

crop," and that a loud one too; but that happy time gradually disappeared. Farmers then began to blame numerous enemies, both animal and vegetable for the failures which occurred more and more frequently. They thought it no fault of theirs, that the land refused to yield her bounty. They continued to "tickle" more diligently, even severely. They scarified some, they barrowed some, and some they scratched over with two, three, and four furrowed plows, also that wonder (of Aus. Origin,) called the "stump-jumper" plow, which saved the expense of grubbing out roots and stones. And still "tickle" how they would, the land refused to "laugh the golden grain" in sufficient quantities to enable the "ticklers" to boast with truth that they were still the mainstay of the colony. This unhappy result has been attributed to several causes,—as it has in other countries, to bad seasons, red rust, want of rain, locusts, &c., but not one likes to admit the true cause, that their bad, ruinously bad system of cropping, is the sole cause of this regular decrease in yield, from an average of 11 bush, 45 lbs. of wheat in 1874, to 4 bush., 35 in 1881-2. But there are some exceptions to the foregoing. I have had the pleasure of seeing in South Australia, a few as well cultivated farms as I have seen elsewhere. These were still producing grand crops, and the reason was beautifully illustrated, when the owner explained his system; their land was thoroughly tilled, manured, sown in season, and perfectly furrowed and ditched. The latter are *Agriculturists*, the former *Makeshifts*, or "ticklers," so to speak. They are like the man who whips his horse through, till played out from hunger and want of rest, and then finds fault because he stops. If you work it, the soil like the horse must have food and rest.

Wheat is the staple of S. A. agriculture, and has been grown for over 30 years on the same land in some places. South Australian wheat stands first, and commands the highest price in the markets of the world. Winter and Spring wheat are practically the same here. Seed time lasts from the middle of April to the middle of July. The ground is plowed somehow, or scarified, the seed sown broadcast with a few exceptions, some use the American broadcast machine which scatters over 50 ft., and a double stroke of the harrow completes putting in the seed. When ripe, the heads are stripped off and threshed at the same time by a machine called the "stripper," the fanning mill is put in a convenient spot where the "stripper" can empty. After chaffing twice through the mill the wheat is ready for market. Some leave the stubble, others burn it, while farmers mow it for use, as litter, &c. From 6 to 12 acres can be stripped in a day. You will now see how the cost of harvesting is light in S. A., and 10 bushels per acre pay well. Most of the agricultural implements are several years behind. English are most used, though many American productions are to be found. The American self-binders are popular for cutting wheaten and oat hay. Prices have been good this winter. Hay chaffed, £8-15-0 per ton; brain, 2s. per bush.; wheat, 6s. per bush.; oats, 4s. 6d., and barley, 5s. per bush.

The high rates charged for carriage forms a serious item to the farmers, often amounting to half the value of the grain.

Under pastoral occupation, comes the production of wool, meat, hides, and horse-power, for which South Australia has special advantages, among which may be noted, the healthy atmosphere, and moderate climate en-

abling live stock to be pastured out the whole year round. And though the extension of agricultural operations, has driven the "squatter" farther back, yet there is ample room for all, and the flocks and herds have rapidly increased, forming a successful rival. Many settlers are now successfully combining pastoral with agricultural operations with best results.

The squatter usually wants more than an acre for every sheep. Of late years the runs have been fenced with posts and wire, so that the sheep can roam at will. This has produced great improvements, both on the old plan of shepherding, on the stock and on the wool. Wool forms the chief article of export, which now amounts to several million pounds sterling yearly. The excellent quality of staple, great suitability of climate, giving almost complete freedom from disease, taken together with the security of tenure, should lead to the rapid development of this industry.

Mining forms a third great industry, and dates from 1843. The vast mineral deposits, existing over thousands of square miles of country in this colony, have contributed largely to its wealth. "Moonta" mine, and some others, have always paid well, yielding in many cases, 25 per cent. of very fine copper. The deposits of iron are rich and extensive, but little has been done on account of the high price of coal and labor. Lead, silver and bismuth are plentiful. One very remarkable mine called the "Bathannah" (which was in a state of dilapidation when I was there, but lately it has been opened for gold), was formerly worked for bismuth, which was found associated with copper, gold, cobalt, antimony and plumbago, in small amounts. Some beautiful specimens show gold, copper and native bismuth in the same stone. Manganese, tin and zinc also exist.

This was the first of the Australian colonies in which gold was found, yet gold mining has made little progress here. Last season great excitement was caused by numerous gold-finds, but now the fever is passing away again. A good deal of attention is given to horticulture of late orchards, gardens and vineyards abound in various localities, and the varieties of the fruits and vegetables cannot be surpassed. The climates and soils enable the productions of temperate and tropical regions, to be grown side by side, and throughout the year, and offers an unlimited field for profitable occupation in connection with ordinary farm pursuits.

Vine culture is an important industry, climate and soil being favorable to the production of the best quality of grapes. The manufacture of wine is well established, although not so successful as was once expected. This must be from want of skill in making and managing it. Thousands of acres have been planted, and hundreds lie waste, or should have been grubbed out. Allow me just here to make an honest comment, that the good done by the manufacture of this article is quite over-balanced by the evil, especially in this country, and further, that the bulk of wine made is an abuse of the grape.

