

## OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTRY SECTIONS CULTIVATED, OR UPON WHICH LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN FORMED, WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—FOR THE YEAR 1890.

## DISTRICT L. (Continued).

NO. OF SECTION.	NAME OF PLACE OR FARM.	NAME OF CULTIVATOR.	EXTENT OF LAND IN ACRES.	SUPPLIED WITH WATER, AND HOW.	EXTENT OF LAND ENCLOSED, AND HOW.	REMARKS RELATIVE TO CROPS; BUILDINGS, SUCH AS DWELLING-HOUSES OR WOOL-SHEDS; ARDS, QUARRIES, IRRIGATION, ETC.
33	Ardmore	Geo. Johnstone	3 1 2	Well, sixty-eight feet deep, with one foot of water.	Eighty acres—with bank and ditch.	Crops indifferent; dates of sowing unknown. Two dwelling-houses, stockyard, &c.
79		Thomas Taylor	8 4	Well, thirty-three feet deep, with four feet of water; also an abundant supply from the start.	Twenty-five acres—partly with bank and ditch, and partly with posts and three rails.	Wheat, sown in the latter end of May and middle of July, a very good crop, most of it being free from smut. Barley, sown in the latter end of August (too late) an indifferent crop. Potatoes, planted in August, a poor crop. Two pig-dwelling-houses, stock-yard, &c.
5 acres of 79	Beere Town	William Macklin	1 1	Well, thirty-four feet deep, with three feet of water.	No fencing.	There are no crops as yet on this section. It belongs to seven proprietors, of whom Macklin is one. He is erecting a pig-dwelling-house, and has sunk a well twenty feet deep, but without obtaining water at that depth.
83	Roebuck	Geo. Alton	0 2 2 4	From the start.	Ten acres—with posts and four rails, and three sides of thirty acres with posts and two rails.	Wheat, two acres sown in the end of April, a fair crop, with very little smut; four acres, sown in July, an average crop—short in the straw, but well filled in the ear, with hardly any smut. Barley, sown in August, an average crop. Maize, planted in September, looking well. Potatoes, planted in March, a very good crop. A pig-dwelling-house built, and the walls of another up. Stock-yard, &c.
403	Allendale	John Wauchope	0 1	From Section 482.	Ten acres—with brush or temporary fence.	Wheat, sown in the beginning of July, a fair crop. Barley, sown at the same time, a very good crop. Potatoes, of a good size, but few in number. Mr. Wauchope has a small patent flour-mill, which will grind, in fifteen minutes, a day's supply for five persons. A pig-dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
of 84	Worthing	Alfred Hallett	1	Water on surface in abundance.	Half an acre—with stobs; one and a half acres with temporary fence.	Potatoes, sown in September, failed. Buildings—two small houses, stock-yard, &c.
of 84	Hartfield	William Smith	7	Well, forty-four feet deep, with six feet of water.	Fifteen acres—with posts and three rails on one side, and with brush, or temporary fence, on the other three sides.	Wheat, sown in the beginning of April, a very good crop, with very little smut. A pig-dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
of 84		John Kerr	4	Well, thirty-three feet deep, with five feet of water.	Five acres and a half—partly with posts and three rails, and partly with temporary fence.	Wheat, sown in the latter end of June, a pretty good crop, with little smut among it. Barley, sown about the middle of July, a very light crop. A pig-dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
244	Marino	Robert Bristow				On this section are an inn, hotel, and fashionable bathing establishment.
251	New Brighton	Sh. Australian Company				The South Australian Company have opened a quarry of blue flag-stone on this section.
234	Old Brighton Town	ship				Two dwelling-houses on this section.
60	Cherry Garden	John Brewer	1 4 1	Well, eight feet deep, with four feet of water.	No fencing.	Two dwelling-houses. A well ninety feet deep, but no water.
783		Anthony Smith	1 4 1	Well, eight feet deep, with four feet of water.	Seven acres—with temporary or brush fence.	Barley, sown in September, a very indifferent crop. Oats, sown in the end of August, also very indifferent. Maize, planted in September, looking exceedingly well. These crops were sown in a low bottom, or open gully, and were long in ripening. A dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
675 778	Orange Grove	Thos. Abraham Sprigg	2	Water on the surface at all seasons.	No fencing.	The crops were put in late, and from the want of fencing, were destroyed by cattle. There are temporary houses, stock-yards, &c., on this section.
779				Water on the surface throughout the year.		Shepherds' huts.
625 626		Alexander Long		Well, fifty feet deep, with five feet of water.	One acre—with posts, two rails, and paling.	Two dwelling-houses—one of wood and the other of stone.
549		Thomas Parr Perry	4 1 1	Well, thirty-four feet deep, with six feet of water.	Four acres—with dog-leg, and two sides of two acres—with three rails, and posts and wire fence.	Wheat, sown about the middle of June, a middling crop. Potatoes, planted in the end of August, a very good crop. A pig-dwelling-house.
