

## METEOROLOGICAL.

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

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	22	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Mon.	23	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Tues.	24	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Wed.	25	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Thurs.	26	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Fri.	27	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72
Sat.	28	7.46 a.m.	59	67	72
		3.46 p.m.	59	67	72
		11.46 p.m.	59	67	72

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.

## Agricultural.

## Fall Top Dressing Land.

A valuable exchange has the following article on top-dressing land. Many farmers are drawing out manure to top-dress fields intended for plowing next spring. Top-dressing is coming to be the favorite mode of using manure, and there can be no doubt that farmers who have it can hardly do better than apply it now. In any case, however, it is manure being used in the remains of what was made last winter, and has been in the barnyard during the summer. Thus far it is an evidence of past bad management, as it should have gone on spring crops or on winter wheat. But there are some advantages of top-dressing grass lands in the fall. The rains and melting snows dissolve the manure, while the grass and roots hold it in place, except on the very steep slopes, where the flow of water is sufficient to form gullies, carrying roots, grass and manure to the plains below. But if the ground is well covered with grass, there is little danger from this source, as the roots hold the soil from washing, and catch the particles of manure as they are held in the winter.

A good many farmers are top-dressing young clover. This is a very natural practice, in the view of the great importance of the clover crop, and it is one which we formerly advocated. But experience and observation have satisfied me that it is a great mistake. Clover is so easily smothered by covering of any kind, that one of manure is more likely to hurt than to help it. Gypsum ashes, or lime in moderate quantities, is the only top dressing which can be profitably applied to young clover. Unless the soil is very poor, there will usually cause a fair growth of plants, and prepare the way for something better the next time the field is seeded. But after the second year of clover manure may be applied freely. The field is to be plowed next spring, and the clover, having mostly ripened its seed, will make no further growth. The oil, too, is in the best possible mechanical condition to be helped by the manure. The clover roots have mellowed it, and in their decay leave passages which the fertilizing material enters, and fills, thus giving the succeeding crops a reservoir of rich plant food. We are satisfied that many times one-half of the manure applied in the spring, would do more good to the crop had it been spread on the land the fall previous.

We do in this section top-dress meadow and pasture lands very extensively, partly because our money crops are grain and potatoes. Frequent seeding on land recently manured, brings good grass crops and out fertilizing the grass itself. Yet on river bottom where there is an annual overflow, bringing a thin coating of earthy sediment every spring, the benefit of this top-dressing is most apparent. It gives us a very good hint, too, of how little manure is needed to accomplish good results, as the sediment yearly deposited is often not more than a quarter of an inch deep, and is always very rich. Its even distribution, and the fact that the water carries its virtues direct to the roots of plants, is the secret of its efficiency in giving a quick start to vegetation after the annual overflows. We have no doubt that leaf mould from the woods, or scrapings from the roadside, would prove efficient fertilizers on poor meadows or thin pastures. The difficulty, in the absence of an overflow of water, would be to spread the top-dressing thinly, and bring it in close contact with the grass roots. Something may be always done at this season of the year in breaking the clods of manure left by animals after pasturing a field through the summer. A double advantage is thus gained; the places occupied by the droppings are relieved, and a vigorous growth springs up after the following season and the scattered clods do ten times as much good as they otherwise would. This plan is especially important for meadows which have been fall pastured, as the clods of manure, if unbroken, will be gathered into the windrows with the hay next season, if the wire tooth rake is used.

Fall top dressing is undoubtedly the best mode of manuring orchards, wherever they are not making sufficient vigorous growth. It is the only way to manure pear trees without inducing blight, as it usually does if the mixture is plowed in. It is never advisable to manure trees heavily at one time. A slight top-dressing every fall is more favorable to vigorous growth, productiveness,

and exemption from disease. In manuring orchards, be careful not to use straw, or other coarse manure, in which mice may harbor, and injure the trees while the ground is covered with snow in winter.

