

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

MAY.				
DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	5.30 a.m.	29.85	40.2	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.84	40.9	65.7
Mon.	5.30 a.m.	29.82	42.5	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.83	43.5	62.1
Tues.	5.30 a.m.	29.85	42.3	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.86	43.3	67.4
Wed.	5.30 a.m.	29.82	43.3	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.83	43.3	67.4
Thurs.	5.30 a.m.	29.82	43.3	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.83	43.3	67.4
Fri.	5.30 a.m.	29.82	43.3	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.83	43.3	67.4
Sat.	5.30 a.m.	29.82	43.3	
"	11.45 p.m.	29.83	43.3	67.4

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.

Farm Notes.

To cure cracked heels in horses, wash well with Castile soap; take common land plaster, and rub the cracks full; keep the horse out of the mud; let him out in a clean lot; use plenty of the plaster, applying it every day for a few days.

The present is a most favorable time to go over the apple-trees and clear them of the egg-belts of the caterpillars. They may be found encircling the small twigs, and if destroyed now, the foliage and fruit may be kept in a clean and healthy condition hereafter.

The sleeping hours of a plant were changed recently by a French chemist, by exposing it to a bright light at night, and placing it in a dark room in the day-time. At first the leaves opened regularly and closed irregularly, but at length submitted to the change, unfolding at night and closing in the morning.

Many a fine horse is ruined by driving him too fast after a hearty meal. If the journey must be resumed without delay, the horse should be driven very slowly for half an hour or more, when the meal may safely be increased. A good horse is too valuable an animal to ruin by injudicious haste.

The first step in breaking colts is to accustom them to the bit. Check them with a bit and turn them loose. When they yield to the bit they should be driven in harness without a load. Colts should be broken in harness before they get so strong as to control the driver. It never pays to treat a young horse harshly, as it invariably causes bad habits and a vicious disposition.

Cultivate in your children, especially in your boys, a love for flowers. Nothing refines or elevates character more. A boy can scarcely love to watch the unfolding of leaf and bud, and be rough and coarse. Purity goes with the violets and the roses. If you have only little room in lawn or yard for anything else, give your boys a place to plant flowers. Then teach them to carry them to the poor and the sick, and you will find the work pays a hundred fold.—*Montreal Star.*

The Pasture.

In an article on pastures Alex. Hyde says there is no question but that most farmers have undervalued their grazing lands, have made them no return for the constant drafts upon them for milk, meat and wool, in short, have skimmed them until they are as destitute of the fertilizing elements of grass as skimmed milk is of cream. Few farms can pay interest on the capital invested in them unless they furnish good grazing. The remedy for the slow consumption of our pastures grazed by cows is to top-dress them occasionally with compost, or if they are too remote from the barn for this, to sprinkle them with wood-ashes or bone dust. In case wood-ashes can be obtained at a reasonable rate there is no fertilizer for pastures so cheap and at the same time so useful. A good manure contains phosphate of lime, potash, soda, in short all the inorganic elements which plants require for food. Sheep are good stock for a pasture. They not only eat every plant that grows but their excrements are all left on the land, and what they carry off in their wool and meat is small in comparison with milk cows. In case a pasture is fairly over-run with hardheads or other bushes, nothing but thorough surgical operation will cure the soil. The sythe, the grub, the hoe, and the plow must do the work and the cost is tenfold what it would have been to keep the pastures in good, healthy condition by a timely allowance of plant food.—*Exchange.*

Making Flower Beds.

In making new, or renovating old beds, it is imperative that the soil should be dug down and moved to the depth of at least eighteen inches, and a thorough heavy dressing of well rotted manure should be thoroughly mixed and incorporated with the soil to the bottom of the beds. When beds are thus prepared, they will, with the assistance of the necessary waterings, have every requisite to carry the plants through successfully until fall in a satisfactory condition. When flower-beds are located in proximity to trees, they will require an extra annual dressing of manure, as well as water, from the fact of the roots of the trees penetrating the soil of the beds, and by absorbing the moisture from the soil, starving the plants in the bed. To make an immediate and effective display, the plants of almost any variety require to be planted quite close together, so as to soon cover

the bed and form a prominent object of attraction in the distance. It will be apparent to the most casual observer, that when such a mass of foliage has to be sustained from so small a space, it is absolutely necessary that the soil should be made deep and rich.

