

## SUSSEX LICENSING MEETING

At the quarterly Licensing Meeting held in the Vasse Court House on the 5th inst. before Mr. R. Gale, Acting R.M. and Messrs J. Cookworthy and G. Layman, J's.P., John Reilly applied for a wayside house license near the **Ludlow Bridge** on the Vasse—Bunbury road about 10 miles from Busselton.

Thomas Moriarty also applied for a Wine and Beer License for his premises near the **Ludlow Bridge**.

Corporal English opposed both applications on the ground that the accommodation was not in accordance with the 18th section of the Wine, Beer and Spirit Sale Act, 1880.

The Bench refused both licenses.

[10 Jun 1893 - SUSSEX LICENSING MEETING - Trove](#)

## PROVINCIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From our Correspondents.)

### NEWS FROM BUSSELTON.

BUSSELTON, March 9.

An old man, named Joseph M'Namarra, aged 72, died in the Vasse Hospital last Wednesday evening. He had been in Mr. Yelverton's service for about 20 years, as cook.

Mr. P. C. Tonkin was busy taking soundings yesterday by orders of the Works Department, so as to enable that branch of the Public Service to prepare plans for the jetty extension.

The new commonage at **Bridgetown** has been taken over by the Public Works Department.

The men left in the Duchess of Kent yesterday for the Mandurah **bridge** works.

Mr. Reilly's application for a way-side house license at the **Ludlow**, was refused by the Licensing Bench last Monday.

[16 Mar 1894 - PROVINCIAL TELEGRAMS. - Trove](#)

### CAPEL.

The wet weather having set in, tree-planting at Ludlow pine plantation has begun. The plantation should be one of the future sights of the State, in addition to being a valuable asset. It is situated between Capel and Ludlow on the left going to Busselton, and affords employment to many men, clearing, burning off, ploughing, etc.

The Government has started work on the bridge at the causeway, Stirling Estate, the flood gates being completed after three months' work.

[10 Jul 1914 - CAPEL. - Trove](#)

### VASSE LICENSING COURT.

(Before Dr. Hungerford, R.M., and Messrs. G. Layman, R. Gale, M. C. Davies, J's P.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4.

The following licenses were renewed:—

Publican's General License—J. Bovell, Ship Hotel, and A. Moore, Vasse Hotel.

Gallon License—W. and J. Bovell, and J. A. Holgate.

Colonial Wine License—R. Lockhart.

Frank Johnston Vickerman applied for a Publican's General License for Mrs. Earushaw's premises in Queen Street, Vasse, but the application was refused.

John Reilly applied for a Wayside House License for his new premises near the Ludlow Bridge. This application was opposed by Corporal England and refused by the Bench.

[13 Dec 1893 - VASSE LICENSING COURT. - Trove](#)

**SUSSEX ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING.**

(Before Dr. Hungerford, R.M.,  
(Chairman) and Messrs. G. Layman,  
R. Gale, and M. C. Davies,  
J's.P.

**BUSSELTON, DECEMBER 4.**

The following licenses were applied for and renewed.—

Publican's General License.—  
J. Bovell, Ship Hotel, and A. Moore,  
Vasse Hotel.

Gallon License.—W. and J. Bovell,  
and J. A. Holgate.

Colonial Wine License.—R Lockhart.

Frank Johnston Vickerman applied for a Publican's General License for Mrs. Earnshaw's premises in Queen Street, Vasse, but it was opposed by Corporal English and refused.

John Reilly applied for a Wayside House License for a house he had lately erected at the Ludlow Bridge. This application was also opposed by Corporal English and refused.

[09 Dec 1893 - SUSSEX ANNUAL LICENSING MEETING. - Trove](#)

**Notice.**

**A**LL parties having Cattle running, or persons trespassing, by allowing their cattle to run on any of the lands occupied by the undersigned, between the Capel and the Ludlow Rivers, after this date, will be dealt with according to the Trespass Act, *without respect to any person.*

**JAMES PAINE.**

Capel, June 1, 1854.

[14 Jun 1854 - Advertising - Trove](#)

*Ludlow Bridge Mixed School.*—I am much pleased with my first visit to this school. Established about 11 months since (Jan. 1866) it now numbers 24 scholars, of whom 21 were present at the examination. The attainments are low, but for the amount of knowledge the children possess Miss Larkins deserves credit. I was told that several of the scholars who at the examination read fairly a piece of narrative prose, were at the beginning of the year learning Monosyllables. The usual diligence displayed by the very small children while the Mistress was engaged with the older ones, some writing and others learning and hearing each other spelling, deserves to be noticed, as shewing considerable tact on the part of Miss Larkins in the management of children.

[05 Jun 1867 - EDUCATION. - Trove](#)

Mr Jas. H. Forrest of Fatfield, Ludlow, attended and handed in a sketch showing his proposed right-of-way through Wellington Location No. 77 leading to Location No. 90.

Resolved, to stand over until next meeting.

Mr. Forrest also reported that the road from the Vasse Telegraph Line to Old Chapel Bridge requires clearing for about half a mile. The Clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Charles Roberts requesting him to do the needful clearing, he having closed a track which had been in existence for many years.

Mr. Forrest reminded the Board that the large hole in the Old Chapel Bridge reported to the last Meeting had not yet been attended to.

[30 Oct 1888 - Wellington Roads Board. - Trove](#)

#### Cattle-stealing.

*F. Guerrin* and *W. Bryan*, were charged with having on the 1st August last, killed one heifer, with intent to steal the carcass, the property of Mrs. Locke, of Busselton.

The Attorney General prosecuted, and Mr. Parker appeared for the prisoners.

The following evidence in support of the prosecution was adduced:—

JAMES FORREST, examined, said:—On the 24th July last, I was a policeman stationed at the Blackwood River, but have since left the force. I know both the prisoners, and they stopped at my place on the night of the 24th; when they arrived they were both on horseback. They started away next morning saying they were going to Yangelup to pick up some cattle, and I gave Bryan three balls, they were round, and a small quantity of powder. They then proceeded towards the bridge and passed over; several persons crossed the river after, but none went over the bridge. On the 2nd August, Larkin crossed the bridge with a half-caste named Blechynden, and on the following day I saw Guerrin and Bryan with about 20 head of cattle with them, and they said they had just come from the Yangelup coast. On the 15th August, I went to Yangelup, and proceeded to the hut there; outside the hut I found some bones, and on the following morning I found the car-

August, I went to Yangelup, and I proceeded to the hut there; outside the hut I found some bones, and on the following morning I found the carcass of a red and white heifer; some ribs and the thigh bone were gone and it stank. On further examination of the skull, and after having probed it with a stick found some pieces of lead (lead produced). The first time I visited the hut I did not observe the pannakin, but on the second I did (pannakin now produced), the writing on the pannakin had become partly obliterated from the time I first saw it, but the writing was "William Bryan and James Guerrin, 1st August 1872"; on the other side was written "Thomas Larkin—beautiful weather." On the 3rd August when I saw them, I asked were all the cattle right, and they said, yes. I now produce the parts of the hide with the brand upon it—it is Mrs. Locke's brand, for I know it well. The river was flooded and very high on the 24th July, so that no person could cross without my knowing it. The tracks I observed when I was at the hut were the tracks of horses and cattle—the horses being unshod.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parker:—I was away in the bush when Larkin crossed the bridge, it was my daughter gave me the information—people can cross the river at a place called "Fenners." I was away from home from the 29th July to the 3rd August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parker:—I was away in the bush when Larkin crossed the bridge, it was my daughter gave me the information—people can cross the river at a place called "Fenners." I was away from home from the 29th July to the 3rd August.

