

## METEOROLOGICAL.

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

FEBRUARY.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum Thermometer.	Minimum Thermometer.
Sun.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Mon.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Tues.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Wed.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Thurs.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Fri.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8
Sat.	7.40 a.m.	30.2	21.7	21.7	-20.8

The minus sign shows the temperature below zero, the absence of a sign 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.

## The Training of Farmers.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the real purpose of agricultural colleges and special training schools is to make men farmers; it is to make farmers men. For knowledge as to conducting the ordinary operations of a farm, there has never been a better school than the farm itself. But as the best housekeepers are women who know a hundred things besides, so the best farmers, other things being equal, are the men who know the most. The young man who supplements the practical knowledge gained by actual work and experience on the farm, with the facts and theories which a course of instruction in the branches of science pertaining to agriculture, has added to his capital as much as any man does who trains himself for an avocation in life.

There is no reason why skilled labor should not be considered as valuable in directing the operations of a farm as in conducting an office, or superintending a workshop. Back of all legitimate successes in life stands the man who produced them. The equation stands thus: The man equals the success. And this is as true of the production of two tons of wheat where one grew before, or of the doubling of a grain crop, as of the building of a railroad or the governing of a State.

Now, the ordinary training of farm boys does little to develop the man that is in them. They get the rudiments of a common education—the simple tools of life's workshop—a fair physical training, and such hereditary notions of farming as the father happens to possess. But of the reasons for things that they are called upon to do every week, of the application of ascertained facts to the important principles of agriculture, of the nature of soils, and fertilizers, and the forces of nature, of the laws of bee-keeping and the economy of scientific management, they know what they can "pick up," and no more.

But take a boy from the farm at, say, seventeen years of age, and give him three years at a sensibly conducted School of Agriculture, and you have not only greatly increased the chances of his staying on the farm—as thirty per cent. of the boys ought to do—but you have fitted him for success. For knowledge is power, just as surely on the farm as in the forum—surely, like steam, it must be properly directed and applied. With some common knowledge like the steam that comes out of the spout of a kettle, it distorts and puzzles; with others it diffuses the light and whirls the great driving wheels of life. But ignorance is everywhere at a disadvantage. Not until our young farmers are given the chance to make the most of their combined inward and outward capacities shall we have what a splendidly endowed and forcefully equipped rural population America is capable of producing and maintaining.

## Baked Bones and Oyster Shell.

An entertaining correspondent of the American Poultry Yard writes as follows:

"I supposed I did my duty by my hens when I burnt bones to ivory whiteness, ground them to the consistency of flour, and fed them occasionally, with the idea that I was giving them egg-shells in a very available form. But I did not consider that the gelatin, the fat, the ammonia, and other constituents of the bones which were discharged by the internal heat (leaving only a little pure lime) were really the richest possible food for the hens and the greatest egg-producing diet that could be furnished them. My new tenant only takes them, more or less brown in an old tin plate on the top grate of the stove oven. This is not a very pleasant process; for, like all scorched portions of the animal matter, they give a pungent, half-sulfurous smell, which tempts you to 'clar de kitchen' till the fresh air from doors and windows has sent the objectionable odor into outer space. But you soon become reconciled to this invasion of ill scents when the fiery comb, the ceaseless cackle, the evident high-flited egg baskets show you what they have accomplished.

"No other food, not any amount of food, if this is left out, will give you such returns; and this baked bone, pounded with a hammer on a rock in your poultry-pen, and fed with ordinary feed, will give results that ought

to satisfy the most craving disposition. The hens cluster around the primitive bone-mill, gulping down the rich morsels with evident delight; and, since everything necessary for the production of eggs is thus fully furnished, there is no undue strain on the vital forces, no weakening of the system, but a daily attention to business, to the complete satisfaction of the fowls and their owners.

