees. Building is a matter so much at the discretion or taste or means of the purchaser that no estimate can enter on our calculations. We only give the expenditure for what is actually necessary to the successful culture of the Fruit Farm.

Tabulated summary of Expenditure and Receipts on a Ten-Acre Fruit Farm at KORJEKUP :—

DR.			CR.						
£ s. d.			By Returns.						
To 1st year's expenses as per above statement		47 0 0							
.. 2nd Ditto		57 0 0	YEAR PLANTED AND YIELD.						
.. 3rd Ditto		67 0 0	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	Total.	
.. 4th Ditto		77 0 0	£50					£50	
.. 5th Ditto	106 13 4		70	50				120	
.. 6th Ditto	69 13 4		90	70	50			210	
.. 7th Ditto	69 13 4		100	90	70	50		310	
.. 8th Ditto	69 13 4		100	100	90	70	50	410	
.. 9th Ditto	69 13 4		100	100	100	90	70	460	
.. 10th Ditto	69 13 4		100	100	100	100	90	490	
.. 11th Ditto	50 0 0		100	100	100	100	100	500	
Total	...	753 0 0	Total					...	£2,550

This table is on a ten-acre basis—holdings of other sizes will of course be in proportion. Thus, a holding of 20, 30, or 40 acres would, in its expenditure and receipts be two, three, or four times what is shown above on each line.

Nearly the whole of the land of Korijekup is admirably adapted for the culture of root-crops and vegetables which offer—from the excellent prices obtained for them in Perth—a wide field of operations to resident settlers ; enabling them to bring their holdings into a profitable condition during the first year by cultivating such crops between the rows of trees. We, however, do not advise the culture of intermediate crops—except as a means of hurrying up the profits

of the farm—unless manuring is resorted to. There are some special blocks which offer exceptional advantages for market gardening.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that during the first three years a total of £171 will have to be spent without any return. During the fourth year the return almost meets the expenditure—while after that year the returns begin to yield an increasing margin of profit, after paying for the culture and the annual instalments on the land, till by the eleventh year—when the whole land is paid for—the block will yield a net return of about £450 per annum, over and above the cost of culture.

OUR YOUNG MEN'S SCHEME.

BETTER THAN LIFE ASSURANCE.

In cities and towns there are numbers of young men in offices and elsewhere, who, though in receipt of salaries sufficient to keep them very comfortably, with a reasonable margin to spare, can never lay their hands on £40 or £50 in a lump sum. They have no ready means of investing their margin of salary, and they easily acquire the habit of frittering it away in a variety of profitless pleasures. To these our "Young Men's" Scheme just fills the bill, and offers a ready and safe investment for their weekly savings, with the certainty that in five or six years their investment will bring them in a very handsome addition to their salaries. As will be seen from the above table, the total expenditure during the first four years will be £248, with a return during the fourth year of £50. The expenditure during the first five years is £354 13s. 4d., with a return of £170. Now there are two ways in which we propose to meet young men who can put away say £1 per week out of their salaries. The first is on a FOUR YEARS' basis. By paying £1 per week, either weekly or monthly for four years we will do the whole of the work of their selection, pay the interest on the pur-

chase money and do everything embraced in the table. We take the returns of the fourth year and hand over the selection at the beginning of the fifth year, when it has begun to pay its own expenses. Or—on the Five Years' basis—by paying £1 per week for five years and allowing us to retain the fourth and fifth year's crops we will bring the whole block under culture, securely fence it with a substantial fence, and hand it over to the purchaser when it is paying a handsome margin of profit—with the first instalment of the purchase money paid up. There are hundreds of young men—and young women, too, for that matter—to whom we would specially commend this system of securing a profitable homestead to which, in the course of a few years they can retire on a comfortable income for life, amid pleasant, congenial and healthy surroundings. It is the best scheme that has ever been put before them. It would work well for three or four youths who, unable to put away more than a few shillings per week, might club together and make a splendid addition to their salaries.

