

1948

Geography Picture Booklet - 1948 (Western Australia) issued in conjunction with the school broadcast

Australian Broadcasting Commission

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Covers "Australia and Sheep", "Australia and Wheat" and "Australia and Cattle"

Issued in conjunction with the School Broadcast, Tuesdays, 11.30 a.m.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are advised that this document may contain references to people who have died.

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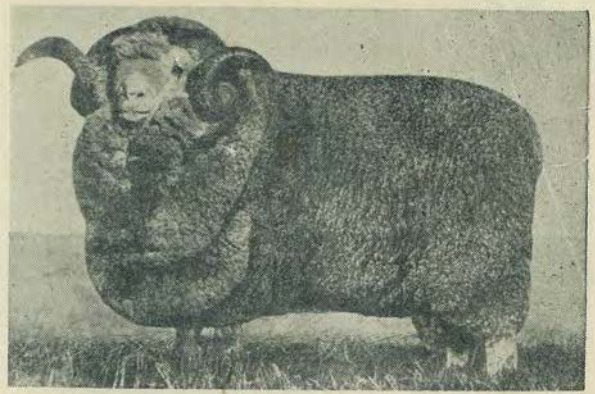
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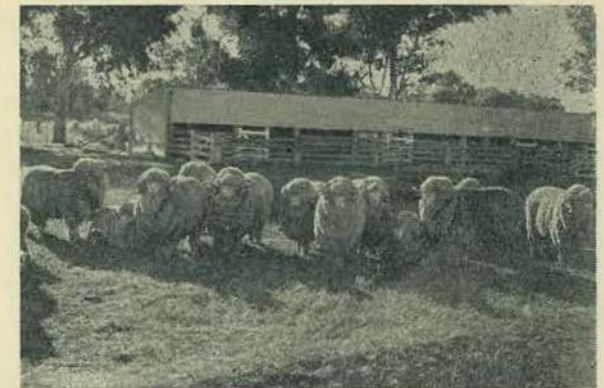
A-30. L

8. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

These are sheep on a New South Wales station where climatic and soil conditions are --usually--ideal. New South Wales is the greatest sheep-raising State.

9. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Merino rams at Boonoke, in the Riverina. Boonoke stud sheep are regarded as being among the finest merinos in the world.

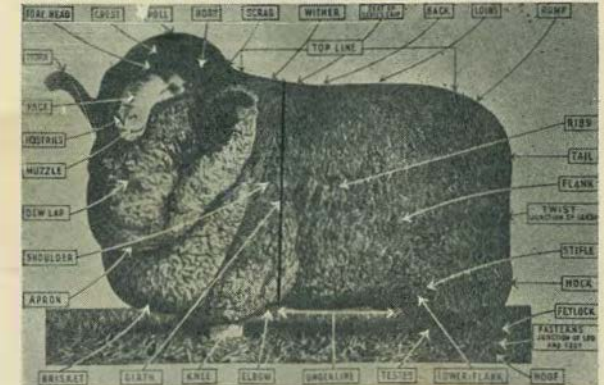


10. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Sheep being yarded for shearing. There is a shearing shed in the background, and on the extreme right a dog can be seen "working" the sheep.

11. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Chart showing the names of the various parts of a merino ram. Rams are judged according to the perfection of these parts.



12. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Examining the fleece on a living sheep. Sheep with poor quality fleeces are fattened for mutton, and only the animals with good wool kept for breeding.

13. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

The shearer. A particularly fine picture of a highly skilled tradesman in action. On several occasions over 300 sheep have been shorn in an eight-hour working day by a good shearer.



14. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Shearing in full swing. This is back-breaking work, and the men are paid by results by the number of sheep shorn not by the number of hours worked.

15. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

On these tables the fleece is "skirted"—short, shabby, stained and burry wool is removed and the remainder rolled up and passed to the wool classer.



16. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

The wool classer, one of the most important men in the industry. He "classes" or grades the fleece according to quality, soundness, length, colour, condition and type. On his skill and judgment depend the price realised for the clip.

18. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Scouring. In this machine the wool is washed to remove the natural grease and most of the foreign matter.

20. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Wool passes through more processes before reaching this stage—the spinning stage.

22. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Some of the spun wool is woven into worsted material, which is made up into the finest suits and costumes.

17. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Chart showing stages through which wool passes from the sheep's back to your back—from raw wool to worsted. Pictures 18 to 22 show some of the operations.

19. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

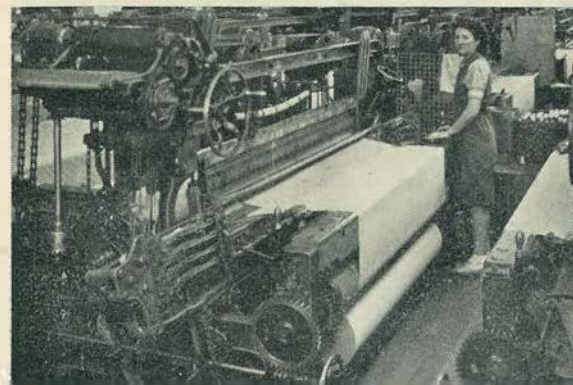
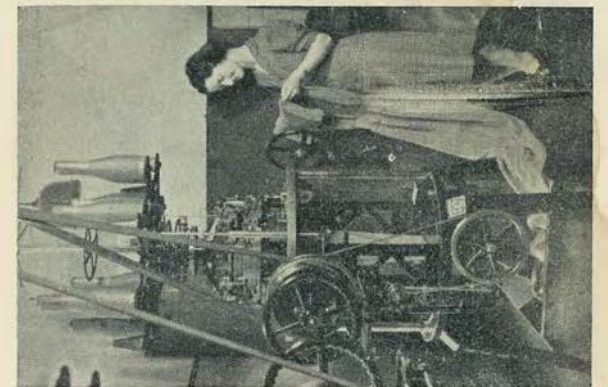
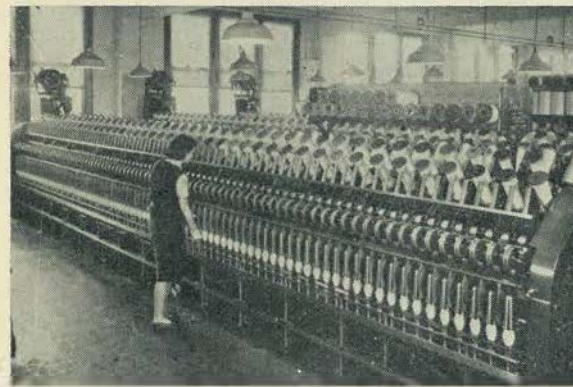
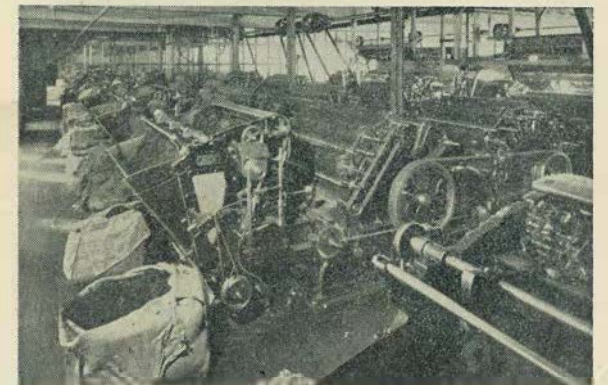
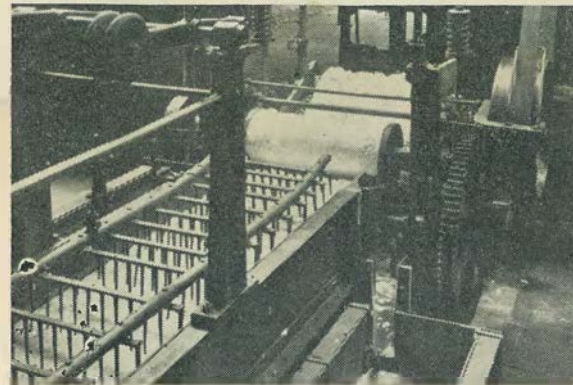
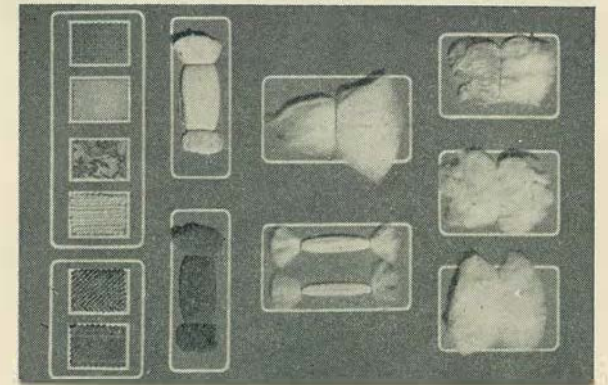
Burrs and seeds usually remain after scouring. They are charred into easily removed ash by carbonizing—shown here—and the wool is again washed.

21. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

After spinning, it is knitted into garments on a machine of this type.

23. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Starting on the long, long trail to Britain, the bales are loaded on to motor lorries at the sheep station and shipped to the wool store.



24. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

In the wool store the bales are opened for display to buyers from all parts of the world.

26. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Dumping. In these machines the wool is compressed into the smallest possible package before being shipped overseas. Freight is charged on the amount of space occupied—not on the weight of the package.

28. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Discharging Australian wool at Hull, in Yorkshire. That English county leads the world—at present—in the manufacture of fine cloths.

30. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Here we see the modern British counterpart of the Woolstapler examining and testing Australian wool.

25. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Here is a buyer inspecting wool before making his bid. In normal times there is keen competition for the better grades of wool, and some wool buyers travel many thousands of miles every year to be present at the sales.

27. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

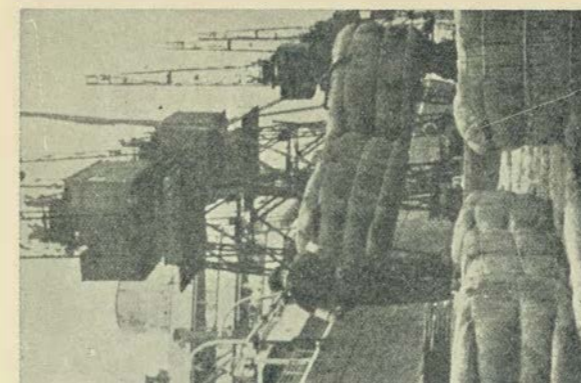
Scene on a Melbourne wharf. Dumps of wool being slung into a ship's hold for their long journey to England.

29. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

A fifteenth century building which was the headquarters of the Woolstaplers' Company. Woolstaplers were merchants who dealt in wool, and they first formed themselves into Guilds or Associations in the year 1300. They were men who knew a good fleece.

31. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Before our wool was shipped to Britain that country depended mainly on her own flocks for supplies. Here is a flock—a very small one—of Highland sheep. Compare them with the Australian merino.



32. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Britain needs our wool—all she can get of it—and these sailors on patrol in cold northern seas are grateful for its warmth.

33. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

The warmth in woollen garments is due, in part, to the serrations on every fibre. Those serrations—or scales—hold the fibres together while giving elasticity.



34. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Next time you hear the piano played remember that the hammers which strike the strings are faced with woollen felt.

35. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Not all sheep are raised mainly for their wool. This type—Southdown—produces the fat lamb and mutton which is shipped to Britain in great quantities.

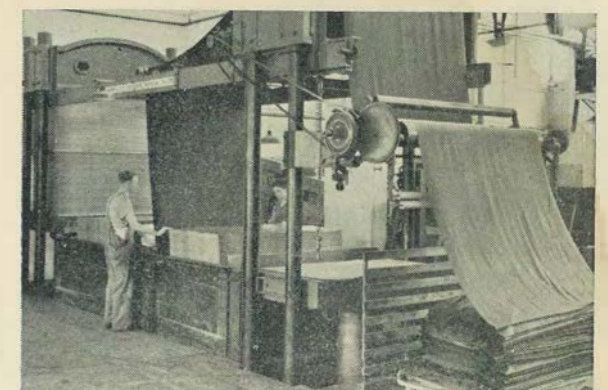


36. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Chilled mutton being discharged at a British port.

37. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Pressing cloth at an Australian factory—the final stage before it is made up into clothing for good Australians.

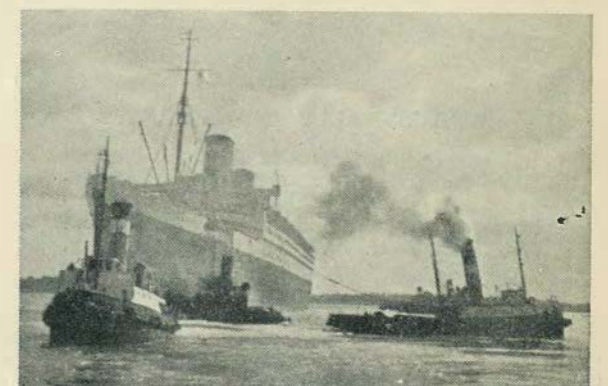


38. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

And these are good Australians—life-savers on a Sydney beach—dressed in costumes made from the wool grown by their fellow-countrymen.

39. AUSTRALIA AND SHEEP.

Here we see a great ship coming into port, loaded with goods in exchange for the wool on which our export trade was founded, and on which it so largely depends.



**AUSTRALIAN BROADCASTING
COMMISSION**

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(Western Australia)

Issued in conjunction with the
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2. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

An old English plough. This implement, crude though it was, is a vast improvement on the sharpened stick with which primitive farmers used to till the soil before sowing the seed.

4. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Single furrow horse-drawn ploughs are still seen, despite the perfection of mechanical implements.

6. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

But on the broad acres of Australia's wheat lands the scythe has never been seen, harvesting is done by these wonderful auto headers, invented and built by two great Australians—H. S. Taylor and Hugh V. McKay.

1. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Wheat—as far as the eye can see—wheat. The cereal, evolved by man from seed-bearing grasses—which has been the basic food of the white races for the past 6000 years.

3. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

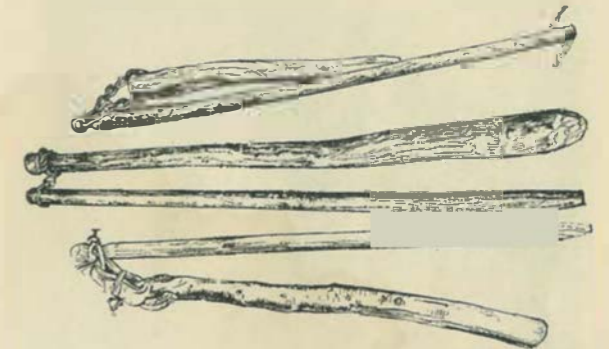
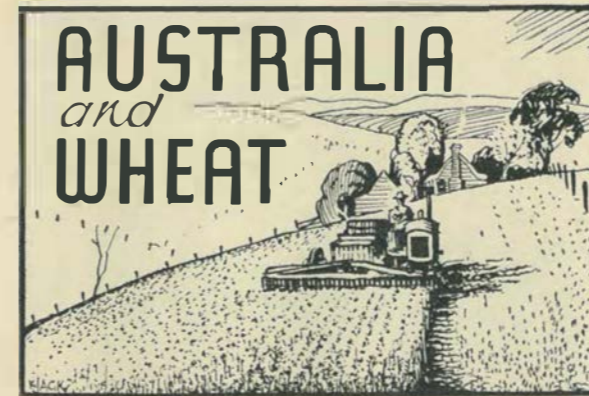
Types of flail which were used in Britain before mechanical threshers were invented. Top, Welsh. Centre, Irish. Lower, Cornish.

5. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

On very small farms, grain is sometimes reaped by the man with the scythe, as we see here.

7. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Map showing the wheat belt. Most types of wheat require a rainfall of from 7 to 15 inches during the growing season, and a dearth of rain prior to the harvest—when high temperatures are needed for ripening the grain. Those conditions obtain in the areas shown.



