

METEOROLOGICAL.

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

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
Sun.	10	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	11	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	12	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	13	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	14	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	15	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	16	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	17	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	18	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	19	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	20	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	21	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	22	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	23	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	24	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	25	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	26	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	27	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	28	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	29	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1
"	30	30.30	22.4	48.1	18.1

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.

Winter Work on the Farm.

In reply to a Massachusetts "country clergyman" who inquires what kind of remunerative work farmers could undertake in winter to "help along" and keep the boys from idling at the store or saloon, the *Scientific American* replies that instead of looking about for new occupations, they should give more time and thought to the improvement of their farms. It says:

Even among the more intelligent New England farmers there is a serious lack of knowledge as to the capabilities of the soil under cultivation, as to the crops that can be made most profitable, and the best means of producing such crops, not to speak of the preservation of the fertility of the soil; of means for preventing the ravages of insect pests; of methods of supplementing garden and field crops by the rearing of fowls, geese, sheep and swine, and by augmenting the bulk and variety of the food supply by restocking water-ponds and streams with fish, and so on.

No doubt it will be an immediate benefit to many a poor farmer to be told how by indoor industry in rough weather he could add a hundred dollars to his income. Certainly that would be better than to spend the time in the field at the cross-road store. But the chances are ten to one against the farmer who could so waste his time having a farm so well kept that the same labor would not be worth twice as much if it were applied directly to the clearing up of neglected corners, to repairing fences, out-buildings, tools, and machinery, to say nothing of efforts to gain a higher knowledge of the science of farming, to improve the condition of the farm, and increase its productive capacity.

It is safe to say there is not a farm in New England, the value of which could not be advanced—perhaps doubled or trebled—by a few years of intelligent effort. It is certain that not one farm in a thousand is in so perfect a state of cultivation, or its capacity so widely developed, that its products might not be greatly increased in a single year by cultivating in the best way the crops best suited to it and the nearest market, avoiding products for which it is ill-adapted or which can be more cheaply raised elsewhere. Accordingly it may be fairly questioned whether the supplementing of poor farming with some sort of manual labor, more intelligent and more profitable than the present class of unskilled farmer-mechanics.

Trying to compete with skilled labor and machinery by hand work cannot be other than discouraging, even to save otherwise idle time; to do it when the time can be put to better use, more especially when the main business of the farmer is to produce, is not only unwise, but certainly not the height of wisdom. Stifling farming, even when applied to winter thrift, can never accomplish as much as skillful farming fostered by winter study and perennial intelligence and good-faith. New England needs thoughtful farmers, rather than any hybrid class of unskilled farmer-mechanics.

And what is true of farm owners is equally true of farm workers. There is no way in which young farm hands can employ their spare time so profitably as in studying to become intelligent farmers. And the best work that can be done for the young people of our rural districts, lies, it seems to us, in the direction of encouraging among them, especially in winter, studies calculated to make their summer work more intelligent and more profitable to themselves and to the community as a whole.

Top-Dressing Pastures.

That mowing lands and pastures need an occasional top dressing is now generally conceded. The great difficulty lies in obtaining sufficient material for the purpose. A writer in the *Country Gentleman* gives the following practical solution of this difficulty:

"The top dressing need not be very rich. Oftentimes a simple dressing of soil answers a good purpose, especially if the dressing soil is of a different nature from the land upon which it is put. Sand ameliorates clay loam and makes it friable, so as to render it impervious to air and water, both of which will bring fertility through the sand in itself. On mucky soils sand also acts like a charm, rendering them drier and more compact and giving stamina to their vegetation. Sand alone often changes the character of

the vegetable products on mucky soils bringing in timothy and red top, where timothy and ferns once flourished. Next is it essential that the dressing should differ so materially from the soil as to sand and muck. Any friable loam scattered over a meadow acts as a mulch and absorbent of the gases of the air and adds to the fertility. It is thus that our meadows—bottom lands—are annually top dressed and kept in good heart. The water, as it sets back over them, leaves a deposit of fine alluvial soil, so that they produce large crops of grass for an unlimited succession of years without reseedling, or other fertilizer. Muck, leaf mould, and sods piled up and left to decay for a year furnish a top dressing which meadows remember with gratitude for many years. As a general rule, however, it is better to add to the piles of muck, mould, sods or alluvial soil, a little stable manure, which will act upon them as a little leaven upon a large mass of dough. The manure, having the seeds of fermentation within itself, sets the piles into a state of ferment and the compost is more speedily reduced to a fit condition for plant food. Wood ashes, mixed with muck, in the ratio of one bushel of ashes to ten or even twenty of muck, make a top dressing for meadows more permanent than an equal quantity of the best stable manure. The salts contained in the ashes furnish just the inorganic matter of which our old meadows have become exhausted by the exportation of milk and meat. Potash and phosphate of lime are the two substances which most grass lands specially need, and wood ashes furnish both, the former in large quantity."