603 609 and 720		Charles Phillips Brewer		Well, seventy-five feet deep, with twelve feet of water. Water on the surface of Section 720.	Four acres—hangaroo fence.	A good Manning's house, dairy, and stockyard on the section.
684 687	Zeland Farm	Arthur and Robt. Nicholas	1 2 2	Well, fifty-four feet deep, with six feet of water.	Eleven acres—with posts and three and four rails. One side of two sections—with dog-leg fence.	Barley, sown about the middle of August, a very good crop. Oats, sown about the same time, did not succeed well, and were cut for feed. Potatoes, planted in May, an excellent crop; others, planted in October, succeeded pretty well. A good lath and plaster dwelling-house, servants' houses, dairy, stock-yard, &c.
824	Reynella Farm	John Reynell	10 2 2 13	Tree swamp, with abundant supply of water.	Eighty acres—partly with dog-leg fence, and partly with bank and ditch.	The crops were put in late, and did not succeed well. The wheat was almost entirely destroyed by smut; the potatoes were a total failure. A handsome and commodious dwelling-house on the section, with sheep-pens, stock-yard, &c.
490	Surry Vale	Thomas Lucas	1 4	Two wells, one eight the other ten feet deep, with three feet of water each.	Four acres—partly with dog-leg fence, and partly with tea-tree scrub fence.	Potatoes were planted from the beginning of May to the latter end of June. Those first planted yielded a splendid crop; the others were not so good. A good Manning's house, stock-yard, sheep-pens, &c.
	Thrush Grove	John and James Turner	3 1 1	Well, thirty feet deep, with one and a half feet of water.	Three acres—with posts, two rails, and stobs; and one side of two acres—with posts and three rails.	Oats, sown in October, failed, and were cut green for feed. Maize, planted in June, a very good crop. A dwelling-house, out-houses, stock-yard, sheep-pens, &c.
603 617	Lucky Valley	Frederick Mitchell	7 2 3 14	Well, five feet deep, with three feet of water.	Sixty acres—with brush or temporary fence.	Wheat, sown in June and July, a good crop, very slightly smutted. Barley, sown in July, a good crop. Oats, sown in July, a middling crop. Maize, planted in August, an average crop. Potatoes, planted in the latter end of July, an indifferent crop. Temporary huts, stock-yard, &c.
736 737 741 742 743 744 745	Barton Farm	William B. Edmonds	3 1	Watered by the Onkaparinga.	Ten acres—with dog-leg fence.	A dwelling-house, hut, stock-yard, &c.
746 747 748 749		Nicholas Foot		Water on the surface throughout the year on Section 880.	Ten acres—with posts, two rails, and narrow paling.	A wooden dwelling-house, cattle and sheep-yards, &c. There is abundance of lime-stone on this property, and also superior clay for brick-making.
750 751 752 753		Joseph Gould	8 7 1	Brown-hill Creek.	Twenty acres—with posts and four rails.	Crops very good; dates of sowing unknown. Two dwelling-houses—one of stone, the other of wood; barn, stock-yard, &c.
117	Village of Marion			By the start.	Three acres—with posts on end, and posts and two rails.	There are two pig-dwelling-houses erected, and two others in progress. Smith's, carpenter's, and wheelwright's shops.
81		John Rigby	1	By the start.	Four acres—with posts and two and three rails.	Potatoes, planted in July, a very good crop. A pig-dwelling-house, huts, stock-yard, &c.
116 120		James Coates	10 1 20	By the start.	One hundred and twenty acres—partly with posts on end, and partly with posts and two rails.	Wheat, sown in May, an indifferent crop, and full of smut. Barley, sown also in May, a very good crop. Oats, sown in June, almost a failure. Potatoes, planted in August, an indifferent crop. A good wooden dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
175		Alexander McKean		Well, twenty-five feet deep, with three feet of water.	Eighty acres—with bank and ditch, nearly completed.	Temporary hut; preparing to build a house.
639	Purnage	John Alleyne		Well, eighteen feet deep, with three feet of water.	Eighty acres—with bank and ditch, and partly with posts on end; two-thirds completed.	A pig-dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.
	Government Farm	John McLaren		Well, ten feet deep, with three feet of water; also an abundant supply from the surface.	One thousand acres—with posts and four rails.	A Manning's dwelling-house, with an addition built of stone; out-houses, stock-yard, &c. There is on the farm abundance of stone and timber for building purposes, and superior clay for making bricks.
683		Thomas Heddrick		Well, sixteen feet deep, with six feet of water.	None.	Two dwelling-houses, stock-yard, &c. Carpenter and smith's shops, brickfield, &c.
20 acres of 42		George Collins			Seven acres—with posts on end.	A brick dwelling-house, stock-yard, &c.

