

# METEOROLOGICAL.

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

FEBRUARY-MARCH.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sun.	7.46 a.m.	29.72	39.9		
	3.46 p.m.	29.72	36.0		
	11.45 p.m.	29.72	36.0	87.8	29.0
Mon.	7.46 a.m.	29.70	35.8		
	3.46 p.m.	29.71	35.7		
	11.45 p.m.	29.70	35.6	87.8	29.0
Tues.	7.46 a.m.	29.68	35.6		
	3.46 p.m.	29.67	35.4		
	11.45 p.m.	29.67	35.4	87.8	29.0
Wed.	7.46 a.m.	29.62	35.3		
	3.46 p.m.	29.61	35.2		
	11.45 p.m.	29.61	35.2	87.8	29.0
Thurs.	7.46 a.m.	29.61	35.2		
	3.46 p.m.	29.61	35.2		
	11.45 p.m.	29.61	35.2	87.8	29.0
Fri.	7.46 a.m.	29.59	35.1		
	3.46 p.m.	29.59	35.1		
	11.45 p.m.	29.59	35.1	87.8	29.0
Sat.	7.46 a.m.	29.58	35.0		
	3.46 p.m.	29.58	35.0		
	11.45 p.m.	29.58	35.0	87.8	29.0

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.

### How to Grow the Sugar Beet.

The Boston Scientific Farmer, in an article on sugar beet culture in England and America, gives directions how to grow the beet with profit. In the first place the land must be carefully prepared. The soil should be made deep by ploughing, and rendered friable by repeated harrowings, and the surface formed into a smooth seed-bed. The best soil is a deep mellow, sandy loam, with a permeable subsoil. The land must be well manured, and the weight of authority is in favor of stable land. In addition to the ordinary barnyard manure, which should be well mingled with the soil, an additional supply of rich superphosphate or other fertilizer, should be placed in drills along with the seed. About sixteen pounds of seed per acre should be used. This seed should be placed in drills at intervals of about eight inches, the drills being sufficiently far apart to admit of a horse and cultivator to pass between them. It is better to use too much seed than too little, and the object of the farmer should be to raise many beets of small size, say from one to one and a half pounds in weight rather than a few large ones. The proper depth to plant the seed is from a half inch to an inch. The time for germination depends mainly on the temperature, but with the temperature between 50 and 60 deg. F., the time would be from four to nine days. When the beets are thinned, which should be done when they are three-fourths of an inch in height, the plants can be used to advantage in vacant spaces where the seed has failed.

There is usually one hoeing or cultivating of the field before thinning, and three cultivations after thinning. Like the corn plant, the sugar beet requires frequent stirring of the soil during growth, and unless this is attended to the farmer need not expect success. Yet care must be taken not to continue the hoeing too late in the season. Fortunately there is a safe rule by which the farmer should be guided. The best plant usually makes leaves before it makes much root, and the leaves take the carbonic acid from the atmosphere and store the product in the root. Hence there are two stages of growth to be observed—the first that of leaf growth and the second that of root growth. During the first stage, frequent cultivation is very beneficial, but when the leaves are fully formed, then all cultivation should at once cease.

In lifting the beet at harvest a spade should be used to loosen the earth and pry up the root, which is then freed from the earth by knocking two roots together and throwing into a pile, the leaves being first cut by a blow from a long knife. The pile should be immediately covered with leaves for protection from the sun and to prevent the drying effect of winds so that the beets may not become wilted, which impairs their value to the manufacturer, and also diminishes their weight to the grower who sells them by the ton. The weight of the crops varies in different soils and climates. In Silicia, the average crop is from 9 to 9.12 tons per acre; in Saxony from 11.34 to 12 tons per acre; in France from 13 to 20 tons per acre. In Massachusetts crops have been reported at from 18 to 20 tons; in Maine last year there were crops of from 20 to 30 tons per acre—yields greatly in excess of all these are reported. There is no doubt the sugar beet, with careful cultivation, is the most profitable of farm crops.