THOMAS LARKIN who gave his evidence was next called, and in rather a loose manner, deposed:—I live at Wannerup, on this side of Busselton. On the 2nd August I started for the coast to look up my cattle, and on my way passed Forrest's place—the following day came to Yangelup expecting to meet Guerrin there, it having been previously arranged we should do so. On arriving there I observed my dog eating a piece of meat—it was about 20lbs, fresh, but could form no idea how long it had been killed. On the top of the hut was some fat, as from the kidney. Inside the hut I observed the pannakin now produced with "F. Guerrin and Wm. Bryan, 1st August" written on it. I remained at the hut that night, and on the following day about a mile from the hut I found the carcass of a beast, a leg and some portion of the ribs were missing. I also saw some rib bones very near the hut—some cattle and horses belonging to Mr. J. Locke were running about the place. After getting my cattle together, I proceeded home, and a few days after Guerrin came to my place on the

running about the place. After getting my cattle together, I proceeded home, and a few days after Guerrin came to my place on the Ludlow, he then stated he had been at the hut at Yangelup, and that it took him two days to get there from Forrest's. I mentioned to him the fact of my having seen the dead beast and the place, he replied, he had seen no dead beast.

Cross-examined by Mr. Parker :—It was after being two or three days at the hut that I saw the carcass, it was fresh, there was no blood about it. About the end of September or beginning of October, I in company with my man Blechynden and Arthur Heppingstone proceeded to where the carcass was lying to examine it, but could find no trace whatever of a bell on the neck. It was quite possible for any one to have been at the hut in the interval between the 1st of August when Guerrin left, and the 3rd when I arrived.

GEO. BLECHYNDEN, a half-caste, corroborated the evidence of the former witness, and further added that Guerrin was also of the party who examined the beast to find the trace of the bullet, and that on the morning before proceeding homewards while looking for a pipe he found the bullet now produced.

[09 Nov 1872 - Supreme Court.—Criminal side. - Trove](#)

Mr. MORTARTY complained that the Ludlow was without any commonage, although there were a considerable number of settlers congregated in that neighborhood, nearly all of them having cattle more or less, while the surrounding runs were in the hands of two or three individuals.

Mr. CARRY said the Ludlow had been overlooked last year, but he would see the Commissioner of Crown Lands on the subject when in Perth, and from his (Mr. Fraser's) well known disposition to help small farmers and his expressed desire to extend commonages, there was no doubt this boon would be extended to the Ludlow.

[19 Jul 1879 - Political Meeting. - Trove](#)

**ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.**—Yet another! On Saturday last a man named Alexander Drummond, in the employ of the Western Australian Timber Company, Lockeville, in attempting to cross the Ludlow River, swollen by the late heavy rains, received such injuries in struggling with the current that he died shortly after being rescued.

[27 Jul 1872 - Topics of the Week. - Trove](#)

## NOTICE.

**B**ROUGHT in from the bush, with one of my mares, a dark bay filly foal, off hind foot white, star in forehead, about 14 months old. I suppose it to be the progeny of my mare. Any person showing a better claim, can have the foal on payment of all expenses.

DENIS CONNALL.

Ludlow Bridge, April 11, 1870. [8s. 6d.]

[16 Apr 1870 - Advertising - Trove](#)

**W**ANTED a Teacher for the Ludlow Bridge Government Mixed School. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned.

W. H. MILNE.

Hon. Secretary Vase District School Board.

[22 Mar 1876 - Advertising - Trove](#)

**A**NY stock found trespassing on my runs, on the Blackwood, or Donnelly River, will be impounded; and any person found driving stock from those runs after this date, will be dealt with according to law.

THOMAS LARKIN.

Ludlow Bridge, April 15th 1874.

[11 Apr 1874 - Advertising - Trove](#)

## NOTICE

**I**S hereby given, that it is my intention to apply at the next Licensing Meeting to be holden for this district, for a Colonial Wine and Fermented Liquor License, for the sale of colonial wine and fermented liquors in the house or premises I now occupy at Ludlow.

THOMAS LARKIN,

Ludlow Bridge, Nov. 20, 1872.

[23 Nov 1872 - Advertising - Trove](#)

## NOTICE.

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Ludlow Bridge, April 11, 1870. [8s. 6d.]

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**W**ANTED a Teacher for the Ludlow Bridge Government Mixed School. Applications, with testimonials, to be forwarded to the undersigned.

W. H. MILNE,

Hon. Secretary Vasse District School Board.

To be sold by Private Contract.

**A**BOUT 30 head of HORNED CATTLE, mixed stock, for cash only. Early application solicited by the undersigned.

W. MORIARTY.

Ludlow near Vasse.

27 S.

### BUSSELTON, August 31.

The violent weather has at length abated, and we are again enjoying delightful warm days. The waters are gradually going down, and ere long I am in hopes most of the surface water will have disappeared. The inundation has done much damage to crops on low lying ground. At Mr. F. B. Guerin's place the flood came down so quickly that it carried off not only his potatoes just planted, but the soil also. At Lockville some of the inhabitants had to be carried out of their houses—as much as 3 feet of water being in them. The approaches to the Ludlow bridge were washed away—even the snakes were displaced by the unusual height of the water, and several were killed on the top of fences where they had crawled to escape the fury of an element uncongenial to their habits.

THE FOLLOWING

**SPLENDID FREEHOLD PRO-  
PERTIES,**

Situate between BUNBURY and the  
VASSE, and known as the  
**RIBBON GRANT.**

ALSO,—

THE BLOCK SURROUNDING BUN-  
BURY.

Selected for Sir JAMES STIRLING, the then  
Governor of West Australia, more than 50  
years ago, and being Wellington (or Leschen-  
ault) Location No. 41 and 26.

NO 41.

This Block extends from about one mile  
out of Bunbury to the **Lodlow** River, and  
contains about Fifteen Thousand Acres.  
The Capel river runs through it for about  
three miles, the land on both banks of which  
is splendid soil and fine couch flats, the very  
best feeding and Agricultural land in the  
colony. This district is specially noted for  
its suitability for growing Wheat and Root  
Crops, and Dairy Farming, and this pro-  
perty was specially selected as the best and  
most suitable for those purposes.

No. 41 is divided into four Farms.

No. 26 into two Subdivisions.

NO 41.

Sub. No 1.—Being about 3,000 Acres from  
the Northern Boundary to the 7th mile post  
on the Vasse road, and let to Dr. LOVEGROVE  
as a cattle and sheep run, and it is all fenced.

No. 2.—From 7th to 11th mile post about  
2,400 acres, let to Mrs. ROSE of Minnip.  
Splendid alluvial Flats; about 100 acres  
under cultivation, and a larger quantity not  
brought under cultivation. There is a home-  
stead and gardens and a large quantity of  
fencing.

No. 3.—From the 11th mile to the Capel  
River, about 4,400 acres, let to Mr. C. F.  
ROBERTS; the best feeding land in the  
country. There is a frontage to the Capel  
River of about 3 miles; all splendid land  
and alluvial Flats for pasture or cultivation;  
a large portion of this block is fenced.

No. 4.—Extends from the South Side of  
the Capel River to the **Lodlow** River; it has  
therefore extensive river frontage. It con-  
tains about 5,600 acres, let to G. LAYMAN  
Esq., M.L.C.; fine open turat country and  
alluvial Flats; good sheep country, and  
good patches for cultivation. The timber  
alone on this renders it very valuable as  
turat is much sought after for wheelwrights,  
and is becoming scarce; in fact this is about  
the only good patch left. Much of the  
Boundary is fenced and partly subdivided.

**NOTICE.**

**T**O BE LET from 1st January, 1883, that well known FARM and LANDS known as CAPLE FARM, situate between the Capel and the Ludlow Rivers, and being part of Wellington Location No. 41, containing five thousand six hundred acres, more or less, of the finest grass land in the southern district, presenting an opportunity rarely to be met with. It was for many years occupied by G. Eliot Esq., and Dr. Lovegrove, now in the occupation of G. Layman, Esq. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of **WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.**

Not bound to accept the highest or any offer, but the highest offer will receive the consideration.