"You can hardly give too much baked bones to your hens to provide the necessary amount of lime for the egg-shells, and the next best thing for this purpose is oyster-shells, which can be obtained by the barrel, (and generally without any cost except taking away) at hotels or restaurants in your nearest city, and then tenant some eighteen miles for them, and considers them cheap enough at that. The hens eat them when pounded into fragments as eagerly as they pick up the shell corn, and the egg-furnish the needed material for the egg-shells more completely than anything else.

## Effect of Food Upon Milk.

No rational feeder would expect to affect the quantity of milk in a few days, except by reducing or increasing its quantity of water. A cow in good condition would continue to give the same quantity of milk for two weeks if fed wholly upon oat straw. Nothing is better known to intelligent feeders than that a good milk will draw on her own resources of fat and fat to make up her secretions of milk when she is inadequately fed. Nature struggles against the change, yet, placed under changed circumstances, she will gradually conform to them. A plant whose habitat is near the sea will change the proportion of its constituents, or even substitute one constituent for another, when grown inland, or on soil of very different composition. Here potash is different that it distributes all its quality, being fed on slops from the brewery or distillery, will for some time give milk of normal quality; but this food being continued, the milk will gradually change its composition and quality, until it is wholly unfit for human food. This is a strong case of partial and deficient food, which has been proved so often, but it is easy to see that, if the cow conforms her production to this very different composition, she will thus gradually conform in time, to any ration having an excess or deficiency of any important elements in the food.

The practical feeder has so often seen the effect of food upon his cows that he distrusts all the scientific facts which deny the existence of such facts that have so often come under his observation. And since the German experiments have been carried out for a longer time, and tested upon a larger number of cows, the conclusions do not differ so much from the general convictions of the best feeders. —National Live Stock Journal.

## Preventing Fence Posts Rotting in the Ground.

In reply to "Inquirer," the following brief item from the N. Y. Tribune answers his question:—Fence posts ought to be thoroughly seasoned at to begin with, after which an application of coal or gas tar will be found good for that portion which is to be under ground and crude petroleum for the part above ground. A good preparation is to soak the posts with petroleum and then dip them in an exterior coat of coal tar, and then to be set in the ground, which many correspondents say should be the top, as it sets with the top down longer than those set with the butt end down. Salt is also an excellent preservative of timber from decay. Wooden piles driven into salt marshes are said to endure much longer than those driven into fresh water mud. In some countries the custom prevails of soaking logs in the sea, previous to sawing them, with a view to render the wood more durable.

## Excellent Glycerine Ointment.

A very good preparation of glycerine to have always on hand can be readily prepared by any apothecary or druggist. In two ounces of oil of almonds melt, by a slow heat, half an ounce of spermaceti, and one dram of white wax. Then add one ounce of good glycerine, stirring until cold, when scent it by stirring in a little oil of roses. Keep in small jars or small wide-necked bottles. In hot weather keep closely exposed to warmth. Half or a fourth of the above quantities may be used. Every drug store should keep a jar of it and recommend its use. It is excellent for softening the skin, for moistening dry skin surfaces that are not open sores; for chafed places, for moistening corns or calloused feet or toes, and especially for chapped faces, lips or hands. When the hands are chapped or cracked, or roughened by cold, wash them clean with soap, and rub them with this glycerine ointment, wiping it off to prevent soiling clothing. If this is done at night, the hands will be soft and in good condition in the morning, except when deeply cracked. It is very good to apply to the hands after "washing day."

## An Injurious Practice.

The practice of eating snow and ice, so common among school children, is a fruitful cause of catarrh. It is common to see boys and girls devour a snow-ball as eagerly as an apple, or an icicle, as eagerly as a bit of candy. The hard palate which forms the roof of the mouth also forms the floor of the nostrils, and is no thicker than pasteboard. The chilling effect of snow and ice brought freely in contact with this thin partition, the upper covering of which is a sensitive secretory membrane, made up almost wholly of fine

blood-vessels and nerves, produces a congestion, often succeeded by chronic inflammation. As a consequence, these snow and ice-eating boys and girls almost always have "colds in the head" and running noses. This is the foundation and origin of one of the most disagreeable, persistent and incurable affections to which people are subject—catarrh. Catarrh is said to lead to consumption. Whether this is or not, the chilling of the nasal membranes, a part of whose function it is to warm the air in its passage to the lungs, cannot outlive those organs, particularly in people of a delicate constitution.