Salt Poisoning in Poultry.

I have experimented with salt in feeding poultry, and have come to the conclusion that the notion that salted food is poisonous to them, is mere nonsense. I have fed it in every form—salt soup from boiled ham, or salt beef, in which I mixed corn meal and other food, and allowed the poultry to eat all they pleased. I have mixed salt many times (always once a week) with corn meal, middlings, &c., for old and young alike, which they all seem to crave, and which they eat voraciously, and instead of any of them being sick or dying, they are much the better for it, and I am convinced from experience that they need such food, just as do nearly all other animals. I make the food fully as strong of salt as we do our own food generally.—*Country Gentleman.*

Roots are the most valuable product we can grow. One acre of mangels or beets may be made to feed two or three cows for a whole year. This is more than can be done from an acre of any other farm product. To grow mangels successfully, they should be sown this month, before the 20th if possible. After mangels come sugar beets and blood beets, which may be sown early in June, but are better sown in May. There are several varieties of yellow-fleshed mangels, which are thought more valuable than the red varieties. Webb's yellow globe, the yellow-fleshed tankard, the long yellow, and some other varieties of this color, are already introduced here, and are found to succeed well. They are more solid than the large red varieties.

Clover fields will be benefited by the application of a bushel or two of plaster, as early this month as possible. There is no better place on the farm to put wood ashes than in the clover. Circumstances already referred to are tending to make clover a more important crop than we have regarded it, as a preparation for wheat and for green feeding. For this use some of the annual varieties may be sown.

Bijah's Method.

THE OLD COURT HOUSE JANITOR SUBDUES A SMALL BOY—THE SHINGLE ARGUMENT.

It was a middle-aged mother, who came in with her son, a boy of twelve. She had enticed him there by telling him that the place was a bazaar of fashion, and that she would buy him a shot-gun with the barrel full of gum-drops. He realized the deception as soon as he saw the janitor called out— "I want that 'ere shot-gun or somebody'll become a cadaver!"

"I am a widow, and I can do nothing with him. He runs out nights, and gives me unlimited trouble and anxiety, and will pay no heed to anything I say. I have brought him here to have you talk to him as a father would."

"I don't want any wind-mill nonsense from him," growled the boy as he looked at the janitor. "I want to be a father to him for about six minutes."

"You won't pinch him for about six minutes?"

"I'd like to see him try it on!" answered the boy.

"Madam, go home—leave it all to me, and fear not," said the old man as he waved her out. When she had departed he turned to the boy and smiled at him like a June sun coming out from behind a bone-boiling establishment.

"Open the door or I'll make it sick in here!" growled the boy in answer to the janitor's command.

"Boy, don't you want to be as good as you are purty?" sweetly inquired Bijah.

"No, sir!"

"Can't I induce you to be good?"

"No, sir!"

"Won't you promise me to pause in your mad career?"

"No, I won't!"

"Come into the back parlor, my son—come in where I keep those gum-drops mentioned in chapter one!"

The lad declared he wouldn't but three minutes later he was in there, and in that position of expectation assumed by all boys who have been drawn over the paternal knee. Reaching out for a shingle, Bijah said: "It almost breaks my heart to love for my country forces me on. The trouble with you is that you haven't got out of dress. I am about to give you one of the nearest and most effective shingles ever performed on this stage, and I'm ready to bet ten to one that it will make you a better man than you are now."

"If you don't let up on me I'll bite the boy, but when he tried his teeth encountered a sole leather pad expressly provided for such occasions. Lovingly, but firmly he was bent over until his feet lost their grip on the floor, and then one of the new pine shingles had a tale to unfold. In two minutes he had lost his third to become a pirate; in thirty seconds more he had got over wanting to bite; in three minutes more he had come to the conclusion that his mother ought to run the house, and then Bijah let up on him and inquired:—

"My son, has this thing affected you any?" "That is, do you feel like a different boy?"

