

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

AUGUST.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	10	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Mon.	11	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Tues.	12	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Wed.	13	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Thurs.	14	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Fri.	15	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
Sat.	16	30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2
		30.0	29.8	69.4	54.2

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.

How Horses Become Blind.

One of the worst eyestrains known is the abominable hayrack, where the horse has to reach up and pull the hay down, filling his mane, forehead, and the worst of all, his eyes, with hay seed, chaff or whatever may be mixed with the provender. These traps are met with nearly everywhere throughout the land. These throw the horse in the most unnatural position for feeding, as the natural position is to reach down and pull up, not to reach up and pull down, as these hay racks make him do. In reaching up to eat it exposes the forehead, face and eyes to seed, chaff and dirt, which on getting on the head once is liable to get into the eye at any time. We will now speak of the abuse that horsemen resort to in controlling a horse. The worst of it all is in striking him over the head with a leather strap, your fist, a club or whip. Shame on the man that resorts to such a club over the head of a noble creature next to man! But I am sorry to say that we find great many so-called good horsemen that take a delight in sitting on their wagon seat and trying to see how close they can send the point of a cracker to a horse's ear or strike some particular spot on the back of the head, neck, or shoulders. But, my word for it, a man who will practice this comes to grief sooner or later. Instinct tells the horse to be careful of his head, and especially of his eyes, for when they are gone that ends his seeing as they can never be restored or new ones put in, as we all know. Therefore never strike a horse about the head. The number of horses hurt by striking the collar over the head would surprise us all if known. A horse's head with a good eye setting out boldly on a square face, is a hard thing to slip a stiff collar over without rubbing and bruising the eye. Next, we have the stable to contend with, and it produces more weak eyes than any other one thing we know of. The gasses arising from the body and from the cracks in the floor. Take a piece of white paper and hold it before your eyes for a short time and see its effects. But you can turn your eyes away from it and the horse cannot as he is tied up with a white sheet all around him. Never whitewash a stall, but always use blue as it will never hurt the eyes.—Ohio Farmer.

Shooting Horses.

The Rev. W. H. H. Murray, whose advice is worth heeding, says about shooting: "The nails should be quite small and driven in more gently than is the custom. There is no reason why a smith should strike a blow at a little nail head as strong as he would deliver at the head of a spike in an oak beam. The hoof of the horse is not an oak beam, and the delicately pointed and slender headed nail is a wrought iron spike, and yet you will see the nailer whack away at them as if it was a matter of life and death to get them set in at two single blows of his hammer. Insist that the nailer should drive his nails slowly and steadily, instead of using violence. In this case, if the nail is badly pointed, get out of proper line of direction, no great injury can be done. It can be withdrawn and a new one substituted, without harm having been done the foot. But the swift, blind, and violent way prevents all such care, and exposes the horse to temporary, if not permanent injury. Gentleness should be exercised in clinching the nails. Never allow a smith to touch a nail to the outer surface of the hoof. Nature has covered it with a thin filament of enamel, the object of which is to protect the inner membrane and fibre from exposure to water and atmosphere. The enamel is exactly what Nature has put upon the surface of your finger nail, reader. Under no circumstances should it ever be touched. If it is removed nature will be wickedly deprived of her needed covering, and cruelly left exposed to the elements.

PROTECT THE HORSES.—A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horse working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. It will be found desirable, when horses are washed, to use a soft sponge and water in which carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assuages perspiration, removes the strong, pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away the flies. When there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, are driven home at once and rubbed dry.

CARE OF THE FEET.—Workhorses are subject to have dry and brittle hoofs while ploughing on hot dry ground. Occasional washing and application of glycerine or cod-liver oil to the hoofs will soften them and remedy the brittleness. At this season mischief is done by keeping old shoes on too long. It is necessary to remove shoes to accommodate the growth of the hoof; otherwise there is danger that the hoof may become bound.

Deferred Matter.

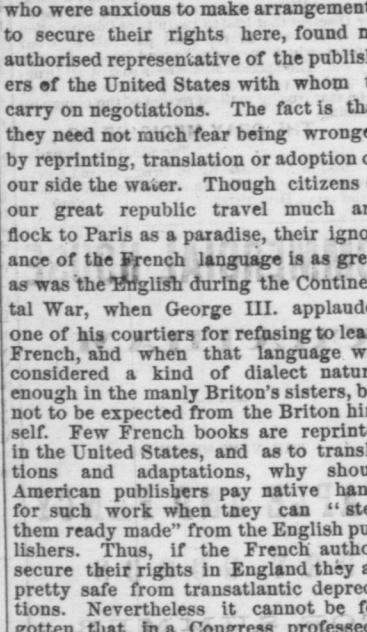
Crowded out last week.

