

This attention of our farmers has been repeatedly called to what must be regarded as one of the great industries of Prince Edward Island,—the Rearing of Horses. The farmers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are nearer the markets than those of Prince Edward Island, and yet the Islanders realize comparative wealth in this department of agriculture, whilst the Mainlanders do not find it sufficiently profitable to be earnestly entered upon. The reason of this is not far to seek. Whilst the Government Stock Farm in Prince Edward Island tends, apparently, to keep down the local price of thoroughbred cattle, yet, in the case of horses, matters are so wisely managed as to greatly encourage the horse industry. The Government spares no pains nor expense in securing the very best stallions suitable for the purposes of the horse raiser; the animals are placed at the service of the farmers, and every farmer in the Island who has a few mares has it in his power to raise, without more expense than their feed, a few colts every year of a superior class. Our Nova Scotian farmers have not this opportunity. It is true that we have not been without good entire horses in the Province of late years, but the fees charged in some cases have necessarily been higher than farmers "felt like" giving. The efforts of the Government to introduce horses at different times did not meet with great encouragement, chiefly perhaps because they were not pursued with sufficient pertinacity and system to overshadow the prejudices arising from personal interests. The ostensible reasons were, usually, that the horses imported were poor, badly chosen, and not fitted for the country,—things all easily said and easily believed of a Government nag. What is really wanted to put horse raising on the platform of a lucrative industry in this Province is some system, such as that of Prince Edward Island, whereby all our farmers throughout the whole Province may have the services, at a moderate charge, of first-class stallions suitable for raising horses for the United States, New Brunswick and Nova Scotian markets. In Prince Edward Island the Government and Legislature are liberal to agriculture, because the Government and Legislature no doubt consist of the wisest and best and most active and patriotic men of the Island, and they see that in promoting agriculture they are doing the greatest good that they possibly can to their country in enabling the people to live in comfort and happiness, to pay their taxes, and to discharge faithfully the various duties required of them as citizens. Surely the members of our Nova Scotia Government and Legislature are not less wise nor less patriotic than those of the Island; nor do we know of any reason why they should be

less liberal in any measure calculated to enrich the country. But it would be useless to propose any scheme or to vote any money, or authorize any expenditure, before light can be seen as to what good will be realized. The farmers themselves must take the initiative, and we would suggest to the ninety agricultural societies throughout the Province that meet from time to time in the winter, that they could not devote an evening to a more useful purpose than the consideration and discussion of the horse question, and the preparation of a resolution as to what plan they think might be adopted to place our farmers on a level with those of P. E. Island. The talk will do no harm and may set our Legislators a-thinking as to whether it might not be prudent for us, with all our riches in mines and orchards, and tons of shipping, to take a horse lesson even from the smallest Province.

These remarks have been suggested by the following article in a *Charlottetown* paper:—

During the past season the export of horses from Prince Edward Island has been large. The chief buyers have been Maine and Massachusetts, where the bulk of our horse export has been sent. Dealers have paid fair prices, and selected from our best and heaviest stock; but, notwithstanding this and the steady export which has been carried on for years past, there are still in this Province as many good horses as ever there have been. A well-known dealer informs us that 'the old ones, fit for shipping, have been pretty well weeded out, but there are now as many desirable horses rising six, and fit for shipment, as will supply the largest demand of next spring and summer.' Then there are a large number of splendid drivers and useful farm horses which will next season be replaced by the 'younger growth,' and the old ones will be offered to the trade. Thus it will be seen that dealers need have no fear of clearing our island of its horses. Since the first of April 312 horses have been shipped from Charlottetown to the United States. The value of these animals is estimated at \$32,243. A large number have also been shipped via Summerside, to the neighboring Republic, while the Provinces, Newfoundland and the West Indies, have been large buyers of island stock. This shows that horse-breeding is among our leading farm industries. That our farmers should in the future, as they have in the past, give strict attention to this particular branch of industry is desirable, first for their own benefit, and second to uphold the good name the Province has abroad for the superiority of horses. A list of shippers of horses from the city may be of interest:—

	NO.	VALUE.
Keegan & Farrar.....	118	\$9,933
W. S. McKie.....	46	5,390
A. W. Dwyer.....	22	3,632
Chas. Trask.....	21	1,719
Albert A. Cushing.....	16	1,655
Augus McMillan.....	14	1,655
P. Harkins.....	15	1,503
Oliver Mason.....	13	1,017
Nell Hanson.....	11	1,223
W. J. McLauchlan.....	9	832
P. Dunphy.....	7	690
F. W. Mason.....	5	490
David Gage.....	4	460
H. E. King.....	4	275
E. H. Sprague.....	3	450
Sundry parties.....	12	1,310
	312	\$32,243

We have been favored by the Loyal Cream Separator Co., of 32 Park Row, New York, with advance sheets of the Report of the Judges on Cream Separators at the late London Dairy Fair, to be published in the *London Agricultural Gazette*. It will prove of great interest to every butter-maker in our country, as it answers every question with regard to this new system.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

In reporting upon the separators first, they do so, feeling that that class possesses more interest to dairy farmers than any other class of dairy utensils, and being undoubtedly the dairy implement of the future.

In considering the points that were necessary to be taken into account in testing the machines, the judges had to look at what was possible to be done in the time at their disposal, which was necessarily limited to the days of the show; and they thought—rightly or wrongly—that the Council did not require them to enter into a full scientific test so much as the more practical one of saying which machine they considered best adapted for use by farmers for the production of cream of good quality; and to this end the judges drew up a list of points, which they considered the most important to test the machines, and, moreover, they took the somewhat unusual course of giving a copy of the requirements to each exhibitor, so that they might be able to work their machines to the best advantage in exhibiting these points.

The points were as follows:

1. Construction (embracing simplicity of design, facility of cleaning, emptying and oiling.)
2. Analysis of skim-milk.
3. Analysis of cream.
4. Quality of cream.
5. Temperature at which the milk was separated.
6. The time taken in separating a given quantity.
7. The quantity of milk required to work the separator.