## How Butter is Sometimes Tainted.

Winter and spring butter is often very much injured in flavor by food to which it is fed. Cows are not unfrequently very fond of this litter, though it is impregnated with liquid manure from the horses, and if allowed, they eat it greedily; and the effect is that their milk and butter will be tainted with the taste of this kind of food, in the same way that the favor is injured by eating turnips, but to a more disagreeable degree. If litter is allowed to be eaten, it should be given to cattle not in milk, and on no account should milk cows be allowed to eat anything other than the sweetest and purest food. Very nice butter-makers are sometimes at a loss to account for stable taints in butter, especially when extraordinary precautions have been taken to have the milking done in the most perfect manner, and in so on in all the processes of handling the milk until the butter is packed for market. Still the butter has a disagreeable taste, and the cause often comes from allowing the cows, when turned out to water and exercise, to feed about the horse stable, where they consume all the litter which, on account of its being soaked with liquid manure, is cast out of the stable. —Rural New Yorker.

## The Bit for the Horse in Winter.

Warm the bit on your bridle in frosty weather, before putting it in the horse's mouth. The bit full of frost, coming in contact with the tongue and lips, adheres to them, and causes the same as it would do when red hot, leaving the animal with a sore mouth. If you do not believe it, place your own tongue on a piece of frosted iron some cold morning, and be convinced. —Ex.

[Other writers recommend rubber bits as being the best for winter use on horses.]

## For the Little Folks.

## Stories told the Boys.

BY J. M. MERRILL.

## JUST ONE MORE BEAR STORY.

Once there was an old hunter and trapper who spent all his time in the woods, except when he went out to sell his furs and skins. He used to go to the settlements, as he called the cities, once or twice a year to sell these, and buy powder and lead, and sugar and tea, and flour and other things that he needed. And great times he used to have then—regular "larks," he called them. He'd ride in omnibuses and street cars as far as they went, just for the fun of it, and as they went, he wanted to go anywhere. And he'd gaze in at all the store windows, and go to the play, and perhaps, and no matter whether it was a funny play or a sorry one, he'd laugh a real jolly, quiet kind of a laugh every few minutes, because he said that was what he went there for, and he was bound to have his money's worth.

Well, one day he was out setting his traps for minks, and he set a great big bear's tracks in the mud, where he had trotted down from his home on the mountain to get a drink in the lake, or perhaps to try and catch a fish, as very hungry bears will do. And he thought there was a good chance to get some bear's meat to dry for winter, and a warm bear's skin to make an overcoat of. So he went back to his cabin and got a large, stout iron trap, with sharp teeth, and a big chain hitched to it. He baited it with a piece of bread and honey, and set it right in the bear's path, and covered up the trap carefully with leaves, only leaving the bread and honey in the middle in sight. Early in the morning he took his gun and went out, expecting to find the bear safely caught. But instead of that he found his trap had sprung and caught nothing but a stick. The bread and honey was all gone, and he saw by the marks that the cunning old bear had taken a stick in his mouth, and sprung the trap, and then eaten up the bait.

"So ho! you cunning old varmint," he said, "you smelt the iron and I'm too smart for you, was ye? Well, I'll invite ye to another meal and see that agrees with ye!"

