

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 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.

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, Fawn (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 Labelle
Established in 1841, 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	1,100
4 Real Estates worth.....	750	2,900
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.....	20	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.

J. J. McLELLAN,
117 Argyle Street, Halifax.

Headquarters for WRAPPING PAPER,
PAPER BAGS, TWINES, &c.

HOME AND FARM.

The New England *Farmer* of December 1st has a long and interesting article on horse-shoeing. We regret that it is not of much use to reproduce it, because much of its point and interest would be lost from the absence of the cuts with which it is illustrated. These are of different forms of shoe, such as are now in general use, and those used by Arabs, Persians, Moors, Portuguese, the old English, &c. It is curious to note how many of these shoes cover nearly the entire foot. The Japanese shoe with straw, from which it may certainly be inferred that Japanese roads are not as the roads of Nova Scotia.

Some of the practical points brought out the damage steadily resulting to the foot from the use of high calks, yet here again it would be impossible for our horses to move loads over icy roads without the hold they afford. Another point is that the pressure of the frog on the ground should not be entirely obviated by the height of the calks. It is contended that some pressure of the frog is desirable to keep it in a healthy condition, and for this purpose, a "tip" on the toe, and coming back about half (or a little more) the ordinary shoe, is recommended for light driving. For this the hoof is recommended "to be notched a little at the ends of the shoe to make a good fit and leave the foot level on the bottom when the shoe is in place."

"One of the greatest mistakes of blacksmiths," it is said, "is in filing too much into the shell of the hoof for the nail clinches. Filing a crease round the foot is like marking a bar of iron with a cold chisel before striking it across the anvil to break it." We all know that there is generally far too much filing, rasping and cutting of both hoof and frog done by the ordinary blacksmith. The feet of cavalry horses are much less often out of condition than others, because scientific and disciplined art is brought to bear upon them, the general outcome of which is, that all these processes are confined to strict moderation. The shoes are also more frequently reset than is generally the case with ordinary horses.

It is maintained that horses need not be shod nearly so much as they are. This would of course depend on the work required from them, but it is certain that, so long as a horse is used only on the farm, his feet might be allowed the chance of natural growth by allowing him to remain unshod.

Constantly keeping the frog from pressure undoubtedly tends to narrow the heel, and to cause tenderness of that part of the hoof, like the ingrowing of the nail of the great toe of the human foot that is pinched out of shape by a tight boot. On this account bar shoes are desirable, in order that the frog may obtain from the bar the pressure which calks or thick heels deny to it.

In our own experience a shoe gradually increasing in the ends both in breadth and thickness, and put on with only five nails instead of seven, allows play to the heel, and is good for horses with contracted hoofs, but it is of course liable to work loose sooner than a shoe fastened with seven nails.

In all these questions the original nature of the horse, with regard to the countries in which, as far as we can divine, he was indigenous, and the nature of those countries, require to be considered in connection with modern requirements. The sands of the Arabian deserts, and the turf of the prairies and pampas where the horse took, so to speak, a second birth of indigenouness, conceded to him natural conditions as regards his hoofs, but he is a creature of wonderful adaptability, and has gone on for two or three thousand years hampered with shoes of all sorts and shapes—well conceived or ill conceived as it might chance,—without apparent deterioration. Nevertheless "no hoof no horse," and it behooves us all to study what may give our noble animal friend the greatest ease and the greatest efficiency in his artificial existence.

The number of the New England *Farmer* to which we have alluded (December 1st,) would be well worth sending for by any one sufficiently interested in the subject. The address is 34 Merchants' Row, Boston, Mass.

The following remarks, from a contemporary, should be of interest to the Nova Scotia farmer.

At the British Dairy Farmers' conference there was no fact brought out more clearly than that of the severe conditions of successful competition. It will surprise many to learn that it is a veritable problem with the British farmer how to get his butter placed in his own market! In spite of all the advantages which he ought to possess over his competitors, some of the latter—always with more or less extent of water-way to traverse—seem to possess more or less present advantage over him in actual competition. Apparently the old state of things, when dairying was a domestic industry and the producer was in close and easy touch with the consumer, has completely changed, and the British farmer has not readily adapted himself to the new conditions. My friend, Mr. D. Tallmer, of London, probably the best authority on such matters (author of "Agricultural Distress and Trade Depression," just published), explains it thus: "Notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place in the social institutions of the nation, and the concentration of large masses of the population in distinct localities during the present century, farmers still adopt and carry out the usages and customs of their predecessors, as practised from time immemorial." Mr. Tallmer thought it a "curious trait in the character of agriculturists" of the leading commercial country of the world, that they do not realize that a practical knowledge of the science of the matter is essential to profitable distribution as well as to profitable production! This slowness of agriculturists to adapt themselves to new conditions is not a characteristic of the English agriculturists alone. We, too, in Canada, have much to learn and to do, to keep pace with the enterprise and the progress which is a characteristic of some of our competitors. We may truly say of ourselves as one of the English speakers said of themselves, that, in some particulars, "continental nations surpass us." While the British dairy farmer has been asleep, some of his neighbors have seized