

## LIVE STOCK.

During the past few years much attention has been given by our farmers to the raising of horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. From the Province of Quebec a large number of excellent carriage horses are annually exported; and in the Island of Prince Edward special attention has been devoted to the improvement of breeds suitable for farm purposes; but with these exceptions, it must be admitted that our horses are far below those of the best English breeds.

Our farmers are now fully alive to the advantages derived from the rearing of thorough-bred cattle, sheep, and swine, and the progress they have made in this respect has been especially marked during the past decade. Through the efforts of the various Dairymen's Associations in the Atlantic Provinces, the Dairying industry is fast assuming important proportions, and is destined to become of still greater importance as the adaptability of the country for it becomes better understood.

## SHEEP.

Notwithstanding that the facilities for raising sheep are quite equal, if not superior to those of other countries, our people have not yet realized the importance of sheep raising as an industry. For hundreds of miles the kelp is deposited upon our shores, and this food and fertilizer (the qualities of which are so well understood by the sheep raisers of Scotland) is seldom or never utilized. The magnificent sheep runs upon the small islands adjacent to the coast, have not been taken advantage of, the attention of the inhabitants being centered in the fishing industry. The uplands in the interior, with their short grasses, and the bountiful supply of clear water in the hill-streams afford most excellent pasture ground for sheep. In Hants, Colchester, Cumberland, Pictou, and Antigonish Counties, improved breeds have been introduced, and are found to thrive well, the Leicesters and Southdowns being the favorites. Turnips and hay, for winter feed, can be grown in large quantities.

In a letter lately received from Mr. Thomas A. McDonald, Durham, Pictou Co., the writer says—"I can buy fat weathers that will weigh 70 to 80 pounds for \$3.00 (12s.) and after wintering them, sell them in the spring for from \$9 to \$10, (£1 16s. to £2). The wholesale rate at which lambs are sold is \$2, (8s.), while the price of mutton at 3 years old, averages 11c., (5½d.) per pound for forequarters, and 12c. (6d.) for hindquarters. Wool can readily be disposed of at from 30c. to 35c., (1s. 3d. to 1s. 5½d.) per pound. To the farmer possessed of a knowledge of sheep raising, the Atlantic Provinces offer special inducements.

## POULTRY.

Turkeys, geese, ducks, and chickens, are raised on almost every farm. Turkeys find a ready sale at from 12 to 18 cents (6d. to 9d.) per pound; geese are sold at from 60c. to \$1., (2s. 6d. to 4s.) each; and ducks at 60c. to 80c., (2s. 6d. to 3s. 4d.) per pair; chickens are readily disposed of at 50c., (2s.) per pair, but the farmers' wives who consider the poultry yards their special prerogative, find that the sale of eggs at from 12c. to 30c., (6d. to 1s. 3d.) per dozen, pays better than the selling of young fowls. Not having a bureau of statistics, it is impossible for us to give any idea of the receipts that the farmers' wives enjoy on account of this particular industry, but it is safe to affirm that the returns, considering the smallness of the outlay, are very handsome.

## FARM PRODUCTS.

The climate and soil of the Eastern Provinces are well adapted to the production of fruit, roots, garden vegetables, hay and grain.

## FRUIT.

The culture of small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and cranberries, has proved remunerative; and this, notwithstanding the fact that the wild varieties of these fruits are gathered and sold in immense quantities.

Among the larger fruits produced, apples, pears, plums and quinces are the most important. Of these, apples take the leading place, the principal varieties being gravensteins, ribston pippins, blenheim, baldwins and nonpareils. About 200,000 barrels of apples are annually produced in Nova Scotia.

## ROOTS.

In making an estimate of the average yield of roots per acre, it must be borne in mind that it depends largely upon the methods of cultivation employed by the farmer; both as regards the drainage of the land, and the quality and the quantity of the fertilizers used. Mr. John A. Dickson, of Onslow, N. S., who is a practical farmer, estimates the average yield of roots per acre in the Maritime Provinces to be as follows:

Carrots .....	450 to 700 bushels.
Turnips .....	400 " 800 "
Parsnips .....	400 " 600 "
Beets .....	500 " 700 "
Mangel Wurtzels .....	700 " 1200 "

The following table shows the average price at which the above roots are sold. Mangel-Wurtzels are, as a rule, fed out on the farm:

	Per Bushel.
Carrots .....	\$0.30 (1s. 3d.)
Turnips .....	.25 (1 0½)
Parsnips .....	.40 (1 8)
Beets .....	.40 (1 8)

## VEGETABLES.

Market gardening has never been followed to any great extent, excepting in the vicinity of the larger cities. This is due to the fact that shop-keepers, tradesmen, and mechanics, living in the provincial towns and villages usually own sufficient land to raise the vegetables required for home use. As the centres of population continue steadily to increase, the marketing of garden produce must soon become remunerative, and as the yield of peas, beans, cucumbers, lettuce, pumpkins, squash, asparagus, artichokes, onions, celery, rhubarb, etc., is large, market gardening will be a profitable occupation.

