

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

FEBRUARY.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Thermometer.
Sun.	10	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Mon.	11	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Tues.	12	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Wed.	13	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Thurs.	14	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Fri.	15	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	0
Sat.	16	8.20 a.m.	50	50	40	0
		5.30 p.m.	50	50	40	0
		11.45 p.m.	50	50	40	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.

The Farmer's Corner.

Winter Horses, &c.

Working horses, 25 years old are very rare, and yet at this age a horse may be vigorous and useful. The duration of the horse's life is 30 years if he is well cared for, and in his old age moderate work may be expected from him. A large proportion of horses are ruined before they are 5 years old by over-work, improper feeding, neglect and abuse. Neglect and improper feeding find more victims than over-work, for if a horse in his prime is properly cared for, he can scarcely be hurt by steady work. Feed should be given regularly as to time and quantity. A horse has a comparatively small stomach. Five pounds of cut hay, and three quarts of ground feed, should make a full feed for a large horse. Horses that are worked on the road at more than a walking gait, should have the hay reduced to 3 pounds and have 4 quarts of feed. If the feed is moistened with water, give no drink until an hour after feeding, and none immediately before.

Good grooming is necessary to good digestion and health. The functions of the skin are very important. The skin is an excretory organ as well as one which affords covering and protection to the muscular tissues. Cleanliness of the skin is as necessary for the health of a horse as for that of a man. The skin exfoliates or throws off in scales the used up portion, and this dusty matter should be brushed out of the coat. The irritation by the brushing stimulates the skin, and assists this healthy action; but the irritant should be too severe. A moderately hard brush is preferable to a hard, sharp curry-comb.

Provide a card for the cows, and use it at least twice a week; remove all adhering filth every morning; and keep the feet clean; also sores will very probably occur between the hoofs.

Incoming cows, more especially those that are high-bred and have been well fed, should be judiciously starved for two or three weeks previous to calving, and for a week after. Feed such cows only dry hay, or partly cut straw, with a little bran and a handful of salt. The milking of an incoming cow just previous to her calving should be avoided, as tending to stimulate the organs and produce the very trouble that is sought to be prevented.

Sowing Clover on Grass.

Farmers may succeed in making clover grow on grass lands, without plowing the land, if the soil is not thickly covered with grass, but open in places between the turfs, so as to admit of harrowing in the seed. Sow the seed quite thick, as early in the Spring as the ground will admit, and be dry. Then run a fine tooth harrow over the land till the seed is covered, or the most of it mixed with the loosened earth; then roll the land, and in due time a crop of clover will appear; but it will be in danger of being smothered by the grass, perhaps, and if it is, when the grass has grown high enough to be cut by a mower, it should be cut, and fed green to stock; if plaster be sown on the land, as soon as the clover appears, it will get such a growth in a few weeks that the grass cannot check it. Fields that are not well covered with grass, may be improved in this manner, or other grass seed may be sown instead of clover, and several kinds of grass seed would be better than one kind. Perhaps it would be better to pasture such lands till the new seedling gets a good growth, rather than cut the grass when it is but a few inches high. There is no good reason why farmers should not experiment in this way sometimes. Then let them seed down a plowed field with grass next Spring, without the usual grass crop. I have known a good crop of hay to be cut the first season on fields thus seeded; and be sure that you seed with several kinds of grasses, which produce a firmer sward, and one that will stand the frost of winter better than one kind will.

The Monolith in London.

Cleopatra's Needle is in London at last. While the cylinder ship was in port at Ferro a new mast was put in, new sails were bent, the ballast was

carefully arranged, and all was made ready for the start. The appearance of the strange craft resembled a huge Cornish boiler, with a small deck house and a mast. Its length was ninety-two feet; its diameter sixteen feet, and barely a third of it was above water. The Anglia, which has so successfully towed the obelisk to the East India docks, is the largest paddle-wheel tug in London; and that alone a glib load of ocean towing. The cable used was a fifteen-inch hawser, and the length usually allowed was one hundred fathoms. Starting from the Bay of Biscay on Jan. 15, the two ill-mated companions put to sea, with a fresh gale blowing and a heavy sea running, and arrived at Gravesend on Jan. 21, after the United States voyage. Here John Dixon and his wife went on board and congratulated the captains of the two vessels on their safe arrival. Hardly had a start been made up the Thames when boat was seen putting off from the shore and a waterman excitedly waved an envelope above his head. It was a telegram from the Queen to the successful engineer, announcing her gratification at hearing of the safe arrival of the needle. The news having spread that the obelisk was coming up the river, crowds gathered at every wharf and pier, cheering and waving handkerchiefs, and at Blackwall Mr. Dixon was enthusiastically greeted. The monolith that was raised 3,200 years ago, at Tholomeus at Heliopolis was in an English berth.

The Welsh Iron Rail Trade.

The stern question which now awaits consideration is whether the iron rail trade of South Wales is not gone for ever. The American and British rails were produced upon terms which secured them a ready market in the United States, but Mr. Halliday and Mr. Macdonald, who have been in charge of the American business, have come disorganized, impatient of control, and unamenable to reason; and while South Welsh ironworkers and ironmasters were quarrelling among themselves, the Americans began to make rails on their own account, and with the help of heavy tariffs imposed by Congress on foreign iron entering the United States, they have now practically driven British iron from American markets. We do not wish to be too despondent, but we cannot ignore the fact that eminent authorities on these matters like Mr. Monahan, of the Dowlais Works and Mr. Williams, of Boleck, Vaughan & Co. (Limited), are stated to have expressed their opinion that the iron rail trade of South Wales has gone from the district for ever. The further fact must also be mentioned that the shareholders of the Nant-y-Glo and Blaenau Ironworks Company (Limited) have authorized the directors to break up the ironworks of the company, to sell the fixed plant of the works, and to cease to carry on the business of the works. Such a policy as this may possibly be premature, but at any rate the opinion of Dowlais and the action of Nant-y-Glo points to the conclusion that the railway iron trade of South Wales is gone for ever. [London Mining Journal.]