LONDON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

LONDON, AUG. 2ND, 1879.
An International Literary Congress recently held its first sittings in London, and with Victor Hugo as its President and Alfred Tennyson at the head of the English Committee appointed to receive the distinguished foreign visitors, it may be fairly said that the poetry of the two countries was well represented. As all gatherings of this kind, festivity played its part, the members of the Congress were received at a Mansion House banquet, and afterwards the very Shakespearean Mayor of Stratford-upon-Avon welcomed them as his guests. One of the London clubs opened its portals to all the members, while the more distinguished were the objects of cordial hospitality at some public and many private entertainments.
It is not at all surprising, that the official language of the Congress was French, for no other tongue has acquired such peculiar prominence. English is more widely spread, and Spanish is of greater commercial use in South America and the adjacent seas, while Italian has still an international superiority as the interpreter of the highest kind of music. The Courts, the aristocracies, the statesmen, and the cultivated classes in Europe, however, find French the most convenient common link. It is now what Latin was in the middle ages, had even down to the beginning of the eighteenth century. Russians and Turks, Germans and Spaniards, Italians and Swedes, Englishmen and Dutchmen, all use French in diplomatic or social intercourse. It is the inevitable second language of all who have two. A foolish Chauvinism has recently induced Prince Bismarck to force German into diplomatic use and when he grew angry at Versailles he insisted upon talking to M. Thiers. Yet, though he may thus impose some additional trouble on foreign office clerks in various capitals, he will do nothing to induce other nations to displace French from its international position. Though not the vehicle of the best literature of the world—in this respect second both to English and German—French is the native language of the best modern drama and of the most highly cultivated literary style.
It is curious to note that at this International Congress, mainly concerned with "copyright," the French delegates, who were anxious to make arrangements to secure their rights here, found no authorized representative of the publishers of the United States with whom to carry on negotiations. The fact is that they need not much fear being wronged by reprinting, translation or adoption on our side the water. Though citizens of our great republic travel much and flock to Paris as a paradise, their ignorance of the French language is as great as was the English during the Continental War, when George III. applauded one of his courtiers for refusing to learn French, and when that language was considered a kind of dialect natural enough in the many Briton's sisters, but not to be expected from the Briton himself. Few French books are reprinted in the United States, and as to translations and adaptations, why should American publishers pay native hands for such work when they can get the "ready made" from the English publishers. Thus, if the French authors secure their rights in England they are pretty safe from translation and piracy. Nevertheless it cannot be forgotten that in a Congress professing to deal with "copyright," the very word copyright, the invention of the United States, leaves a large gap. It resembles a discussion on Mediterranean piracy by the Englishman, who, in the use of the word "adaptation," the two evils from which Frenchmen most suffer occupied the Congress for two days. In one word said about "reproduction." The Frenchman finds himself partially robbed, his ideas are pilfered, piecemeal by the Englishman; but the Englishman is swallowed body and bones by the American pirate. No "translation" or "adaptation" of French literature is to be expected from the French, who, in the use of the word "adaptation," the two evils from which Frenchmen most suffer occupied the Congress for two days. In one word said about "reproduction." The Frenchman finds himself partially robbed, his ideas are pilfered, piecemeal by the Englishman; but the Englishman is swallowed body and bones by the American pirate. No "translation" or "adaptation" of French literature is to be expected from the French, who, in the use of the word "adaptation," the two evils from which Frenchmen most suffer occupied the Congress for two days. In one word said about "reproduction." The Frenchman finds himself partially robbed, his ideas are pilfered, piecemeal by the Englishman; but the Englishman is swallowed body and bones by the American pirate.

Job Printing, plain and in colors, in first class style at this establishment.



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New and Beautiful Styles.

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APRIL 7TH, 1879.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS

Invite Attention to their Large Stock of Goods,

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And arriving here prior to the "New National Policy Tariff" Coming into Operation.

A SAVING IS THEREFORE EFFECTED OF FROM 10 TO 30 per cent.

Cash Purchasers will do well to call at

95 PRINCE WM. STREET OR WATER STREET.

CORNER DOCK & UNION STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Lowmoor, Swede, B. B. Refined and Common Bar Iron,

Pig Iron, Russia, Galvanized, L. G., Common Sheet & Hoop Iron,

PIETES EXTRA AXE AND CAST STEEL, SLIGHT-SHOE, TIRE AND TON-CAKE STEEL,

TIN PLATES, CHARCOAL AND COKE, BLOCK AND STRIP TIN,

PLOUGH-PLATE, MOUNTINGS AND SHEARS, ANVILS, BELLOWS AND VICES,

Y. Metal, Galvanized and Black Ship Spikes, Cut Spikes and Nails, Clinch Rings and Washers, Manilla and Tarred Rope, Anchors and Chains,

Tan, Pitch, Rosin and Oakum, Carriage, Sleigh-Shoe and Tire Bolts, Springs and Axles, Axes, Horse Shoes and Nails, Square and Hexagon Nuts, Iron Wire and Bessemer Steel Wire

Religious.

