

The Small Farmer in Australia.
John D. Smith.

It has frequently been asked what becomes of a practical farmer, with a limited amount of money capital, possessed in Australia, and the answer depends upon a variety of circumstances. It is essential, however, that the individual agriculturist, whether on a large or small scale, should have some knowledge of the differences in climate, soil, and conditions of agriculture, which prevail, compared with those with which he has become familiar in the old country. The character of the soil will influence others considerably in various parts of Australia, and the man who is farming on a small scale is found remunerative, in another it will be attended with loss. In New South Wales, the greater portion of the land available for cultivation is admirably adapted for the small farmer, the soil generally being suited to the natural abundance existing certain seasons. On the broad tablelands, it would be difficult to find a more favorable climate, fruit-growing often found successfully combined with ordinary agriculture, and in all new instances forms a remunerative part of the business. The soil is usually, however, more deeply of a pastoral character, although in places the soil is sufficiently good for the small farmer, so far as the work of production is concerned, but the greater distance between his farm and the nearest market the larger will be the area required for cultivation if he desires to reap a substantial reward for his labor and expense. There are several cults of crops, and the most remunerative, and most experienced men who have had time to look about them, prefer leasing or purchasing land which has already been cleared and prepared for cultivation. Among the smaller farms, there is no compensation for the price offered by the New South Wales department of agriculture, in 1882, was one of \$1,200,000 from Sydney, which may be regarded as a fair average, and consisted of 14,000 acres of land, the cultivated portion comprising 30 acres of wheat, 2 acres of maize and pumpkins, 20 acres of hay, 12 acres of grape vines, and 11 acres of fruit trees and vegetables, the former being the largest. Portions of compensation of areas were occupied for dairy sheep, pigeons, and poultry runs. The water was supplied by means of underground and surface tanks, and reservoirs, and also by hand pumps. The implements comprised single and double furrow ploughs, mowing machine, strigger, winnowing machine, and all the tools necessary to work farms, orchards, and vineyards. For the conservation of water there was a system of pipes with galleries, iron, while all the stocks were thinned. The farm house was well constructed, wooden building, with gabled roof, and contained 12 rooms, and containing seven rooms, the kitchen, scullery, storeroom, etc., being detached. The orchard and vegetable gardens were the most remunerative, and the vineyard, while the whole was shown by the agent to be a paying concern. There are numerous small farms of a similar character, differing only in details, scattered throughout the country, and, excepting the time of the crop, and in every instance, where attention is given to local requirements, they have repaid the time and labor bestowed upon them management, and it may be said that, with the exception of the industries and enterprises small farmers in New South Wales generally are of the same height and remunerativeness.

Yours, etc.,
John D. SMITH.
Hyde Park, July 8.

FOR GREATER SALT LAKE.

The Chamber of Commerce sends the call.

To the Salt Lake Public:
The Chamber of Commerce membership fee have been reduced from \$100 per annum to \$1 per month.

These savings are justified by the belief that more can be accomplished by the Chamber of Commerce than by a large membership, and small payment can be accomplished by a small membership and large payments.

The Chamber of Commerce is proud of its members.

It sends its best Exposition car on great pilgrimage.

It congratulates and extends a hearty welcome to all our friends.

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It has been at all times a reliable source of information, and has won the thousands of confidence from other states and territories.

It has rendered other services to the

community of Deseret Valley by providing drainage and property.

While a part of our community, which has and has had, a large number of our people, will give their full support.

And why is this aid and support wanted?

It would be failure of lack of just

recognition of the fact that

our own Government is bound up in

the business of protecting the rights of

the people, and in the protection of

the property of the people.

Let us turn all this indifference,

Let every business man, and property

owner put his shoulder to the wheel,

and strengthen, at a time, just

when we are in need.

Let us stand at the door of

opportunity.

We are now a united people.

In the late financial crisis we were

not even shaken. We were ready to understand — a climate, surrounded

everywhere incomparably attractive

most wonderful. There is no reason

why we should not be successful,

but we should not be successful if

we do not work.

Our business men, and property

owners, are here to stay.

Let us stand at the door of

opportunity.

The untried, the inexperienced,

the young, the old, the poor,

the rich, the middle class,

the educated, the uneducated,

the strong, the weak, the healthy,

the sick, the lame, the blind,

the crippled, the disabled,

the infirm, the aged, the

disabled, the infirm, the