

and lambs number 3,038,356 against 2,824,811 in the previous year, showing an increase of 213,545, or but eight per cent. in the year. The increase occurs chiefly in the more distant counties and in the other pastoral districts. The number of pigs has increased by 9,539, there now being 69,286 in the colony; notwithstanding, the imports of bacon, hams, &c., amounted during the past year to over seven thousand pounds value. Poultry of all kinds number 327,709. During the past four years the export of eggs alone has brought to the colony no less a sum than twenty-one thousand pounds.

Vine culture has attained such considerable importance in South Australia as to demand particular attention to the statistical facts elicited as to its position at the present time. The quantity of land planted with vines has increased rapidly. At the close of 1850 there were 282 acres; in 1854 409; 1856, 753; 1857, 1,055; 1858, 1,626; 1859, 2,201; 1860, 3,180; 1861, 3,918 acres. The number of vines was—in 1860, in bearing, 1,874,751; not in bearing, 1,948,510; total, 3,823,261. In 1861—in bearing, 2,361,574; not in bearing, 2,386,141; total, 4,747,715. The quantity of wine manufactured was in 1859, 182,087, and in 1860, 312,021 gallons. In comparing the quantity of wine made with the number of vines in bearing, it will be seen that only one gallon of wine has been obtained for each six vines. When the whole of the vines now planted will be in full bearing it is reasonable to expect that after deducting for the fruit, both fresh and dried, each vine will furnish a quart of wine, or a total of 1,186,404 gallons, being equal to 11,864 pipes of 100 gallons. Since 1856 the area of the vineyards has increased more than five-fold; and as during the last three seasons the number of vines planted has nearly doubled, those in bearing can form but a moiety, being the proportion shown above. The wine returned as made, is that produced in the season 1860–1, amounting to 312,021 gallons, an increase of no less than 129,934 gallons, or 70 per cent. on the quantity made in the previous year, viz., 182,087 gallons, and more than three times the quantity produced four seasons ago.

The weight of grapes sold or otherwise disposed of by the grower than in the manufacture of wine, was 23,229 cwt., against 23,398 cwt. in 1860–1; but it is probable that a large proportion of the grapes so returned eventually reach the winemaker, the purchase of small proprietors' crops by neighbouring vine growers possessed of better appliances for the manufacture of wine, being now carried on to some extent, to the manifest improvement in the quality of this article of colonial produce.

At Chicago, on October 30th, 7 grain-loaded vessels cleared for Buffalo, 3 for Port Colborne, and 8 for Oswego.

Agriculture of Colorado Territory.

The rich alluvial bottom lands of the Arkansas river are covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and wherever ranches have been commenced and farming labour expended, the results have been of the most satisfactory and profitable character. We were agreeably surprised to find such extensive improvements along the valley of the Arkansas.

The great objection heretofore urged against general agriculture in this region, has been the want of timely rains. This deficiency is now supplied by an extensive system of irrigation, and farmers find it even better dependence than rain, because they are able to moisten the earth at just the proper time, and to just such an extent as necessity requires. We have never seen finer corn anywhere than that grown this season on the Arkansas and Fontaine qui Bouille, and wheat, oats and barley have grown luxuriantly. All the other vegetable products have flourished bountifully, and the crops have in some instances yielded immense returns to their fortunate proprietors. We saw quite a number of wheat-stacks, which, on examination, proved to be equal to the best white winter wheat. The berry was plump and large, and the straw unusually fine. The yield per acre in some instances reached as high as forty-five bushels.

Ranchmen with whom I conversed, expressed their complete satisfaction with the fertility of the lands upon which they were laboring, and their entire confidence in the surety of a good crop, no matter how dry the season. Garden vegetables, melons, &c., are particularly prolific in yielding, and enormously large. At Fontaine City, at the south of Fontaine qui Bouille, we stopped an hour at the hospitable ranch of Mr. Leonard Johnston, and were regaled with the largest and most delicious watermelons and muskmelons we have ever eaten. Some of the former weighed fifty pounds. Other specimens of garden growth were exhibited to us, which would vie in size, quality, and abundance of yield, with the best ever produced in that celebrated region—Southern California.

As a grazing region, the rich bottoms and ranges along the Arkansas and Fontaine qui Bouille will compare favourably with any other portion of our territory. Stock raising is attracting the attention generally of the settlers, and already formidable herds of cattle and a few flocks of sheep are fattening on the hills. Another year and the farmers of this region will be enabled to supply in almost unlimited quantities all the vegetables and cereals for consumption in the southern portion of this territory. Fences are being built, ditches constructed, good comfortable buildings erected, and everywhere there is an air of enterprise