The Baptists at Beaver River, N. S.,

are preparing to rebuild the Church

which was destroyed by fire last winter.

The Church Missionary Society of England

secured last year \$237,390 from the

children by little collecting books, cards

and boxes.

A few days ago the Dean of Toronto

received a telegram announcing the death

of his brother, Rev. Elliott Grasett, M.

A. A. Rector of Woodhouse.

A Scottish or Irish Cardinal will, it is

understood, be created at the next Con-

gregation—either Archbishop Strain of St.

Andrews, or Archbishop MacCabe of

Dublin.

The United Presbyterian Synod in

Edinburgh came to a resolution by 288

votes to 29, approving of the decision of

the committee suspending the Rev. David

Macrae, Gonrack, from his ministerial

functions for his views on eternal pun-

ishment, and declaring him no longer a

minister of the Church.

The Fishery Question.

North Sydney, C. B., August 8.

Discussing the fishery question, the

North Sydney Herald says:—The im-

portance of Canada's position on the

fishery question becomes daily more

apparent. Notwithstanding the boast-

ful language respecting the value of the

fisheries along the eastern

coast of the United States, we are

fully aware that they are practically

worthless as compared with the North

American fisheries. Gloucester fish-

ermen cannot profitably prosecute

even the bank cod fishery without

means drawn from Newfoundland or

the Lower Provinces. Fresh

bankers are now alone profitable, and

this involves permission to enter

British American ports to either catch

or buy fresh bait. Although no

amount was awarded for this privilege

by the Halifax Commission, on ac-

count of a technical plea put in by the

United States Committee, American vessels

have recently been sent to Cape Breton

to seine cargoes of squid to be sent to

American "bankers." This bait is

obtained close in shore, and of course

within the three mile limit. If the

Washington Treaty clauses were com-

pletely carried out, this right would be

withdrawn, and American cod fish-

ermen would be compelled to re-

sort to salt bait.

London, August 14.—A despatch re-

ceived by the Daily News from Ma-

deira gives an account of the meeting

of Sir Garnet Wolseley with the Zulu

chiefs. The despatch says the result

cannot be altogether satisfactory to

Sir Garnet, as, immediately after his

close, Colonel Clark's brigade was

ordered to move forward to Enkomo-

ga, and to be reinforced immediately

by the whole of the 80th Regiment and

two galling guns. Another despatch,

transmitted from Madeira by cable,

and reaching there by ship, is dated

Porto Durnford, July 22nd; it states

that Ceteawayo on that day made an-

other effort to obtain from Sir Garnet

Wolseley upon what terms his surren-

der would be accepted, and what de-

gree of liberty and independence

would in future be granted him. "It

is said," continues the despatch, "that

Ceteawayo's warlike and aggressive

deserted him, and that further fight-

ing is impossible, unless the terms

offered are so harsh as to compel Cete-

awayo to reject them, and drive him in-

to the bank, from whence he may for

some time continue a desultory guer-

rilla warfare."

LOUISE, VICTORIA AND MAUD, the

young daughters of the Prince of

PAY ATTENTION.

THE Subscriber has on hand

BIRD CAGES, BALLOON FLY

TRAPS, CHILDREN'S TRAYS,

EUREKA CLOTHES WRINGERS,

DOVES EGG BEATERS,

MRS. POTTS' PATENT COLD

HANDLE SMOOTHING IRONS,

PRESERVE KETTLES AND

SAUCE PANS,

LINED AND ENAMELED

SPICE BOXES,

JELLY MOULDS,

TEA POT STANDS AND

TEA STRAINERS;

AND A LARGE VARIETY OF

STAMPED & PLAIN TINWARE,

which I will sell at prices to suit the times.

Also on hand, my usual large variety of

Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, with

Patent Telescopic Lining.

These Stoves are so well and favorably known

both for quality and price as to need no

recommendation.

JOB WORK of all kinds promptly attended

to.

J. H. PHINNEY

Newcastle, May 27, 1879.

London House.

1879. SPRING 1879.

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PART OF OUR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

FROM THE CHIEF MARKETS OF

Great Britain and Ireland,

TOGETHER WITH

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

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Silver Leaf,

Nickle Leaf,

Gold Bronze,

Silver Bronze,

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Tin Foil,

Diamonds for Cutting Glass,

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HAYING TOOLS

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

'SALTER BRICK STORE,'

8 doz. Golden Clipper and

Red Rover Scythes;

10 doz. American Ash Rakes;

2 doz. Hickory Snails;

2 doz. No. 1 and 3 Hay Forks;

6 doz. Ash Fork Handles;

6 DOZEN SOYTHE STONES,

ASSORTED KINDS.

All of which I am selling at prices to

suit the hard times.

JOHN FERGUSON.

Newcastle, 24th July, 1879. 23

CARD.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION!

The system of employing Agents or Can-

vasers at a high commission has been

strictly abandoned by us, it having proved

very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and

customers. In future we will