The great round-dance question has reached Atlanta, Ga., where a Presbyterian deacon, Mr. Francis E. Block, has been hauled before the elders on a charge of having given a party to the dancing of his children, and encouraged. In his defence Mr. Block says that he was carefully trained by his parents—Christians—who made some attractive to their children by harmless amusements, including dancing; reviews at great length the declarations of the Bible and the deliverances of the Church to show that he has no intention of giving his children a human or divine, and he concludes by saying that the entertainment which he is engaged for giving was given in honor of his mother and sister, and that he has baptised his children into the Presbyterian faith, and dearsly loves the Church, but if it chooses to expel him for an act which he conscientiously believes to be proper, he can only submit to expulsion, and before God declare the sincerity of his opinions and the purity of his motives.

An extraordinary religious movement is reported in Sweden, where a petition, signed by nearly 25,000 persons, has been presented to the king, praying that the use of the holy communion may be free like the use of God's Word; or, in other words, that the celebration of the communion may take place also out of the churches, and that the celebrants may be other than persons in holy orders. The Ecclesiastical Court at the Cathedral Chapter of Upsala, to whom the petition has been referred, has reported against such an innovation which, in their opinion, would eventually destroy the Church. The Government will probably refuse the prayer of the petitioners, and the consequences will be a serious split in the Swedish Church. Until very lately, there was no religious liberty in Sweden.

The death of Alexander Jardine, Esq., senior member of the firm of Jardine & Co., is announced in the daily papers. Mr. Jardine was 64 years of age and his death, which was sudden and unexpected, occurred on Thursday morning. Mr. Jardine was in business in St. John for over forty years, and was well known to country traders and others doing business in the City. [Exchange.]

A correspondent from Malaga informs us that the work on the Breakwater at that place is being rapidly pushed forward, 200 feet of the breakwater has been completed, and 800 feet more nearly so. The Engineer in charge expresses himself as well pleased with the progress made. Mr. Doyle is determined to push the work to completion as soon as possible. [Progress.]

CRANE, WAITE & CO.

14 & 16 CENTRAL STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

MACHINERY AND WOOL OILS,

WEST VIRGINIA,

TALLOW,

CYLINDER,

ENGINE & LARD OILS.

April 4, 1877. 1yr

LANDING NOVEMBER 1ST.

25 bbls. Extra C. SUGAR;

30 bbls. Granulated SUGAR;

100 boxes; TOBACCO;

100 chests Fine China Tea;

150 half-chests CONGO TEA.

BERTON BROS.,

St. John, N. B. nov. 2.

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FURNITURE FACTORY.

THE Subscribers have commenced business in the building adjoining the Methodist Church, and are prepared to make

FURNITURE IN ANY STYLE.

and in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Attention given to

TURNING OF ALL KINDS.

Wooden Pumps made to order, and Pumps of all kinds Repaired.

Orders solicited for every description of Joiner work.

Furniture Cleaned & Repaired.

Newcastle, Dec. 4, 1877.

R. G. ANDERSON & SONS.

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WINTER IS COMING.

Special for December & January.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

beg to announce that they will make still further reductions on their prices and now offer FRESH FISH and GAME at moderate charges.

Having had a number of years' experience in the business, the work will be properly done.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Ladies' Shawls and Saree Cloth, HOSIERY, Hosiery, striped and plain, all the fashionable colors; Ladies and Gents' Gloves and Mitts, lined and unlined;

FURS! BARGAINS IN FURS.

A choice lot of Knitted Wool Goods in Promenade Scarfs, Squares and Collarets.

BALON TRIMMINGS AND SEQUIN BUTTONS.

Fringes all colors, very low. A Choice Lot of

Ladies & Gents Ties & Scarfs.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Cashmere Mufflers, Woolen Scarfs and Cardigan Jackets, Linen and Italian Cloth Quilted Scarfs, Table Covers, Comforters, Railway Wrappers,

Blankets and Horse Rugs.

A Large Stock of Wool Shirts and Drawers; Irish Frieze, Pilot and Beaver Cloth, Reefing Jackets,

Men's Ulster Overcoats.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO. Chatham, Dec. 15, 77.

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. C. CLARK.

SURGEON DENTIST.

Can be found at his Office over Mr. J. Noon's Store, Chatham, where he intends residing.

Particular attention given to gold fillings and regulation of children's teeth.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

THE Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves

Are all furnished with the Patent FIRE KING OVEN, with telescopic Linings, and parties purchasing should have the same, as it will save trouble, time and expense.

I would call the attention of Lumbermen to my new

CAMP HEATING STOVE.

Made of No. 20 heavy Sheet Iron with Cast Iron ends and legs, which have been highly approved of by most of our

heavier Lumbermen.

I have also on hand a

Large Stock of Ready-Made Tinware

and Stove Pipe.

Enamelled Preservative Kettles and Sauce Pans, Patent Zinc Boilers, Sad Irons, Tubular Lamps, Lamp Glasses, Eureka Candles, Winkers, Gen Pans, Scotch Bowls, Bear Kettles, and an extensive assortment of Japanese and Stamped Ware, Extra Stoves, Kettles, Pots and Spiders, all sizes. I can also furnish pieces of Castings to suit parties on a supply of concentrated Lard Oil, and Morris Fringed Spectacles, in gold and steel frames.

C. F. BOURNE.

Newcastle, September 19, 1877.