In case of sickness, loss of employment, or other causes which may render the purchaser unable to keep up his payments regularly, the vendors will continue the work of clearing and cultivating for a period equal to that during which the payments have been made before forfeiting, and all such arrears, together with interest at 10 per cent. per annum shall be a first charge on the produce of the land, unless sooner paid off. Thus—a purchaser has kept his payments up for say a year, and finds himself unable to keep them going for a few months; at the end of that time he is again in a position to go on paying, but cannot pay the arrears—the vendors will keep his place cultivated and carry out all the conditions of clearing, etc., for him for a whole year if necessary, or such shorter time as may be desired. The arrears of payment will be made a first charge on the produce of the land, and the purchaser may recommence his payments at the original rate as soon as he is in a position to do so. The desire of the vendors is to aid the purchasers as much as possible during the first few years till their holdings begin to yield a profitable return, when the purchaser will be in a position to pay any shortage in his initial expenses.

WHAT IS CULTIVATION ?

“ *Where grows? Where grows it not? If vain our toil
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.*”

—MILTON.

To the view of those who have been accustomed to see the average orchard of West Australia, there is probably not very much in cultivation ; but then the average orchardist of West Australia has unfortunately not been *growing* fruit ; he has simply been letting fruit *grow*, and thanks to the soil and climate, it has grown in spite of his neglect, but, as a rule, certainly not with his assistance. We intend that our settlers at Korijekup shall *grow* fruit, and to grow fruit commercially a very different system of culture must be adopted to that which usually prevails in the colony. The cultivation to which we refer consists in keeping the land in a thorough state of tilth during the whole of the growing season of the year, so that no weeds or useless growths shall obtain a foothold to rob the trees of the fullest nourishment they are capable of drawing from the soil. To do this the orchard should be kept throughout in as fine a state of culture as a garden bed, its surface continually stirred with horse implements and the roots of the trees kept healthy by the frequent use of the hand-hoe or rake. For citrous fruits ploughing is rarely desirable, but for deciduous trees the plough may be used with advantage twice a year : First ploughing *away* from the trees in the fall of the year, then *to* them in the beginning of Spring, after which the cultivator in one or other of its many forms should be kept almost continually at work. The amount of culture which we undertake to do under the head of cultivation is, for citrous trees, to cultivate with the horse-hoe twelve times during the growing season of the year and after each cultivation hand-hoe round the trees. For deciduous trees, plough twice during the season, and cultivate not less than eight times, hand-hoeing after each cultivation. In carrying out the cultural operations each cultivation will *cross* the previous one so as to ensure the most complete stirring of the soil in every case. Included under the term “ Cultivation ” is the pruning and shaping of the trees, so as to bring them to a uniform and regular appearance.

Blocks sold colored

KORIJEKUP FRUIT

Yamballup Avenue

47
310

N-16°-50'-E

7
537

468

249

570

1117 207 11.2.16	206	179	178	1000 151	Each 150	121	120	91	90 8.0.0	
1204 209 12.1.36 1251	208	181	180	153	152	123	122	93	92	
1379 211 13.1.6	210	183	182	155	154	125	124	95	94	
1379 213 14.0.36	212	185	184	157	156	127	126	97	96	
1466 215 15.0.16	214	187	186	159	158	129	128	99	98	
1554 217 15.3.36	216	189	188	161	160	131	130	101	100	
1641 219 16.3.16	218	191	190	163	162	133	132	103	102	
1729 221 17.2.36 1816	220 West	193	192 West	165	164 West	135	134 West	105	104 West	
1726 223 17.2.29	222 Tenth St.	195	194 St.	167	166 St.	137	136 St.	107	106 St.	
1812 225 18.2.9	224	197	196 Ninth	169	168 Eighth St.	139	138 Seventh St.	109	108 Sixth St.	
1900 227 19.1.29	226	199	198	171	170	141	140	111	110	
1987 229 20.1.9 2075	228	201	200	173	172	143	142	113	112	
1126 232 11.3.27 923 40	1000 231 13.1.6	1000 230 17.0.8	203	202	175	174	145	144	115	114
1337 205 11.0.30 1068	1307 204 14.1.37 190 843	1379 177 16.3.3 355 662	1763 176 18.1.30 1018	147	146	147	146	117	116	
1942 149 10.0.37 226 785	1090 148 11.2.24 932 790	1184 119 10.2.93 1025	118 118 SCHOOL RES. 1025	118	118	118	118	118	118	