**JAMES MANNING,**  
Attorney for  
**MESSRS. MANGLES & Co.**  
Fremantle.

September 11, 1882.

**FRESH TENDERS.**

**T**HE Tenders received for renting the Capel Farm and Lands, being unsatisfactory, **FRESH TENDERS** will be received by the undersigned up **NOON**, of **WEDNESDAY** the 1st. November, from parties desiring to obtain one of the best runs in the Southern District. It contains Five thousand six hundred acres more or less and is well watered, being situated between the Capel and the Ludlow Rivers, which form the outa and North boundaries.

Not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

**JAMES MANNING,**  
Attorney for Messrs Mangles & Co.  
Fremantle, 4th October, 1882.

4 TRANSFER OF LAND ACT, 1874, AND  
— THE REAL PROPERTY LIMITATION  
85 ACT, 1878.

**T**AKE NOTICE that Hannibal Burnham Bryan of Ludlow near Busseton surgeon has made application to be registered as the proprietor of an estate in fee simple in possession in the following parcel of land situate in the Sussex district being 15 acres of the North Eastern and of Sussex Location 52 (which location contains 70 acres)

starting from the North corner of said Location

bounded on the NE by a line 15 chains passing through the West corner of Location C

on the SE by 10 chains of vacant land on the SW by a line 15 chains parallel to the North East boundary and on the NW by 10 chains of location 53.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that all persons other than the applicant claiming to have any estate right title or interest in the above parcel of land ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to lodge in this Office on or before the 9th day of May next a caveat forbidding the same from being brought under the operation of the Act.

F. A. MOSELEY,  
Registrar of Titles.

Land Titles' Office, Perth, }  
12th January, 1885. }

Solicitor for the applicant, John Morgan,  
Perth.

14 Jan 1885 - Classified Advertising - Trove

**DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.** — Our Bridgetown correspondent writes as follows: — Last Wednesday Mrs. William Moriarty passed away, after an illness of 12 months, surrounded by a large number of her children and grandchildren. The deceased was loved and respected by all who knew her, having spent nearly 50 years of her life in this colony, residing at the Ludlow for upwards of 40 years the rest of the time here. The funeral took place on Thursday, a large number of people following the remains to the grave. The funeral arrangements were carried out by Mr. O'Neill, and the prayers for the dead were read by Mr. D'Arcy O'Toole. A large number of splendid wreaths and immortelles were laid on the bier.

06 Nov 1897 - NOTES AND COMMENTS. - Trove

The work of ballasting the Boyanup-Busselton line is proceeding rapidly. The stations at the Capel and Ludlow are about finished, and the station at Busselton will be commenced this week. We understand the Engineer-in-Chief is well pleased with the manner Messrs. Smith and Timms are carrying out their contract, and every one who visits the Capel River speak of the new bridge as being one of the best, if not the best, bridge in the colony.

[22 Aug 1894 - Topics of the Week. - Trove](#)

#### Re-opening School.

Mr Kenny successor to Mr A. J. Fisher, who was transferred to Greenbushes school as schoolmaster of the half-time schools at Ludlow and Newtown, made a commencement at the Ludlow last week, and re-opens the school at Newtown to-day.

[02 May 1906 - DISTRICT NEWS. - Trove](#)

Shipment of Timber.—After all the efforts put forward to have the timber cut for the Victorian Government, at Ludlow, shipped at Busselton, the first shipment has gone via Bunbury. The trouble appears to be that the steamship companies approached were adverse to calling for what they consider the small quantities offered. A further effort is, however, being made to have the balance of the timber brought through Busselton, and it is hoped that the efforts will be successful.

[18 Oct 1907 - NEWS AND NOTES. - Trove](#)

**Tuart Timber.**

As indicating the value of the tuart timber growing in this district, Messrs. Waddingham & Coy's mill at Ludlow recently received an order from the Victorian Government for tuart which will keep the plant at work for twelve months at least. The timber has been thoroughly tested in the East, and high opinions formed of its value. Most of the timber to be cut at Ludlow for this order is for the construction of railway rolling stock.

[23 Jul 1907 - Busselton. - Trove](#)

In reply to a question as to what he proposed to do in the direction of repairing the damaged road, Mr. Waddingham offered to repair the portion between the Ludlow railway station and Moriarty's turnoff, if he were allowed to cart the remainder of his timber, about 40 loads, over the road.

The Board decided that on the carting of the timber stated Waddingham must either repair the whole of the road used or pay to the Board the sum of £5.

[16 Oct 1908 - SUSSEX ROADS BOARD. - Trove](#)

From T. Moriarty, asking the Board to have the road on the eastern boundary of his block moved to the western boundary of reserve at Ludlow.

On the motion of Messrs. Layman and Forrest the request was granted.

[15 Nov 1907 - SUSSEX ROADS BOARD. - Trove](#)

**Ludlow Pine Plantation.**—The Forestry Department is calling for tenders to grub, plough and harrow 100 acres of the Ludlow timber reserve, adjacent to the station there. The tenders for the work close with the department at Perth on the 1st. prox.

[23 Nov 1909 - Local and General. - Trove](#)

From T. Moriarty, stating that he could not proceed with his gravelling contract until the crossing was made by the railway department at the Ludlow railway station, and asking the board to urge the railway department to facilitate the work with the utmost despatch. It was determined to proceed as suggested.

[17 Aug 1906 - ROADS BOARDS. - Trove](#)

From Under-Secretary for Lands, re access to water in Ludlow River, through reserve 2615, pointing out that Inspecting-Ranger Brockman had suggested that if a reservation of 3 chains by 10 chains be made, it would obviate crowding of stock. If that suggestion meets with Board's approval the reservation would be effected.

It was decided to agree to the suggestion.

From Engineer for Water Supply and Sewerage, asking for date of construction of Causeway through Lockville Estate going to old Ballarat bridge.

[17 Jul 1908 - SUSSEX ROADS BOARD. - Trove](#)

The Education Department has agreed to open the school at Darra-dup and Lower Blackwood bridge as a half-time school. The same arrangement has been made at Wonnerup and the Ludlow.

[13 Mar 1900 - District News. - Trove](#)

**Ludlow** Pine Plantation.—A letter from the Forestry Department was considered at the last meeting of the Capel Roads Board to the effect that the Department was desirous of securing a considerable portion of the Capel Commonage for the purpose of extending the Pine Plantation. Mr. Dunkley was of the opinion that the Government should be given the land. If it was cleared and planted with pines it would be of far more benefit to the district than it was now. It was a hungry piece of country and was no good at the present time. Mr. Lang was of opinion that it was well adapted to growing pines. It was decided that the request of the Department be acceded to.

[03 Jun 1909 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

From Bunbury Roads Board, stating that hitherto they had been unable to do justice to the Bunbury-Busselton road between **Ludlow** and Capel, owing to lack of funds. Application had been made for a grant of £300 for the road referred to, and in the near future the Bunbury Board hoped to be able to co-operate with Sussex in making this road fit for traffic.

[17 Aug 1906 - SUSSEX ROADS BOARD. - Trove](#)

**This experiment having proved successful, an area is now being planted at **Ludlow**. This area is included in a reserve of 5,000 acres, which has been set apart for the purpose. I propose to have planted at least 100 acres each year.**

[23 Jul 1909 - Pars from the Premier's Pre-Sessional Speech. - Trove](#)

**Pine Plantation at Ludlow.**—The Government are steadily pushing on with the pine plantation at Ludlow. One hundred acres are to be laid down with soft woods in a locality which is considered to be specially suited to the purpose. The area has been grubbed and ploughing is in full swing. The work is being steadily advanced, and before long the area should be planted.

