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not barrel up any of the product of their flour mills for the market. Flour is brought down here so cheaply from Ontario during the summer months, that our farmers who have a surplus of wheat find it difficult to dispose of it at remunerative prices.

Barley is not cultivated nearly so extensively as it was 15 or 20 years ago. We have no market for it in St. John and Halifax now, as we had then. Ontario has got ahead of us by sending down their malt, which seems to be preferred by the brewers to our barley. There is not much brewing done on the Island now. We never were much of a beer-drinking people, the English element of our population not being large, and you know the Scotchman and Irishman prefer the whisky. The most of the barley grown now is used for fattening cattle and hogs. A great many farmers are getting into the way of sowing it mixed with oats, and they claim that they get more feed per acre than when sown separately.

Our potato crop, which is a very important one, is very good this year, except in some few instances where those late planted missed. We raise large quantities of potatoes, of which we ship considerable to Newfoundland and the Eastern States when the prices will warrant our doing so. These last few years there has been very poor demand for them and prices have been from 14 cents to 16 cents per bushel; they are now (Oct. 15th) worth about 14 cents for the American market. When they are so cheap as this the bulk of them are fed to stock. We find that in feeding them alternately with turnips to our fattening stock, that we get better results than by feeding either alone.

Though the first of the summer was so dry, the latter part of July and the first of August were very wet, and as this is our haying season, the consequence was that a great part of our hay has been saved in poor condition. The hay crop is considerably less than an average one this year, and this, with a light crop of oat straw, will make fodder pretty scarce with us this winter. Reports from some sections towards the eastern part of the Island are to the effect that farmers will have to shorten their stock before winter in order to avoid serious loss through want of fodder.

We are paying more attention to stock raising than we formerly did. The old scrub is giving place to the pedigree or high-grade animal. There are to be found throughout the country, and especially in the vicinity of Charlottetown, quite large herds of Shorthorn, Ayrshire, Holstein and Jersey cattle, eligible for registration in herd books of their respective classes, and the cattle all over the country are being graded up by the use of the pedigree bulls distributed from the Government Stock Farm. It would be well worth your while, Mr. Editor, to visit our Provincial Exhibition which is held in Charlottetown in the early part of Oct. each year. I think that we might even surprise an agricultural editor from the great Province of Ontario by our show of stock, especially horses, which last mentioned stock has improved very much of late years by the importation of stallions of the best blood from Great Britain and United States, and by crossing those with the descendants of the good blooded stock imported by the Government years ago, which gives us a class of horses suitable for the English and American markets.

Some seven or eight years ago our Government imported a cart horse from Scotland, named Barrister, which has given great satisfaction; he is considered by competent judges to be the best cart horse on the Island; colts sired by him always take first prize at our exhibitions and frequently weigh at six months old from 650 to 750 pounds. Such colts sell readily for \$100. Private enterprise is doing a great deal towards the improvement of our horses. Mr. Hartz, who has started a stock farm in the vicinity of Charlottetown, has a Percheron horse that weighs about 2,000 pounds, which he selected from an importation made by M. W. Dunham, of Illinois. He is a very fine specimen of the Percheron breed; in color he is a beautiful dapple grey. Mr. Hartz also owns two very fine Percheron mares from which he has been raising stock for the last few years. He is at present in Kentucky for the purpose of purchasing two standard bred stallions for his stock farm.

Messrs. McRae & Robins, of Bedeque, imported a Shire horse from Ontario two years ago (Sunk Island Hero). He is a fine specimen of the English Shire horse, and is a very valuable addition to the stock of the country. The same firm have brought down a blood horse from your Province this fall (Rysdick Jr.), which they showed at our exhibitions, where he was highly spoken of by those qualified to judge. We have quite a number of standard bred horses in the country, which have been brought here by private parties. Foremost among them are All Right and Hernando, which were imported from the United States; the first was purchased from Rev. W. H. H. Murray some seven or eight years ago; the other is of the celebrated Almont family and was brought here from Kentucky. The stock from these horses is in great demand and they sell for big prices; some of them have turned out very fast and have their record in the 220 class. The latest importation is a Shire horse two years old weighing 1,700 pounds, brought here from England and landed about a fortnight ago. He is an immense animal for his age and stood the long sea voyage well. He was shown at our Provincial Exhibition two days after he landed from the steamer, and stepped round as actively as if he had just come out of the pasture.

Colonial Agriculture and its Influence on British Farming.

