

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

DECEMBER—JANUARY.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.	Thermometer.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Sun.	7.45 a.m.	30.20	59	31	45
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Mon.	7.45 a.m.	30.10	49	20	34
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Tues.	7.45 a.m.	30.20	59	31	45
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Wed.	7.45 a.m.	30.10	49	20	34
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Thurs.	7.45 a.m.	30.20	59	31	45
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Fri.	7.45 a.m.	30.10	49	20	34
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29
Sat.	7.45 a.m.	30.20	59	31	45
	3.45 p.m.	30.15	51	21	36
	11.45 p.m.	30.25	40	19	29

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.

Farm Work for January.

How do you stand?—One cannot lay out his work to advantage, without knowing precisely how he stands with regard to his business. The beginning of the year is the appropriate time for ascertaining it. Frequently an account of business is kept for a month or two, and then neglected. If it is only to encourage habits of regularity and perseverance, it will be time well spent to keep an account not only of money affairs, but a record of events for every day. This tends to bett promptness and system in every detail of farm work, and in business affairs, that forethought and economy which are everywhere the prime essentials to success.

Keep a record of the events of each day's work and farm life. One of the boys or girls should do this. A book will be needed, ruled with plain lines, on which to make the entries; put down the condition of the weather, the work done, and by whom; purchases and sales made; indeed, anything that may be needed for future reference, or that should be entered in the account book which will thus become a valuable and interesting record of the farm.

Make an Inventory.—Put down everything you own, from the cow to the hen, and value each item fairly. Enter the money on hand, and also every debt owing. This is the first work in beginning an account. The property owned, and money on hand, will be on one side of the account, and the debts on the other. The balance will show just how the farmer stands. This account will be the account of stock.

Purchases and Sales. are entered in the daily record, and from that to a purchase and sale book, except the cash transactions, which go into the cash book.

The Cash Book.—Every payment and receipt of money for purchases, sales, or for wages, should be entered in the cash book; this should be done every evening, and before it is forgotten, all these entries should be turned to a ledger to the proper accounts. The work is very simple and easy, and there are farmer's girls who keep all their father's accounts in the most accurate manner. Fuller directions were given in the *American Agriculturist* for January and February, 1879.

Hiring Men.—A farmer should try to make work for a hired man, or several if possible. If he can find steady work for them, he is making money for himself. A few months' wages spent in procuring or making manure, draining, clearing off stone, getting out stumps, or otherwise making the farm more productive, will be well invested.

Keep the Stables Clean; clear out the manure every morning and scrape or clean out the stalls from the animals. The stable should be made so warm, that the manure will not freeze at night; a lower temperature will either demand a larger amount of food, or the animals will fall off in condition.

Cut the Litter.—If the litter is cut to 3-inch lengths, or even smaller, it will hold much moisture, and may be better and firmer manure, and will keep the animals cleaner than long litter. The gain in the quality of the manure, in one year, the saving in time in the handling, and increased effectiveness of it, will pay good interest on the cost of a mill, and a fodder-cutter, to do the cutting.

But if the stormy and disagreeable days are chosen to cut up straw for this purpose, an abundant supply can be made. A broad axe can be purchased for \$2.50, and with this and a block, a sheaf of straw may be cut into 3-inch chaff in half a minute. Two persons, one to hold the sheaf on the block or plank, and the other to use the axe, would soon use up a ton of straw. Where hard-worked saw-dust, dry swamp mud, or pine straw can be procured, these make excellent litter and manure.

Economy in Feeding is a very important consideration. In some cases half the feed used is wasted. Outing the fodder has proved a saving of one third to one half. Where ten head of stock are fed, if the feed of one-third or one-half can be saved, it is simply a large increase of the resources of the farm, and is sufficient to pay the cost of a good cutter and the time expended in cutting.

Watering Stock.—The supply of water in winter is a source of trouble. Ice gathers about the trough and other drinking places, pipes freeze and burst, or become choked, and many other inconveniences occur. These may be avoided by methodical management. Have regular water-

ing periods, twice a day. Fill the troughs from the pumps or cisterns, and drive the cattle there and see that they drink. When all are supplied, empty the troughs, and either cover them over, or have no flowing water in the yards to waste and freeze, or become ice-cold for drinking. A cold drink will reduce the milk from the cows 10 per cent or more.