BROWN HILL CREEK.—The land has not been sold, though surveyed. It commands an abundant supply of water throughout the year. There are several huts, stock-yards, &c., erected; and two of three acres have been fenced by squatters, who have been located for some time past.

(To be continued in our next.)

## GEOLOGY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

## No. 3.

The formation of granite within the Beacon Range is remarkable for its similarity to the same rock occurring in the Ural Mountains, in Siberia. There are two conic hills which form a general centre of granite, from which this rock branches out in strata and veins throughout all the primitive states in the ranges. Where these strata are developed, the granite stands out in walls above the surface, which look like the ruins of fortifications and castles, particularly on the elevated points around Mount Kaparood. The one of the conic granite hills is called Hohenstaufen, because of its similarity to a hill in Germany bearing this name. The strata of granite are very considerable close to the central peaks, but they become smaller and smaller as a distance from them, and form at their outer branches small veins of quartz. The central granite consists mostly of predominant felspar about three-fourths of the mass, and one-fourth quartz and mica increase within the branches of the rock. In some of the chief branches I found many crystals of feldspar, hornblende, and in a few places small crystals of emerald-green tourmaline in great abundance, but most of them were decomposed on the surface. There is no doubt of the presence of quartz, but I have not seen it in any of the granite veins, and where I met with crystals of it they happened to be enclosed with the constituent felspar.

In branches of quartz granite running through gorges, there occur various sizes of quartz and actinolite. In mica is present with the felspar.

I found abundance of plumbago in the strata, but with actinolite and amphibole titanium abundant. Titanite or oxide of titanium is so frequent as to be the essence of St. Gothard, in Switzerland, but the crystals of it are larger, and the varieties like those found at Arenal, in Norway. Moreover, titanite iron occurs often in the quartz branches, and I was sometimes struck with astonishment to see, in this hemisphere, an association of minerals found on the same geological level which acted in Norway, particularly when hitting upon immense strata of magnetite iron ore; when breaking up crystals of amphibole and felspar, masses of epidote, crystals of scapolite, &c., are strikingly similar to the Arenal minerals. Where mica abounds in the strata of granite the iron mica or oligoclase iron ore appears along with titanite iron, as in Switzerland.

There are some strata of diorite, which I mention here, although I could not make it out whether they have any connection with the granite rock, or form sub-strata in the slaty gneiss. The first variety consists of felspar and actinolite, the latter occurring in the shape of small crystals of this felspar, like the finest oriental garnet that I ever saw. The second variety differs from the first only in that the actinolite runs through the whole compact together in the form of ribbons instead of the small crystals; both would take a good polish. A third variety of diorite consists of gneiss, hornblende and felspar, the latter, which is either a green and the fourth is a kind of porphyry, the gneiss being a coarse porphyry. It is very likely that these four varieties of diorite are connected with the granite.

1. Whenever the granite rock occurs there is good spring water, and a clear, pure, healthy air; but showers of rain are scarce on the east side of granite ranges, as the rock absorbs the moisture of the air and dissolves the clouds.

