

can at any time acquire a share or interest greater than that of any other member in the property or profits of the association. The interest of any member who may by old age, unforeseen illness, or accident, become incapacitated for work, is not affected thereby.

“The affairs of the association are managed by a Board of five trustees, elected annually at the annual general meeting of the association from amongst the members of the association, and hold office until their successors are elected. All important decisions of the Board have to be referred to the members of the association for confirmation: decisions, for instance, such as for any outlay exceeding £50, to erect any permanent buildings, or undertaking any particular work, &c. Any resolution carried by a two-thirds majority of the members has to be enforced by the Board. It will be seen from this that the trustees do not govern the association, but their duty is to see that the wishes of the majority regarding the working of the association are duly carried into effect.

“For certain offences specified in the rules a member would become liable to expulsion. The Board, upon complaint made by any member, or upon their own motion, would serve a notice on such villager stating the charge against him, and requiring him to appear before the Board at a certain time (not being earlier than seven days after the service of the notice). The Board would then investigate the charge at the time and place appointed, and, should the members be of opinion that the charge was sustained, the villager would be expelled, and a notice to that effect under the seal of the association served upon him; but he can, within seven days from the receipt of this notice of expulsion, lodge with the Board a notice that he wishes to appeal to the association. The Board would then have to convene a special meeting (giving not less than seven or more than fourteen days' notice) to hear the appeal. The meeting by a majority of votes may confirm or annul the expulsion.

“Besides other meetings which may be called as provided by the rules, a general meeting has to be held on the first Friday in every month, when the Board submits a progress report of the last month's work, and also a schedule of the work they propose to do during the coming month; this is discussed, and a majority, should they see fit, may alter or amend the plan of work for the ensuing month. At this meeting all correspondence and minutes of Board meetings are read, so that all members may be fully acquainted with the business of the association. The names of all trustees voting in favour of and against the various motions at Board meetings are recorded and read out, whereby members are enabled to see how all the trustees are acting, whether to their satisfaction or not.

“The area of land cleared and grubbed at Lyrup is 800 acres, and 250 acres have been under irrigation during the past season. We have one 8 horse-power portable engine (Marshall's), a 6in. centrifugal pump which throws 600 gallons per minute; close by is the saw-mill, with a circular saw worked by the same engine. We have constructed one half-mile of flume of galvanized corrugated iron, and four miles of main channels, besides smaller channels and head ditching. We planted out, last season: 40 acres of vines, chiefly muscatels; 9 acres of peach trees (Early Crawford, Lemon Cling, and Lady Palmerston); 6½ acres of lemon trees (Lisbon); 4 acres of apricot trees (Morepork and Pennant Hill); 2 acres of fig trees; 1 acre of prune trees. We have a large nursery, from which many thousands of trees and vines will be planted out this season; nearly a ton of fruit-stones were put into the nursery this year, also 100,000 cuttings for wine grapes, and we are going to put in a large quantity of orange and lemon pips.

“We are still busy planting wheat, and by the time we have finished we shall have from 500 to 600 acres in. We have from 8 to 9 acres under vegetables of various kinds, besides 30 acres in potatoes and 2 acres under onions, also a few acres of scorghum. We have one acre set apart for experimental purposes, having established a branch of the Agricultural Bureau at Lyrup. We have tried a small quantity (100 plants) of tobacco, which we found came on remarkably well. Altogether, by the end of this planting season we expect to have 800 acres under cultivation.

“We have a large brick-kiln capable of burning 32,000 bricks at a time, and a large drying-shed to dry as many as 40,000.” (The bricks being turned out are of excellent quality, and at the time of my visit they were being used in the erection of the school building, which is 85ft. over all in length, by 30ft. 4in. broad and 16ft. high). “We have surface lime-stone from which we are burning very good lime, and we are also making some very good sand bricks.

“Our permanent buildings are the school already mentioned, a butcher's shop with work-room, and a large cellar for curing, &c.; the baker's shop is a red-brick building, where all the bread is baked for the village; a galley, built of sand bricks, where meals are prepared for single men. Most of our houses at present are built as follows: We obtain corn-sacks, cut them open, then sew them together, put up the framework of the building with sawn timber from the mill, then tightly stretch and tack on the sacking, this is whitened inside and outside with lime-wash mixed with a small quantity of sugar or soap to make it adhere and not wash off with the rain, the lime fills up all the small holes in the sacking; the roofs are of galvanised iron. We find the houses very warm and comfortable. Of course they are cheap and very quickly run up. After a time, and as we get on, we hope to erect more substantial buildings.”

[I was very pleased with one case which came under my notice on inspecting this settlement. A poor woman (the wife of one of the villagers) became ill, and was sent to the hospital at Adelaide. Unfortunately she did not improve in health, and as the medical officers at the hospital could do nothing further for her, she returned to her own people at the village. The Board at once decided to place her in more comfortable quarters than the building she was living in, and accordingly a nice brick cottage was erected for her, where she now resides with her husband and family.]

“We also have a wheelwright's shop, a blacksmith's shop, and shops for the tinsmiths and carpenters, and a temporary-built boot and shoe shop. In implements we have a 4-horse-power gear for chaff-cutting, a mowing machine, a corn-crusher, a corn-sheller, four scarifiers, three buck-scrappers, seed-sower, ten ploughs, including single- and double-furrow and one treble-furrow, stump-jumper, &c.