A DAIRYMAN.—I have a hard-milk cow and one that leaks her milk. Is there any remedy for either?

Ans.—Yes, for both. For a hard milk make a bone or hardwood peg an inch and a half long and one sixteenth thick, rather thicker in the middle and with a fine point at one end and a button at the other. When the milking is over, smear the peg with sweet oil and carefully insert it in the teat. After a week or ten days the expansion of the teat by the constant insertion of the peg will greatly ease the milking. For the one which leaks milk, put a rubber band, not very tight, around the teat after milking and keep it on until the next milking. The stricture of the band was, in many cases, so shortened the teat, as to stop the leaking. *—Montreal Family Herald.*

Deferred Matter.

(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)

Clear Grit Patriotism.

The Montreal Post, a daily Catholic organ, which seldom mentions with politeness, even its own Clear Grit patriotism as follows:—"We observe that the Reform press still continues its unpatriotic task of running down Canada and drawing a fearful picture of the impoverished state of the country. The representation abroad in this way are capable of working an incalculable amount of mischief. In the first place they are the means of sending honest Englishmen to settle in Texas and diverting beneficial emigration from Canada in general, and in the second place they prevent the farmers and others, who are not up to the way of political clap-net, from spending their money or circulating in a legitimate way the profits of our fine harvests. It must be admitted, however, that the National Policy has caused a rise in the price of several articles of consumption, but it should not be forgotten that merchants and laborers have been employed through its effect and trade in general given a start. It is a poor consolation to know that coal is only five dollars a ton, and bread seven cents a loaf, if it costs more to get it. It is better to earn a dollar a day and be obliged to pay 50¢ for a ton of coal than to have it down to \$1.00 and remain idle. The truth is that the rise in prices is, in the first place, because winter is approaching, and in the second because there is a greater demand for the revival of trade and consequent labor. The very rise our Reform friends so bitterly and hypocritically complain of, appears a direct injury to the poor man, but it is at the same time an indirect proof of a change for the better in his fortunes. Look at the present October 24th and remember the soup kitchens of last year, note the difference, cease howling and give us a rest."

Secretary Thompson's Nautical Coincidence.

Secretary Thompson's recent visit to the fleet at Hampton Roads was attended with several amusing incidents. The Secretary, it may be recalled, was accompanied on the trip by a number of ladies and gentlemen who followed him wherever he went, so it did not require a very great stretch of the imagination on the part of those who saw the First Lord of the Admiralty and his party approaching from the shore on Admiral Wyman's steam launch to recall a not dissimilar scene in "H. M. S. Pinafore." Whether it was through accident or design certain it is that the Secretary and his party reached the side of the flag-ship the band struck up the chorus air from the popular nautical opera which announces the coming of Sir Joseph Port or, K. C. B. The Secretary observed every thing smiling, but he had never seen "Pinafore," doubtless wondered at the cause of the generic merriment. When he put his foot upon the main-deck the band had reached Sir Joseph's famous air, "I am ruler of the Queen's navy," and some of those who witnessed the spectacle say that there was nothing wanting at that moment to make the performance complete than to have had one of the many pretty girls in the party assume the role of Hebe for a moment and sing about "his sisters, his cousins and his aunts." Nor was this episode confined to the flag-ship. The repertoire of the bands of the entire fleet appeared to be limited to "Pinafore" music, and as Secretary Thompson boarded each of them the same scene was re-enacted. A journalist who was present declares it

was the finest performance of "Pinafore" he ever saw. The Secretary, of course, knew nothing about the little joke at his expense, but as he is exceedingly good natured about such matters, will doubtless enjoy it as much as anybody who hears of it.

Robbery on the I. C. Railway.

Halifax, Nov. 2.—I. C. R. safe on passenger train was broken into Wednesday, between Londoner and Wentworth, and robbed of \$400. The bag was ripped open on one side, and the contents were taken out one bag only and leave two others with double the amount untouched is a mystery. *—News.*

The Winnipeg Times learns from Mr. Prittle that out of 8,000 immigrants brought by him to Manitoba this season, no less than 2,000 came from the United States; and adds that besides these "quite a number of Americans have come with other parties, and also individually." Our Winnipeg contemporary asks the Opposition journals to make a note of this, but it will ask in vain. Their business just now is to decry Canada and everything Canadian.

ALL CLASSES.

Fellows! Dyspepsia Bitters rank very high among all classes of people as one of the best medicines known. This extraordinary medicine will purify the blood and act most powerfully on the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, giving energy and vigour to the system. Fellows! Dyspepsia Bitters are recommended as a never-failing remedy for Indigestion, Flatulency, Bilious Complaint, Bad Breath, Sick Headache, Constipation, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Loss of Appetite &c. Price 25 cents.

MOST RELIABLE.

