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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.  
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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,

Begin 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 ½ 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.

Having ever in view the desirability of prompting our farmers to free enterprise, we extract from the *Rural New Yorker* the remarks of a correspondent who has experience in quince-growing. This fruit, so valuable in preserving operations, is, we believe, but little cultivated, while there may be thousands of spots in our Province favorable to its production. There is so much energy among our fruit-growers that we feel sure the hint will not be thrown away.

"The culture of the quince has attracted much attention of late, and it is a matter of interest to all fruit growers, whether professional or amateur. It may not be amiss to give your readers my experience, practice and results.

The growing of the quince is so simple and sure that any one having only a city back-yard can successfully compete, in a limited way, with the best and largest orchardist, and raise the finest fruit for his own use. I was formerly thought that the quince required no special care, either in planting, cultivation or pruning, so it was allowed to grow up at random, throwing up numerous shoots or suckers, receiving no pruning, save an occasional thinning out of the branches, and no care save digging up the ground about the roots and deluging it with slops from the kitchen. I once saw a stunted, dwarfed, ill-shaped tree, with a few small, knotty, worn quinces, hardly fit to be cooked, and if by chance a good specimen was taken and there found, it was indeed a prize. Now, the prize can be the rule, and the knotty one the exception.

It is the nature of the quince to throw out immense numbers of roots, and as these are inclined to grow near the surface, and are of great importance to the quality and fruitfulness of the tree, they should be encouraged and protected; hence my practice is never to allow the ground about the tree within the radius of its branches to be disturbed, except to keep down the weeds, and then only as shallow a cultivation as possible should be given, not over an inch deep, using a push-hoe or the back of a rake. To protect the roots in winter cover the ground late in the fall, and early in the winter, with a dressing of barnyard manure, and in the early summer mulch the ground with salt hay or other coarse material. The most important, as on keeping the fine roots cool and moist depends one's success. This is all the cultivation my trees have had in 14 years.

Now, in regard to pruning; my practice is almost directly opposite to the published directions. It is generally said that the quince requires very little pruning. One eminent writer says, 'An occasional thinning out of crowded or decayed branches is quite sufficient.' In practice I find this not true. The quince being generally deficient in foliage, and foliage necessary to perfect the fruit as to protect the trunk and branches from the hot summer sun, should be encouraged, hence I do not thin out at all. To induce fruitfulness I prune or head in, in the early spring, all over the top the new or previous year's growth to four or five buds. This gives almost invariably, three or four fine, fair quinces on each shoot, and the entire outer surface of the tree will be literally covered with fruit of good size and quality, and I generally cut off from two to four feet of wood every spring from each shoot. My trees are now 16 years old, and have been in bearing 13 years, giving excellent crops every year."

Strong complaints come from Manitoba of the prevalence of dishonest fruit packing in Ontario. The thing has become a perfect scandal. "It is not at all an uncommon thing," it is said, "to find the bottom of a pack a mass of revolting filth on the top of which sound fruit has been placed. We are happy to believe the uprightness of the Nova Scotia fruit farmers renders it unnecessary to do more than simply record this abominable and shameful dishonesty."

Says the *Berwick Farm Journal*:—"A man who has tried it says: wooden posts treated as follows, at a cost of two cents apiece, will last as long that the party adopting the plan will not live to see his posts decay. Take boiled linseed oil and stir in pulverized charcoal to the consistency of paint, and put a coat over the timber."

Buckwheat is one of the most valuable foods for poultry feeding, and in France especially it is very largely used. It is a native of Russia, but is now grown in almost all other parts of the continent and of America. The following is the analysis:

Water.....	14.50
Flesh-formers .....	10.00
Fat-formers .....	69.00
Woody fibre.....	5.00
Mineral matter, ash.....	1.50

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Buckwheat is stimulating in its nature, and is therefore especially valuable for feeding laying hens and young chickens. It is largely used in France for fowls when they are being fattened, but is then mixed with fat and which for the purpose named, impart the elements in which it is wanted. It gives a good color to the flesh, and is in every way one of the most valuable foods for poultry. We fancy it is not grown as much in Nova Scotia as it might be.

That delicious vegetable, asparagus, is one to the cultivation of which nearly enough attention is given in Nova Scotia. Almost all we get in Halifax markets comes from the States, while if we ourselves produced more, ample sale would be found for it. We extract the following on this subject from an exchange, only we think too little stress is laid on the depth of the trenches. Speaking broadly, they can scarcely be too deep,