So the hunter went home and got a long, stout rope, and made a big slipknot on one end, and wound it all around with hemlock branches, so it wouldn't show, nor smell either. Then he fixed a nice bait than before, and went to a new place in the bear's path, and picked out a stout young hickory tree, climbed to the top, and swung down, bending the tree with all his might. Then he tied and staked it down till he had fastened one end of the rope to the top of the tree, and put the meat he brought for bait into a hole in the bough, with the slip-knot just over it. He covered it all up with dirt and loose stones, till it looked exactly as though somebody had buried some meat there. Then he loosened the

stakes till the least pull would let the tree fly back, and went home. In the middle of the night the bear came trotting along and smelt the meat. He sniffed around, but couldn't smell or see any iron, and so he began to carefully paw away the stones and dirt, and stuck his nose into the hole. As the quick as he pulled hard at the meat the bent tree flew up, and the slipknot caught the bear tight around the neck, and lifted him right up on his hind legs. It choked him so he couldn't more than half roar, and the more he danced and pulled the tighter it drew.

Bright and early in the morning the hunter came up with his gun and knife, and found the bear standing there—the maddest old fellow that ever was seen.

"Good mornin'! Mr. Bruin, I believe?" said the hunter. "You cut a very nice figger, let's see ye dance."

With that he punched the bear with his gun, and the old fellow growled awfully, and began to hop around as far as the rope would let him, pawing with his fore feet and showing his teeth.

"What a fine waltzer," said the hunter, "but I can't partner; I never learnt the step, and I don't fancy the way you talk hold. You've no gloves on, besides, and I never dance with a partner that don't wear gloves. You've got my overcoat on, too," he said, "and I shall have to trouble you for it; and as the young chaps say, 'you look good enough to eat.'"

And with that the hunter drew up his gun and shot the bear dead; and the fur made him a fine coat, and he had meat enough to last him half the winter.

## Deferred Matter.

## Remarkable Electrical Discovery.

The current number of the American Journal of Mathematics, which is published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University, contains an account of a fundamentally new phenomenon in electricity, hitherto unexplained by anything hitherto known. The definition of the new action is not yet certainly made out, but it appears to be that if we say that the direction of a galvanic current is from the negative to the positive pole, then a magnet tends to deflect the current within the conductor in the same direction in which it tends to turn the conductor itself. This fact will be a complete surprise to physicists, and its importance to the theory of electricity can hardly be overestimated. The discoverer is Mr. E. H. Hall, assistant in the Laboratory of Professor B. Ward, to whose encouragement and assistance the discovery was in a large measure due. It may justly be said that no discovery equally fundamental has been made within the last fifty years. Discoveries so novel have usually been in some degree the result of accident; but in this case elaborate and very delicate experiments were undertaken to ascertain whether or not any such phenomenon could be observed. The new force is exceedingly feeble, but that we cannot predict any practical applications for it.

## The end of a Wild Boy.

S. many restless boys are steadily "going to the far west" and showing what they can do when there are no fathers and mothers near to say "Don't!" that the story of another irrepressible boy may be interesting to the readers of the Union Advocate. Once he lived in Illinois, but that State was not far enough west to reach his views, so he went further, reached Texas, and at last accounts was in New Mexico. He found companions among other spirited fellows, and he himself, learned how to fire a revolver, drink whiskey and get things without paying for them, and even to "shoot his way" through a crowd of men, with some assistance from his friends. He is, therefore, just the fellow for the hero of a thrilling, splendid story of the border; and he is now in Illinois, where he is lynch law, and he is now in Illinois, where he is lynch law, and he is now in Illinois, where he is lynch law.

CHILD SHOT.—Mrs. Lorenzo Adams, of Deer Island, on Thursday last, took her husband's revolver from the mantelpiece, and while examining it, pointed the weapon playfully at each of her children, snapping it each time. One child had been left loaded for upwards of a year, and had been snapped frequently and would not go off, but when Mrs. Adams snapped it at her youngest child, the charge unfortunately exploded, and the bullet struck at the corner of the right eye, and has not been found. We heard that Dr. Harry Gove had expressed his opinion that the babe would recover. Mrs. Adams' feelings can be better understood than described, at the unfortunate occurrence. —Standard.

## REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

Stop 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 quack doctors or using so much of the said demagogues, that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the simple, pure remedies, Hopewell's, that cure always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times in good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

The railways in India despatch Zeppelin cars in which the native women ride, and where the lady missionaries have opportunity to talk with them. They have native women for conductors, and Christian women, who have charge of the ladies' rooms at the stations, lock and unlock the cars.

The military and naval expenditure of Europe in 1879 amounted to £160,000,000. Russia spent £36,000,000, England £32,000,000, France £27,000,000, and Germany £21,000,000. It is remarkable that England spends more in gunpowder and glory than either Germany or France. The total debts of Europe have risen from £2,636,000,000 in 1865 to £1,324,000,000 in 1879, and the greater portion of the additional debt has been incurred owing to armaments. The total expenditure of European governments in 1880 was £398,000,000, and it is now at the rate of £385,000,000.

A farmer estimated to be worth some \$25,000, but who had no knowledge of business, began as a furniture dealer, in Rogers, Ohio, W. T. Crisp by name. As a consequence of lack of system and knowledge, his estate has been attached by the Imperial Bank. Mr. Crisp cannot turn his land all at once into money, and finds that ready cash is necessary in business, if obligations are to be met.

Leroy E., aged 11 years, son of D. B. Merrill, of Belfast, Me., died last week from the effects of poison caused by wearing flannel which was made into drawers, and where the garment touched the body, from the feet to the waist, the skin was a mass of blisters. The flannel is of grey mixture and commonly sold in every clothing store.

A LONG TIME TO SUFFER. Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh, is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flinders, of Manchester, N. H., after going through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering, and almost the grave." Thelminde is for sale by all druggists.

The Herald says the police have a clue which they expect will lead to a recovery of Charles Ross, and the arrest of his abductor. The clue is an unpublished by a coloured man arrested in Philadelphia four years ago.

## CAUTION.

## SLEIGHS &amp; PUNGE.

IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing in all its Branches.

promptly attended to.

A. C. ATKINSON.

Newcastle, Oct. 23, 1877. 2A

## T. &amp; B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

## NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Jan 28-1879

## NOTICE.

THE SAINT PETERS VILLAGE WATER COMPANY will apply at the next session of the New Brunswick House of Assembly, for an act to revive and amend their act of incorporation to alter the boundaries of the said village, and for the purpose of ordering and making the assessment for the purposes of the said Company. Feb 4-1880

## "UNION ADVOCATE"

## STEAM

## PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

## PLAIN &amp; COLORED

## COMMERCIAL

## General Printing

which we can produce to the satisfaction of our patrons, and we make liberal terms for all orders, both as regards style and price.

ALL ORDERS for the following, or for any 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 &amp; CONCERT

## PROGRAMMES,

## CATALOGUES,

## POSTAL CARDS,

## Wedding Cards &amp; 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, &amp;c.

Particular attention given to the printing of Reports of Societies, &amp;c.

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

W. &amp; J. ANSLAW.

Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

## SOME NEW

## GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

Now that the long evenings are approaching it is advisable for the children to be provided with useful recreation. The following games are both instructive and amusing, and are very facilitating.

The first two are quite as instructive to the School course, the first teaching the young in the correct spelling of words, and the second teaching them to count quickly and correctly.

## "LOGOMACHE,"

## OR

## War of Words.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

This Game is easily learned by being accompanied by one or two directions, and in a short time not only the young but the old folks are much interested in it.

## "MYSTIC THIRTY-ONE,"

a companion Game to the above.

Price 30 cents.

## "What o'clock,"

## OR

## Old Father Time.

A first rate round game which is highly interesting and amusing. Price 60 cents.

A few sets for sale at this office.

Newcastle, Sept. 2, 1878.

## PUNGS AND SLEIGHS!

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of thanking the inhabitants of Miramichi for their very liberal patronage during the past year and hopes by strict attention to business to fully satisfy the wants of the people of Miramichi.

HE IS NOW MAKING UP

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