

PICKFORD & BLACK, Steamship Agents and Brokers,

HALIFAX, N. S.

AGENTS FOR

FURNESS Line of SteamersBetween Halifax and London.
DONALDSON Line of Steamers....Between Halifax and Glasgow
BOSSIERE Line of SteamersBetween 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. & C.), (Limited)..... London.
MESSRS. FUNCH, EDYE & CO..... New York.
THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY..... New York

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.

FRED. A. BOWMAN, M.A., B.E.
Consulting Engineer.

All kinds of DRAUGHTING neatly executed
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
Water Powers and Mill Sites Surveyed
3 Bedford Row, Halifax, N. S.

Extraordinary Value in
XMAS CARDS

AND
Booklets.
NOVELTIES IN PLUSH AND LEATHER.

Odor Cases,
Dressing Cases,
Ladies Companions,
Manicure Sets,
in the latest designs.

The largest stock in the City to select from
EVERYTHING NEW, BRIGHT AND FRESH.

HATTIE & MYLIUS,
ACADIA DRUG STORE,
155 HOLLIS STREET,
HALIFAX, N. S.

EXCELSIOR PACKAGE
DYES!

Are unequalled for simplicity of use, Beauty
of Color, and the large amount of
Goods each Dye will color.
The colors, namely, are supplied:
Yellow, Orange, Eosine (Pink), Bismarck,
Scarlet, Green, Dark Green, Light Blue,
Navy Blue Seal Brown Brown, Black,
Garnet, Magenta, Slate, Plum, Drab, Purple,
Violet, Maroon, Old Gold, Cardinal, Red,
Crimson.

The above Dyes are prepared for Dyeing Silk
Wool, Cotton Feathers, Hair, Paper, Basket
Woods, Liquids, and all kinds of Fancy Work.
Only 8 cents a Package. Sold by all first-class
Druggists and Grocers, and wholesale by the
EXCELSIOR DYE CO., C. HARRISON & CO.
Cambridge, Kings Co., N. S.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

(Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Label)
Established in 1884, under the Act of Quebec
32 Vict., Chap. 36, for the Benefit of
the Diocesan Societies of Colo-
nization of the Province
of Quebec.

CLASS D.

The 18th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, December 19th, 1888.
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	200	2,000
30 Furniture Sets worth	100	3,000
6 Furniture Sets worth	20	1,200
200 Gold Watches worth	10	2,000
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.

A well selected Stock of
XMAS CARDS, BOOKLETS,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,

Can be seen at
117 ARGYLE ST., McLELLAN'S
PRICES VERY LOW.

HOME AND FARM.

WINTER FEEDING.—As the cold weather is approaching, the remarks on feed will be more in keeping if they refer to winter feeding; and in connection with this subject, I may remark that warmth in the house will save food and prove more beneficial than any egg food in the production of eggs in winter. I do not refer to artificial heat, but merely to a good, warm house, built to keep out the frost as much as possible. My method is as follows:—I bring in each evening a feed of grain, and put it in a large, old, square bread pan; when I light the kitchen fire in the morning I put the pan of grain in the oven, and by the time I am ready to go out and feed, it has the chill off. As soon as they hear my step there is a scrambling to meet me first, among the inmates of the house. I scatter the feed among the straw, and if there is scratching done anywhere, it is in that house full of chickens. At noon Mrs. Peter has a good warm feed of cooked vegetables, with meat scraps sometimes, made up nice and crumbly, with equal parts of bran and shorts, a little bone meal and cayenne, and sometimes a very little salt is added about twice a week. After the exercise of the morning, they are in good trim for this mid-day meal, which is given on the feed-boards that are in each pen. These are about four feet long and twenty inches wide, hinged on to the partition of the pens at the bottom; they are turned up against the wall, after feeding is done, on which there is a ring in the edge of the boards and a hook in the partition, at a proper distance, to pass through the ring. Thus they are secured out of the way, and the benefit of having this nice, clean place to feed upon, can only be estimated by those who have tried it. Never let too much of any kind of food be given so that it lays about to get foul. I am quite sure that thousands of birds are killed by too much food, where one meets its death by famine; and not only death, but disease only wants a slight foothold, and it will quickly destroy a lot of over-fed stock. Even should the flock escape both these evils, they are but a continual bill of expense to their owner, giving no returns in eggs in winter, and small hatches of puny birds in spring. But how shall we estimate the required amount? some may ask. Well, friends, it is quite easy. How do you estimate the feed for your cattle, pigs, etc? By noticing what their requirements are in this respect. A cow is a large animal, but you do not give her a barrel of bran at a meal, or let her have the run to a shed full of roots; and the same common sense that caused you to withhold something, and yet give sufficient food for most profitable results in the cow, will teach you to feed your poultry. It is simply the power of observation, and an earnest desire to be informed, brought to bear on the subject. I think it safe to say a small handful of grain for each bird, as near as you can tell to numbers, for each feed, is quite sufficient. It is only a few minutes' work to find out how much this would be, and if the same vessel is used always, you know what is being given; and if the birds are not always looking out to see what you have for them, whenever you go near them, it is pretty sure they are getting too much. It is not generally thought that fowls require some of the coarser elements of food, such as fibre, but if we think of it they pick up a vast amount of what we call "trash" when at liberty, such as leaves, the husks from straw, and small bits of hay, not to mention such delicacies as are found in the manure pile from the litter of the stables. We may, then, do well to give oats and barley sometimes; these are rich in fibre material, and the chaff, if given to laying hens, will amply repay you in eggs, containing all the elements for their production. Another change can be made now and then by giving a pan of bran that has been moist with warm skim milk, or milk and water; especially to the layers. There is one thing not to be forgotten when birds are confined to the house, that is gravel. A box can be filled and nailed to the wall, so that it will not be made dirty; and, if you take notice, you will see them pick out the sharpest pieces first. Gravel will largely take the place of oyster shell so often recommended. Add to the bill of fare a piece of liver, or some bones to pick, occasionally, with lots of clean water in clean vessels; and if you do not get eggs whenever you look for them, change your birds for some other strain, for you may be quite sure they are not "built for layers." A good feed of grain should be given for the evening meal, as the nights are long.—W. C. G. Peter, in *Farmer's Advocate*.

Cuttings from the *New England Farmer*:—

The high cranberry is recommended by the *Garden and Forest* as an ornamental shrub.

Too many farmers count the total acreage of their farms rather than the average yield of the land.—*Thomas H. Baird*.

The *Rural World* says, "The successful farmer of to-day is the man who reads the agricultural papers, and keeps informed of what is going on in the farming world."

Recent experiments made by scientific authorities point to the fact that different kinds of tobacco have a deadly effect upon a number of microscopic organisms, especially the tubercle bacillus.

Indian corn is the best plant we have for silo purposes, but next to this stands the common red clover which, indeed, possesses some possible advantages over the corn.—*Prof W A Henry*.

A lot of good hogs in connection with the dairy makes success doubly sure; they utilize and make good returns for much that else would go to waste in dairying.

Subscribe for papers, read books, attend conventions and all the meetings where information is to be obtained. No man has his own salvation in his own hands more certain than the dairyman.

Be sure to ventilate the sheep sheds. Of all animals sheep are most susceptible to foul air. The best ventilation is through the roof. This prevents drafts, to which sheep are also very susceptible.

The great question for fruit growers is how to keep up the fertility of the soil, says Charles A. Green in the *Tribune*. He recommends green