The preserving of fruit, and drying of raisins and currants is making good progress, and whilst it now goes far to supply local demand, should soon develop into an export. Parts of S. A. are most favorably adapted for the growth of the olive. Olive oil of the finest quality has been produced, and gained awards at various exhibitions, many large plantations are to be met with, and the manufacture of the oil is established.

There is an extensive production of good leather through the colony, and milling is another important branch of trade. It seems strange, wool so plentiful and still woolen factories have been a failure thus far. The great obstacle to manufacturing here is the high price of labor, being about double Ontario prices. There is a flourishing lumber trade carried on, principally in imported stuff. I must wind up with a glance at the forests. One might ask, where are they? For they are very thin and scrubby, and marked by the peculiar sameness of foliage. The bark is usually smooth and of a gray color. Yellow-colored flowers predominate. There is a great preponderance of the two great genera—Eucalyptus, (gum) and Acacia, (wattle.) The average Eucalyptus of S. A., attains a height of about 100 ft., and 4 to 5 ft. in diameter, and this in a favorable situation. A remarkable fact in S. Australian vegetation, is the absence of eatable fruits—none deserve mention except a few berry-bearing shrubs of a very low order. The S. A. Government have established a Forestry department, for the preservation of forests, the introduction of new varieties, which is managed by an able conservator, and the authorities encourage tree-planting for protection, climatic and ornamental purposes. This is a subject to which Ontario might profitably pay more attention. Hoping you will not forget that South Australia is young, and has yet much to learn, I am yours truly, W. E. ASH.

CONSTITUTION OF DOMINION GRANGE.

ED. CANADIAN FARMER.—Some copies of the constitution of Dom. Grange, have been sent to our Grange, and printed, I suppose, at the *Grange Record* office. Now I don't like to be hard on a fellow Granger, but I must say that if you cannot do better work than you have done this time, it is time you commenced, or quit. You used to do your work pretty well, but this last book was so badly printed, and on such poor paper that you must think us Grangers will put up with anything. Why some pages are hardly readable, being so mixed up, and some look as if some of your "devils" had rubbed their hands over them; the binding is miserable, and you do not even seem to have had time to cut the leaves. A bad specimen may have fallen to my lot. At any rate, for your sake I hope so. I think a great deal of the FARMER and RECORD, and hope you will not take what I have said too much to heart.

Yours truly,
Trafalgar, Ont., Nov. 2. PATRON.

[Our correspondent must be mistaken as to our having printed the constitutions he refers to. We have not printed any constitutions and by-laws for two years. He must mean the ones printed this year, and was evidently misled by the FARMER advertisement on the last page. The first page will show him where they were printed. We offered to print in March last, 4,000 copies for \$50, and had we been awarded the contract, the Grange would have had a first-class job, and it would have been ready for distribution by the first of May last, six months since, and hence, would have been that much more value to the Grange. Such a job as this, however would not have been allowed to come from our office at ANY PRICE. Our friends must not blame us if a "cheap" price brings out cheap work, as it has in this instance. ED. C. F. & G. R.]

Some One Said

"One should not know they have a stomach," so far as feeling is concerned; but once the Liver becomes deranged "disasters come not singly." Everybody has Dyspepsia in some form, seven-tenths of all sickness is caused by too much bile—not enough bile—too much bile in the blood, not enough activity of the Liver, etc.

Regulate all this internal trouble. Regain pure, enjoyable, jubilant health with that grand prescription, ZOPKSA. At least try a 10c sample.

COMPLIMENTARY.

I take the *Farmers' Advocate*, of London, a monthly paper, but consider the CANADIAN FARMER a much better and cheaper farm journal. No farmer should be without it. The Chromo of Niagara Falls is alone worth the money. It is the finest representation of the Falls ever produced. GEO. WELLS, Welland.

NIAGARA FALLS VILLAGE, }
Oct. 28th, 1883.

The beautiful Chromo of Niagara Falls that is given away with the CANADIAN FARMER is to hand. For neatness of design, coloring and general beauty, it cannot be surpassed. Only when looking on Nature's grandest works, as we see them almost daily, could we point out their exactness of comparison. It is useless to attempt a description in detail, as its true merits can only be appreciated when seen. I consider it is worth the money we pay for the CANADIAN FARMER alone.

I have been a subscriber for the CANADIAN FARMER for the past year, and find it a welcome visitor. It is what every farmer in the land should subscribe for, as it is filled with useful hints and reading that every farmer should have, and the interchange of opinions is sure to elevate us in our calling.

JOHN A. LAW.

The picture of Niagara Falls came to hand all safe, and I consider it one of the very best pictures of that great natural wonder I ever seen, it being perfect in every particular. I almost imagined I could hear the roaring of the water while looking at the picture. The CANADIAN FARMER is well worth the subscription price, and it is not necessary that any premium should be given with it to recommend the paper to the farmers of Canada, but I feel very proud of such a beautiful present.

W. H. BIGGAR,
Port Robinson.

[The above three gentlemen live within sound of the Falls, and have often seen them.—ED.]

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE AS A BRAINTONIC.

Dr. E. W. Robertson, Cleveland, O., says: "From my experience can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

"Two Yankees were once describing the character of a third. One defended him and the other disparaged his honesty. 'Wall,' said the first, 'you must admit he has lots of moral principle.' 'He order have,' retorted the second, 'for he never uses any.'"

For coughs, colds, asthma, in short for any and all derangements of the lungs or respiratory organs, or for any complaint tending towards consumption, nothing is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief even in advanced stages.