Fellows! Balsam of Coltsfoot and Liverwort is one of the most reliable remedies in the world for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Spitting of Blood, and all Disorders of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. The wonderful cures that have been effected by this Balsam of Coltsfoot and Liverwort give it a place of pre-eminence over any other article of its kind before the public. Price 25 cents.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES.

1,300,000 IN USE.

The only MACHINE which received the FIRST PRIZE at the World's Fair at Philadelphia in 1876.

The only MACHINE which received TWO DIPLOMAS OF HONOR AND TWO MEDALS OF MERIT, at the Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia in 1876.

And the only MACHINE which ever received FIFTY PRIZES at the World's Fair ever held, at which Sewing Machines competed.

THESE JUSTLY CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES

HAVE BEEN GREATLY REDUCED IN PRICE, so that for CASH, notwithstanding the increase of Tariff, one can be obtained at the same price as the ordinary cheap Machines usually sell for on time.

The principal qualities which recommend them over the Common Machines in use, are:

They make the "LOCK STITCH" as fast and simple as the ordinary Sewing Machine, and put in place by an ordinary mechanic, or experienced lady operator, without the aid of a regular Sewing Machine Repairer.

All parts, which require to be, are made of the best quality of steel, and even the Castings are of such Superior Quality that they defy comparison.

LESS NOISE, AND ARE MORE SIMPLE TO LEARN THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

But most important of all they make THE MOST PERFECT STITCH obtainable with a Lock Stitch Machine, a comparison with the stitch of any Shuttle Machine will easily prove.

MACHINES sold on Monthly Payments, Notes and at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

All Orders addressed to our Principal Office for New Brunswick, No. 80 King St., will be promptly attended to.

Illustrations Books accompany each Machine.

Send for Illustrated Price List to WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, 80 KING STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Agents wanted where none are appointed. July 2.

FISHERIES.

THE undersigned would be pleased to see the Salmon catchers experiment with their

BEST COTTON SALMON TWINE.

(Kitt cotton's little underlined in the mesh to allow for stretch, as cotton gives on a strain more than hemp.) It can be made a yard or so longer than the ordinary twine, and is prepared to supply, at short notice, all the varieties of Twine and Nets required for winter fishing at low rates.

AMERICAN NET AND TWINE CO.

Boston, Mass. Oct. 1, 1879. oct-5w

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender P. R. C. R. W. 7" will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from New Lake to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections:

Emory's Bar to Boston Bar, 20 miles

Boston Bar to Lytton, 20 miles

Lytton to Junction Flat, 24 miles

Junction Flat to Skeena's Ferry, 48 miles

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application to the Pacific Railway office in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa, P. M. and printed bills will be open for inspection at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa, P. M. and printed bills will be open for inspection at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa, P. M.

No tender will be considered unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, 1001 St. Ottawa, October 28, 1879. 5 w.

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

PETROLEUM!

—WE BEG TO—

CAUTION

The trade and consumers against the use of any

ROCK, OR COAL OILS

Branded with a STAR, unless our name in full appears on each package. We have commenced proceedings against parties for the infringement of our

TRADE MARK:

"SILVER STAR"

(With a five-pointed Star painted red on each package.)

And shall prosecute to the full extent of the law all persons who sell or attempt to sell an Oil for illuminating purposes branded in imitation of our trade mark.

WE ARE ALSO PACKERS OF

REFINED OIL!

In patent tin cans, and are the only manufacturers in Canada.

Producing a very fine grade of Refined Oil, we guarantee the same for gravity, fire-test and burning quality.

WE SOLICIT A TRIAL.

—ASK FOR—

"SILVER STAR!"

Take no other; and see that our name is on each package. You will then have an oil that in every respect is equal to the best high test American.

J. L. ENGLEHART & CO.,

PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND SHIPPERS, PETROLIA, ONTARIO, CANADA

J. BULLOCK,

Nelson Street, St. John, N. B.

SOLE AGENT

For New Brunswick, for the above Oils, which he keeps constantly in stock, and is prepared to supply the Trade.

Aug. 20-3m.

\$300

A MONTH guaranteed, \$12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required: we will start you with men, women, boys and girls, make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can do right at. Those who are wise without the aid of a regular Sewing Machine Repairer.

All parts, which require to be, are made of the best quality of steel, and even the Castings are of such Superior Quality that they defy comparison.

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PLAIN & COLORED COMMERCIAL

—AND—

General Printing

which we can produce to the satisfaction of all who may kindly favor us with their 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.

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Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Towellings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Scaques, &c., at large reductions in price.

FUR CAPS—in Ladies' and Gents'—also Ladies' Bobs, Fur Tippets, Muffs and Fur Gloves—strictly at cost.

FANCY WOOLEN GOODS,

Hosiery, Gloves and a lot of

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Flour, Meal, Pork, Lard, Beans, Molasses, Tea, Tobacco, Soap,

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APRIL 7TH, 1879.

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