**ATTENTION TO FRUIT TREES.**—There are a few operations, small in themselves, which are often overlooked in summer, the neglect of which results in positive harm. Trees which are recently set out, and are making their first growth in orchard this year, should have the soil kept clean and mellow about them for a few feet on each side. Their success and thrifty growth depend largely on this care. When the hot dry days of summer make their appearance, newly set cherry trees are greatly benefited, and often saved from destruction, by a copious mulching. Where grafts have been set on young or old trees, examine them and rub off all shoots springing up below the grafts. The present is the best time to remove suckers from the trunks of orchard trees—not by cutting them away and leaving stumps which will send up new suckers, but by pulling them clean with a brisk jerk downward, setting the foot first on them if they are strong. If low down remove the entire about the tree. A gong and mallet may be needed for large suckers. By timely rubbing off young orchard trees, the tops may be brought into good shape without the necessity of heavy pruning in future. Register newly set trees in a book before the labels or names are lost.—Country Gentleman.

**MILK.**—The necessity of keeping milk from the neighborhood of bad odors has been touched on frequently by the newspaper press. The dairy should be at some distance from the cow yard, if at all possible. The Rural New Yorker in this connection remarks that the dairy should be while in the act of drawing it, the cow must be clean, her udder and teats washed and wiped before commencing to milk her, and the milkman's hands then be washed. After straining and setting, see that no foul air can come from any quarter to taint the milk; and for this we must be particularly careful, for such is often borne on a strong breeze fully a mile off or more from the place where it originated. It is, of course, pre-supposed that all vessels used for holding the milk are kept clean and entirely clear of every sort of odors. We have often seen the dairy house placed close to the cattle yard, poultry house, and what is foulest of all, a dirty pig-pen. No wonder where this is the case so much butter and cheese are sent to the market not fit to be eaten.

**HOT CHOCES BUNS.**—Three cups of sweet milk; one cup of yeast; flour to make a thick batter. Set this on a sponge over night. In the morning add one cup sugar; one-half cup butter, melted; half a nutmeg; one table spoonful salt. Flour enough to roll out like a biscuit. Knead well and set to rise five hours. Roll half an inch thick. Cut into round cakes, and lay in rows in a buttered baking-pan. When they have stood half an hour, make a cross upon each with a knife, and put instantly into the oven. Bake to a light brown, and brush over with a feather or soft bit of cloth, dipped in the white of an egg beaten up stiff with white sugar. These are as good as any. They are without yeast, and are "hot-chose buns" of the "London cries."

**COFFEE AND EGG FOR SICK PERSONS.**—A sick person wanting nourishment and having lost appetite, can often be sustained by the following, when nothing else could be taken. Make a strong cup of coffee, adding boiling milk to it, and sweeten with rather more sugar. Take an egg, beat yolk and white thoroughly to a froth, and add to the coffee and sugar together, and pour it over the beaten egg in the cup you are going to serve it in. This simple recipe is used frequently in hospital practice.

**BONES.**—Every family finds more or less bones accumulating. Burn them with wood, and the ashes thus secured are the most valuable of fertilizers. Money cannot buy an article which will so fertilize your soil. Bones thus consumed will quadruple the value of wood ashes, which in themselves are among the best soil enrichers.

**THE TEAM.**—Never try to get too heavy a day's work out of a team. Moderate and steady going is what counts a long race, and the farmer's race is a long one. It takes at a few hours, and often even but a few minutes to stop a horse that he is out of fit and not unfrequently rendered useless for months.

## Benefits of Hoeing.

One of the greatest benefits from sowing our garden seed is the opportunity it affords us of hoeing frequently and thoroughly between the rows. Too many persons who use the hoe suppose that the chief benefit derived from it is to kill the weeds. That certainly is an important work, and which is greatly neglected. Weeds are not only in the way of cultivating the crops which they so much need. Hoeing, then is an essential service in respect to destroying the weeds. There are other advantages, however, which are quite commonly overlooked. Let us see.

1. The loosening of the soil in the operation of hoeing is beneficial to the plants; as much as the destruction of the weeds or more so.

2. Moisture abounds in the atmosphere during the hottest months, and it is absorbed and retained most abundantly by a soil which is in the most friable state. Prof. Schuber found that 1,000 grains of stiff clay absorbed in twenty-four hours only thirty-six grains of moisture from the air; whilst garden mould absorbed forty-five grains; and the fine magnesia seventy-six grains.