[27 Apr 1909 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

**The Ludlow Road.**—At the last meeting of the Capel Roads Board an intimation was read that the Government had given a special grant of £50 towards the repair of the Capel to Ludlow Road. Mr. Rose said any money spent on the old Telegraph line would simply be thrown away. Mr. Dunkley asked if there would be any harm in asking the Government to transfer it. Mr. Rose said if the money was spent it would only assist those who did not contribute to the

rates. People in motor cars and so on might use it, but not the ordinary residents of the district. Mr. Higgins said there wouldn't be a ton of potatoes carted over it in 20 years.

[30 Mar 1909 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

#### SOFT WOODS.

The success which has attended the planting of soft woods at Hamel has encouraged me to further extend our operations in this direction, and after giving the question of locality great consideration I have decided to declare a reserve in the Ludlow district, and have 100 acres prepared for planting pines and other soft woods without delay.

This area has the advantage of a frontage to the Ludlow River, and adjoins the Wonnepur line, recently acquired by the Government.

## **RUINED ROADS.**

### **SECTION NEAR LUDLOW.**

Several communications were before the Sussex Roads Board at its last meeting regarding the main roads, which have been ruined by heavy cartage between the Ludlow and Wotton railway stations.

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the last visit of the Premier, Mr. Mitchell, (who travelled with His Excellency the Governor over the road), gave a definite promise that the Government would reconstruct it. Mr. Mitchell then agreed that the Government was not without liability in the matter.

The first communication was from J. E. Lane-Poole, the Conservator of Forests, who stated that the Premier had instructed him to go into the question of the damage done to the road to the Ludlow Station by the cartage of stout timber from private property under contract to the Railway Department. He found that the road was as bad as represented, and

way Department. He found that the road was as bad as represented, and that it was due to the haulage of heavy timber. Mr. Lane-Poole was, however, of the opinion that the matter was not one in which his department could give material assistance, as there was no jurisdiction over timber once it is cut and removed from Crown lands. The matter was one for the Board to take up with the person who is carting the timber. This was done by the Capel Roads Board who charged the contractor a special tax. There was no doubt that for all time to come there will be heavy cartage on the road lying between the Sabina and the Capel, and it was very necessary that some steps should be taken to minimise the damage which must necessarily ensue if the loads are carted on the permanent roadway used by other traffic. It was suggested that private owners, on whose property timber is cut, should pay a special rate per load to the Roads Board. Another suggestion worthy of consideration was that as in certain parts of the goldfields, where heavy drays are used for carting firewood, the main road is reserved for motor

of consideration was that as in certain parts of the goldfields, where heavy drays are used for carting firewood, the main road is reserved for motor traffic, and all other traffic must pass on another track. The Board might go into the question of forbidding haulage on the centre of the road, restricting it to the side, which might in the course of time, be cleared and made quite serviceable for the purpose.

Mr. W. G. Pickering, M.L.A., upon perusal of the above, wrote the Premier, and pointed out that Mr. Lane-Poole's contention was not in accordance with his (Mr Mitchell's) decision. It was evident that the carter in this case was virtually an employee of the railway department. The railway Department has shown no inclination to assist Roads Boards in the maintenance of their roads, by giving them a favorable freight for the haulage of gravel or metal suitable for road making. Seeing that roads are main feeders of the railway, it would seem a beneficial policy to both the railways and the Road Boards that the former should assist. The matter of repairs to this road was most urgent, and it was

asked that the promise be given effect at the earliest date practicable.

The secretary to the Premier on the 12th inst. wrote stating that the amount promised by Mr. Mitchell for the work will be made available. An endeavour is being made to find a means by which those who convey timber over the road may be compelled to bear some responsibility in relation to its maintenance.

The Chairman pointed that Mr. Shapcott's letter did not specify the amount of money that would be available.

Mr. Finlayson suggested that representatives of the Capel Road Board be asked to meet representatives of this Board and confer as to what would be the policy in connection with the road.

The Chairman pointed out that the Capel Board was not concerned in the portion under discussion.

Mr. Finlayson contended that it would be useless to construct a new road before precautions were taken to keep heavy traffic off it.

The secretary stated that it would be necessary for an inspection of the road to be made in order that specifications could be drawn up.

It was agreed as many members of the Board as possible inspect the road on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

[23 Apr 1920 - RUINED ROADS. - Trove](#)

## BUSH FIRE AT LUDLOW

### BULK STORE DESTROYED

At about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out on the property of Miss G. Reynolds, near the river at Ludlow.

Fanned by a strong east wind, the fire raced through some scrub and timber which had not been burnt for many years and it entered the property of Mrs. E. Ashton and swept down on her dwelling and store, which is also the Ludlow post office.

The Forest Department's big "Mac" firefighting unit arrived just in time to save the dwelling and

The Forest Department's big "Mac" firefighting unit arrived just in time to save the dwelling and store, although it was badly scorched on three sides. However, it was not possible to save a bulk store, its contents, and two bowzers, which were destroyed.

Mr. W. S. Kemp's dwelling was also in the path of the fire but the strenuous efforts of the fire fighters saved it from destruction.

Farmers from Ruabon, Wonnerup and Capel, the Capel Road Board gang and Forestry employess, using the department's firefighting equipment and bulldozer to advantage, fought the fire and had it under control by 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, but a continuous patrol of the area was maintained until the following day.

06 Mar 1952 - BUSH FIRE AT LUDLOW - Trove

## OUR PINE PLANTATIONS.

### FORESTRY COMMISSION'S INQUIRIES.

#### Ludlow's Costly Experience.

Western Australia blessed with a wealth of hardwoods but a pauper in the matter of local supplies of softwoods, has for many years been endeavoring to repair Nature's omission by establishing pine plantations, and thus to hang a tale of a partial failure which was revealed to the Forestry Commission during its tour of the South-West early this week.

Glimpsed from the window of a passing train the Ludlow pine plantation might easily resemble that model of administration due to a successfully-reared forest of eucalypts, but inspection of 500 meters quickly dispels any illusion. All the thousands of young saplings which predominated on the 700 acres of plantation, practically all show the stunted leader pointing skyward—unmistakable evidence of failure—with only one-third or less of their course run along the road to maturity. And saddest of all is the reflection of what might have been if— But the brief outline of the story as told to the Commission is worth relating.

On the broad ground that the Hamel plantation had proved very successful, the Ludlow pine plantation was commenced in 1929 as the outcome of a recommendation of the then Inspector-General of Forests. The first pines were planted in 1929—an area of 600 acres—and subsequent plantings in succeeding years brought the total in 1933 to 2,142 acres. During the early stages, the trees flourished, but with the advent of a trained forester it was discovered that

and subsequent plantings in succeeding years brought the total in 1913 to 3741 acres. During the early stages, the trees flourished, but with the advent of a trained forester it was discovered that the species planted and the method of planting would not be likely to recoup the State for the expenditure. It was pointed out that the soil was second class jarrah and marri country, with here and there ridges of gravel and frequent swamps. Lack of scientific knowledge had led to the planting of *Pinus insignis* extensively on an area of poor, sandy soil, while *Pinus pinaster*, or cluster pine, was planted on swampy portions. The latter showed good growth; the former which requires good soil, responded with "rat-tail" growth—leading shoots devoid of all side branches sent up to a height of sometimes 20ft. before dying back and then sending out a new leader, thus causing a distinct fault in the timber. The cluster pine, a slower growing tree and less valuable for its timber, flourishes in places where *Pinus insignis* grows only poorly, if at all.

