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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.
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.

NATIONAL COLONIZATION LOTTERY.

Under the Patronage of Rev. Father Labelle
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 19th Monthly Drawing will take place
On WEDNESDAY, January 16th, 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	70	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 prize
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. SNOW,

Undertaker & Embalmer,
56 Argyle St., Halifax, N. S.

Country orders punctually attended to at Low
Prices for Cash.

WILTSHIRE & CO. KENTVILLE N. S. ANNAPOLIS VALLEY REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Orchard Property a Specialty.

Over Seventy Farms, Orchards
and Other Properties

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.

Nova Scotian farmers have been more or less in doubt for many years as to the best grain wherewith to lay down land for hay and pasture. With oats the grass seed is said to be mostly killed out; and wheat is itself unremunerative, though less injurious to the grass. Barley, on the contrary, is recommended as always giving good grass. But barley has deteriorated of late years and become much affected with rust. Some efforts are, however, now being made to improve our barley crop, and a circular has been issued to the Agricultural Societies of the Province highly recommending "Sharpe's Imperial Chevalier Barley" as the kind most likely to secure improvement. This variety is that which is at present most highly valued in England. It has the recommendations of, unlike other fine kinds, "thriving on any descriptions of land," of giving a very large yield from thin seeding, of a splendid quality of grain, which is plump, bright, thin skinned and remarkably heavy, with a stiff, long and superior straw. Should the demand warrant it, steps will be taken to import a sufficient though limited quantity of seed, which will be supplied (in quantities of not less than one bushel,) at \$2.25 per bushel, about the price expected to be paid for it in England without freight or duty. Farmers desirous of promoting this improvement, to their own profit, will therefore do well to communicate at once with the agricultural society most convenient to them.

The following remarks of Mr. H. E. Alvord, in the *American Cultivator*, on butter in printed pats, are well worth the consideration of our butter makers:—

"In the best retail butter markets" says this gentleman, "there is a very general preference for the 'print' form. Purchasers want their butter attractive in appearance, and so they select the small rolls, pats or blocks, round, square or brick shaped, generally bearing some design or trade mark, stamped or pressed upon the butter, which gives to this class of the article the name of 'prints.' This preference is simply one of the many pieces of evidence afforded by retail markets, of the close relation of the eye and appetite, and the importance of the 'looks of the thing' in selling any food product.

There is another side, however, to the print butter subject, which is not often considered. Those persons most particular about their butter regard its most important quality to be sweetness, freshness and high flavor. We all know butter to be an extremely perishable produce, injured, even when carefully made, by exposure to air and the contaminations which are conveyed in the air. This is the reason so much attention has been given to butter packages of all kinds. The more butter is exposed to air, the greater are the chances of its injury. The print form, especially if the prints are small, offers the greatest surface exposure. The print is the very worst form in which butter can be put for preserving its delicate flavors. Small rolls stand best in this respect. In both cases the danger of injury is lessened by wrapping in a napkin, or cloth saturated with brine. The waxed or parchment paper which has come into use within a few years, also furnishes a good protection. If butter is to be printed at all, every print or lump should be carefully and closely wrapped in the waterproof paper, to make a package as nearly air tight as possible, before leaving the dairy room where it is made. Thus protected, if well cooled and firm, the closer the prints are packed and kept, till sold or used, the better. To facilitate close packing the square and brick forms are preferable to the roll and round print or 'pat.'

But there is another objection to printing butter. The best judges of butter and most successful makers, at the present day, advise handling it, with or without tools, as little as possible. 'Working' is also omitted in some of the most particular dairies, and much butter from large creameries having the highest reputation is actually not worked at all. In making print butter, however, a good deal of manipulation is necessary. Very generally the whole process of putting into print form is just so much extra handling after the butter is at its best. This needless handling or working injures the grain of the butter. Overworking is the most common fault in butter.

If butter is packed into tub, jar or other package, as directly from the churn as possible, these serious objections to print butter are avoided. The wonder is that small consumers do not learn the advantage of small packages, in which butter is packed in bulk. In some markets five pound boxes and little pails holding six, eight and ten pounds, have become quite popular. But, while cheap and convenient, wood is by no means the best material in which to pack butter. Glass is the best, or porcelain, and stoneware next. For local trade there is nothing better than well glazed stone jars. The butter is thus protected from the air, and its grain and flavors well preserved. Moreover the maker is saved the labor and actual expense of putting the butter into print form, and this is quite an item."

The *Farmer's Advocate*, London, Ont., publishes a Prize Essay by Mr. E. B. Smith, of the Credit Valley Stock Farm, Churchville, Ont., on the most economical and healthful system of feeding farm-horses, including working animals, brood mares and growing colts. There occur in it so many practical points, and it is suggestive of so many different rations adapted to different circumstances and requirements of work, that we think it quite worth while to reproduce it by instalments as food for profitable reflection for our farming friends.

"In considering this subject, it will be necessary to make a few suggestions that may be applicable to all kinds of horses. They should be kept in stables, warm, light, well-ventilated, and comfortable in every respect; should be curried carefully at least once a day. This removes dandruff, and aids the liver and kidneys in performing their functions. Water of the purest quality should be given three times a day, and before meals. Brood