

# PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

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.  
MESSRS. SIEMENS BROS. & CO., (Limited)..... London.  
MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO..... New York.  
THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY..... New York.

Use Scott's and Watkins' Codes.

## HENDERSON & POTTS

HAVING NOW COMPLETED THEIR

New Paint Factory,

On the Railway Siding, Kempt Road, Halifax,

Beg to announce to their customers, and the trade generally, that they are now manufacturing and ready to supply their well-known

Anchor Brand of White Leads and Colored Paints,

IN ALL THE USUAL PACKAGES.

Handy Color Liquid Paints, in tins, 1 to 5 lbs.

Pure Liquid House Paints, in  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 gallon tins, and 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages.

Pure Linseed Oil Putty. Best English Linseed Oil.

Varnishes, Dry Colors, Gold Leaf, Whiting, Paris White, &c.

IMPERIAL SHOE BLACKING.

HENDERSON & POTTS solicit a continuance of past favors, and hope with their much increased facilities to give, if possible, more prompt attention than formerly to all orders with which they may be intrusted.

NOVA SCOTIA PAINT WORKS - KEMPT ROAD.

## MACDONALD & CO.

(LIMITED)

HALIFAX, N. S.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

## PUMPING MACHINERY

FOR MINERS' USE,

## IRON PIPES AND FITTINGS, &c.

## 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.

## HOME AND FARM.

Rye is very little grown in Nova Scotia, but wherever it may chance to be cultivated, the following opinion of its value as food for stock, contributed to the *Country Gentleman* (N. Y.) may be of service and interest:—

"Rye is a good food for horses, cattle and hogs. The Pennsylvania farmers of 50 years ago, who teamed it long distances with their large wagons and heavy Conestoga horses, fed them upon chopped rye straw and rye meal, and they were perhaps the smoothest and finest team horses in the country. Rye straw, however, is a very poor, coarse fodder, but rye meal is a better food for work horses than corn meal, as it has a higher nutritive ratio. For fast driving horses, rye could be used only as part of the ration. For growing colts, rye meal would be much better than corn meal, but part wheat bran should be added. Rye and oats may be ground together in the proportion of one bushel of rye to one of oats; this would make a very fair food for driving horses with common speed. It may be ground with corn—two bushels of rye to one of corn. This combination, with wheat bran and hay, would make a very fair milk ration for butter."

Prof. Stewart says that one ounce or less of oil meal to a gallon of warm sweet whey will make it nearly equal in feeding value to whole milk for raising a calf two or three weeks old, and after that another quarter of an ounce may be safely added. Mix well, strain through a fine cloth; keep in tin cans.

HINTS ABOUT HORSES.—It costs more to keep a poor horse than it does to keep a good one.

Change the feed for your horses often enough to make them relish it.

A man is known as well by the horse he keeps as by the company he keeps.

Improper feeding is the cause of nine out of ten cases of sickness among your horses.

Every time you worry your horses you shorten their lives and days of usefulness.

Sweat and dust cause the horse's shoulders to gall. So do poor fitting collars.

The temperature of water for horses is not so much of an object as the purity of it. While it is best to have the water cool, it is more important to have it pure from all impurities.

Nevertheless it is certainly good for the horse that the extreme coldness of water fresh from a spring or pump in very cold weather, should be tempered, especially in the morning.

Mares in foal should have exercise and moderate work, but under circumstances should be subjected to harsh treatment, nor should they ever be allowed to go where they ever would be in danger of being frightened.

The warm days are trying on horses not used to steady work in the spring. They should be handled very carefully. Their feed is a matter of vital importance and should be looked after in a judicious manner.

The horse that can plow an acre while another horse is plowing half an acre, or that which can carry a load of passengers ten miles while another going five, independent of all consideration of amusement, taste, or what is called fancy, is absolutely worth twice as much to the owner as the other.

FRUIT PRESERVED WITHOUT SUGAR.—One of the newest Californian methods of preserving fruit whole and without sugar is as follows: Fill clean and perfectly dry fruit jars with fresh, sound fruit; add nothing, not even water. Be sure that the fruit is closely packed in. Wrap a little bay or a cloth around each jar, and stand them in a pan or boiler of cold water. Let the water reach not quite to the shoulder of the jars. Bring the water to a boil over a moderate fire, and then boil gently for ten minutes. Set the jars and replace, setting them upside down in the water. Boil fifteen minutes longer. Take pan and all off the fire, and let the jars cool in the water. If the fruit shrinks too rapidly, less time may be allowed to the boiling. This is a receipt that every housekeeper will require to test small quantities to become familiar with the necessary length of time for different fruits, before using it extensively.

Many a farmer's wife toils on through the pressing years without rest or recreation. Her work is never done. Day after day she labors, often without a smile or word of encouragement from her husband. Do you wonder that her once auburn hair is turning grey, that her voice is weak and her steps faltering? Do you wonder that her health is failing? Then try to make her life more pleasant, greet her at morning, noon and eventide with cheerful countenance and words of encouragement. Don't consider the dollars of earthly gain as of more value than the health and comfort of her whom you call wife.

THE CRUST ON CULTIVATED FIELDS.—There is a constant rising of moisture through the soil to replace that evaporated on the surface. In soil containing clay this water holds much mineral substance—mostly potash. Thus the evaporated water is obliged to leave, and it forms the well-known "crust" that forms after every heavy rain. The crust keeps out light and air from the soil. Breaking it by cultivation is doubly helpful, as its mineral elements placed again under the soil become decomposed and fit for the use of plants. Hence cultivation after rain is equivalent to a top-dressing of as much mineral manure as the crust contains, besides more or less of ammonia or available nitrogen.

Mr. B. W. McKeen, one of the best of the many good young farmers now writing for the agricultural press, in a recent article on the care of young animals, sums up his belief and practice in this sensible way: "Keep