"Had the cluster pine been planted in place of *insignis*, and the latter put in the marshy ground chosen for the hardier tree," was the comment of the expert, "all would have been well. Both species would have thrived, and by now would have been

#### Repaying the State

in part for the cost of their planting." Another error was pointed out to the Commission. The pines in every case had been planted 9ft. apart, which was characterised as altogether too wide, as it led to the trees growing a superabundance of side branches which persisted and formed knots running right to the heart of the timber. A spacing of about 4ft., it was said, would result in the lower side branches being shed. The last few years have witnessed the systematic planting of the cluster pine, and, in course of time, the *insignis* will disappear from the plantation.

The flourishing *pinasters* and the unhealthy *insignis* formed such a striking contrast that one could not but lament that the experience of other countries had not been made available to save this State from falling into the error of planting a variety so unsuited to the soil conditions, and the Commission seemed to appreciate the necessity for the department's action in replacing the hundreds of acres of *insignis* with a more robust kind. Apart from local experience France offers an object lesson of the success of the cluster pine on poorer country. In the sand dunes of France it has proved a valuable timber tree, in addition to supporting a turpentine and resin industry, and experts are fairly confident that the success attained there can be repeated on the coastal sand plains of Western Australia. In order that the success of the Ludlow plantation may not depend upon the one species, the *Pinus palustris*, which grows on poor soil in America under climatic conditions similar to ours, has this year been introduced. The re-stocking of the area is being conducted on the most economical lines in that the broad-casting of seed, obtained in large quantities from France at comparatively low cost, is being adopted instead of the more expensive method of raising the plants in the nursery and then transferring them to the plantation. A small nursery is maintained, so that any unevenness or failure in broad-casting may be attended to before the natural undergrowth takes possession of the ground. The young areas of five and six year old trees closely planted under the new scheme were showing vigorous growth and killing the undergrowth, while the lower side branches gave indications of dying off, thus promising a supply of clean timber free from knots.

The best of the *insignis* trees cleared from the plantation in the process of conversion were forwarded to Perth for case making and brush stock work. Use might have been made of much more of the timber, but for the distance from

might have been made of much more of the timber, but for the distance from mill or market rendering its handling prohibitive. That the success of the insignis depends largely upon its being planted in good soil was demonstrated at the State nursery at Hamel, where 20-year-old trees were pronounced by the chairman of the Commission (Mr. W. G. Pickering) and by a visiting expert as comparing more than favourably with plantations of similar age in Victoria and South Australia. Of the success of the *Pinus insignis* in South Australia, official reports state that 30-year-old trees are yielding up to

**100,000 Super Feet in the Acre,**

and showing an average profit of over £200 to the acre after all costs, with compound interest, had been deducted. There, however, the timber was grown on fair agricultural land.

The Commission devoted yesterday to an inspection of sandplain country a few miles north of Guildford where the Forests Department is experimenting with plots of cluster pine. Last year 10 separate acre plots were taken in hand and this year the area on which operations are being conducted exceeds 20 acres, the object being to ascertain the cheapest and most satisfactory method of establishing pines on this class of country. The scheme which the department hopes to be permitted to undertake consists of planting 600 acres every year for the next 30 years, the planting to be run in conjunction with a firewood business, the latter being carried on by private enterprise under a continuous permit and at a low royalty over the country to be planted. It was recognised that this would not provide sufficient firewood to keep a company going and it was proposed to cut out additional land beyond the 18,000 acres set aside for pine planting during the 30 years. The cost of the pine planting to the Government was estimated at £9,000 per annum as a maximum, but the establishing of a crop by broadcasting the seed would reduce the figure considerably. In view of the fact

figure considerably. In view of the fact that Western Australia was paying foreign countries £145,000 per annum for imported softwoods, the sum of £9,000 to secure a local supply of equal quantity was not considered excessive. Certain survey work was carried out and the route of a suggested light railway was located, but for various reasons the scheme has not passed the experimental stage.

Referring to the Commission's inspection, the chairman of the Commission said: "The country is of the very poorest description and I fail to see how it can be utilised for any purpose other than that for which the department desires to get it dedicated. It would be unthinkable to suggest its use for clover settlement, and, in my opinion, it is too poor for any grazing proposition. The small plantings of cluster pine are doing well and, speaking for myself, I was very favourably impressed with the proposed scheme."

## A SOFTWOOD SUPPLY FOR THE STATE.

### Pine Planting at Ludlow.

(By "Margiana.")

A progressive forest policy included in its programme not only the protection and management of the indigenous timber trees of a country, but also the cultivation of such exotic trees as have a commercial value in that particular country. Western Australia, for example, possesses magnificent forests of hardwoods, but, in the matter of a supply of softwoods for local use, she has to depend entirely on importations from other parts of the world. Since the adoption by the Government of a forest policy, however, steps have been taken to remedy this condition of affairs by the production locally of at least a part of the softwood requirements of the State. The traveller to Busselton by the South-Western railway may notice at Ludlow, some ten miles north of that port, a large fenced area planted with conifers. This is the pine plantation established by the Forests Department, and here the work of growing softwoods is quietly and steadily progressing. It is true that planting operations at Ludlow were commenced some twelve years ago, but, unfortunately, that was in the days before the advent of a trained scientific forester to control and manage the forest lands of the State, and the lack of proper direction and advice resulted in the planting of the Monterey pine. This is a species quite unsuited to the locality chosen for the plantation, the soil of which is a poor, light sand.

With the coming of a trained Conservator of Forests, in 1916, the mistake was discovered, and a campaign of planting with cluster pine commenced. Each year a portion of the area covered with Monterey pine, which is now all

With the coming of a trained Conservator of Forests, in 1916, the mistake was discovered, and a campaign of planting with cluster pine commenced. Each year a portion of the area covered with Monterey pine, which is now all dying off, is cut out and re-planted with the cluster pine, which is eminently suited to sandy places. There now exist healthy crops of 1, 2, 3 and four-year-old cluster pine, and sowing operations will be continued until the whole area is covered with this species. The method which has proved most satisfactory and cheapest is broadcast sowing in situ. Under this system the seeds are thrown down among the undergrowth and the debris from the fallen Monterey pine. At the same time, a number of seeds are sown annually in a small nursery on the plantation, and, in case of a particularly severe summer or accident in any year destroying the young seedlings, their place can be filled with transplants from the nursery. Firebreaks have been cleared right round the planted area, and at intervals across it, so that, if a fire should arise in any compartment, it can be checked there without danger to the surrounding compartments. The thinnings from this plantation will be eagerly sought after for local use in case and box making, and, when the trees reach maturity, they will be cut out year by year to supply the market which already exists here for soft woods, and the spaces thus caused will be filled by the sowing of more seed, so that a continuous yield of timber may be assured.

It is the intention of the Forests Department also to carry on pine planting in certain portions of the Mundaring district, and on an area near the sea coast north of Perth. These plantations, together with that at Ludlow, should prove the basis of a steady supply of softwoods for local use, and, it may be, for export overseas.

The economic side of this pine planting campaign cannot fail to appeal to every true citizen of the State, but there is another aspect of the question which will probably have an even greater appeal, and that is the aesthetic side. Pine forests as recreation grounds for tired city dwellers cannot be surpassed. There is no doubt that, when the Western Australian plantations—especially those near Perth—grow to reasonable dimensions, they will afford a pleasant and shady retreat to all classes of the community. Here the soul in mind and body may enjoy a happy and healthful holiday, the most jaded nerves will be restored to normal, and the pine-scented breezes will renew the vigour of those whose vitality has been sapped by long confinement within the city's boundaries.

[18 Jan 1922 - A SOFTWOOD SUPPLY FOR THE STATE. - Trove](#)

[24 Jun 1910 - CLEARING THE LAND. - Trove](#)

[18 Oct 1925 - GROUP GRUMBLES - Trove](#)

## News and Notes.

**Ludlow Forest School.**—Invitations are being issued for the first school sports of the Ludlow Forest School, which will be held on Saturday, the 17th December.

