THE ANTIPODES.

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41 YH 18-18 1966 --

What a Wide-awake Huronite Saw. The fell and Climate-Natural Production -Stock Raising-About the Juice of the

From our own Correspondent. It may be stated generally that the narrow strip of New South Wales lying between the table-land and the sea is well watered by the mountain streams, and the land in the neighborhood of these streams is rich and fertile and well under cultivation, but, with this excep-tion, the vast rance of country from the see coast to the Darling river, five to seven hundred miles in width, is poor soil and little adapted to agriculture. But a rich return is reaped from this otherwise barren country by graziers, and the vast tablelands and slopes of New South Wales are becoming famous for their extensive pastoral operations. But a great drawback to the more rapid opening out of these grazing New South Wales are becoming famous for their extensive pastoral operations. But a great drawback to the more rapid opening out of these grazing runs is the prevailing drought, which in some parts continues from year to year. all strongly marked with the old country quality. characteristics—durability and clumsi-ness; several of American build, light, comfertable and handsome, were on the ground but were locked upon as only fit

in working order or process of construc-tion. It is well that the advancement

and in a few years two other industries which have been gradually growing in importance may be added to these, namely, the sugar and grape culture. The principal grains grown are corn, rye, wheat, barley and oats. Oats and bar-ley are very soldom allowed to ripen, but are cut green for fodder, and wheat of late years has in nearly every part of the colony been a complete failure, caus-ed by a severa runt. In the Illeware ed by a severe rust. In the Illawarra district sixty bushels have been produced for thoroughbred stock, is here a thing to the acre, but now wheat growing is entirely abandoned there, and of many other districts the same may be said. The Hunter river district, seventy five miles north of Sydney, where we had a prolonged visit of three months. affinded miles north of Sydney, where we had a prolonged visit of three months, affords the best opportunity of observing the crops and forming an idea of the general thriftiness of the Australian farmer. Floods are the greatest source of injury to the farmers of this district, and yet so remarkably fertile is the land that the loss sustained by inundation is made up by the harvest of two seasons—not two years, for the same ground often yields TWO AND EVEN THREE HARVESTS a year. Two estates in this district were, a short time age, cut up into farms and coll and the state of the season is the state of the lack of enterprize in the colonists may be seen in their not start-

a short time age_7 cut up into farms and sold, realizing a sign equal to \$200 per acre. Rent brings from \$20 to \$40 per acre, and the district has not withstanding this ancered rank and the district has not withstanding this ance is acreated at the sign and the sign acreated at this enormal rental, a thriving and weal-thy population. Lucerne, a grass much like clover without the top, is extensive-ly grown here, and in fact, to look over any north of the top, is extensive-ly grown here, and in fact, to look over the top here to here any market in England. The same tardiness is shown in starting ly grown here, and in fast, to look over any part of the valley from an eminence, the observer would readily conclude nothing elso was raised. All the year round the lucerne paddock affords work malade is imported from Dundee and in the provide the second secon for the farmer, for no sooner is one crop off than another is about ready to cut.

collection as we expected to see. The potatoes grown in the district are large, but of very inferior quality. Great quantities are brought from Geelong, in Victoria, where they are grown with bet-ter success. But in the agricultural and other implements the colony is far be-hind. Both in abape, finish and variety the display was radig inferior to any of our most insignificant township shows. Plowa and harrows areall of a sameness in color, for the extravagant indulvence of stricing is not encouraged hers. A num-ber of corn-shellers from England and America, those from Uncle Sami deminions being particularly noticeable, from the artistic paintings : a number of old country mowing machines, clumsy but durable ; and a combined reaper and mower from Haggart & Son, of Brant-ford. Ont. which seemed to have the township and the store and the store in all things" otherwise weight have taken to the soil could meet with as high an approval in this district. + Fortunately a part of our creed is 'temperance in all things" otherwise weight have taken to the soil country mowing machines, clumsy but durable ; and a combined reaper and mower from Haggart & Son, of Brantcollection as we expected to see. The the acre and the general aspect of the

Paremonnt.

The officers elected for the ensui It has been noticed that a large portion of the rainfall of the interior slope, when it is blessed with a downpour, soaks into the ground and drains along the incline to a great central basin, which must be especially favorable to the formation of artesian wells, many of which are already in working order or process of construe

doch ; Deputy Herald, Sister Kate Mction. It is well that the advancement of the colony does not depend on its farming resources entirely, stock-breed-ing, wool-growing and mining form the BACKBONE OF THE COUNTRY, and in a few years two other industries. HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP. ing.

horses are scarcely to be surpassed. The principal breeds of cattle are the Dur-hams, Herfords, and Devons, and as to the relative merits of these three breeds Freeman's Worm Powders destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or

The hectic flush, pale hollow checks and precarious appetite indicate Worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly rich. Pluz and specifications drawn correct and effectually remove them.



dist Clergyman.

DON'T BUY YOUR WALL PAPER BEFORE SEEING SAUNDERS & SON'S STOCK New Patterns. CHEAP.

DON'T exclaim : "Oh ! Humbug ;" but call and satisfy yourselves that we are "THE CHEAPEST HOUSE UNDER THE SUN."