2. The air being calm in the granite ranges, and passive, that is, moved by the winds from the sea, or those from secondary plains, towards the hills of granite, there occur accumulations of clouds which, when sudden inundations were raised by a peculiar motion of the atmosphere, and generated by rain, which takes place mostly along the west side of granite ranges, as the rainy clouds move from the west to the east.

3. Though the spring water between the granite ranges is generally healthy, it occurs in many places that it causes convulsions on the body, particularly when on the neck. For this cause is necessary, therefore, not to use it frequently, before it is sufficiently known, particularly where the granite forms high conic hills.

4. The burials of springs and rivers, the annual burning of grass and wood, and the prevailing north-east winds in the summer season, occasion the Australian drought, not the want of rain, but the rainy season is interrupted by granite masses, so that it happens that there is drought in one part of Australia while there is an inundation in another. With the progress of civilization the land is more and more cultivated, and the people, particularly along the springs, shall be opened, and the rocks made to flow, and the annual burnings stopped.

Since the range of granite along the west side of Spencer's Gulf cuts off the rainy clouds in their course from Western Australia, our settlements on the east side of St. Mary's Gulf involve the rainy showers not further than St. Mary's Peninsula, by a peculiar motion of the air. This motion happens according to my observations in the following manner:—The clouds remain emptied on the horizon along

Spencer's Gulf, whilst a south-east wind is blowing up light foggy clouds through the lower atmosphere towards the Gulf, and disappear there. But as soon as the air begins, in any part, to move from the north-east, the light clouds are raised to the horizon of the rainy clouds, and begin, partly on York's Peninsula, partly on Kangaroo Island, to accumulate. With a calm the clouds dissolve again, but with a continuation of the north-east wind they form a chain all along the eastern shore of Spencer's Gulf, from whence they are carried by north-west, west, or south-west winds to the ranges in successive chains of showers. With north-west wind the showers are heavy, warm, and very refreshing, but if they are carried with south-winds, they are drizzling and cold; sometimes they are hail-storms when heavy from the south-west. Thunder showers are harmless, because the lightning flash bursts, and very seldom vertically to the ground. Such thunder showers as occur in England and on the continent of Europe are entirely foreign to Australia.

JOHN MENZIE.

## LAKE, FANCHES, AND RECOLLECTIONS.

"Friend and recollections."—SHEPHERD.

THE CHURCH.—The most Church had never a chance for the first of those who made the most successful attempt for I could not perceive that they were any other distinguishing point of the church for the thing than a frequent use of the word "church" in the most common sense of the word.

—SHEPHERD, Bishop of Bath, 1890.

