

ELEGANT PRESENTS ACTUALLY GIVEN AWAY.

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**Valuable Premiums
TO AGENTS.**

ADDRESS

A. MILNE FRASER,
CRITIC OFFICE.

Halifax, N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec,
32 Vict., Chap. 30, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 20th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, February 20th, 1889.

At 2 o'clock, p.m.

PRIZES VALUE, \$50,000.

Capital Prize—1 Real Estate worth \$5,000.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Real Estate worth	\$5,000	\$5,000
1 Real Estate worth	2,000	2,000
1 Real Estate worth	1,000	1,000
4 Real Estates worth	500	2,000
10 Real Estates worth	300	3,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	200	6,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	50	10,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$50,000.00

TICKETS \$1.00.

Offers are made to all winners to pay the prizes
cash, less a commission of 10 per cent.
Winners' names not published unless specially
authorized.

DRAWINGS ON THE THIRD WEDNESDAY
OF EVERY MONTH

S. E. LEFEBVRE, Secretary,
OFFICES—19 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL, CA.

DELANEY & MERRILL,
DENTISTS,

87 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

All operations in Dentistry thoroughly per-
formed. Teeth and Roots usually sacrificed to
the forceps restored and made useful by
the application of Artificial Crowns, thus
avoiding a plate in the mouth.

Whole or partial Sets of Teeth Mounted
on Gold or Vulcanite with ease and comfort
to the wearer.

WILTSHIRE & CO.
KENTVILLE N. S.

ANNAPOLIS VALLEY

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Orchard Property a Specialty.

Over Seventy Farms, Orchards
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FOR SALE

—IN—

KINGS COUNTY.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Loans on Farm
Property negotiated for investors free of charge

WRITE FOR REFERENCES.

DRY GOODS!

STAPLE & FANCY.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GREAT VARIETY.

New Goods continually arriving, at

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

—AT—

"The BRANCH"

JOHN W. WALLACE,

CORNER GRANVILLE & DUKE STS.

HOME AND FARM.

HORSE-FEED, (continued).—The English system of feeding agricul-
tural cart horses, as giving by Youatt, is as follows:—8 lbs. oats, 2 lbs. beans,
20 lbs. cut hay and straw, mixed in equal parts.

Thirty-four to thirty-six lbs. of this mixture is given as a ration. This
would be too expensive in this country, where beans are so high.

Prof. Stewart, one of the most practical and successful men on horse
feeding, and a very intelligent experimenter, gives the following ration:—

Grind together 950 lbs. corn, 950 lbs. oats, and 100 lbs. flax-seed, and
feed 16 lbs. of this mixture with a bushel of cut hay, or hay and straw
mixed, as a day's feed. The Professor says of this ration:—"We have fed
this for two years continuously, and have found no ration that surpasses it.
It is well-balanced as a working ration, and just laxative enough for health.
It keeps the coat fine and glossy, and, by its aperient quality, prevents colds
and other diseases following them."

The following is a well-balanced ration:—6 lbs. cut hay (clover cut on
the green side,) 6 lbs. cut oat straw, 4 lbs. chopped oats, 4 lbs. corn meal,
4 lbs. pea meal, 3 lbs. wheat bran.

The cut hay and straw moistened and well mixed with the other
ingredients. With this, twice a week, feed 6 lbs. pulped roots, and give
salt once a week. This is, perhaps, the cheapest ration for us in most parts
of Ontario.

(To be Continued.)

The Calgary Tribune says:—"In the early part of the season farmers
were despondent because they could not get more than 25 cents per pound
for their butter, and many said that before they would make butter for such a
small price as that, they would let the calves run with the cows and thus
get rid of a great deal of hard work, and some of them actually did so, and
the consequence is that Calgary has again to import butter for local con-
sumption. Had they gone to work and packed butter last summer, they
might now have been realizing 35 cents for it." Calgary farmers may not
want the earth, but they evidently want an enormous price for their butter,
when they will not sell at 25 cents per pound. The western farmer has
big ideas, but he may yet learn to make butter and sell it at a good deal less
than 25 cents per pound, and find it a very profitable business too.

No doubt the Calgary farmers are rightly served, yet it is quite possible
their butter may be better worth 35 cents a pound than a great deal of Nova
Scotian butter is worth 10 cents.

We again urgently draw the attention of our farmers and breeders to
the certainty that Canada will be looked to by the Imperial Government to
a large extent for Cavalry Remounts, if only the requisite quality of horse-
flesh be obtainable. The scarcity of horses of the right form in England is
marked. As a matter of fact little more than two-thirds of the British
Cavalry is mounted, and the demands of the enormous continental armies
will preclude any alteration of the situation. The type of horse required
is of full barrel and well ribbed up, with clean but powerful limbs, broad-
chested, well developed in shoulder and fore-arm, with strong hind quarters,
short rather than long in the body, with thoroughly good hoofs. The head
should not be large, but the nostrils expansive, and the eye bright and
intelligent. Nor should the legs be too long. There is no reason that we
should not breed such horses, and let it be remembered, as in the case of
other products of our farming industries, that Nova Scotia is at the very
door, so to speak, of the English market, which, in this instance, must be
supplied if the material is anywhere obtainable.

Put the colt you are breaking by the side of a fast walking horse; it will
give it a good start toward becoming a fast walker.

In providing shelter and stalls for horses allow five feet in width per
animal where they are tied up, and three and a half feet for cattle.

To our farming friends:—You have plenty of time these winter evenings
to sit down and write us something you know, which would be beneficial
to your brother farmers. Let us hear from you.

Here is the Arab test of a good horse, which every farmer can apply.
It is simply to observe your horse when he is drinking out of a brook. If,
in bringing down his head, he remains square without bending his limbs,
he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmet-
rically.

A prominent dairy authority states that if one will draw from a cow in
a close stable some milk into a suncer, leave it there exposed to the odor for
a short time, and then attempt to drink it, he will discover what a foul-
smelling fluid it has become.

At this season of the year animals need warm stables, dry platforms, and
plenty of food and drink. If good profits are expected stock should be well
looked after, both in feeding and other respects. Cows made comfortable
will winter on a much poorer ration and come out in spring in much better
condition than those fed highly but not cared for properly.

That pumpkin seeds are injurious to stock is known to many who do not
suspect the reason. They are strongly diuretic, and cause so much flow of urine
that the animal is weakened. They make fowls grow light and stop the pro-
duction of eggs whenever hens eat them freely. Fed to cows the pumpkin
with its seeds does not do half the good it will if the seeds are removed.—
American Cultivator.