

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. & 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
20 Furniture Sets worth	200	4,000
60 Furniture Sets worth	100	6,000
200 Gold Watches worth	70	14,000
1000 Silver Watches worth	10	10,000
1000 Toilet Sets	5	5,000

2307 Prizes worth \$5 000 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, C.A.

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

Country orders partially 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.

The following paragraph from the *Western Rural and American Stock* man, is worth the attention of all sheep-raisers in the Dominion, not excepting those of Nova Scotia, though it is just possible the conditions of the Western States may be a little more favorable to sheep-raising than those of this Province. But whether the American farmers of the West will be found to raise "the best stock in the world," will entirely depend on the energy and intelligence thrown into their work by Canadian stock raisers. All that these qualities, stimulated by "the fierce competition between breeds," can do, will no doubt be done in the Western States, but is there any reason that the Canadian should be one whit behind his American neighbor, if he will only put his shoulder to the wheel?—

"This country will sometime supply the world with sheep and other stock for breeding purposes, for the fact that here will be raised the best stock in the world will be universally recognized. As a general thing our stock breeding is regulated by a high degree of intelligence, so far as improved stock is bred. The imperfections of our breeding systems have been gradually disappearing and will ultimately entirely disappear. Fierce competition between breeds makes it absolutely necessary that we shall produce as nearly a perfect animal as can be produced, if we expect our breed to hold its own. Our progress has been so great and our achievements so magnificent that there are some among our breeders who think that perfection has been reached. This is a serious error which none but the thoughtless will be guilty of. There is room for improvement, and American growers will recognize the fact and make the improvement."

A SUNFLOWER HEDGE.—A willow hedge across the garden or on the north side of it, is a great protection, but while waiting for this to grow plant three or four rows of sunflowers across the piece. When the flower stems begin to grow drive some lath in the row about six feet apart, bracing the outside ones well; then stretch two or three lengths of binder-twine on each side of the row, winding them once around each lath, and wind some cotton twine around the middle pair of strands between each cluster of flower stalks to keep them from falling or being blown down. The seed heads must be gathered as fast as they ripen and open enough to show the seed, and spread out in a cool dry place to dry out thoroughly, when the seed can be rubbed or threshed out with a light stick, and cleaned in a fanning mill or winnowed out by the wind. In the fall plow up a few furrows on the south side of the stalks which are left standing through the winter; harrow and work down fine and plant onion sets at once. The hedge of sunflowers will catch and hold the snow, and so protect the onions during the winter that when the snow is off the ground in the spring they will start at once into growth, and furnish the first early green onions. —*American Agriculturist* for January.

A curious breed of cattle, the "Dutch Belted" is illustrated in the *American Agriculturist* for this month. Their peculiarity of marking is a broad belt of white—about one-third of the whole animal—round the middle of the body, the head, neck and forelegs and the hind quarter being black. The black seems to extend generally to the hoof, though we detect a low white stocking in one of the five depicted. These cattle are of the same stock originally as the black and white Holstein-Friesians, but they have been bred in "belts" for about three centuries, till the type has become fixed. It seems to us that we have seen this peculiar marking in Cuyp, or some other Dutch painter of his era. These cattle were brought from Holland to Orange County, N. Y., in 1838. Subsequent importations were made, and they and their grades are now the prevalent cattle in the famous dairy region. While they have no such phenomenal milk records as the Holstein Friesians, they are said to be "deep milkers, docile and kindly in disposition, hardy and easily kept. When dry they fatten easily and their beef is of fine quality. They are very handsome, with all the marks of fine breeding, large udders, and clean, fine and short legs." There is an "Association of Dutch Belted Cattle Breeders," of which H. B. Richards, of Easton, Pa., is Secretary, the first volume of whose herd-book containing the records of 46 bulls and 177 cows and heifers, was published in 1886. It is intended to keep the breed up to the full standard of excellence.

A writer in the *American Agriculturist* says "Work the bulls; yes, work them. They learn in a few days to work single or double, in horse-power cart, wagon, plow, harrow, on farm or highway. They become as harmless and docile as the gentlest oxen, are much less dangerous than horses, and some things do more satisfactory work. I worked them many years. Working makes them better sires and their progeny more hardy and thrifty. They should be well fed and cared for; and the vast amount and variety of work done by them will many times overpay the expenses of their keeping. If worked properly they acquire no bad habits. When worked double they never fight or annoy each other when out of harness, in pasture, or at the manger; but I have seen them combine and simultaneously attack strange bulls coming on the grounds they frequent. In logging they are superior to horses, and often worth many human laborers. We should have less complaint of sterile bulls if all were trained to work."

CURING BACON AND HAMS.—The following directions for curing pork if intelligently carried out, will enable any farmer to cure his own hams and bacon, so that they will keep through the summer without being so fierce salt as to be unwholesome as well as unpalatable:—

Hogs should be fasted twenty-four hours before being killed, and slaughtered when the temperature is about at freezing point. On no account let them be frozen through; a temperature of 32 degrees or 34 degrees,

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