

**METEOROLOGICAL.**

Report for the Dominion Gov't by G. A. Blair, Esq.

**JANUARY.**

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	18	7.46 a.m. 29.95	25.4	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.90	33.4	34.6	23.9
Mon.	19	7.46 a.m. 29.74	29.3	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.66	31.8	34.6	23.9
Tues.	20	7.46 a.m. 29.52	17.3	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.40	17.3	34.6	23.9
Wed.	21	7.46 a.m. 29.55	10.5	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.52	10.0	34.6	23.9
Thurs.	22	7.46 a.m. 30.07	8.9	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 30.18	2.3	34.6	23.9
Fri.	23	7.46 a.m. 29.98	11.0	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.49	33.1	34.6	23.9
Sat.	24	7.46 a.m. 29.59	29.3	34.6	23.9
		3.46 p.m. 29.80	37.1	34.6	23.9

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence denotes above zero.

The column for Maximum Thermometer shows the highest temperature for every day.

The column for Minimum Thermometer shows the lowest temperature for every day.

**Farm and Household.**

**Intervals of Milking.**

A Geneva correspondent of the London Times reports the particulars of a series of interesting experiments tried lately by M. Lami—a gentleman schooled in such matters—to ascertain whether or not the time-honored custom of milking twice a day is the best possible, and if three milkings would not yield more satisfactory results. He took two cows, one Swiss, the other Dutch, and analyzed their milk during three periods of ten days each, these periods being separated by intervals of equal duration. The first period he had the cows milked twice a day, the second three times, and the third four times. The analyses were made every day from an average sample of the milk produced during the day. The milk was weighed after each milking. In order to exclude errors and equalize differences, M. Lami afterward took the mean of the two periods of two milkings, and compared it with that of the period of three milkings. It follows from experiments that three milkings give an increased quantity of butyric globules. Thus, the difference between two and three milkings in the case of the Swiss Cow (taking the mean of the two periods of the former) is very nearly one-fourth; while in the case of the Dutch cow, and the difference in favor of three milkings, equal to about 10 per cent. These results are susceptible of two explanations: either the butyric element is increased as a consequence of the increased mechanical action which an additional milking involves, or, during the longer interval between the two milkings, some of the butyric globules are absorbed and taken up by the blood.

**Wintering Cattle.**

It should be the especial effort of every horse breeder within the next month, to see that the foals of the season are in proper condition to be easily wintered. If they are thin in flesh and anathema, it will be a difficult task to bring them through the cold and storms of winter safely. They will require much closer attention, more careful housing from storms, and better and more food than those that commence the cold season in good flesh. They should have been taught to eat long before this time, and by following the instructions which we gave a month ago, in reference to feeding, they can soon be got in fair flesh. We do not advocate high feeding on heating grains, with close confinement to the stable, but we do urge that liberal feeding on oats, with a little meal or wheat bran occasionally added, and plenty of green, with protection from storms, is essential to a perfect development of the colt. We reject in toto the doctrine that the way to make a hardy horse is to starve the colt—it is against nature. Starving and freezing in bleak fields during winter, on the one hand, and pampering on corn in warm stables without exercise, must be shunned with equal care by the breeder of horses. Both extremes are injurious—it does not pay either to pamper or starve the young things. It will not do to keep them always shut up in a warm stable, nor to turn them out in the fields, to take the weather as it comes. The "golden mean" lies in an abundance of wholesome, nutritious food, with plenty of room to romp and race and play at their own good pleasure, when the weather is fair, and a warm shelter to which they can resort when it storms. [National Live Stock Journal.]

**Facts Worth Remembering.**

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover 100 square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them. One-fifth more sliding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor. One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on. Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand and one bushel of hair will make enough mortar to plaster 100 square yards. A cord of stones, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay 100 cubic feet of wall. Five courses of brick will lay one foot on a chimney. Nine bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and twenty inches long, and eight bricks in a course

will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

A box twenty-eight inches by sixteen inches deep will contain a barrel.

A box twenty-eight inches by fifteen inches and one fifth inches square, and eight inches deep, will contain a bushel.

A box twelve inches by eleven and one-half inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain a half-bushel.

A box eight inches by eight inches square, and eight inches deep, contains a peck.

Sheep should not be wintered with other stock. If with cattle, or horses, there is danger of their being injured by them. Some allow colts to be with the sheep for the purpose of eating up what the sheep leave. In the first place, the management of sheep should be good enough to prevent them from leaving anything. Nothing is of more importance than to have sheep eat up everything clean. But if they should leave anything, it is better to gather it up, and feed it to what stock will eat it rather than to let other stock run with the sheep. [Western Rural.]

**Oil Paint for Floors.**

None but earth colors should be used in painting floors, and the rapid wearing off of a coat of oil-paint is a sure indication that white lead has been mixed with the paint. This is generally the case, since it causes the paint to cover better and spread easier. Even the employment of a varnish that has been boiled with litharge should be avoided, and one boiled with boric acid is preferred. It is also very important that the first coating should be perfectly dry before a second is laid on.

**One third of all the cows kept by dairymen in the United States produce less milk than will pay their keep.**

These are simply a clog upon business, and were better given away than kept. [Country Gentleman.]

**American Life-Saving Apparatus.**

When a wreck is sighted," said the captain, "the signal-officer upstairs telegraphs to the other near stations, whose keepers at once send their lifeboats, and surround here. The ship is signalled—by flags in day-time, by rockets at night. He opened a closet in which were arranged the cases of lights with books of instruction for their use. "The keepers ought to understand these as well as all other apparatus in the station, and under the new management they usually do. The keeper here is an old wrecker, as Jacob would say. He never made harness or friends in Congress," the captain threw in with his satire. "If the ship can be reached by a boat, this lifeboat is run into the surf. It moves on wheels, you see, and in two minutes ought to be launched and the men aboard. This rigging on the outside is an air-tight chamber for giving buoyancy. Here are the oars swung in place, and the buckets for bailing, as you see."

"Is this the English lifeboat?"

"No, sir. Two years ago the service imported a lifeboat and rocket apparatus from England to test them here. The lifeboat was found to be nearly perfect, but too heavy for launching on our flat beaches with light crews; she weighed four thousand pounds. This boat was invented by Lieut. Stoddard."

"But if the sea be too heavy for the lifeboat to live in it?"

"Then we give the ship a line; the ball is fired from this mortar, the line being fastened to the shot by a spiral wire. Mortar, powder and matches are set, you see, ready for instantaneous use. The ball must be shot so that the line falls over the ship. Not an easy mark to hit in the night and the storm driving. Sometimes it is not done until after many trials; sometimes, as in the case of the 'Giovanni,' it cannot be reached at all. I saw the 'Argyle' go down eight years ago with all on board, and we made a rope off-hand out beyond the first breaker, and so got him in."

"The men farthest out on the line had not much better chance than he?"

"No, but the man had to be got in carefully. 'I was going to say that as soon as the line does fall over the ship it is hauled aboard. There is a hauling-line fastened to it, and a hawser to the hauling-line. Here they all are in order. When the hawser reaches the ship it is made taut and secured to the mizenmast or mainmast high enough to swing clear of the taffrail. It is fastened on shore by this sand-anchor. Then we send over the breeches-buoy,' pointing to a complete suit of india-rubber very similar in appearance to that used by Boy Scouts. 'One man can be sent safely to shore in that. But we use the life-car most frequently.'"

"A boat?"

"You may call it a covered boat if you will. That life-car, sir, was invented by Captain Douglas Outger, and this is the first one ever used. It was sent out to the ship 'Ayreshire,' and more than two hundred souls were saved by it when there was no other way of giving them human help. There he is, sir." He laid his hand with a good deal of feeling on the queer shell that hung from the ceiling. The Outger life-car, the patent for which the generous inventor gave to the public, is simply an egg-shaped case with bands of cork about it. Along the top are iron rings through which it is slung on the hawser. The car is drawn by another line from the shore to the vessel. It opens by means of a door or lid two feet square on top. Eleven passengers can be crowded inside. The lid is then screwed down and the car drawn ashore.

"Eleven!" cried one of the party.

"It would not hold four comfortably."

"Men in that extremity are not apt to stand on the order of their going," said another.

"Nor women, neither," added the captain; "though women always do cry out to go in the open boat rather than the car, though there isn't half the chance for them."

"How is it ventilated?"

"Ventilated? Lord bless you! What would be the good of it if it wasn't air-tight? It's under the water all the time, upside down, over and over a hundred times. There's air enough in it to last 'em for three minutes, and it's calculated that it can be brought ashore in less time. I've seen husbands put their wives into it, and mothers their little babies, when standing on deck, never hoping to live, to see them again."

"And when it was opened—"

"Well, sir, there's curious things seen on the beach on nights of shipwreck. 'I'm no hand at describing. Some men stagger out of the car sick, some crying or praying, some as cool as if they'd just stepped off the train.'"

The captain looked the rocket closest hung the key on the nail and rearranged a coil of rope which had been displaced.

"Things have to be shipshape when the lives of a crew may depend on a missing match or wet powder. The houses," he added, "we came out of the door and he stopped to close it, as he built every three miles along the beach. From November 15 until April 15 the keeper and six surfmen live in this house, and take watches, patrolling the beach night and day, meeting halfway between the stations. Chief Kimball's plan is that there shall be an unbroken line of sentries along this dangerous coast during the six stormy months."

—Rebecca Harding Davis, in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

**WASHINGTON LETTER.**

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

OUR MEMBER IN WASHINGTON. HIS PROTECTOR OF SERVANTS, REPRESENTATIVE, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26, '80.

A more erroneous idea never prevailed than that the position of a congressman is a sinecure, a mere legislative work that the average member does in small, but his work as a claim agent is onerous in the extreme. A moral constituency will be satisfied with the public service of their Representative, if he makes one or two set speeches during a session, and they will be delighted if he gets the better of some other member in repartee; but, in personal service, the constituent is more exacting. The member is expected to look after the interests of his people at Washington. Formerly, forty years ago, the constituent had no interests here, but now, this one thinks that he is entitled to pension; another imagines that he has an invention which will be worth millions of dollars to Uncle Sam, and his member is expected to introduce it and urge its adoption by Congress, the President, and Secretary of War. The inventor is willing to sell his millions saving device for \$100,000. Then there is the "cold water bath" at Cabal, which has an infinite variety of other societies with schemes for expediting the millennium that their potent member of Congress is expected to champion, and for which he is expected to secure some kind of recognition by the Government, preferably an appropriation. If he ignores any of them, he does it at his peril, for losing votes and losing his place at the next election. The man who has a claim against the Government for services during the war, for property taken, or for anything else, rarely ever thinks of putting it into the hands of any of the numerous law firms or claim agents in this City. He encloses the papers relating to the matter to the member from his district or one of the Senators from his State, and urges that his business be hurried through. Should the Congressman fail to establish the claim and get the money, he frequently, because of his failure, makes an enemy of the claimant, who forthwith denounces and works for some other aspirant for congression at hours. A prominent member of the Lower House recently said: "A Congressman who tries to meet all the demands upon him, has the work of three men to perform. In the first place he has his duty upon the floor. If he keeps trace of all the bills and public measures, and labors for the success of his own, he has as much as any one man ought to do. Then he has his committee work. Not only the work of the Committees to which he may belong, but all the Committees which he owes to his constituents which he owes to his constituents. He has besides his Department work. There is not a Department of the Government, aye, scarcely a division of any Department, in which some of his constituents have not something of interest to them. Applications for appointment to positions, claims, pensions, and the many stages through which these matters have to go." The correspondence of a member of Congress too, entails a great deal of labor. Letters from constituents must be answered promptly, and in order to do this, there is scarcely a member who is not compelled to employ a secretary or an amanuensis. Upon an average, it takes three hours each day, at least, for a member to read and reply to the letters he receives. The impression that Congressmen have nothing to do but enjoy themselves, is altogether wrong. They have their troubles and annoyances as well as others people, and, upon the whole, do not deserve half the censure they get. Besides these demands on his time no member of Congress escapes demand on his purse. He receives many letters from his district requesting contributions to various charities. Some of his constituents, coming to Washington for pleasure, or on business, find themselves

stranded, without money, turn immediately to their member, who is expected to pay their hotel bills, or buy a ticket home. When the multiplicity of these demands upon the time, energies, and substance of our Representative are considered, we ought, perhaps, to be a little more charitable towards their short-comings.