### Effects of Lime as a Fertilizer.

The Journal of Forestry (English) in an article on the cultural use of lime, chemically and mechanically, and as to its influence both on the organic and inorganic constituents of the soil, gives the following as a summary of its chief benefits:—A larger produce of cereal crops of superior quality. This is especially the case with wheat, which becomes thinner skinned and yields more flour. The pass grown upon limed lands are better bodied. Upon deep alluvial and clay soil it increases the crop of potatoes and renders them less waxy. Sprinkled over potatoes in the store heap it preserves them, and when riddled over the cut sets, it wonderfully increases their fertility. Lime eradicates the finger and toe disease in turnips, and gives greater soundness and more nutritive qualities to the bulb. It gives, when applied to meadow lands,

a larger produce of more nutritious grasses, and checks the foot rot in sheep depastured upon them. It also exterminates bent as well as coarse and sour grasses, destroys couch grass and acts powerfully upon the rye grasses. Upon arable land it destroys corn marigold and weeds of various kinds. It rapidly decomposes vegetable matter, producing a large amount of food for plants in the form of carbonic acid gas. It destroys or neutralizes the acids in the soil, hence its adaptability to sour soils. It acts powerfully upon some of the inorganic parts of the soil, especially on the sulphate of iron found in peaty soils and the sulphate of magnesia and alumina. It proves fatal to worms and slugs and the larvae of injurious insects, though favorable to the growth of shell beetles. It destroys the germ of smut upon the seed of wheat, barley and oats, and is especially acceptable to the barley crop, which is generally of good quality upon chalky soils. Slaked lime added to vegetable matter causes it to give off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia. Upon soils in which the ammonia is combined with acid it sets free the ammonia, which is directly seized upon by the plants. Its solubility in water causes it to sink into and ameliorate the subsoil. When the soil contains fragments of granite or trap rocks, lime hastens their decomposition and liberates their silicates. In combination with the acids in the soil produces saline compounds, such as potash, soda, etc. It exerts a marvellous effect upon rape, though it is said to injure flax, which in Belgium is not grown for several years after liming. Strewed over young plants it destroys or drives away the turnip fly. Worked in with grass seeds, the beneficial effects of lime, chalk, marl and shell sand have been visible for a period of thirty years. It has a powerful pulverizing effect upon the woaden clay, on the sandstone formation, and on the granites and slate rocks. It is generally supposed to hasten the ripening of cereals (crops). It promotes the formation in the soil of what are called the double silicates. This process starts with the clay or silicate of alumina, and is afterward continued through the silicate of alumina and lime, the silicate of alumina and soda, alumina and potash, and alumina and ammonia. Applied to the root-heap, lime effects a rapid decay of seeds of weeds. To sum up its advantages, it may, when properly applied to the soil, purify and stimulates its action, thereby promoting the growth of healthy vegetation of all kinds.

**A NICE BOILED PUDDING.**—Eight eggs, one quart of milk, one pint of flour; add salt to the taste, say a light teaspoonful. Beat the eggs very light, the yolks and whites separately, the yolks should be as thick as batter; add to them alternately the flour and milk, and very gradually, beating hard all the time. Then stir in the whites, which must be beaten very light previously, for it will spoil the pudding to beat the batter after the whites are added. Wet your pudding cloth with scalding water, wring it dry, flour the inside, and pour in the batter. It requires one hour for boiling, and if properly made, is a very delicate, light pudding. Serve with any good sauce.

An old teamster of fifty years' experience says he has never had a case of the galls upon his animals where the following preventive was adopted, which was simply to rub the colts inside every few days with a little neatfoot oil, and the women, as they were found sticking like wax, to wash it off with warm soap suds and then oil. A yoke from oxen or collar from a horse should not be removed when brought into the stable from work until the sweat is entirely dry, and all chafed spots should be thoroughly oiled.—*Mr. Farmer.*

## For the Little Folks.

### Astronomy made Easy—After Procter.

**Hi-diddle-diddle.**  
The Sun's in the middle,  
And planets round by grand  
Are swinging in space,  
Field forever in place.  
In the solar globe or band,  
The Sun's in the middle,  
And Mercury's next to the Sun;  
While Venus so bright,  
Seen at morning or night,  
Comes second to join the fun.