"You'll get paid for this?" shouted the lad.

"Duty points with outstretched finger," said Bijah. "Come over my knee once more, my son, and while this shingle gets in its work may your hardened heart begin to melt."

On Linden when the sun was low, A shingle up and down did go.

The boy kicked and bit and held out for a time, but the inevitable came at last to stare him in the face, and he

wailed out:—

"That's enough—I'll do better!"

"Boy do you mean it?" asked the old man as his elbow ceased working.

"Yes, I do!"

"You mean that you will quit sassing your poor mother, stay at home nights, let bad language alone, and in fact, walk in a better path?"

"I do!" was the earnest reply.

"I'm glad you've—glad you've—knew what you needed, and I see that you feel better for it. We will now ad-

journal to the reception room and I'll prepare a surprise for your mother." In about thirty minutes her knock was heard at the door, and it was opened for her, she exhibited the greatest amazement. The boy's face was washed clean, his hair cut, his nails pared—just and the change was what Bijah called "a herculean transformation."

"I—I," she stammered, when he said:—

"This is your boy, ready to go home. He has promised to be good, I shall keep an eye on him for a while and shall expect frequent reports from you. If he continues to be good he shall have half the melon crop off my farm. If he is bad I shall have him brought here again."

"Great heavens! but how did you do it?" whispered the mother as the boy passed out.

"Easy as hitting a barn with a club," he replied. "Shingles, woman, shingles! There's more goodness and higher influence in one pine shingle after you get the boy in the right position, than all the coaxing and wheedling with tongue and caress. I've enjoyed it hugely—just feel as if I'd eaten dinner! If he doesn't tread up bring him again!"

She followed the boy out, and the old man sat down to his peaches and muscadines.

"I believe in moral suasion first, and I believe in coaxing and reasoning, but nothing seems to soften a bad boy all the way up to the eyes like a Michigan pine shingle laid on in one steady spot."—*Detroit Free Press.*

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, CANTERBURY STREET.

SPRING. 1879. SPRING.

WE have now open and ready for inspection, the greater portion of our usual large and well-assorted stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Worsted Coatings in Great Variety; Black and Blue Broadcloths, Scotch and English Tweeds, Canadian Tweeds, Dress Goods, Prints, Shirtings, Clothing.

An Immense Assortment of Haberdashery & Small Wares. Further shipments by every Steamer.

The attention of buyers is directed to our stock in which will be found the best assortment in the city.

TERMS LIBERAL TO GOOD PARTIES.

T. R. JONES & CO. St. John, N. B.

THE CELEBRATED ESTEY ORGANS!!

New and Beautiful Styles. CATALOGUES FREE.

APRIL 7TH, 1879.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

L. H. DEVEBER & SONS

Invite Attention to their Large Stock of Goods,

SELECTED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE AND AMERICA,

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.

I. & F. BURPEE & CO.

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

DEALERS IN

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

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

FIRTH'S EXTRA A&C STEEL, SLEIGH-SHOE, TIRE AND TOR-CALK 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, Manila and Tanned Rope, Sleigh-Shoe and Tire Bolts, Springs and Axles, Tar, 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.

WHAT ABOUT IT? Well I am selling all kinds of the following Goods cheaper than they were before, and to prove it you had better call and see.

HATS. HATS. HATS.

40 DOZEN LADIES' BLACK STRAW HATS.

All the Newest Styles.

95 DOZ. MEN'S and BOYS' HATS and CAPS.

From London, New York and Montreal.

This is the first lot I have ever shown and every person can be suited, no matter how large or small their head may be.

120 PIECES GREY AND WHITE COTTONS.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING.

And the Usual Large Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Teas, Sugars and Tobaccos, and a regular assortment of other GROCERIES.

"CHEAP CASH STORE."

JAMES BROWN.

Newcastle, April 9, 1879.

London House.

