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HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of Steamers Between Halifax and London.
DONALDSON Line of Steamers... Between Halifax and Glasgow.
BOSSIERE Line of Steamers Between Halifax and Havre.
HALIFAX & WEST INDIA S.S. LINE,

Between Halifax, Bermuda, Turks Island and Jamaica.

Also Between Halifax and Havana.

HALIFAX and NEWFOUNDLAND S.S. CO. (Limited).....

MESSRS. THOMAS RONALDSON & CO..... London,

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Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

W. & C. SILVER. MANUFACTURERS OF CLOTHING.

New Fall Suitings just opened, Scotch and Canadian
Tweeds, Nova Scotia Homespun, &c., &c.,

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

UNDERCLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY.

GEORGE STREET, - HALIFAX, N. S.



Government of Nova Scotia.
The Provincial School of Agriculture, Truro,
Will Open Nov. 15th, 1888.

Teachers having a "B" License are admitted as candidates for Agricultural Teachers' diplomas. Any farmer having a good common school education is admitted to the course. Special Students wishing to study Chemistry, Botany, or Veterinary Science are also admitted.

ADMISSION FREE.

A farm having been purchased in connection with the School, science and practice will be combined in the instruction. All regular Students taking the course will be required to perform some farm work, for which they will be suitably remunerated. Students wishing to, can take extra practical work on the farm and partly pay their way. No student should come with the intention of fully working his way. He will probably be able to earn from five to ten dollars per month. Board can be had in the town from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

For circulars and further information apply to the principal.

PROFESSOR H. W. SMITH,
Truro, N. S.



SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The works for the construction of the canal, above mentioned, advertised to be let on the 23rd of October next, are unavoidably postponed to the following dates.

Tenders will be received until
Wednesday, the 7th day of November next.

Plans and specifications will be ready for examination at this office and at Sault Ste. Marie on and after

Wednesday, the 24th day of October next.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 27th September, 1888.



Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.

Tender for Station Buildings, Freight Shed,
Engine House and Water Service.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Tender for Station Buildings, &c." will be received up to noon on Tuesday, October 16th, 1888.

Plans and Specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained upon application at the office of the Division Engineer, in the Town of Wallace, Nova Scotia, and at the Intercolonial Railway Office at Moncton.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender. This deposit may consist of cash or of an accepted bank cheque made payable to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and it will be forfeited if the party tendering neglects or refuses to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if after entering into the contract he fails to complete the work satisfactorily according to the specification.

If the tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

The department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 2nd, A.D. 1888.

Cape Breton House

(Late John Lahey's Estate.)

163 Lower Water Street.

ROBT. H. CAMPBELL

Has opened out with one of the finest and best selected Stock of

Groceries, Ship's Stores, Teas,
Coffees, Sugars, &c.

And everything usually found in a well equipped Retail Grocery Store.

HOME AND FARM.

Plymouth Rocks and Leghorns are so much in vogue among our fanciers and farmers, that the following experiences of a "Farmer's Daughter," communicated to the N. Y. *Cultivator*, will no doubt be of interest:—

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BROWN LEGHORNS.—In company with a great many other people who have given the different breeds a fair trial, we have come to the conclusion that the Plymouth Rocks and the Brown Leghorns are the best fowls in the world.

Neither excels in every particular, but the two kinds complement each other. And as we raise chickens only for home use, we do not care to keep the breeds separate, so both are put together in the same yard.

The Brown Leghorns are almost non sitters, and have been called everlasting layers, while the Plymouth Rocks are good brooders, excellent mothers, and when you get into a good strain, the young are very healthy, grow rapidly, and are ready for the table within two months after they are hatched.

The Leghorns produce a great many more eggs in winter, but in the spring the Plymouths make a fair race with them until the brooding fever sets in, when everything else is forgotten. Then comes the most troublesome time, for probably, half-a-dozen hens set their hearts on the same nest, and they are so much alike that if you set one you can't tell by next day which that one was. But they are the best-tempered, softest-feathered, gentlest old things, never flying off their nests and cackling like something distracted every time you enter the hen house, or trying to peck the blood out of your hands when you lift them up to count the eggs! They ruffle up their feathers it is true, but that is only to impress you with a due sense of their importance, for if your hand is thrust boldly under their downy breasts they only utter a querulous little complaint at being disturbed, and settle themselves more carefully in their nests.

As mothers, the conduct of the Plymouths is irreproachable, if we except the amiable weakness of being somewhat covetous. When several hens are put out with young chickens, the strongest will take the lion's share whether she can hover them all or not. Each hen wants every little one she sees; I have known them even to adopt little strays several days older than their own.

From the first, the little Leghorns are much more active, "shifty," as the darkies say, than the Plymouths. Put both kinds into a basket and the slender little brown heads are the first to peep out, and before you know it they have found the way out and are running over the floor hunting for something to eat. They will begin to eat, too, a whole day before the fluffy little blue balls think of anything except nestling down in a warm place, looking very fat, clumsy and contented.

When they are put out in the yard, the little Leghorns are still the first in learning their way into the feeding coop; not that they can eat more, but they are ambitious of getting the first peck; they are much more hardy, too, and insist upon a wider range. Notwithstanding the great activity of the Brown Leghorns in search of food, or perhaps because of it, they are of much slower growth, requiring at least a month longer in getting ready for the frying-pan or gridiron.

It seems to me that they stay small on purpose so as to be able to creep through the cracks of the garden palings, and slip into all sorts of places where they are not wanted. They are great foragers, in fact are never still a minute except when asleep, while the Plymouths do not take any more steps than necessary, but after they are fed will sit down comfortably in the shade to rest and grow, so that no matter how long and gawky a young cockerel looks he is always fat. Our cooks say the Plymouths are as easy to dress as white chickens, and they always look plump and shapely on the table.

Occasionally a pure Leghorn hen takes a notion to sit; her disposition is then what you might call "fractious," and she lets you know right away that she does not intend to be disturbed. It is not worth while, however, to give her any eggs, for it is not probable she will continue in that frame of mind long enough to hatch them. If, by any accident though, she should get a few chickens, she will wean them long before they are old enough, and go singing around by herself, preparatory to laying. The highest ambition of the hens is to lay and the roosters to crow, and as they throw their whole soul into this it is no wonder they excel. Still, I think their race would become extinct if it depended upon them for propagation. It reminds me of what used to be said of the Devon cow—a common cow must be kept to raise the calves.

The Leghorn cocks are great fighters and are exceedingly meddlesome; so we do not keep any of them—all the males are pure Plymouth Rock. The half Leghorn hens are good in every respect, seem to combine the most desirable characteristics of both breeds, being excellent layers, of a fair size, and pretty good mothers. One has just brought up a pretty brood of twelve little chickens, which she hatched down at the corn crib. After it comes to one-fourth, or one-eighth, the mixture is not at all desirable; then the old stock had better be killed off and some new pure blood brought in.

I rather incline to the opinion that Plymouth Rock hens are best at one year old, for after that, even with moderate feeding, they are apt to grow very fleshy and become totally unfit for breeding purposes. The Leghorn hens, on the other hand, may be kept with profit for several years.

Unless one has all the necessary conveniences, it is not well to try to keep a large number of chickens all the year round. They are very apt to contract disease when crowded together in close quarters. Our plan is to have all the hatching done during the four months of April, May, June and July. After that, every hen that is found upon her nest at closing up time is put for two days into solitary confinement, where she can see the other fowls picking about, if possible, but will be unable to get to them. She is well fed and watered, though—not starved, according to the practice of some