We select the following paragraphs from a paper read before the British Association by Prof. W. Frear, B. Sc., F. L. S., F. G. S.:-

In Australasia, the Provinces of South Australia, Victoria and New Zealand are exporters of wheat, though till within a few years ago Victoria imported wheat, and had a protective duty. During the three years 1881-3 the import of wheat from Australasia into the United Kingdom was between 2 and 3 million cwt. annually. In 1884 it reached nearly 5 million, and in 1885 over 5 1/2 million cwt. From Canada the import in 1881 and 1882 was over 2 1/2 million cwt. per annum, whereas during the last three years it has been about 1 1/2 million annually; nevertheless, the rapid settlement of the wheat lands of Manitoba and the Northwest is likely to again place this import in the ascending scale. Meanwhile, the import of wheat from the United States, though still our chief one, is declining, even if the import of wheat meal and flour from the same source be also taken into account. Viewing the subject from an imperial standpoint, British India has during the last five years sent us annually much more wheat than Australasia and Canada together. The ratio of the import of wheat from all parts of the empire (Australasia, Canada, India) to the total import into the United Kingdom has, during the last five years (1881-5) shown the following increase: 0.23, 0.21, 0.25, 0.31, 0.31. Simultaneously, the ratio of the import of wheat from the United States to the total import into the United Kingdom has declined thus: 0.63, 0.55, 0.49, 0.48, 0.40.

Australasia is too far away, and is on the wrong side of the equator, to compete in the traffic in living animals. As in the case of wheat, our largest supply of horned cattle

comes from the United States, which sends us nearly two-fifths of the total number imported. Denmark ranks next, and Canada third. It is significant however, that whereas in 1885 our import of cattle from all other sources fell off, the import from Canada nevertheless increased fully one-eighth on that of the previous year. Future years will probably bring about further developments in the same direction. In 1885 about one-half (68,556) of the cattle exported from Canada were landed at British ports.

The fresh meat trade, with which the name of Australasian mutton has become so closely identified, is of recent but rapid growth. Excluding Australasia, Holland is the only country which has hitherto sent fresh mutton in any quantity into the United Kingdom; but the import from Holland last year was less than one-fourth of that from Australasia. Taking the last four years (1882-5), the ratio of the import of fresh mutton from Australasia to the total import from all sources exhibits the following rapid increase: 0.19, 0.40, 0.60, 0.59. Australasia, therefore, now sends us more than half the total import, and the actual quantity derived from this source last year was 836,495 cwt., the total import being 571,616 cwt. Most of the Australasian export is from New Zealand.

Passing on to dairy produce, nearly the whole of the cheese, and more than three-fourths of the butter, exported from Canada enter the markets of the United Kingdom. Cheese also comes in large quantity from the United States and Holland, and butter from Holland, France, Denmark, the United States, and Belgium, in the order named. Canada, however, has taken a firm hold on our cheese markets, and, owing to the superior and uniform quality of her produce, is likely to maintain and even to increase it. Were the Canadian butter as well manufactured and as reliable a product as the Canadian cheese, our imports of butter from Canada would probably be far larger than they are. Canadian dairy farmers are looking into this matter; but they must not delay, for a new competitor in this industry is arising in the southern seas. The enterprising colony of Victoria, encouraged by the satisfactory results flowing from the British trade in fresh meat, is bent on tempting the English markets with fresh Australian butter. It is argued that the system of refrigeration, by means of which meat is kept fresh during the long voyage to England, will serve equally well in the case of butter, and it is pointed out that butter produced during the antipodean summer would reach the English markets in time to command a ready sale during mid-winter.

Coming lastly to wool, many English farmers who are now struggling with adversity can remember the time when the wool of their sheep would pay the rent. Those palmy days have gone, never to return, for the United Kingdom now imports over 500 million lbs. of wool per annum, most of which comes from Australasia and Cape Colony. The quantity exported from Australasia in 1883 was 414,532,562 lbs., and by Cape Colony 38,029,495 lbs., and the total value was upwards of 23 millions sterling. How very important to the colonial farmer in the southern hemisphere is the price of wool on the English market, may be judged from the fact that a difference of only one farthing per lb. in the selling value of the wool exported in a single year (1883), would make a difference amounting to nearly half a million sterling in the aggregate value. The total value of the wool imported into the United Kingdom from our colonies of Australasia and the Cape since 1831, estimated at the average selling price in London of the last 25 years, is £421,121,192, of which £77,416,721 represents the South African exports. This splendid creation of wealth can be better appreciated when it is stated that the total value of all the gold found in Australasia has not yet reached 300 millions sterling.

Cobs are good for smoking meat, as they give a good flavor. Keeping a small fire a longer time is better than quick smoking, as too much heat gives the meat a strong taste and injures its sweetness.—[Germantown Telegraph.