1879. SPRING. 1879.

WE HAVE RECEIVED PART OF OUR

SPRING IMPORTATIONS

FROM THE CHIEF MARKETS OF

Great Britain and Ireland,

TOGETHER WITH

AMERICAN and CANADIAN MANUFACTURES,

COMPRISING A GENERAL ASSORTMENT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

NOW READY FOR INSPECTION OF WHOLESALE BUYERS

On Our Usual Good Terms.

DANIEL & BOYD.

BRICK WAREHOUSE—3 Market Square.

STONE WAREHOUSE—Chipman's Hill.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MATTISONS' PANCREATIC EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL.

LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, SKIN DISEASES, GENERAL DEBILITY, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, RICKETS, DISEASES OF THE BONES, SCROFULA, IRRITATION OF THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND DIFFICULT EXPECTORATION, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS, NERVOUSNESS AND PROSTRATION, AND WHENEVER IT IS NECESSARY TO INCREASE THE VITAL FORCES AND BUILD UP THE SYSTEM.

In offering this beautiful Preparation to the consideration of the public, we do so confident that if they give it a fair and impartial trial it cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The beneficial effect of Cod Liver Oil in all Lung troubles and Scrofula affections are too widely known to need any comment from us; and Dr. Dobell, of London, Eng., has proved by a series of experiments that Pancreatic Emulsion is even of greater benefit in Consumption than Cod Liver Oil, as it is much more readily retained by the Stomach.

In Mattison's Emulsion you have both of these great remedies combined, the Pancreatic Emulsion rendering the Oil much easier of digestion.

It is pleasant in appearance, agreeable in taste, and easily taken by children and invalids.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

\$1.00 PER BOTTLE. - - SIX BOTTLES FOR \$5.00.

TRIAL SIZE 25 CENTS.

FOR SALE in Newcastle by E. Lee Street and M. M. Sargeant.

Jan 15-6m

CARD.

NO AGENTS! NO COMMISSION!

THE system of employing Agents or Com-

missionaries for the sale of pianos, has been

strictly abandoned by us, it having proved

very unsatisfactory both to ourselves and

customers. In future we will sell our

Pianofortes and Organs

At Net Wholesale Prices,

direct to purchasers. In this way buyers of

Pianos and Organs will save from twenty to

forty per cent, by dealing directly with us,

and moreover, far better satisfaction can be

guaranteed.

We claim to sell the best Instruments to be

had, and at the lowest prices consistent

with first class articles.

The cash system enables us to sell at a

price which is below the cost of manufacture

although to honest and reliable parties we

do not object to allow a reasonable time for

payment.

Parties ordering by mail can rely upon

getting as fine an instrument as if personally

selected by themselves. Any Organ or Pi-

ano not found exactly as represented can be

returned at our expense. We refer with

pleasure to over Fifteen Hundred Pianos

and Organs sold by us the last ten years,

according to the very liberal patronage

which has hitherto, we can only say that

we will continue our endeavors to thorow-

ly satisfy our customers in all their dealings

with us.

LANDRY & CO.,

52 KING STREET,

St. John, N. B.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1878. Winte Arrangement, 1879.

ON and after MONDAY, the 18th No-

vember, Trains will leave NEW-CASTLE, as follows:

At 12.26 a. m., (Express) for Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Montreal and the West.

At 2.10 a. m., (Express) for Moncton, St. John, Pictou, Halifax, and intermediate Stations.

At 9.51 a. m., (Accommodation) for Moncton, Point du Chene, and intermediate Stations, connecting at Moncton with Express for St. John and intermediate Stations.

At 5.30 p. m., (Accommodation) for Riviere du Loup and intermediate Stations.

C. J. BRYDGES, Ge. Sup't Gov't Railways.

Moncton, N. B., November 13, 78.

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 the business to fully satisfy the wants of the people of Miramichi.

HE IS NOW MAKING UP

SLEIGHS & PUNGS

IN ALL THE MODERN STYLES.

All orders from a distance promptly at-

tended to. Parties wishing to purchase

do well to call and examine before buying

elsewhere.

Repairing in all its Branches

promptly attended to.

A. C. ATKINSON.

Newcastle, October 23, 1877. 24

ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS now offered