Former Prime Minister Alfred Deakin visits U.S. in 1884-5 to learn about irrigation - sells 250,000 cheap acres to entice US Governments Within a Landholdings Governments focussed experts (the Chaffey Brothers) to give cheap again given to refew years, on agriculture to build establish an irrigation colony at First settlers start 'settler' land to turning WW2 solcosts, debt, stable inland societies Mildura. He passed law that land farming - with water WW1 soldiers to diers (with better drought saw - by turning the deserts beside rivers belonged to Govt - to pumped straight from start small farms 1/3 unable to support) to start 'green' promote irrigation. the river along the Murray continue farming Severe S.A Severe six Severe Severe Severe Seven year drought - Murray drought - Hume drought. Murray year drought year drought drought 'Federation' throughout across eastern - boats stops flowing in dam drops to 1% mouth closes for drought Australia stranded places 1st time 1890s 'Great Depression': 1/3 Dam building seen as means of employing returned soldiers and Hume and Dartmouth both expanded in people unemployed. economic growth - and used for patriotic political campaigning size as 1917 1880 1914 1968 1979 1850s 1864 1895 1944

> 1891 - Goulburn weir completed - first major irrigation diversion structure

1922 – 1939: 14 weirs built on the river to help boats pass along the river during low flows

1928 – 1968: Lake Victoria, Yarrawonga weir, Burrendong, Eildon and Menindee storages built. Also Hume (1936) – then the biggest in the sthn hemisphere – it was seen as the solution to year-round water reliability. It was enlarged between 1950 and again in 1961 to hold extra water transferred from the Snowy Scheme.

Dartmouth dam completed - larger than Hume. It stores and supplements irrigation water and generates hydro power.