[09 Dec 1921 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

## LAND SALES.

*Government Gazette, Tuesday, February  
14th, 1854.*

—••••—  
VASE.

*By the Collector of Revenue, on the 1st  
day of March next:—*

**Sussex Location, No. 25,** comprising 10 acres more or less, in form of a square, extending 10 chains true east, and 10 chains true south from a spot on east side of the Bunbury and Wonnerup road, situate  $7\frac{1}{2}$  chains southward from a post on west side of said road 10 chains southward of the crossing at the Ludlow river; opposite boundaries parallel and equal. Upset price, £1 per acre.

[15 Feb 1854 - LAND SALES. - Trove](#)

The road party at the Ludlow bridge have been greatly impeded in their work, but great activity is about to be used by the several parties now employed in the neighbourhood. The ticket-of-leave men are conducting themselves with much propriety, and drunkenness is of much less frequent occurrence than heretofore. It is to be regretted that a depot of immigrants has not been formed in this place. Many men would have found employment, and many single women would without doubt have been engaged.

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[29 Jul 1853 - Domestic Sayings and Doings - Trove](#)

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## Government Land Sales.

*By the Sub-Collector of Revenue at the Vasse on the 1st day of March next :*

*Sussex Location No. 25—Comprising 10 acres more or less, in form of a square extending 10 chains true East, and 10 chains true South from a spot on East side of the Bunbury—Woonerup road situate  $7\frac{1}{2}$  chains southward, from a post on West side of said road 16 chains Southward of the crossing at the Ludlow river ; opposite boundaries parallel and equal. Upset price £1 per acre.*

[10 Feb 1854 - Government Land Sales. - Trove](#)

result. In Busselton several houses have been erected, and the townsite is beginning to present a village-like appearance. The approaches to the Capel Bridge do not answer expectation, being so boggy as to be utterly useless during the rainy season. As there is a plentiful supply of stone at hand fitted to construct a durable causeway, we presume that it will not be long before the approaches to the bridge will be made practicable. The road party are at present at work near the Ludlow River, about 6 miles from the Capel bridge. Over this river a small bridge will be thrown, and we presume across the rivers Abba and Sabina, and when this is done, the road will be clear between Busselton and Perth. At present the fords across the Estuary are preferable to the route via the Capel Bridge. The natives are very quiet, and cattle-spearing appears to have ceased altogether. The native dog is however still very troublesome, attacking small stock, such as calves, &c.

[06 Jul 1853 - Local and Domestic Intelligence. - Trove](#)

### Notice.

**A**LL parties having Cattle running, or persons trespassing, by allowing their cattle to run on any of the lands occupied by the undersigned, between the Capel and the Ludlow Rivers, after this date, will be dealt with according to the Trespass Act, *without respect to any person.*

**JAMES PAINE.**

**Capel, June 1, 1854.**

[14 Jun 1854 - Advertising - Trove](#)

**I**, PHILIP HACKETT, married, now residing at Ludlow, in the District of Sussex, do hereby give notice, that it is my intention to apply at the next Licensing Meeting to be holden for this District, for a Colonial Wine License, in the shop or rooms which I now occupy, or intend to occupy, situated at Ludlow.

I have never held a License under the Act.

Given under my hand, this 14th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty five.

PHILIP HACKETT.

August 18th, 1875.

[21 Aug 1875 - Advertising - Trove](#)

To be sold by Private Contract.  
ABOUT 80 head of HORNED  
CATTLE, mixed stock, for  
cash only. Early application solicited  
by the undersigned.  
W. MORIARTY.  
Ludlow near Vuesse.  
27 3.

[20 Mar 1875 - Advertising - Trove](#)

### **A DANGEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.**

**TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEST AUSTRALIAN.**

SIR.—Having had occasion to travel on horse back over some of the branch roads in the Wellington district, I was much surprised to find that, notwithstanding the much-talked-of loan for road purposes, the roads are in many places in a most neglected state,—ruts and hollows worn in them, and not refilled ; while some of the bridges are in a condition positively dangerous to life and limb. For instance, there was a bridge over the Ludlow on the mail coach road to Busselton, but it has been burnt down and not yet reconstructed, while there is no barrier whatever at either side to prevent travellers at night from riding or driving right into a chasm full of the débris. There is another bridge near the Harvey in a similar state ; and between

[12 Mar 1880 - A DANGEROUS STATE OF AFFAIRS. - Trove](#)

On Tuesday last the residents here were somewhat shocked to hear that an old settler, named Denis Connell, had committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence, near the Ludlow. The unfortunate man had been for some time rather eccentric in his manner, behaving in such a way that his wife and the younger portion of his family left him, one son only remaining with him. The police some time back arrested him in consequence of various reports about him, and detained him until he was examined by the then medical attendant, and on account of that officer certifying that he was not insane he was discharged. His acts, however, since then clearly show that he was subject to fits of temporary insanity. Upon one occasion he met several young men on the road and fell upon his knees and began to say his prayers; then, rising, wanted them to kill him. From the evidence adduced at the inquest it appears that during the temporary absence of his son from the house the old man got the gun, that had been previously loaded with shot, and tied a string to the trigger, which he affixed to the lace-hole of his boot, and (according to the doctor's evidence) placed the muzzle of the gun in his mouth, the charge having gone right up through his head. The jury returned a

[05 Oct 1887 - NOTES FROM BUSSELTON. - Trove](#)

## FORESTRY SCHOOL.

Arrangements for the establishment of a Forestry School in Australia, with a curriculum and staff sufficient to ensure a complete professional training for higher-grade forest officers, are nearing completion. The interstate Forestry Conference in Hobart in April last passed a unanimous resolution advocating the founding of such a school, and the Premiers' Conference subsequently endorsed the resolution. The Premier (Mr. J. Mitchell) recently received a communication from Mr. J. Storey (Premier of New South Wales) asking that a representative of Western Australia on the council of the proposed school be nominated, and the Government has selected Mr. C. E. Lane-Poole, Conservator of Forests. There is urgent need for the school, as many important forestry operations throughout the Commonwealth cannot be proceeded with owing to the lack of skilled officers. It is understood that the council of the school (which includes a representative of each State, and one of the Federal Government) will meet shortly in Melbourne to complete all the necessary details.

[11 Nov 1920 - FORESTRY SCHOOL. - Trove](#)

## Training Boys For Forest Work.

### Ludlow School Re-Opens.

The last issue of the **Forestry** Journal contains the following interesting article on the training of young foresters at the **Ludlow School**. —“In Western Australia provision has been made for a constant supply of forest workmen for the General Division of Forest Service by the system of each apprenticing to the Conservator of Forests a certain number of youths who desire to take up **forestry** as a calling. The boys enter at the age of 14 years, and must produce satisfactory evidence of general education up to a certain standard, and evidence of good character and a certificate of general medical fitness. The system in vogue provides for the apprenticeship of the boys to the Conservator of Forests for a period of four years, during which time they receive training in theory and practice of **forestry**, both at the Forest School at **Ludlow**, in

at the Forest School at **Ludlow**, in the south-west portion of the State, and in the forest where practical operations are being carried out.

During the first six months of apprenticeship the boys receive instruction at the **school**, spending the next six months in the forests, and in the next three years only two months of each year are spent at the **school**, the rest of the time being devoted to practical forest work. An examination must be passed each year and the subjects to be studied are elementary mathematics, physiography, geology, botany (elementary), entomology, soils, botany (systematic and economic), surveying, **forestry** (history and value), silviculture, including nursery work, mensuration, valuation, protection, forest management, and working plans, utilisation transport, and forest engineering, and forest policy. It will be thus be seen that the boys gain a comprehensive knowledge of the various phases of forest work.