Plato, was to offer a person. The people stood up during the whole service, in compliance with the religious regulations whereby none kneel or sit in Greek temples. The vocal music, which is alone admitted on such occasions, is in no respect resembles that employed in Catholic ceremonies, and possesses neither its majesty, sweetness, nor offered remained concealed during the solemnity of it, for in imitation of the ancient temple of Jerusalem, the sanctuary of the Russian churches is but seldom opened, and the interior can be wholly seen only at the moment when the officiating priest comes forward to bestow his blessing on the people. It was at that moment, when all present fell prostrate, that the most grotesque individual imaginable entered the church of Kasean. He was dressed in a *franchise*. Short trousers and silk stockings covered his incredibly thin legs; a green shirt and a little head but completed his costume. He was a monkey, but never did any animal resemble him so much. He gazed with surprise at the singular sight around him, and then, giving way to his love of imitation, also fell prostrate on the floor. A few minutes sufficed, however, to render inaction unendurable; he got up without noise, crept along the wall, and stopped in front of the sanctuary, before which he leaned on his elbow. The metropolitan recognised the ape, and could not refrain from a smile. The monkey watched every gesture of the archimandrite, and when, after blessing the people, he re-entered the sanctuary, the animal leaped to it, and bestowed a second blessing on the congregation. We need not say what immense amusement this parody excited. Never did wandering dog, on strutting into a Russian church, raise such a storm of curiosity. A thousand indignant cries arose, and a thousand hands threatened the impious animal with destruction. Though at first astonished at the tumult, the monkey had continued to imitate the metropolitan with immense gravity; but when the demonstration of the people recognised him that he was the object of their ire, he forthwith resigned his human manners, and resumed his own elastic nature. He became again the inmate of the woods, leaped into the air like a wild cat, and twined himself like a snake. Books, papers, and ornaments, everything could get at, became an offensive or defensive weapon in his nimble and dexterous hands. But vain were his efforts. He was seized and delivered up to the Grand Master of the Police, to be punished for his impious and profane. The poor monkey belonged to the Marquis de l'Hopital, then French Ambassador at the Russian Court. He was a real wonder. His position was distinct and his singular attachment to his master attracted all St. Petersburg. He was the pet of all the Russian ladies. The Empress Catherine herself had admitted him into her good graces. He served her at those eternal repasts of the Hermitage where that sovereign received every evening, but he called her *poiss* again. As for the people, they could not perceive that the monkey was not a man, and with this in mind they called him the "little Frenchman." M. de l'Hopital was at the house of Maria Fola, the Ninon de Lenlos of Russia, when he was apprised of the strange occurrence which had just produced so great an uproar. He hastened to the Empress. The knight-guard, a large number of lords, several generals who distinguished themselves in the first war with the Turks, and four of the inferior officers who successively became the favorites of Catherine II, and some of whom were doomed to pay dearly for their transient power, had assembled in the Winter Palace, for the Government was still laboring under the impression caused by the recent misdeeds of the virtuous Archimandrite Gabriel, and it was apprehended that the people might commit some serious violence upon the French habitation, the capital. The Empress sat on a divan. By her side stood the celebrated Princess d'Aschout, to whom she was in a great degree indebted for her crown, and who exercised in Russia the most indisputable royal authority, that of the Empress Catherine Alexandra were the national eyes of the ancient Russians. Her long tunic was covered with a black velvet vest, buttoned in front, whose sleeves tightened as they reached the wrists. Several ribbons of various colors crossed her chest, and supported the cross of St. Andrew, St. George, Alexander, and St. Vladimir. Her hair was dressed with a gold tiara, and, though still young, her shape had already assumed too much corpulence. Her gait was majestic, her eye haughty and shrewd, and her smile had a gracefulness and sweetness, indescribable. She half rose on beholding the Ambassador, whom she greeted with a regard which was said to reach to intimacy. "What is the matter with you, Sir?" eagerly inquired the Empress, who was surprised at his pale countenance and emotion. The Marquis related the occurrence, with which she was already acquainted. "I have a favor to demand of your Majesty," said he, as he concluded. "I am an old friend, Madam, for fifteen years past, but not less my friend, and your Majesty has had frequent opportunities of appreciating his marvellous intelligence. The favor I solicit, Madam, is, that you will wreat my monkey from the hands of justice, and prevent a brute from being tried as a man would be." Catherine drew near the Princess d'Aschout, exchanged some whispers with her, and turning to the Ambassador, "I repeat," said she, "my want of power; but what you demand is impossible." "Impossible!" Yet your Majesty reigns supreme in Russia; your will is above the laws; and as it is your province to sanction the decrees of the tribunals, you have the power to undo them." "I am indeed a sovereign," replied Catherine, "but superstitious, more powerful still. I would willingly give 50,000 roubles to save your monkey; but," added she, approaching the Ambassador's ear, "are you acquainted with our history?—the 'little Frenchman' be pardoned, who will answer for my being an Empress next day?" "What, Madam?" boldly exclaimed the Marquis. "I am not a Frenchman, but the proprietor of a burlesque. I am French Majesty to reflect what will civilize Europe, my when it knows that in the eighteenth century there exists a people ignorant enough to believe that an ape has reason, and judges stupid enough to condemn him." "How can I help it?" replied Catherine, after a transient smile; "fate is too deeply rooted in the soil to be extirpated by a human hand; it will be the work of time, 754 that of man." Eight days after this interview the "little Frenchman" was condemned by the Criminal Court to receive fifty strokes of the knout. The sentence was equivalent to capital punishment. Vainly did the Marquis de l'Hopital attempt to bribe, with considerable sums his superior the Duke who commanded him, and so bravely did he address the Empress again, and employ the intervention of the most influential persons in the empire. Five failed every step he took. The "little Frenchman" suffered the knout on the usual place of execution. An immense crowd surrounded the scaffold on which the monkey was executed. The Marquis de l'Hopital was not permitted to be near the scaffold, but the Empress herself followed the metal club end of the "little Frenchman."—Given as an anecdote *Historique*, by M. B. Gault.