**Hi-diddle-diddle.**  
The Sun's in the middle,  
And third in the group is our Earth;  
While Mars with his fire,  
So wicked dire,  
Swings around to be counted fourth.

**Hi-diddle-diddle.**  
The Sun's in the middle,  
After Saturn comes Uranus far;  
And his son so queer  
Let astronomers near  
To old Neptune, who drives the last car.

### How Uncle Tom Ran Away.

It was a rainy afternoon, and my six-year-old nephew and I were sitting on a rug in front of the fire. Frank was stretched out full length on the sofa, while for me, I, in my own particular chair, sat patiently awaiting the request for "a story," which I knew would be very sure to come sooner or later.

Tom had some; half my goodness was always saved for him. But Tom's temper sometimes got the better of him, and when provoked—but wait a little, and you shall see what happened to your big Uncle Tom for letting his temper run away with him.

One afternoon—a cold, cheerless, rainy one like this, dear—I sat looking out the window at a poor little meadow lark that stood shivering and wet on the edge of the porch. I soon called Tom to look too, but when I turned to see if he was coming, and not knowing he was so near me, I accidentally struck him in the face with my elbow.

"Horrid, awkward thing," growled Tom; and I received a blow from his strong little fist which I am sorry to say was not accidental. Mother had just come in, and she saw the whole scene. She made Tom sit alone on a sofa, away from the window and the bird, till he should grow good natured again. But Tom was not to be soothed in any such way, for he was really angry.

"Horrid, awkward, old thing!" he muttered again between his teeth. "I just won't stay in the house with such a girl! I'll run away, so I will. I'll run away to-night," he added in a louder voice, intending to attract my attention and thinking to frighten me. "What's that?" said mother.

"Run away from home, and to-night?" "Yes, and I am going right off now, if I can don't say a word more." "Very well," said mother, looking at me, and seeing no signs of repentance in my face. "You know I allow no one in my house to tell a lie, so I suppose I must say 'good-by' to you, Tom."

Upstairs to his room directly overhead went the angry boy. We heard him shake his long-sleeved pinnies out of his tin bank, heard him pull out bureau drawers, and then all was still, till mother Tom, flushed, angry, yet calm, tramped down the stairs. He said "good-by" to all the family except me, and started out in the rain and wind.

I shall never forget how forlorn the little fellow looked as he walked down the path from the house to the barn. An immense umbrella, old and torn, he tried to hold over him with one hand, while in the other he held a bundle, containing his best suit of clothes, clean shirt, and his pennies. No overcoat had he, no rubbers, and only an old straw hat, which he had pulled down over his eyes.

Bang! went the front door after him. O-o-o-o roared the wind, as it followed him! Splash! came down the rain through his torn, worn umbrella; and even the grim old cypress trees swayed their dripping tops over the path as he passed, as though they would send down an extra shower on poor Tom's head. Soon it grew dark. But no Tom returned. Of course none of us thought he would really go away. We supposed the hottest of tempers would soon have cooled in that night's storm.

An hour passed; the darkness grew blacker. "Poor Tom!" I thought. "It's all my fault, every bit of it," and although I was fourteen years old and considered myself quite a woman, I began to cry.

But suddenly, much to my joy, I heard Tom's step on the porch. I was about to rush out to meet him, when my mother stopped me. "No, child," said she firmly. "That minute the front door bell rang—then it was not Tom at all, I thought. Mother went to the door, and there indeed was Tom. Lifting his hat to her in the most distinctly polite manner, he said: "Oh, mother, how could you? I sobbed, no longer ashamed of my tears. "Tom will perish, I know he will, and I—I—I!" "Jennie, my child," said mother, "do I not know best?" And that answer was all I could get her to make.