**Deferred Matter.**

The Montreal Journal of Commerce, which certainly cannot be accused of Tory proclivities, has the following remarks on sugar:

"The consumption of sugar in Canada is in round figures 100,000,000 lbs. the duty on which is, under the old tariff, something over \$2,500,000, or about one-fifth of the entire customs revenue. Our rough estimate is made from the old tariff, and we fear that, notwithstanding the increase in the ad valorem rates, the great falling off, owing to the substitution of low-priced sugar, will seriously impair the revenue. It is to its mother, in the case of the Minister, has calculated on a considerable loss, but he will hardly be able to abide with the sugar duties. The duty per cwt. will be observed has been nearly 25 cents."

We hope that the attention of our respected contemporary, the St. John Telegraph, may be given to the above statement. In a recent issue it bewailed the collection of \$224,000 from sugar in one month as "an enormous tax," yet here we have the confession that the duty on sugar is something over \$2,500,000, or about one-fifth of the entire customs revenue. Our rough estimate is made from the old tariff, and we fear that, notwithstanding the increase in the ad valorem rates, the great falling off, owing to the substitution of low-priced sugar, will seriously impair the revenue. It is to its mother, in the case of the Minister, has calculated on a considerable loss, but he will hardly be able to abide with the sugar duties. The duty per cwt. will be observed has been nearly 25 cents."

The following communicated item appears in the Linnenburg (N. S.) Progress: "The child of a poor man, who had his hand frozen one of these dreadful cold nights a few weeks ago. Last Wednesday evening he was taken to the hospital by his brother, who, with it to her father's in Northfield. As the child seemed to be in great pain they stopped at a house on the way. In less than two hours the child was dead. The parents' trouble did not end here. Two Ministers were successively asked to attend the funeral, but refused, giving as a reason that the child had not been baptized."

**Says the Monetary Times.**

The world's production of sugar has grown to enormous proportions. Brazil produces 400,000,000 pounds, the British colonies 600,000,000, and the Dutch colonies 400,000,000. Beet-root sugar is produced in France to the enormous aggregate of 900,000,000 pounds, in Germany 700,000,000, and in Russia 500,000,000. The amount of cane sugar produced in all countries is now 500,000,000 pounds, and of beet root sugar 2,000,000,000; grand total of raw sugar produced in the whole world, 5,800,000,000 pounds, more than double that produced twenty-five years ago.

**REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.**

Spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and costly doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will be better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

**LATEST FROM AFGHANISTAN.**

London, Jan. 22.—A despatch from Cabul says that an English combination in Afghanistan is spreading. Mohamud Jan has collected 25,000 Ghilzais within 50 miles of Cabul, and will advance shortly. He has arranged to meet 30,000 Lashkaris at Cabul, while the Shinwaris and Khuglanis co-operate in the direction of Jellalabad.

**CAUTION.**

EACH PLUG OF THE

**MYRTLE NAVY!**

IS MARKED

**T. & B.**

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

**NONE OTHER GENUINE.**

Jan 28-1879

**Oct. 11, 1879.**

**100 Half-Chests Fine Congo TEA.**

Ex Steamship "Hibernian."

**100 Boxes Layer Raisins,**

Ex "Arcilla," from New York.

25 Boxes "Tobacco," from Montreal.

50 Boxes Choice, 100 Bbls. Apples.

50 Bbls. Harness Leather.

**RECENTLY RECEIVED.**

For sale by

**BERTON BROS.**

**New Goods For 1880.**

**TWO Cases Linen, Three Cases**

**Clarks Reels, Twelve Cases Bleached**

**Cottons, Twenty Cases Grey Cottons, Four**

**Cases Linen, Three Cases Jeans,**

**1 Case Winces, 4 Cases Regatta Shirts, 3**

**Cases Pins, Black French Cashmere, Black**

**French Cashmere, Black Persian Cotton,**

**Black Cotton, Black Persian Cotton,**

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**"UNION ADVOCATE"**

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THIS office is now thoroughly equipped with modern presses for the rapid and artistic execution of all printing.

PLAIN & COLORED

COMMERCIAL

General Printing

which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their orders, both as regards style and price.

ALL ORDERS for the following, or for other work not mentioned will be carefully and promptly attended to.

POSTERS, AUCTION BILLS,

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

COMMERCIAL CARDS,

VISITING do.,

ACCOUNT HEADINGS,

STATEMENTS,

MEMORANDUMS,

BALL & CONCERT

PROGRAMMES,

CATALOGUES,

POSTAL CARDS,

Wedding Cards & Envelopes,

(Finest English Make)

LEGAL BLANKS,