W. BEDE CHRISTIE L.S.
Agent & General Manager
Korijekup W.A.

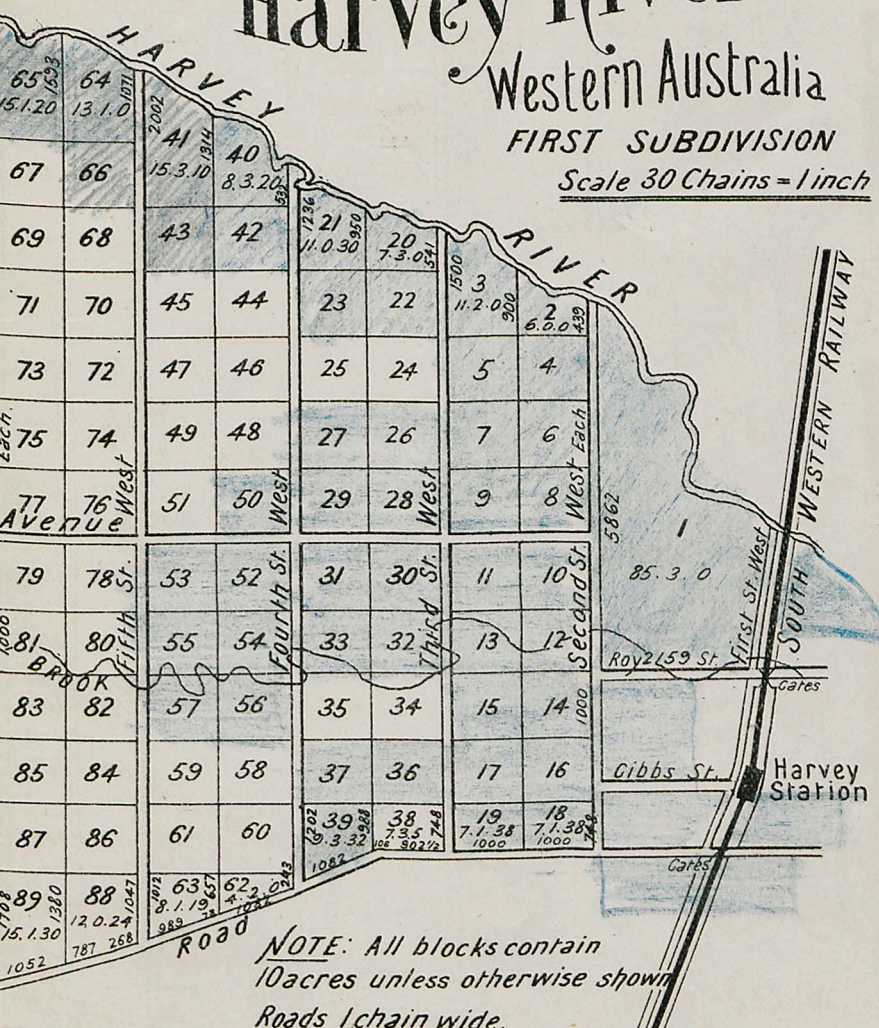
UDUC

T SETTLEMENT Harvey River

Western Australia

FIRST SUBDIVISION

Scale 30 Chains = 1 inch



NOTE: All blocks contain 10 acres unless otherwise shown
Roads 1 chain wide.

Agents in Perth PEET & CO William St.

Hearte, lith. Perth.

SETTLEMENT

Barry's River

Western Australia

First Division

Scale 1000000

AGENTS—
PEET & CO^Y
WILLIAM ST., PERTH

AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF

KORIJEKUP
FRUIT LANDS.

PIERCE & CO., Pitt Street, Sydney.

PEET & BASTOW, 562, Collins St., Melbourne.

W. CAMERON, Town Hall Chambers, Brisbane.

MATTERS & CO., King Wm. St., Adelaide.

AGENTS FOR

KORIJEKUP

IN W.A.:

PENBERTHY & CO., Coolgardie.

HOSIE, STUBBING & CO., Esperance.

PEET & CO., William St., Perth.

OR

W. BEDE CHRISTIE,

GENERAL MANAGER, KORIJEKUP.