## HAY.

The dyked or marsh lands, and the upland in the Maritime Provinces, are well adapted for the growing of timothy, clover, and other grasses. Upon the dyked land four tons of hay have been produced to the acre, the average, however, does not exceed two and a quarter tons. The hay produced upon the upland yields on an average from one to two tons per acre, richly manured lands producing a larger yield. According to Mr. C. P. Blanchard, of Truro, who has supplied us with the facts as to the yield and price of hay, farmers can readily obtain for hay, loose in the barn, \$10.00 (£2) per ton. The market for hay is good, but farmers generally find it better policy to feed the hay to the stock upon their farms.

## CEREALS.

Wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, and Indian corn, are grown in large quantities upon the uplands and intervalees. The yield of oats per acre being above the average obtained by the farmers of Sweden and Germany.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is just ninety-nine years since the Rev. Charles Inglis, D.D., of New York, was consecrated Bishop of the newly-created See of Nova Scotia, he being the first Colonial Bishop in the British Empire. During these ninety-nine years, the Church of England in Canada has made marked progress, and many new Sees have been established. The membership in the Dominion at the present time numbers 574,000, and of these, 114,000 are inhabitants of the Maritime Provinces. The diocese of Nova Scotia includes the Provinces of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and the diocese of Fredericton the Province of New Brunswick. The Right Rev. Herbert Binney, D.D., is Bishop of the former diocese, and the Most Rev. J. Medley, D.D., Metropolitan of Canada, is the Bishop of the latter Province. In the two dioceses there are 162 ordained clergymen, many of whom are Englishmen by birth. Churches and missions are established in almost every locality, and members of the Church of England settling in these Provinces would always be within easy reach of a church or mission chapel. The children of Church of England parents attend public schools in which they receive a thorough training in the ordinary branches of study. The higher education of young ladies is provided for in numerous and well conducted private boarding schools, of which the principal is the "Girton House," situated in Halifax. The Collegiate School, at Windsor, which is an admirably conducted institution, offers to those intending to pursue a college course an admirable academic training. King's College, which is the oldest University in British North America, founded in 1788, has been and is doing a good work; many of the graduates of King's have accepted honorable and distinguished positions, not only in these Provinces, but also in many other portions of the British Empire. In this college young men are prepared for the ministry, and among those who have taken the Divinity course, may be counted some of our most brilliant scholars. Through the *Church Guardian*, which is published in Montreal, and the *Record*, published at King's College, the members of the Church of England are kept fully informed as to the doings in the church, both in England and the Colonies.

The Church of England in Canada is making strong efforts to provide for the spiritual necessities of those who come from the Mother Country as well as for her own children. A very well organized system of emigration from England, in connection with the church, is managed by the Rev. J. Bridge, of Liverpool, who has himself accompanied several parties of emigrants. There are chaplains connected with this system at Halifax, and a number of other Canadian cities.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1875 the Established Church of Scotland, the Free Church, and the United Presbyterians, were formed into one body under the name of the "United Presbyterian Church in Canada." There are still some few thousand Presbyterians holding aloof from this Union, but in considering the standing of the denomination in the Dominion, these may be regarded as forming a part of the one Church. Including these, the Presbyterian Church in Canada numbers about 676,000. Owing to the large Scotch population in the Maritime Provinces, Presbyterians are numerically strong, numbering according to the late census, 188,000. There are in the three lower provinces 10 Presbyteries in connection with which are 169 ministers actively engaged in carrying on the work of the Church. The Presbyterian Church makes no special denominational provision for the education of children, but it is mainly due to this fact that our public schools and county academics are maintained in their present state of efficiency. The University of Dalhousie which is an undenominational College, receives direct support from the Presbyterian Church. The smaller schools or colleges, formerly maintained by the