On passing the final examination an apprentice will be granted a certificate which, as vacancies occur, will entitle him to a position as Forest Guard in the General Division of the Service. From this he may rise, as openings offer, and subject to the passing of the tests prescribed, to the position of Assistant Forester and thence to Forester. The rates of pay to apprentices are, for the first year 12s. 6d. per week, second year 17s. 6d., third year 22s. 6d., and fourth year 30s., plus 18s. a week subsistence allowance in each case.

This year the school reopened on the fourth of July, and the Department has had the good fortune to obtain, for a period of nine months, the services of Mr. T. N. Stoate, B.Sc. as Instructor in Forestry and Assistant Working Plans Officer. Mr. Stoate is an officer of the Forest Service of New South Wales, and has been loaned to the Western Australian Government for the period stated in order that the experience he has gained in New South Wales may be availed of in dealing with the various problems that arise in connection with Forestry operations. Up to date

with Forestry operations. Up to date five apprentices have completed their indentures and have been appointed as Forest Guards. Six boys are at present taking the course at the school, and this number will be added to at the discretion of the forest authorities.

The school is situated at Ludlow,

on the river of the same name, and is surrounded by prime tuart forests which are being worked systematically under a working plan, thus affording the boys a daily object lesson in forest management. The building is of the native jarrah, and is furnished throughout with the same timber. A matron has been installed to attend to the comfort of the boys and every care is taken to ensure their physical well-being, as witness the football grounds and tennis court laid out in front of the school, the horizontal bar, and other provisions for sport and exercise, while, in summer, the boys may spend many happy hours bathing in the Ludlow river. In time to come the grounds around the school will be a thing of beauty, as they have been planted with both indigenous and exotic trees. There is also a small nursery attached to the school, which will assist in the training of the boys in silvicultural work. Much may be hoped from the forest school at Ludlow, which, though yet in its infancy, will nevertheless form the basis of a band of trained forest workmen, who will, in the future,

the boys in silvicultural work. Much may be hoped from the forest school at Ludlow, which, though yet in its infancy, will nevertheless form the basis of a band of trained forest workmen, who will, in the future, tend the vast bush heritage of Western Australia, and, under professional direction so manage and protect it as to produce a continuous supply of timber for local needs and to fill the demands of an export trade.

## FORESTRY.

### Ministerial Inspection.

After spending a brief but interesting period among some of the forest areas of the South-West, the Acting Minister for Forests (Mr. J. W. Willcock) returned to Perth yesterday. He was accompanied on his tour by Mr. S. L. Kessell (Conservator of Forests).

Mr. Willcock said that as a considerable sum of money was due to be spent in the next few years in continuing the policy of afforestation and regeneration of forest areas in the South-West, he had desired to make himself conversant with the work that was being carried out by the Forestry Department. Accordingly he had visited the State forests at Wonerup and Ludlow, the mill run by the Forestry Department, and the school where boys were being trained in forestry, and also the pine plantations. As far as it was possible to judge success was attending the afforestation work of the department in connection with its pine plantations at Ludlow and elsewhere. The question of fire protection in connection with the State timber reserves in the mining areas at Collie had been gone into thoroughly and effective means had been adopted to deal with forest fires. He was pleased to state that a healthy public opinion in regard to forest fires had been created in the Collie district.

with the result that the Forestry Department had often been assisted by members of the general public in suppressing outbreaks of fire which might have done serious damage to the forests and retarded greatly the regeneration that was proceeding in the forest areas in the centre.

Mr. Willcock said that the importance of forestry operations in this State could be realised when it was remembered how many thousands of hands were employed in the timber industry in general, one man being employed to every 280 acres of the forest areas in the South-West. Again, the railway freightage on timber last year amounted to £384,000, as against £283,000 for wheat.

The following interesting notes on forestry have been supplied by Mr. D. H. Perry, assistant forester at Collie:—

"The 6,000 acres of tuart forest, between Capel and Wonnerup, is of particular interest, as it represents the only prime tuart forest in the world, and is the source from which the Railway Department draws its supplies of this valuable timber for use in waggon building. For many years supplies for the railway workshops were drawn from this forest, and only the most shapely and sound trees were sent away. During this period no provision was made for regeneration, and over-grazing and frequent bush fires prevented the normal development of the forest. The large over-mature trees containing a certain

development of the forest. The large over-mature trees containing a certain percentage of sound timber are now being used in a mill under the control of the Forestry Department. This mill is unique in that it is probably the only mill in Australia which makes any pretence of limiting its annual output of timber to a quantity which it is estimated can be maintained in perpetuity, if cutting is followed by silvicultural operations and protection of the young timber from fire and over-grazing. Natural regeneration of tuart is largely dependent on heavy seed years, and it would appear that this year is the first heavy seed year since 1918. The area already cut over by the mill has been burnt, and useless trees ringbarked in the hope that a heavy crop of seedlings will result during the coming winter.

The healthy development of *pinus pinaster* on poor sandy country in the Ludlow pine plantation is interesting. The deep green of the healthy foliage of the rapidly grown cluster pine is in sharp contrast to the meagre and unhealthy tops of the *pinus insignis*, the first species planted on this area. *Pinus insignis* is a valuable timber tree, but is not suited for planting on purely sandy country. A considerable quantity of the cluster pine on the plantation has been established by broadcasting the seed, which is obtained in quantities from France. Very satisfactory development of the young trees was noticed on the compartments broadcasted last winter.

The small seedlings have successfully withstood the heat of the summer, and are now strongly established with a small top but an extremely long tap root, which will enable them to make rapid growth as soon as the winter rains commence.

The forest school for the training of apprentices is established on an old clearing in the midst of the tuart forest, near the Ludlow station. Apprentices in training spend most of their time attached to forest districts where forest operations are in progress, but for a few months in the year they return to the school at Ludlow for class tuition in the elements of forestry and other allied sciences. The present class of boys at the school entered into indentures at the beginning of the year, and before starting work in the bush, are receiving some training in the rudiments of the profession which they have chosen."

[31 Mar 1925 - FORESTRY. - Trove](#)

[03 Jun 1922 - Forestry Commission - Trove](#)

# IN THE TUART COUNTRY

THE BEAUTIES OF THE BUSH—THE PROVIDENT ANT—OLD MEMORIES—THE FORESTRY SCHOOL

By GERMAINE.

The Tuart forest lies in the South-West, just north of Busselton, and is the only tuart forest in the world. It is a small strip of limestone country about 12 miles long and less than two miles wide lying between the Capel and Sabina Rivers, and is known as the Prime Tuart Belt. This does not mean, of course, that outside of the

and prevented from entering any other compartment.

Close to the Wonnerup siding the Forests Department has erected a sawmill for the cutting up of the tuart logs, which are hauled in to the mill by bullock teams. The mill, with its surrounding cluster of buildings, is built of jarrah, and looks substantial enough to withstand many years of

the old mill established by the company in 1870 for the purpose of cutting jarrah for export overseas. Close by is the site of the ancient Wonnerup jetty, and portions of this are still standing in the sea, not many yards from the shore. From this spot, between the years 1870 and 1882, large quantities of jarrah were shipped for overseas ports. The source of much

[22 Jan 1922 - IN THE TUART COUNTRY - Trove](#)

Great article (above) click on link to read full story including mention of Ludlow and forestry school.