AGENTS

FOR SALE OF

Korijekup Fruit Lands.

PEET & Co.

ARCHITECTS, ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS :

WILLIAM STREET, PERTH.
MARKET STREET, FREMANTLE.
KEOPPE'S STORE, CLAREMONT.
562, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

AGENTS FOR—

LOCKERIDGE ESTATE.
THE W.A. REAL ESTATE COY.
THE INTERCOLONIAL PROPERTY
AGENCY.
THE KORIJEKUP FRUIT SETTLE-
MENT.

SEND FOR PRINTED LIST OF SPECIAL BARGAINS.

MONEY TO LEND ON PROPERTIES IN OTHER COLONIES.

TOWN LANDS AT KORIJEKUP.

The town of Korijekup consists of nearly 400 allotments of about a quarter acre each, and will shortly be available for selection. The upset price is £20 per allotment, ten per cent. deposit, the balance in six quarterly payments of £3 without interest.

CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages we have endeavored to place the possibilities of the Fruit Industry in Western Australia in as fair a light as possible before the reader, whilst avoiding anything like over statement which might lead to the detriment of the investor in that industry. Whatever over statement there may be will be found in the statement of expenses, so that those who "first sit down to count the cost" may have presented to them the *outside* cost of their venture—a cost for which they will readily have their whole work done by contract. The majority of our settlers at Korijekup, however, will do most of their own work, and thus save the "out of pocket" expenses which absentees must necessarily incur. The Statement of Returns, on the other hand, is very much below what may be expected for many years to come, and we do not think there are any matured fruit trees or even vines in Western Australia which are not yielding a return very greatly exceeding that on which we have based our estimate of £50 per acre. As has already been pointed out, as a rule throughout the colony, fruit culture is carried on in a most desultory manner; trees are put in "anyhow"; all sorts and varieties are planted together without any attempt at order or system, and generally in some out-of-the-way nook or corner which cannot be used for ordinary agricultural purposes, so that there are very few even amongst those to whom their fruit return forms a considerable item of income, who can reckon their orchards by the acre. Generally the number of trees *in* rather than the area *of* the orchard is quoted, and most frequently these

trees consist of a job lot which have been bought at auction, and which the purchaser saw going cheap. Very often the fact of seeing the cheap lot for sale puts the idea of becoming an orchardist into the purchaser's head, and he straightway *becomes* an orchardist! For instance, a well-known tradesman in Perth, having five acres of land a few miles out of town happened to be in an auction room when some trees were being sold. The trees were done up in assorted dozens, and he *ran them up* to fifteen pence per dozen, or a penny-farthing per tree, and secured the lot. These trees now grace a so-called orchard. A penny-farthing was doubtless the full value of the trees. A shilling to eighteenpence or higher is the ordinary price. However, our friend has his orchard of penny-farthing trees and *and does not know the variety of a single tree in it*. That is one type of West Australian fruit grower. Now, here is another. A leading merchant in the city has, within the past year or two started an orchard in the hills, and recently he showed me the list of trees, showing how they were planted. This is something like how they run: First row, 2 apricots, 2 peaches, 2 oranges, 2 lemons, 2 apples, 2 pears, 2 plums, etc. The second row starts with 2 peaches and ends with 2 apricots, and so on. This gentleman is spending money on his orchard, which will certainly repay him, but it is not COMMERCIAL fruit growing; yet the great bulk of the West Australian fruit supply is derived from such orchards as these; and hence it is difficult to quote returns on anything like a large scale, but we may refer to a few facts illustrative of what is actually being taken from trees. At Whitby Falls, Mr. Wm. Paterson, manager of the Agricultural Bank, sold £15 worth of fruit from one orange tree this season (1895), or at the rate of £1,200 per acre if planted 25 feet apart. At Pinjarrah Park, the residence of Captain Fawcett, there are some of the finest orange and lemon trees in Westralia, planted only about 12 feet apart, yet they yielded something like 200 dozen fruit to the tree. At Gingin, on the Midland Railway, the residence of Mr. Henry Brockman, the far-famed Cheriton orange trees rival in magnificence those of Pinjarrah Park. They too are so closely planted that 320 of them would go to an acre. This season they averaged £7 10s. per