OLD FARM IMPLEMENTS
From Thomas Hennell's 'Change in the Farm' (Cambridge University Press). Somerset Ox Plough. Flails (from left to right), Cornish, Irish and Welsh



REAPING



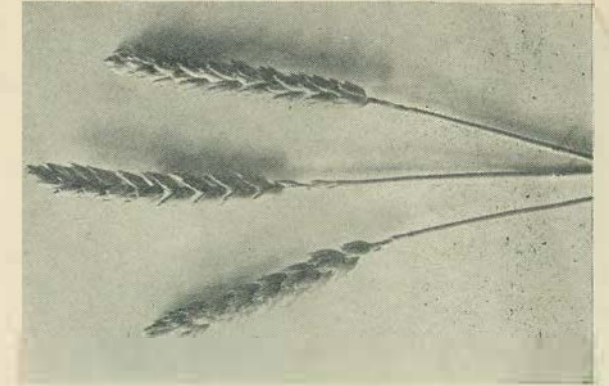
Map showing the Wheat Belt

8. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Typical homestead on the wheat lands of New South Wales. After the harvest.

9. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Different types of wheat have been bred to suit various soils and climatic conditions. This is "Magnet" wheat, suitable for the Mallee.



10. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The Mallee got its name from the mallee scrub, which covered the area, and here we see roots of that scrub exposed by erosion.

11. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

But in spite of occasional bad seasons, Australia continues to produce wheat in increasing quantities for the workers of the world. Bagging the grain at Kulin, Western Australia.

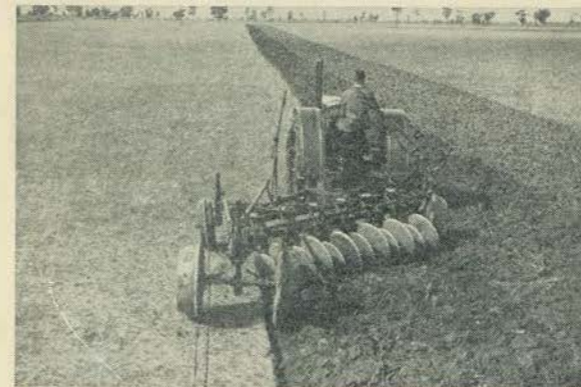


12. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

This picture and Nos. 13 to 17 show Australian built farm implements in action. Here is a disc cultivator plough, for breaking up the soil.

13. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The "combine," which sows the great bulk of the grain crop in this country. It is a combined grain and fertilizer drill and spring-tine cultivator.



14. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Reaper and binder, which cuts close to the ground and ties up the sheaves before tossing them aside.

15. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Rear view of reaper and binder, shown in picture No. 14.



16. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Header harvester. This wonderful machine completes in one operation the work of gathering, cutting, thrashing and cleaning the grain.

17. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Side view of the header harvester, showing bags of cleansed grain on the platform.

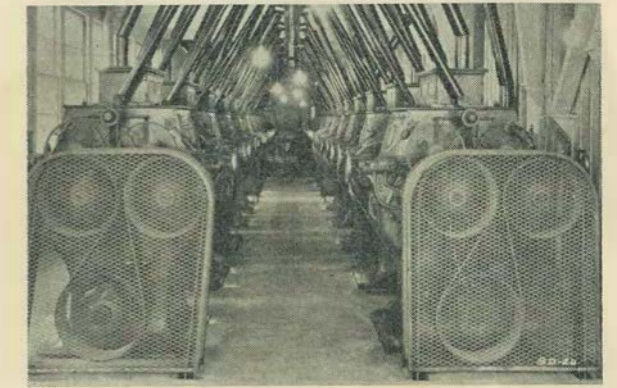


18. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Most of our wheat is bagged, but bulk handling as practised in America, is gradually making headway. Here is an elevator in New South Wales where wheat is handled in bulk.

19. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT .

From the elevators the wheat is sent to the mills to be made into flour. Interior of a modern flour mill where the grain is broken and sifted five times before becoming the flour we use.

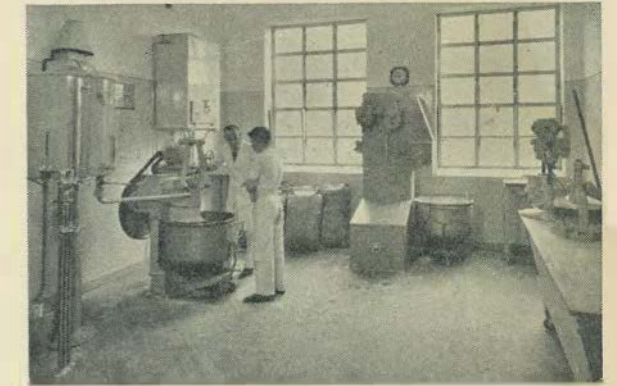
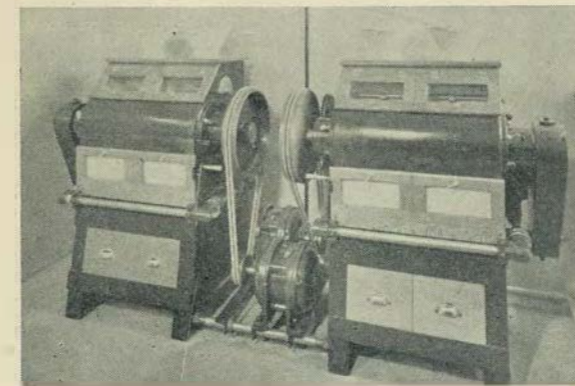


20. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Experiments in flour making are continually being made. This experimental flour mill is in use at the William Angliss Food Trades School, Melbourne, where photographs Nos. 21 to 27 were taken.

21. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Scene in the Model Bakery. Centre, blending and sifting machine, through which the flour passes before going to the mixer—on left, where other materials are added and it is made into dough.

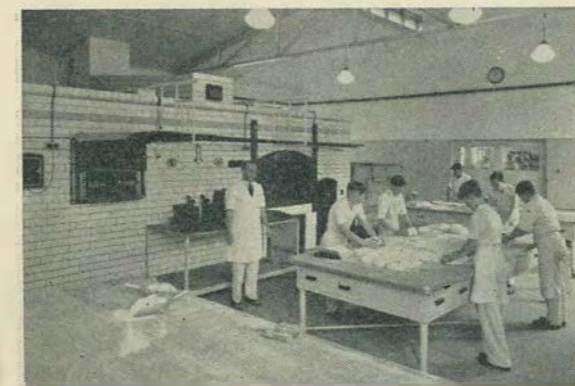


22. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Fermented dough being moulded by hand before being placed in tins ready for baking.

23. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The ovens, where dough becomes bread. ●ven on right is heated by briquette fire; the left hand one by water pipes heated by coke.



24. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The Research Laboratory at the William Angliss Food Trades School showing the Principal—Mr. H. E. West conducting experiments. Modern scientific methods are applied in the making of nutritious foods from Australian wheat and other raw materials.

26. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

These lads are taught that food must look attractive, in addition to being nutritious and palatable. Here they learn to decorate cakes.

28. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

No title for this picture. You have to guess what it represents. Probably you won't know until you have heard the broadcast.

30. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Scene aboard the "Fernwood." Grain pouring from the nozzle into the ship's hold.

25. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Pastrycooks learning their trade, using Australian flour.

27. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

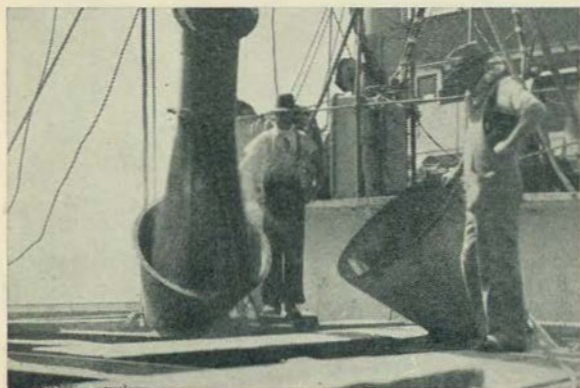
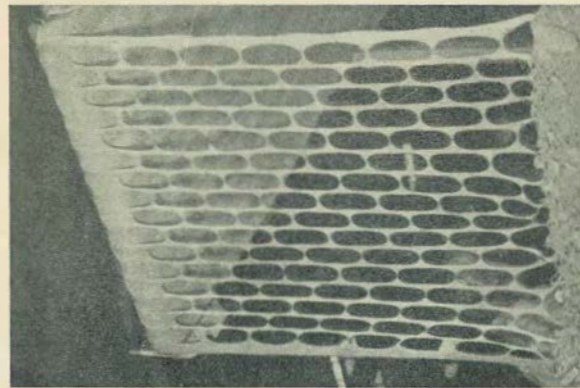
Scene in the Model Kitchen, where many Army—as well as civilian—cooks have been trained.

29. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Australian wheat begins the long journey to Britain. The "Fernwood" loading from grain elevator at Geelong.

31. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The Thames, the Tower Bridge, and London, to which so much of our grain is shipped.



32. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

A 500-year-old Sussex farmhouse, built in the days when England grew all her own wheat.

34. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

The canals of Britain are often crowded with barges carrying among other things Australian foodstuffs from one town to another. A safe and cheap form of transport.

36. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Two types of wheat bred to suit Australian conditions—"Federation" and "Yandilla King." "Federation," evolved by Farrer in 1902, made our wheat world famous.

38. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Grain which, ripened under the hot sun of Australia goes to feed the people of half the earth.

33. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Reminder of a past age. Old type of English farm labourer complete with smock, mutton chop whiskers and yoke.

35. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

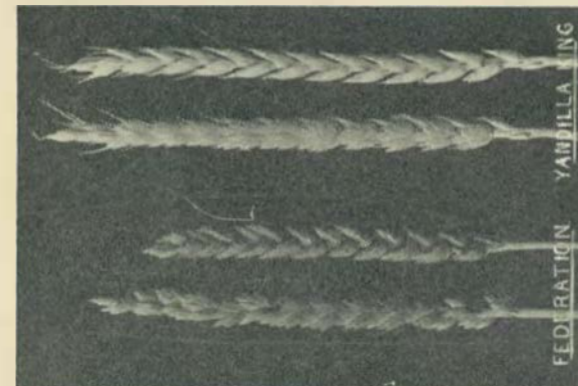
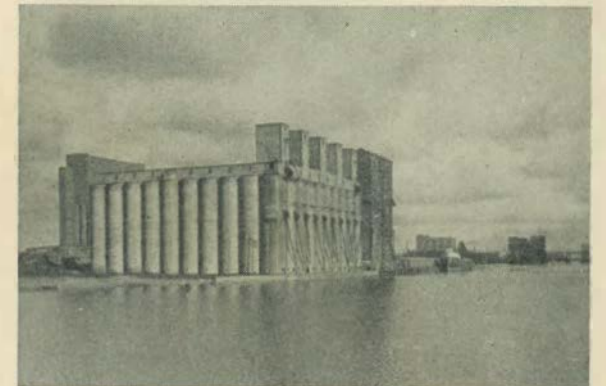
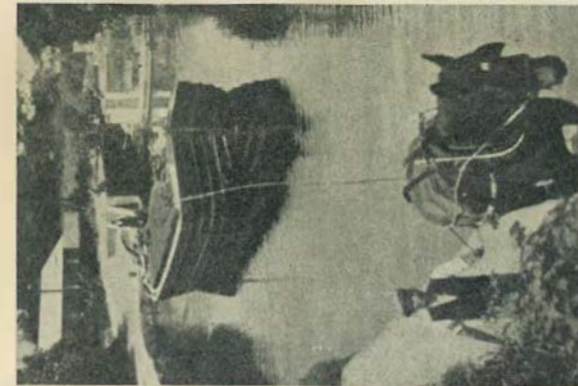
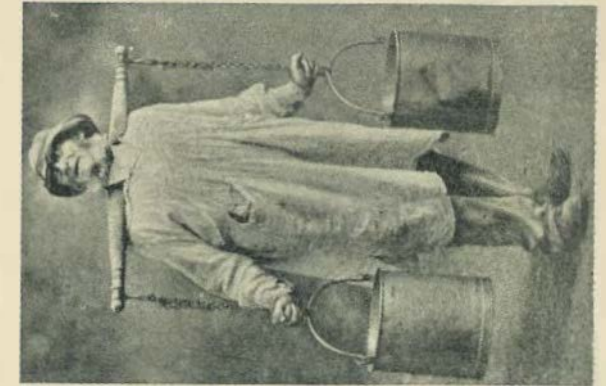
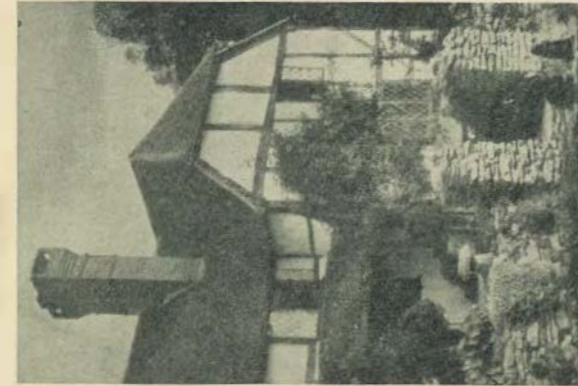
One of the world's largest grain elevators at Fort William, in Canada. Canada is Australia's great competitor in the international wheat market.

37. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Even until the days preceding World War 2, much of our wheat was shipped overseas in "windjammers." The stout decks of this sailing vessel will prevent the cold sea from ruining her cargo of grain.

39. AUSTRALIA AND WHEAT.

Australia House, London, which represents and protects Australian interests in Great Britain.



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2. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

On the tracks of the explorers travelled the stockmen, with their herds, pushing further and further into the interior until they reached the centre of Australia. Here is a cattle station at Newcastle Waters, in the Northern Territory.

4. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

The country which Sir Sidney Kidman controlled, only a few years before, had been the hunting ground of black tribesmen and lads such as these.

6. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Here you see an aboriginal at the head of this mob of cattle on the Victoria River Downs Station. That station, one of the largest in the country, has an area of over 6½ million acres.

1. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

The cattle industry owes much to the great explorers—such as Hume and Hovell, pictured here—who, after journeying through unknown country, returned with reports of vast grasslands which could support thousands of head of stock.

3. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

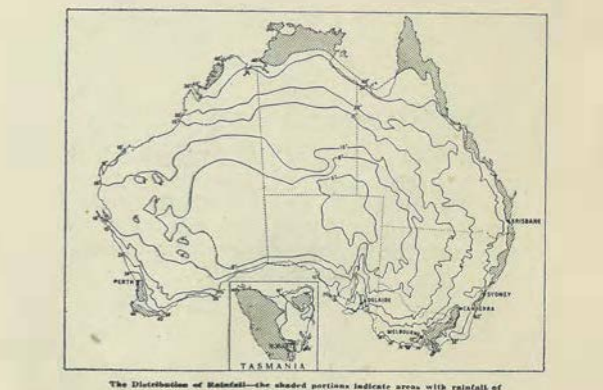
Sir Sidney Kidman. One of the pioneers of—and probably the outstanding figure in the Australian cattle industry. Starting his career with courage, initiative and five shillings, he lived to control over 100,000 square miles of grazing country.

5. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

The station managers soon found that some aboriginals—if caught young and trained well—made excellent stockmen. Here is one Australian native who made good in the Northern Territory.

7. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Study this map, with assistance from your teacher, and you will learn how rainfall governs the distribution of cattle. Unlike sheep, beef cattle flourish in areas with abundant rainfall and high temperatures.



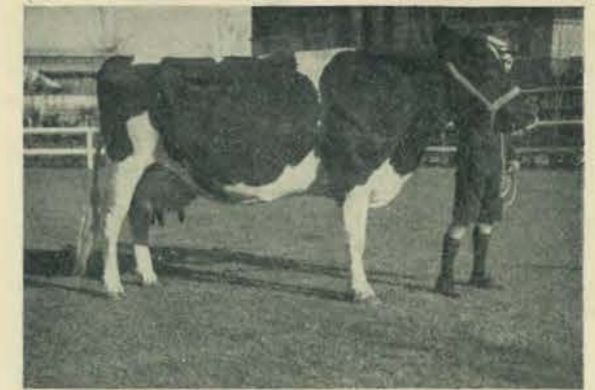
The Distribution of Rainfall—the shaded portions indicate areas with rainfall of over forty inches.

8. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Dairy cattle, other than beef cattle, respond better to lower temperatures, and would give little milk in the tropical areas where beef cattle thrive. This picture shows typical dairying cattle country, reminiscent of England.

9. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

This is a champion Friesian cow—"Victoria Quiet"—of a type which originated in Denmark, the home of the dairying industry. Friesians are prolific milk yielders—12,000 lbs. of milk in a year being nothing extraordinary.



10. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

A view from the air of the Mitchell River delta. The Mitchell River flows into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and beef cattle stations have recently been established in that area.

11. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Stock rider and bullocks on a station near "The Gulf." Cattlemen never refer to Carpentaria. As far as they are concerned there is only one gulf.



12. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Zebu cattle on Glenprairie Station, N.W. Queensland. These strange-looking animals, Asiatic in origin, are crossed with British breeds to produce a beast which resists tick and buffalo fly.

13. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Cattlemen in the Gulf country preparing a vaccine with which to inoculate bullocks against disease.

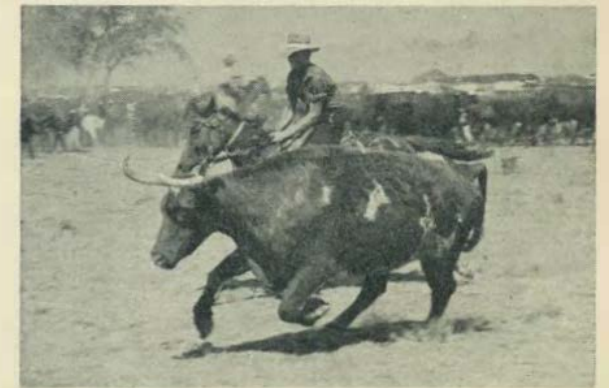


14. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Scene near another Mitchell River—this time the Victorian Mitchell. Branding calves on the Dargo High Plains. Cattle must be branded with a distinguishing mark so that they may be recognised by their owners in unfenced country.

15. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Long-horned bullock being "cut out" during mustering. "Cutting out" means selecting the best beasts for market and the horse has to be as clever and courageous as the rider.



16. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Cattle being yarded for the first time require careful handling. This bullock is trying to jump the rails and clear out for the wide open spaces where he was born.

17. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

A droving "plant." Plant is the name given to the equipment necessary to handle a mob of bullocks on the move. In America that vehicle would be called a "chuck wagon."

18. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Cattle drovers hate this sort of thing—a tropical storm. It may cause the mob to "rush"—rush is the Australian equivalent of the American "stampede"—with disastrous results to the men, horses and cattle.

19. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

A young Australian born to dairying. Even now he can recognise the different breeds of dairy cattle, which are illustrated in pictures Nos. 20 to 23.

20. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

This is "Yarraview Le Mode"—a Guernsey champion for 1943-44, with a yield of 975 lbs. butter-fat.

21. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

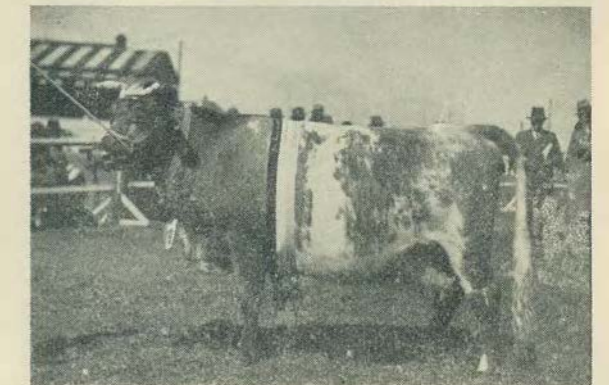
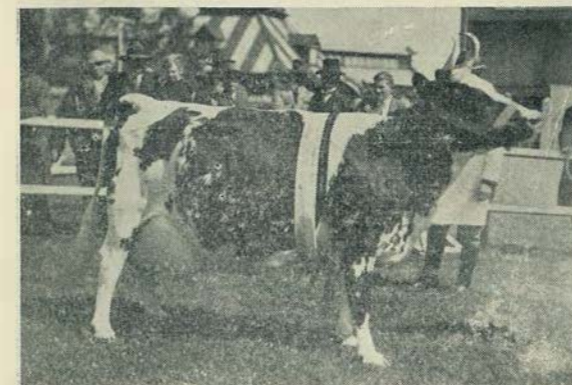
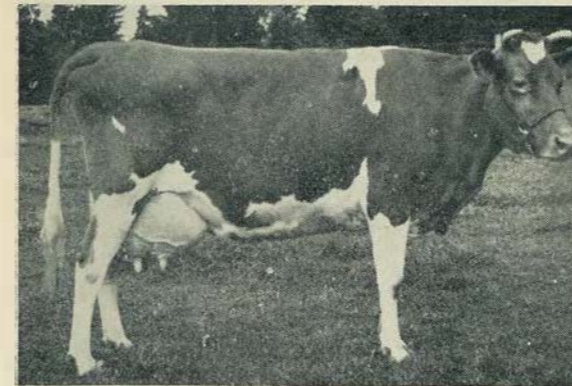
"Princess Madura 9th"—a Jersey—a breed which is possibly the most popular of all dairy cattle. Jerseys and Guernseys take their names from the small islands in the English Channel.

22. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

This breed—Ayrshire—is from Scotland. Photo taken at the Melbourne Royal Agricultural Show. She wears her championship ribbons proudly.

23. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Another champion, this time a Milking Shorthorn. Each of the breeds shown has its special characteristics—each has its fervent admirers among dairymen.



24. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Milking machines have been introduced on most large dairy farms, and have proved to be a great labour-saving device.

26. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

A milk pasteurising plant. Milk is chilled and afterwards heated to a temperature sufficiently high to kill bacteria, which cause disease. The process is named after Louis Pasteur, famous French chemist.

28. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Turning cream into butter by means of a 1200 lb. motor-driven metal churn.

30. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Scene on a Melbourne wharf. Australian butter being loaded into a Canadian vessel for shipment to Britain.

25. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Science plays its part in the dairy industry, and here we see milk being tested for its butter-fat content. By means of these tests it can be seen which are the best producers.

27. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

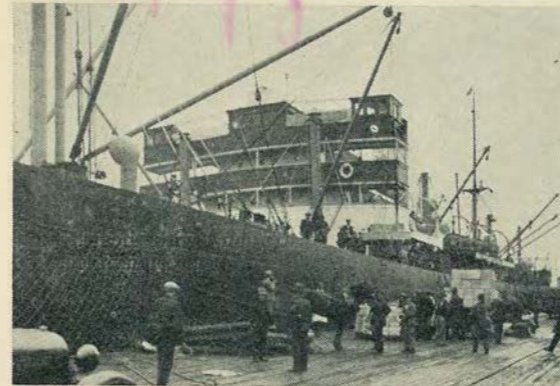
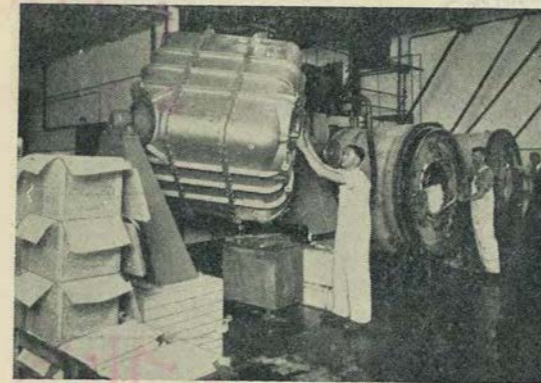
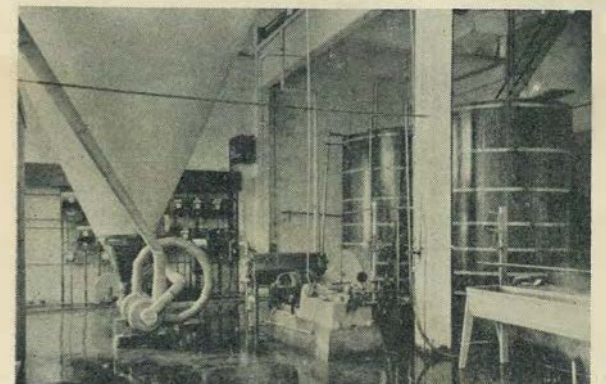
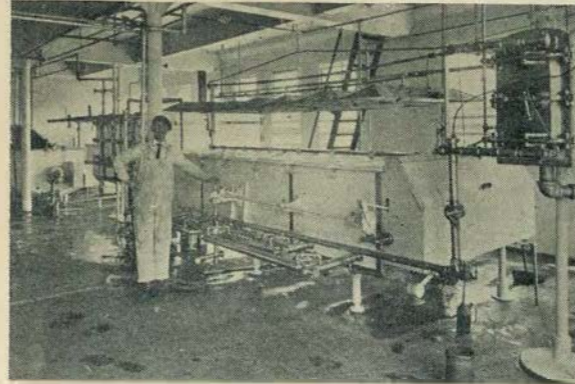
Converting fluid milk into powder by means of hot air. From the time the milk enters the top of the retort shown until it emerges from the pipe at the bottom only 30 seconds have elapsed.

29. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

One of the stages in cheese manufacture—adding salt to the curd. Cheese is a valuable food of which Australians do not eat enough.

31. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

One of the Zebu cross cattle mentioned previously. This animal shown here in a Brisbane sale yard produced beef for Britain.



32. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

This splendid beef is for the people of Britain, who depend so largely on this country for their food supplies.

33. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Unloading Australian butter at a British port. Butter is rationed here so that extra supplies may be sent to our kinsmen overseas.

34. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Discharging chilled meat at a London dock. The science of refrigeration has enabled perishable food to be shipped great distances without loss of quality.

35. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Sir William Angliss. A pioneer in the cattle industry, and founder of the school, which is illustrated in the Wheat Industry series, pictures 20 to 27. A man who has done much to make Australian meat well and favourably known in Britain.



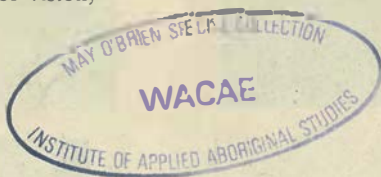
C 1444
C 2444

36. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Where the kangaroo once bounded—in what was unproductive country—are now, thanks to the explorers, pioneers and men of vision, great herds of cattle.

37. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Here are store bullocks about to be loaded on to cattle trucks at Sellheim, near Chartres Towers.



C 1765

38. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

Wyndham, showing the meat works owned and operated by the Western Australian Government.

39. AUSTRALIA AND CATTLE.

A healthy young Australian, with healthy young cattle on her father's Victorian farm.