[28 Nov 1921 - TUART FORESTS. - Trove](#)

Another great article on Tuart Forest and Ludlow forestry school

**Mr. R. H. Davey, B Sc., instructor in Forestry at the Ludlow Forestry School, has resigned that position in order to proceed to South Australia. During his stay at Ludlow, Mr. Davey became very popular with the students and other members of the staff, both on account of his scholastic knowledge and willingness to help everybody, and of his kindly and courteous disposition.**

[23 Dec 1921 - PERSONAL. - Trove](#)

## FOREST AREAS OF THE SOUTH

In his capacity as Acting Minister for Forests, Mr. J. C. Willcock spent some days last week in an inspection of the forest areas of the south-west, being accompanied by the Conservator (Mr. S. L. Kessel). The Minister returned to town by train yesterday. He remarked that he had been considerably impressed with the work being carried out by the Forestry Department. He had inspected the plantations at Hamel, Wonnerup and Ludlow, and the forestry school at the latter place. From there he proceeded to Donnybrook, where he met an important deputation, and then journeyed to Collie, where he inspected the school, and fire lookout, etc. He said this afternoon he was well satisfied with what he had seen, and confessed to being somewhat fascinated with the whole subject of forestry and reafforestation work.

[31 Mar 1925 - FOREST AREAS OF THE SOUTH - Trove](#)

"The forest school for the training of apprentices is established on an old clearing in the midst of the tuart forest near the Ludlow station. Apprentices in training spend most of their time attached to forest districts where forest operations are in progress, but for a few months in the year they return to the school at Ludlow for class tuition in the elements of forestry and other allied sciences. The present class of boys at the school entered into indentures at the beginning of the year, and, before starting work in the bush, are receiving some training in the rudiments of the profession which they have chosen."

[16 Apr 1925 - TIMBER WEALTH. - Trove](#)

In the Legislative Council on Wednesday night, Mr W. J. Mann, M.L.C., speaking on the Forests Bill, deplored the practical closure of the Ludlow Forestry College. The College, he stated, had done excellent work, and students trained there were showing its value by receiving responsible appointments. The explanation that students were now sent to the Forestry College at Canberra, where they could receive status unobtainable in this State, might be correct and apparently suited forestry authorities, but there was a fear that such a policy would not be in the interests of Western Australia. An immense amount of work lay ahead of this State in the matter of re-forestation, and students trained here should be the best fitted for the work.

[01 Oct 1928 - NEWS AND NOTES. - Trove](#)

**Forestry Department Tenders.—** Tenders are invited in this issue for fencing about 7½ miles (labor only) around the Tuart Reserve at Ludlow. Particulars can be obtained from Forester Weston at the Forestry School, Ludlow, or at head office, Perth.

[18 Aug 1922 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

**Forestry School.—**During the past few days a commencement has been made with the construction of a Forestry School at Ludlow, which, when completed, should undoubtedly prove quite an acquisition to the district. The work has been let by contract, but is under the supervision of Mr J. Allen, of the Forestry Department.

[20 May 1921 - News and Notes. - Trove](#)

Miss Ethel Muir, accompanied by her sister Rita, has been spending a fortnight with her aunt, Mrs. Flint, of Claremont, but returned to her home on Wednesday. Her marriage to Mr. Jack Thomson, of the Forestry Department will take place at Bridgetown on the 27th inst.

[21 Apr 1929 - Social and Personal Gossip from City & Country, London & Paris Latest Fashions \(Illustrated\) THE LADIES' SECTION Weddings, Engagements, Household Hints, Recipes and a Page for the Children - Trove](#)

### **The Government Gazette.**

**YESTERDAY'S Gazette makes proclamation of the sale of the following portion of land at Bunbury, on Wednesday, the 13th proximo:—Sussex Location No. 19—comprising (25) twenty-five acres, more or less, on left bank of the Ludlow River; bounded on the West by a south line from said river 17 chains in length, passing through a spot 17 chains east from that part of the new Vasse road marked Q on the maps of the Survey Office,—on the East by a south line from the Ludlow, aforesaid, at 15 chains from the west boundary,—on the North by said river,—and on the South by an E. and W. line 15 chains in length; all bearings being true. Upset price, £1 per acre.**

[16 May 1849 - The Government Gazette. - Trove](#)

**SIR PAT.**—But who cares what may be the boundary some three or four hundred miles inland, when there are in the unoccupied districts of Wellington, Nelson, and Sussex alone, millions and millions of acres of rich soil and waving grass, in which only the kangaroo and emu at present have their abode. I am astonished that the tide of population does not throng more to the southward, where there is such a vast extent of fine corn land, where the water is abundant, where the climate is humid compared with this, and where the grateful earth returns a hundred-fold to him who seeks it at her hands.

[22 Feb 1843 - SITTINGS OF THE INQUISITION. - Trove](#)

A new public Reserve, of sixty acres, for the purpose of quarrying stone, has been declared in the Sussex district, bounded as follows:—On the north by a west line of 10 chains, starting from the south-east corner of Sussex Location 24; on the westward by a south-westerly line of about 32 chains to the north boundary of Sussex Location 5 on the south by a line extending east about 26 chains along the said north boundary of Location 5 aforesaid, from a spot 10 chains west from the crossing of the Augusta-road; from thence by lines extending north about 20 chains, west about 5 chains, and crossing the said road to Augusta by its western side northwards to the starting point; and on the inner part by part of the Augusta-road aforesaid.

[18 Aug 1886 - GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. - Trove](#)

At Ludlow a deputation, introduced by Mr. T. Moriarty, asked that the Ludlow River, at present finishing vaguely in a swamp, should be extended for 50 chains towards Bryant's ford. Mr. Hopkins agreed to send an inspector to report.

[03 Feb 1904 - THE MINISTERIAL TOUR. - Trove](#)

Great article on the disastrous leadership of forestry by richardson (after Ednie Brown and before charles Lane-Poole

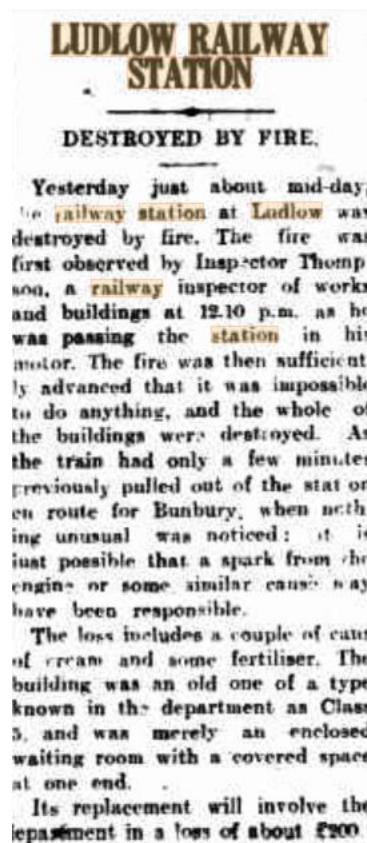
[07 Mar 1909 - THE FORESTRY FARCE - Trove](#)

More land required near chapel for planting pines

[06 Jul 1909 - THE GOVERNMENT PINE PLANTATION. - Trove](#)

**The timber mill at Ludlow had secured an order from the Victorian Government for 1,000 loads of tuart, and the W.A. Jarrah Sawmills Company were making arrangements to establish a mill at St. John's Brook as soon as the Jarrahwood railway was taken over by the Government**

[24 Aug 1907 - BUSSELTON REQUIREMENTS. - Trove](#)



[03 Sep 1925 - LUDLOW RAILWAY STATION - Trove](#)

**APPOINTMENTS.**—W. A. Gaie, to be Registrar General, *vice* the late G. C. Knight, deceased ; H. W. Macpherson, to act as a justice under the "Labor Registry Act, 1884," at the port of Boome; Mary Moriarty, postmistress at Ludlow, *vice* Wm. Moriarty. The appointment of W. J. Hancock, as superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephones, has been confirmed by the Secretary of State.

[04 Oct 1890 - GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. - Trove](#)