tree, or at the rate of £2,400 to the acre. At Wongong, on the South-Western Railway, Mr. Harwood has some acres of four-year-old orange trees which averaged this year 12s. 6d. per tree, or at the rate of £50 per acre—(In our estimate we value the return of four-year-old trees at £25 per acre). Mr. Lauder, of Paradise garden, Geraldton, has one Mandarin tree, eight years old, from which 200 dozen fruit were sold at 1s. 6d. per dozen wholesale, while several other trees of the same age yielded 150 dozen. Mr. Hester, of Blackwood Park (Bunbury District), has $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres of mixed fruit, chiefly apples, from which he sold £350 of fruit last season. At Fremantle Mr. W. D. Moore has $\frac{3}{4}$ acre of vines, from which, for the past ten years, he has annually sold *eleven tons* of grapes at an average of £20 per ton, or at the rate of £293 6s. 8d. per acre. The same gentleman has six acres of mixed fruits, amongst which are several ornamental and other non-bearing trees, these six acres yield an annual return of £480.

Instances like these might be multiplied indefinitely. They show two things—first, the suitability of the soil and climate of Westralia for fruit growing, and second, the value of the local market to start on, which, with the rapid extension of the railway system into the goldfields, is daily increasing. But these growers, or any multiplication of them, can never hope to get beyond the local market. Their multiplication can only result in overtaking the local demand, and then creating a glut, which will bring prices down to so low a rate that a large quantity of fruit will be annually wasted and allowed to rot on the ground as it is to-day in many parts of the Eastern Colonies. Good fruit will always command a good price and pay to export, but any other than the *BEST* will not stand the journey—it will deteriorate, and can only result in loss to the shipper. But even the *best*, unless properly graded, classified, and packed will not realise *best* prices. To deal with the fruit so as to put it most favorably before the buyer requires machinery and plant, which would not pay individual growers to procure for the handling of the small lots they produce. In West Australia the growers are too widely separated; their fruit areas are too small; they do not grow enough of one variety, and their interests are too diverse to render

it possible for them to combine and organise for the purpose of tapping the foreign markets with a prospect of commercial success.

In those localities where the climatic conditions are favourable to fruit culture the soil is, as a rule, "patchy," and the colony possesses but few areas of which it can be said—as Mr. Charles Harper has said of Korijekup—that 10,000 acres might be cultivated without a break (*vide* report, page 7).

In its unbroken extent of fertile soil, as well as in its climatic conditions, Korijekup is one of the most highly favored locations of Westralia. Its settlers will make their homes on it in full confidence that their COMMUNITY OF INTEREST will, in due course, bring about that co-operation without which no great industry can be permanently established. Under their personal emulation they will rapidly acquire the most perfect modes of culture and bring their land to its highest state of productiveness. As a community, they will have the most complete means of handling their fruit in bulk, and packing it with a uniformity of grade and character impossible to the isolated grower. By the export trade they will establish they will prevent those gluts which are inseparable from a disorganised system of culture, and thus *regulate* the local market. Under their close settlement and intense culture, factories will be established for the utilisation of all the waste products of the orchard, and the grower will receive the full product of his labor. Schools and social conveniences unknown to the general settler of Westralia will spring up and combine in Korijekup the comforts of the city with the healthy thrift and industry of the country. In short, all the natural conditions of the settlement tend to make Korijekup the home of happy and prosperous homes, the most delightful of the beauty spots of this great colony of ours, from which in a few years we will tap the markets of Europe, of North America, of India, and, is it not possible, through our British possession of Hong Kong, to make our Korijekup fruits find their way to the mouths of the teeming millions of China, and even of Japan in

THE END ?

ERRATA.

Page 9, Line 5.—For "September 21, 1895," read "September 21, 1894."

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

BY A CALIFORNIAN FRUIT GROWER WHO WAS ENGAGED AS
ONE OF CHAFFEY BROS.' CULTURAL EXPERTS.

The following report from Mr. Fred K. Wood, one of the best known of Messrs. Chaffey Bros.' cultural overseers at Mildura, came to hand as the last sheets were going to press. It will be read with much interest.