Supper was forgotten; we all sat gloomily around the fire. I was most miserable. I could do nothing but think how I loved Tom, and how lonely I was without him, and how dreary he must be feeling. But another hour had ticked its slow way around the clock before he heard those steps on the porch again. Then the bell rang again, as before. This time I went with mother to the door. Tom stood there. His hat was gone—his umbrella too—his frowny hair was wet, and his hands purple with cold; but in a plucky voice he addressed mother: "Please tell me the price of a night's lodging in B—."

she nearly broke my heart as well as Tom's and her own in doing it. Eight o'clock came, and with it faltering, slowly, came Tom's step on the porch. He rang the bell, but it only tinkled feebly. "This time we'll all spring to meet him, mother leading us and opening the door."

"Would you?" sobbed poor, tired Tom, would you—would you let me come in and warm my poor little hands? I am—Jennie, I am so sorry!"

In a minute, in a second, Tom was folded in mother's arms, sobbing, repentant, wet, drabbed—yes, we were all sobbing. "Well, auntie," was Frank's comment, "I think Uncle Tom was just a brick!" emphasizing the last word with a thump of his clenched fist on the white rug.

"No, I think mother was the brick," as you say. At least all she ever after that had to do to 'disperse' Tom's temper, was to say "Does my little boy wish to be taken at his word?"

Nellie A. Hopkins, in March Wide Awake.

## Defended Matter.

(Crowded out last week.)

### The Poor at Ottawa.

A good deal is being said, and said foolishly, about the vast exhibitions of the unemployed poor at Ottawa. Of course there are poor people, many poor people, at Ottawa now, as there have always been, and always will be, so long as business is open to depression, so long as men are either idle or dissipated, and so long as life is subject to accident. But it is not true that the poor are more numerous now than under Mr. Mackenzie. The very accounts of the recent demonstrations which have appeared in the Opposition papers are in effect but elaborate excuses for the smallness of the numbers in other cities. If we notice that it is fully admitted that the number of men demanding work is less now than ever. This fact is patent to all. Again, the meetings were not held in other cities under the old regime, a fact which is accounted for apparently on the ground that the crowd are nearly all Reformers. If we notice that the meetings were not held in other cities under the old regime, a fact which is accounted for apparently on the ground that the crowd are nearly all Reformers. If we notice that the meetings were not held in other cities under the old regime, a fact which is accounted for apparently on the ground that the crowd are nearly all Reformers.

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## CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

## MYRTLE NAVY!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

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This office is now thoroughly equipped with the latest material and the most modern presses for the rapid and skillful execution of

PLAIN & COLORED

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which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly accept of our 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,

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

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. ANSLOW,

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

## NEW GOODS!

LONDON HOUSE, WHOLESALE.

Just Received via Halifax and Boston:

Worsted Coatings;

Black Italian; Balenois;

Silken; Alpaca; Balenois;

Prints; Oxford Shirtings;

Stewart's Shod Thread;

Marshall's Machine Thread;

Barbour's Machine Thread;

Llama Dried; Boot Webbs;

Elastic Cord;

Fingering Yarns;

Dress Cord;

New Buttons;

Fancy Hat Ornaments;

Hanging Rugs; Insertion;

Knitting Cottons;

Paper Collars;

DANIEL & BOYD,

Market Square and Chipman's Hill,

St. John, Feb. 28, 1880.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

TENDERS for a second 100 miles section of the West of Red River will be received by the undersigned until noon on Monday, the 29th of March next.

The section will extend from the end of the 4th Contract—near the western boundary of Manitoba—to a point on the west side of the valley of Bird-Creek.

Tenders must be in the form of a contract, which, with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa, and Winnipeg, on and after the 1st day of March next.

By Order,

F. BRAUN, Secy.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,

Ottawa, 11th February, 1880.

## Spring Goods:

WE have received the following Goods:

Pillow Case Cottons, Table Damasks, Turkey Red Cotton, Cane Linen, &c.

Three Cases Starches, Seven Cases Clark's Rags, 10 CASES BLEACHED COTTONS,

4 Cases Grey Cottons, 2 Cases Linen Threads, 4 Cases Canadian Twines, NEW SPRING GOODS, &c.

Steamer throughout the season. We expect to open New Spring styles in Hats, Bonnets, &c. on the 20th of FEBRUARY.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON,