

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE.

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The Farmer's Advocate

—AND—
HOME MAGAZINE.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS:

TERMS.—\$1 per annum, postage paid; \$1.25 when in arrears. Single copies 10 cents each.

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TO ADVERTISERS:

Our rates for single insertion are 20c. per line—\$2.40 per inch, space of nonpareil (a line consists on an average of eight words).

Manufacturers and Stock Breeders' cards inserted in "Special List" at \$1 per line per annum.

Condensed farmers' advertisements of agricultural implements, seeds, stock or farms for sale, or farms to let, not to exceed four lines, 50c., prepaid.

Advertising accounts rendered quarterly.

Advertisements, to secure insertion and required space, should be in by 20th of each month.

Letters enclosing remittances, &c., only acknowledged when specially requested. Our correspondence is very heavy and must be abridged as much as possible.

50,000 Copies!

THE EXHIBITION NUMBER

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND
Home Magazine

Will be issued as usual on or about the 15th of September next.

This number is the cheapest, best and now most popular advertising medium of the season. Has no rival and commands the attention of our most enterprising manufacturers, seedsmen, breeders, and the public generally. Send for a circular.

On the Wave.

[The following article we forwarded for the August No., but it arrived too late for that issue.]

In mid-ocean, bound for Europe in S.S. Nevada. —Our thoughts often turn to our subscribers, but we cannot visit your farms or notice the progress of the crops. We have on board our vessel many passengers from our sister colony, New Zealand, from whom we gain the following information, and believe you will be pleased to hear it. New Zealand is composed of two islands, the north and south; they contain about as much land as England and Scotland. The northern island produces tropical productions, and the southern island has a climate we think superior to that of any part of Britain or America. Ice is sometimes seen, but seldom, and then not thicker than a half-penny. Wool has been the principal export. Large fortunes have been made in this small speck of one of our colonies. It appears that agriculture has been carried on on a larger scale and more profitably than on our American continent, and from

what we have read and heard, the wealth of some of the wool growers is enormous. One of the gentlemen on board occupied 162,000 acres. Some of the land is so rich that it will keep over 10 sheep per acre, but the majority will require one to three acres to keep a sheep. One gentleman, a Mr. Clarke, on Moore's Flats, New Zealand, owns and farms 70,000 acres. He has all kinds of stock, and raises a great deal of grain; he raises a lot of heavy horses and sells them at auction when three years old. He sold his last crop of horses, fifty in number, and they averaged over £45 each, or equal to \$225 per head. Some of the graziers have half a million sheep. Enormous quantities of clover are sown here by the farmers when they first reclaim the land; some farmers expend the enormous sums of from £1,000 to £5,000 per annum on grasses, principally on clover. The figures appear astonishing to us, and must be to you, being equal to \$25,000 for grass seed in one year. Some of the farmers will raise from 3,000 to 5,000 acres of turnips, which figures also appear surprising to us. They are not troubled with foot-rot, but scab on sheep has to be watched carefully. Some damage is done by wild hogs. The people turn out and have some sport with them sometimes; one of a party informed us that they killed eighty in one day. Rabbits are a great pest; they overrun some parts of the colony. They pay a half dollar per tail for them, and people do well by hunting and killing them for that fee. There are large green parrots, with very strong bills, which settle on a sheep's back, open the skin and feast on the kidney fat. The poor sheep can do nothing to get the parrots off. Of course the sheep are killed by these birds. There are also some large sea gulls which will come and pick the sheep's eyes out when they are lying down. The losses from these two pests are not very large.

Sheep shearing is the harvest for the men. A good shearer will make as much during that season as a man would get in a year in America. A good shearer will shear a hundred sheep in a day; sometimes a man has shorn two hundred, but this is a rare occurrence.

Vegetation is green all the year, but the trees do not attain such a dark livid green as with us; they appear to have a dull brown tinge. The beautiful verdant green of our American trees was very pleasing to the New Zealanders. The land is capable of producing very large wheat crops; they have only just found out that they can ship their wheat to Europe with a profit, and this branch of husbandry will be more vigorously attended to in that colony. They are well supplied with birds that destroy grubs and insects which are injurious to the wheat crop. The Government is now abandoning the leasing of lands, which has been the mode of operating—leasing it in large tracts of hundreds or thousands of acres to individuals. Now they intend to sell the lands in smaller lots to settlers.

The most fluent talker on board the Nevada was

called Judge —, from New York, a strong, out-and-out Union man. He was speaking boastfully of the great United States, and said there was a club or society in New York composed of one hundred and twenty millionaires. This appeared to represent a large amount of wealth, and one person asked if they were all residents of New York State. The answer was "No; some are from other States." Our New Zealand friend, on whose word we could rely, said there were in New Zealand and the Australian colonies quite that number of millionaires in sterling pounds, and many were worth five and ten millions.

Now, New Zealand and the Australian colonies are but as distant parts of England, and this would show that the capitalists there can be counted as worth five times as much as the capitalists of the United States.

The Dairy Business.

As many of our readers are interested in the cheese business, and more might perhaps profitably be so, we made enquiries where the best cheese was made. We had partaken of many kinds of cheese while in England, and as we gave preference to the Cheddar, we enquired where the best of this variety was produced, and to our surprise we found it was in Gloucestershire.

The Gloucester cheese formerly had a very high name in England, but we find that Wales now takes perhaps the largest quantity of the Gloucester cheese. The pastures of this county through which we passed are rich and the grass abundant, being thicker and greener than with us. Some of the land is capable of being overflowed with water if desired, at any time; thus in dry seasons the land can always be kept damp and the grass fresh. The dairies are not large, 40 to 60 cows being considered as sufficient for good, large dairies.

The cheese is almost always made on the farm where the cows are kept. The cows all show a high strain of Durham blood, and no doubt many of them would have been eligible for entry in the Herd Book if the pedigrees had been kept and it had been desirable. The dairies and dairy utensils are kept scrupulously clean and sweet—so sweet that one can scarcely smell the cheese even in the curing rooms. Earthenware and slate vessels are used to a greater extent than with us in Canada. The cheese vats are round, about five feet across and three feet deep. The curd appears to be stirred and kept in motion more than with us. A woman stands and stirs it for nearly two hours, after it is turned to curd. When sufficiently scalded it is switched round and round in the vat. The curd settles very nicely in the centre of the vat, so that the whey can be dipped up and run off, leaving the curd in the centre of the vat. The curd at this time is in very small pieces. It is our impression that this continual stirring of the curd is one great point in the superiority of the Cheddar cheese over ours; it tends to keep all the cream or butter in the cheese. Perhaps the pastures may be richer and