3. Then, again, pulverizing the soil

enables it better to retain the moisture absorbed.

4. The soil, in order to be healthy and active, must breathe. A light, porous soil admits the air and thus it is fed and greatly invigorated by the atmosphere.

5. The sun's rays heat a hard soil much quicker than a loose one, and the hotter the sun is, so much greater will be the evaporation from it. So that the hard soil is deprived of its moisture much sooner than one of a loose texture.

6. The roots of plants can find their way through a moist, loose soil, in search of food, much better than they can through hard dry soil.

7. A soil that is kept loose near the surface by the action of the hoe, will receive and hold the rain water that falls, while a hard soil will allow most of it to run off into the valleys and streams as it falls.

An English gardener, Mr. Barnes of Devonshire, in getting an opinion of the importance of hoeing, said he "did not agree with those who say that one good weeding is worth two hoeings; I say, never weed any crop in which a hoe can be got between the plants, not so much for the sake of destroying weeds and vermin, which must necessarily be the case if the hoeing be done well, as for increasing the porosity of the soil, to allow the water and air to penetrate freely throughout it." Heads "I am well convinced, by long and close practice, that oftentimes there is more benefit derived by crops from keeping them well hoed, than there is from the manure applied. Weeds or no weeds, I still keep stirring the soil, well knowing, from practice, the very beneficial effect it has."—Maritime Farmer.

## Deferred Matter.

(Crowded out last week.)

## The United States Wheat Crop.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following:—The wheat crop of the United States in 1880 has been variously estimated at 400,000,000 to 550,000,000 bushels. The early estimates of the United States wheat crop of 1879 were 475,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels. A large crop is almost uniformly estimated to be a small crop too small. The surplus of the wheat crop of 1879 exported; making no allowance for the reserves of old wheat 1878, the crop of 1879, without 175,500,000 bushels from July 1st, 1879, to June 30th, 1880. The visible surplus of 1878 reserves was July 1st, 1879, about 13,500,000 bushels, with a limited surplus of 1879, making the actual export surplus about 175,000,000 to 180,000,000 bushels. The early estimates of the wheat crop of 1879 in Oregon, California, Michigan and the Northwest spring wheat crop were largely in excess of the actual output. The wheat crop of Michigan for 1880 is estimated at 30,000,000 to 34,000,000 bushels, and of Minnesota at 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 bushels, and of California at 40,000,000 to 47,000,000 bushels. California in 1879-80 exported from July 1st to June 30th, 19,766,730 bushels, and the actual remaining wheat in that State on July 1st, 1880, is reported by the "San Francisco Produce Exchange" to be less than 750,000 bushels. It is as yet too early to determine the output of the wheat crop of the United States for 1880. It is without doubt a large crop, and may perhaps exceed 500,000,000 bushels, which would give an export surplus of 180,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. The accounts of the Russian wheat crop are conflicting. The output of it will be an important factor in determining the value of the wheat crop of the United States for 1880. The average export surplus of wheat from Russia, taking a series of fifteen years, is about 54,000,000 bushels, and for the four years ended with 1879, about 75,000,000 bushels. It was in 1878, 102,333,000 bushels.

## A Queer Operation.

TRANSPLANTING A PIECE OF SHEEPKIN TO A CHILD'S THIGH—A NEW VERSION OF MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB.

Chicago, Aug. 25.—The interesting surgical experiment of transplanting a piece of the skin of a lamb to the thigh of a little girl named Agnes Sheehan, who was severely burned by a prairie fire, has just been made in the country hospital. The burn would not heal, and the little girl has lain at the point of death for several months. The point of death, expedient known to surgical science has been restored to her life. A piece of skin from her brother was at one time grafted on the sore, but did not prosper. In this last instance sufficient cuticle was raised from the side of a healthy lamb, four months old, to cover the wound. The girl's thigh, which is twelve inches long and four inches wide. The skin was carefully sewn and left attached by one end to the lamb. Both the lamb and the child were kept in a warm, moist box, so that they cannot move. They are carefully fed and watched, and in ten days it is expected that, if the operation is a success, the lamb's skin will have grown fast to the little girl.