CHAI THE CONSTANCY OF TY O Eustace Grahar ence with mingled ndignation and ac ing perhaps the sti The contemptuous in which his father at the close of the his spirit a way it ed before, and if A better versed in th nature he would h was the most effec to strengthen his determination. ' But Mr. Grahau aflairs of the heart father's pride an while the latter suj unmistakeable way nounced his will, t don his absurd t with the girl, Eust was under the imp strongly his father riage with Lilias, h conciled to it when ed fact. In short, the y the day in solita woods, came to th best thing to do wa quiet way, and the the fact. The library had given into his father's c that to reason wi would have no gain his consent wa never doubted that and said that Lil that they were u power of separation the inevitable. a daughter.

Eustace,

'Let him once k the fond lover, and dantly satisfied wit In this there w misapprehension of ter. Eustace had possible for any views and feelings erned Mr. Graham stand and make judice and oppor from ignorance, bu even though his demonstration of tue of the girl who sition to the marri whit abated. In the evening, to the mansion h

down to the cot and fully, both to whole conversation 'I feared this.

and tearful, had

'I knew full well y

consent to your m

'That is becaus

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darling,' whispere

more sagacious W

Maister Grahame,

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have known this.

ter an affection

proved of, and o

not be realized

Lilias tried to

said these words,

and trembling li

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Eustace, amaz

'Lilias, what I

ed- 'To part ?

ful thing ever cr

our hearts insep

not pledged to of the most macred

'Yes,' she mut

-he will not lis

tion is vain.'

'He will, whe

'Oh, no, Eust

'Whether, he

our betrothal,' s

are, and my wif

any one else sha riage are too sad

even by a pa

dear Lilias, hin

He arew her burst of tears her overcharged upon his breas Willy's warm moved at the walked to and choking sensa throat. At la slapped Eustac 'Maister Gra exclaimed, 'y true-hearted m

ing.'

Since we have

once.'

'Non no,' falte

o' au angel.'

. o' thae folk that l

girl ?'

This is sold at the rate of from \$25 to \$40 per ton, according to the season's de-mand, making that branch of farming highly profitable. To the

CULTIVATION OF TOBACCO

considerable attention is given, and in other points. But the yearly sale of some parts it is grown quite successfully, thoroughbred colts show that the people some parts it is grown quite successfully, but the colonial leaf cannot be brought but the colonial leaf cannot be brought to the same perfection as the American. Too much saltpetre is taken into the plant to give it the flavor of the Virginia leaf, and smokers say the manufactured tobacco burns badly when not mixed with American leaf. Some of the leaf is made up without mixing, but much with American leaf. Some of the leaf is made up without mixing, but much of it is used with imported American. There are in all eight tobacco manufactories in this district, but it is believed that eventually the cheap Chi-mese lebur will carry the understime and "THE EXTENSIVE SHEEP nese labor will carry the production and manufacture to the southern districts where the Chirese are more plentiful. During our stay here we visited

careful and impartial look through the 000, to 200,000. They stand the various departments, it is a pleasure to drought much better than cattle, and are state that in our humble opinion the as rapidly increasing as the cattle runs "Huron Tract' can hold its own, and, in many respects, surpass the "Granary and Garden" of New South Wales, the ex-hibit of flowers and fine arts depart-ments alone excelling anything we had ments alone excelling anything we had tions owing to the introduction of scab ever seen in Goderich. But in the lat-by the American sheep. Several large ter department the exhibits were not and valuable herds within the last mouth fairly representative of the country town or its neighborhood, many of the paint-ings, drawings and exhibits of ladies' work were sent from Sydney, paling the work were sent from Sydney, paling the inaries. local display into ingnificance, and in the floral department it is a foregone conclusion that Canada's clime cannot

produce the varieties and excellence that is here met with. The fruit depart-ment made but a poor display compared with even our township shows. Apples, plums, and the English fruits general y were small and of little variety. They are not grown successfully in the colory. or New Zealand. Grapes, oranges, apricots, peaches, passion-fruit and ban-nanas made a good display. Particular attention is given to the cultivation of grapes and oranges; and bananas might be raised in great quantities, but owing be raised in great quantities, but owing to the superior excellence of those grown

One of the chief qualities looked for in the Australian horse is pace, and consequently everyone possesses him-self of a fleet animal, regardless of all THE EXTENSIVE SHERP

EXCELS IN HORSE STCCK.

breeding met with in the pastoral dis-tricts. With ordinary care the numbers increase as high as seventy or eighty per TE COLBORNE THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, which gave us ample opportunity of com-paring everything we saw with like in-dustrial exhibits in Canada. After a careful and inpustial look through the 000 to 200 000. There stand that

THE RABBIT PEST

is a great source of annoyance and loss to the stock raisers. There are in the Colony fifty-six rabbit inspectors, whose duty it is to look after the extirpation of the rabbits. Over 300 men are employed killing them off. The monthly report shows that nearly eight millions of acres are infested. Many of the breeders talk

LAND REGULATIONS.

The Company offer lands within the Railway Belt along the main line, and in Souther Manifold, at prices ranging from

\$2.50 PER ACRE

upwards, with conditions requiring cultivation. A rebate for cultivation of from \$1.25 to \$130 per nere, according to price paid for the land, allowed on certain conditions. The cambany also offer Lands without conditions settlement or cultivation.