Fremantle, Dec. 16, 1895.

To W. Bede Christie, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Having had occasion to visit the Korijekup Estate last week, I have very much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of Messrs. Harper and Despeissis. I find that the land is eminently suited for the production of cereals of all descriptions, and that citrus and deciduous trees are not only growing better than any I have seen at Mildura, but that the quantity of fruit on the trees exceeds anything that can be done there. When one takes into consideration the fact that this is achieved under circumstances that are everything but what they should be, especially in the matter of cultivation of the ground and pruning of the trees, the results are all the more satisfactory, and I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the prospects of the fruit settlement you are establishing there are equal to anything I have seen in the best fruit districts of California, and certainly superior to anything in this direction that has been attempted in Australia, while the terms on which you offer this land to the public are much more advantageous than those of any fruit settlement of either California or Australia.

I had five years' practical experience on some of the leading fruit farms of Southern California, when in 1889 I was engaged by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. as one of their cultural overseers at Mildura, where I have been for the past six years. Your scheme of settlement, while eliminating all the objectionable points of those of both the countries named, has adopted all their good features, besides adding new and valuable ideas which must be of great advantage to the settlers.

Yours faithfully,

FRED K. WOOD.

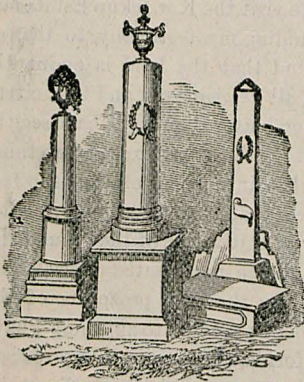
THE CITY MARBLE & STONE WORKS.

HAY STREET, PERTH.

WILSON, GRAY & CO.

Manufacturers & Importers,
MARBLE & STONE MERCHANTS.

SHOW ROOMS, Y.M.C.A. BUILDINGS, HAY STREET.
FREMANTLE BRANCH ... BANNISTER STREET
(At rear of M. Higham & Sons).



TELEPHONE NO. 335.

WILSON, GRAY & CO.

SUPPLY

MARBLE AND GRANITE
MONUMENTS.

Headstones, etc.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON
RAILINGS.

ALL KINDS OF STONE WORK EXECUTED.

Photographic Designs forwarded on application.

MARBLE & WOOD MANTLEPIECES.

GRATES, GASFITTINGS, LAVATORIES, BATHS, ETC.

Dépot for the Celebrated Castlemaine (Vic.) Slate. Slate Steps. Sills, Kerbing, Coring, Templates, Etc. A Large stock always on hand.

“SWAN” COOKING STOVES.

ONE FIRE FOR ROASTING OR BOILING. ECONOMICAL, CLEAN, DURABLE.

THE
CHEAPEST & MOST COMPLETE HOUSE

FOR ALL KINDS OF

Agricultural & Horticultural

IMPLEMENTS,

INCLUDING

VINEYARD PLOUGHS

MORGAN SPADING HARROWS

DISC HARROWS

PLANET JR. HORSE HOES AND
SEED DRILL

VINEYARD CULTIVATORS

KNAPSACK SPRAY PUMPS

KNAPSACK SULPHUR
BLOWERS

AMERICAN PRUNING
SAWS



WILLIAM SANDOVER
PERTH AND FREMANTLE.



Saynor's
Pruning Knives

Saynor's
Pruning Shears

Saynor's
Pruning Scissors

Saynor's Budding Knives
in

Endless Variety.

SULPHATE OF COPPER

SULPHATE OF IRON

RESIN, SULPHUR

PARIS GREEN

LONDON PURPLE

PREPARED LIME, ETC.

William Sandover & Co.

PERTH & FREMANTLE

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

Lowe, Clerk & Co.

PERTH HORSE BAZAAR.

HOLD

WEEKLY AUCTION SALES

OF

FRUIT, BUTTER, EGGS, BACON and other
Produce on each

THURSDAY MORNING

to suit Consignments by WEDNESDAY'S train.

CHAFF, POTATOES, ONIONS, ETC.,

SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Horses always on Sale. Agents for FRUIT TREES.



PROMPT CASH RETURNS.