James Laird, the eminent agricultural authority, writes to the London Times that the agricultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland show, compared with 1879, a slight increase in the average; the wheat decrease is 73 per cent; in barley the increase is 5 per cent; oats scarcely any change; the price of wheat is greatly superior that if the present splendid harvest weather continues for a fortnight we may expect a crop of from 3 to 4 million quarters, or nearly two months' consumption better than in 1879; potatoes promise most favorably, the clear weather will go far to check the early progress of disease; the grass and green crops, except mangold, are abundant; the first hay crop is much damaged by the rain, but it will be largely supplemented by the second crop. Cattle is deficient to the extent of 90,000 head, sheep nearly two millions, or 54 per cent, in consequence of rot resulting from the excessive wet last season.

In the early stages of his ministry the celebrated Dr. Stroud, of Hartford, preached some time in a neighboring village. One day a committee called upon him to settle with him for his services, and after stammering a while, signified to him that his further

services were not desired. "What does this mean, gentlemen?" asked the doctor. "Why," replied the spokesman, with some hesitation, "the people have got the impression that you are inclining to universal salvation." "Gentlemen," answered the doctor, "I never have preached that doctrine; but, if I ever should, I promise to make the people of this town an exception."

The yearly incomes of the heads of the Anglican Church are as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, \$20,000; the Bishop of York, \$50,000; the Bishop of London, \$50,000; the Bishop of Durham, \$40,000; the Bishop of Winchester, \$35,000; the Bishop of Ely, \$27,500; the Bishop of St. Asaph, \$26,000; and the rest not less than \$20,000 and not more than \$25,000 each. Each Bishop has moreover, a "palace," or official residence.

SILVER.—A rich deposit of silver bearing quartz has been discovered at Little Musquodubi, by Mr. Robert Logan, who returned from prospecting and mining licenses for five square miles of ground. According to an assay of the ore made by a metallurgist at Leadville, Colorado, the yield of silver is likely to be very large.—Guardian.

According to the Year Book of the Young Men's Christian Association, just issued by the International Committee, there are 325 associations in North America, 285 in Great Britain, 66 in France, 293 in Germany, 403 in Holland, 204 in Switzerland, 2 in India, 4 in Syria and 2 in Japan.

A great number of the Sioux who took refuge in the Canadian North West, forced by hunger have returned to the United States authorities. This is a great relief to Canada. It is said that Sitting Bull has only 40 braves with him now.

Agriculture is the dependence of all men. It clothes and feeds the race while without it commerce and manufactures would be nil.

## A GOOD ACCOUNT.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$2.00 per year, total \$12,000—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own housework for a year since, without loss of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler, N. Y."

ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAVE  
Such was the Condition of Moses Walker, of Derry, N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

## CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

## MYRTLE NAVY!

(IS MARKED)

## T. &amp; B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

(Jan 28-1879)

**TRUTHS.**  
**HOP BITTERS.**  
(A Medicine, not a Drink.)  
CONTAINS  
HOPS, RUCHE, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,  
AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.  
**THEY CURE**  
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Female Complaints and Drunkenness.  
**\$1000 IN GOLD**  
Will be paid for a case they will not cure, or will be paid for any impure or injurious found in them.  
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and three bottles, and try the Bitters before you sleep. Take no other.  
The Hop Bitters Cures and Pain Relief is the Cheapest, Surest and Best.  
For Sale by E. Lee Street, and all Druggists.

## SEEDS. SEEDS. SEEDS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

Garden and Flower Seeds,

just received at the

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE.

VIZ:—

Bean Beet, Carrot, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Corn, Cress, Cucumber, Lettuce, Onion, Parsnips, Parsnip, Peas, Pumpkin, Savory, Sweet Margaron.

Thyme, Radish, Squash, Spinach, Tomato, Turnip, &c.

Also a large variety of FLOWER SEEDS.

E. LEE STREET, Proprietor.

Newcastle, April 27, 1880.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

To be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, next, in front of the Registry Office, in Newcastle, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock, p. m.,

All the Right, Title and Interest

of JOHN MORRISON, in and to all that piece of Land situate lying and being at Black Brook in the Parish of Chatham, and County of Northumberland, containing by Lot number Ten, bounded as follows to wit: Commencing at Russell's lower line and running along said line southerly 122 feet, thence Easterly along Daniel McDougall's line eighty eight feet, thence along Philip Loggie's road southerly 122 feet, thence Easterly along the Main Road or Queen's Highway, the whole of which said lot was granted to the said John Morrison by William Loggie.

The same having been seized under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the Court of the County of Northumberland by Timothy Crocker and Hugh P. Crocker against the said John Morrison.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff of Northumberland and Co. Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 4th June, A. D. 1880.

## WEAK EYES!

Now that the long evenings are approaching it is advisable that the children should be provided with useful recreation. The following Games are both instructive and amusing, and are very fascinating. The first two are quite an assistance to the School course, the third exercises the young in the correct spelling of words, the second teaching them to count quite and correct.

## HOW TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

USE THE—

## COMMON SENSE EYE WATER.

Which is very justly pronounced superior to any other eye water, offered for sale, and in favor of which hundreds of testimonials can be procured in the Northern Counties alone. Those afflicted from weak or inflamed eyes (occasioned from over study or any other cause), will find great relief in using this remedy, and will verify the above statement after they have fairly tested the

## WONDERFUL CURATIVE PROPERTIES

—OF THIS—

## EXCELLENT PREPARATION.

SUFFERERS, GIVE IT A TRIAL.

It never fails to give relief, and seldom fails to make a complete cure.

Price 2s 6d.

FOR SALE BY

E. LEE STREET, Newcastle, R. DAVIDSON, A. & R. LOGGIE, Chatham and Black Brook.

March 1, 1880.

## "UNION ADVOCATE"

STEAM

## PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

## PLAIN &amp; COLORED COMMERCIAL

—AND—

## 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,

FAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS,

COMMERCIAL CARDS,

VISITING do.,

ACCOUNT HEADINGS,

STATEMENTS,

MEMORANDUMS,

BALL & CONCERT PROGRAMMES,

CATALOGUES,

POSTAL CARDS,

Wedding Cards & Envelopes, (Finest English Make)

LEGAL BLANKS,

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CUSTOMS BLANKS,

SHIP'S ARTICLES,

CORONER'S BLANKS,

RAILWAY BILLS OF LADING,

ENTRY BLANKS for fish exporters,

ENVELOPES, all qualities,

printed to order,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

BEAR BOUNTY do.,

BOUND BOOKS, 100 each,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

DRAFTS,

CHECKS,

NOTES OF HAND,

RECEIPTS,

ORDERS, &c.

Particular attention given to the printing of Reports of Societies.

Orders received for Ledgers and Day Books and every description of Legal and Commercial Stationery.

W. & J. ANSLAW, Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

St. John, July 14, 1880.

## INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

'80. Summer Arrangement, '80.

On and after MONDAY, the 14th JUNE, the trains will run daily, (Sunday excepted), as follows:—

WILL LEAVE NEWCASTLE.

Express for Quebec, 4.50 a.m.

Accommodation for Moncton, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John, 11.00 a.m.

Accommodation for Campbellton, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John, 4.40 p.m.

Express for Halifax and St. John, 11.45 p.m.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Sup't.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., 17th June, 1880.

## Holloway's Pills &amp; Ointment.

ENOS FRUIT SALT.

Liébig's Extract Meat, Liébig's Liquid Food, Newberry's Capsules, Carboline Vegetable Pills,

Golden Elixir, Radway's Resolvent; Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Farnell's Kidney's Lintiment, Horner's Antibilious Pills,

Kennedy's Medical Discovery; Ringer's Rheumatism Ointment; August Flower, German Syrup, Trovatore's Malt;

Tilden's Malt; Robinson's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; Wilber's Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Wilber's Resolvent, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Soap;

Wilber's Cod Liver Oil and Lime; Wilber's Emulsion