The Feeding Virtues of Bran.

In an article under this heading in the New York Times Alexander Hyde shows, from the analysis and manufacture of bran, that it is of very high value for stock feeding, and that Graham flour (that is, flour retaining the bran) is a more wholesome and nutritive food than flour when bolted. In concluding an elaborate article on the subject he says: "The conclusion is irresistible that bran has not been sufficiently appreciated as food for stock in past times, and that Dr. Graham was right when he recommended unbolted flour as the best for bread-making. Graham flour is specially adapted for children, as it furnishes the material for making bones and developing teeth. Some objection is made to the use of bran for farmers, as it is a laxative tendency. This is due to mechanical, not chemical influences, the coarse particles, when fed alone often irritating the intestines, especially at the first feedings, if given in a large quantity. This may be obviated by gradually increasing it at first, and in connection with hay. A slightly laxative condition of the bowels is far healthier than constipation, and if children are troubled with the latter Graham bread is just what they need."

Our great recommendation of bran as feed for stock is that it makes the manure pile so rich. A large proportion of the inorganic matter (ash) in bran is composed of the various phosphates, just what most old soils need, these salts having been carried off in the milk and meat sold. We have seen wonderful changes produced on old farms by liberal feeding of cows with wheat bran. The pasture in a few years have renewed their vigor. Rye bran is not quite so rich in ash as wheat, but it makes an excellent food for producing milk, as it contains about 12 per cent of protein compounds, just the thing for cheese-making, and over 2 per cent of fats. Indeed, dairy farmers generally give the preference to rye-bran, and one reason is that it is finer, and does not induce such a laxative condition of the bowels.

A Pleasant Remedy for Toothache.

Dr. T. C. Osborn, in the *Medical Brief*, states that his cook came to him with a swollen cheek, asking for something to relieve the toothache, which she said had been suffering all the night. He was on the point of sending her to a dentist, when it occurred to him that there was in the house a vial of compound tincture of benzoin. "After cleansing the decayed tooth," he says, "I saturated a pledget of cotton lint with the tincture, and packed it into the cavity, hoping this would suffice for the time, and told her to come back in two or three hours if she was not relieved. It was turning away, when she said it might not be necessary, perhaps, as the pain was already gone. Supposing her faith had a large share in the relief, I would not allow myself to think that the medicine had anything to do with the cure any more than so much hot water would have had. But when I arrived at my office, two other patients were awaiting me with the same affliction, and I determined, by way of experiment, to use the same remedy. To my agreeable surprise, both patients declared themselves immediately relieved, and begged a vial of the tincture for future use. During the winter a number of similar cases applied and were instantly relieved by the same treatment, all expressing much satisfaction with the remedy. In December I told my druggist of the discovery, and recommended him to sell it to any person applying for 'toothache drops.' This, he reports, has done, and that everyone seems delighted with the medicine."

Deferred Matter.

(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)

HONOR to St. John Boy.—Mr. George Stewart, Jr., has just been elected an associate member of the Association of Liguers International of the Society, and its other members, it is stated, include the following: Tennyson, Beaconsfield, Gladstone, Disraeli, and the other members of the Society, the Prince of Wales, Lord Grey (President of the French Republic), Frodoe, Anthony Trollope, Leslie Stephen, Blanchard Jerrold. The society next meets in Madrid.

A great curiosity is reported from Ohio, in the shape of a child of two years of age, who is gradually petrifying—a term which is used by the press of that section apparently because of the lack of a better one. Last July a sudden hardening of the limbs was noticed, and since that time it has gradually spread over the whole body. The head, neck, arms and legs of the child are said to be so hard that not the slightest indentation can be made upon them, and the limbs seem to be stonelike and as cold as marble. The child has no use of the members thus hardened, and medical men are said to be unable to explain the cause of the singular phenomenon.

Experiments have just been made in England with a new apparatus for the raising of submerged objects from the bottom of a lake or sea. The apparatus consists of an oval buoy, inside and at the bottom of the buoy is a false bottom having an equally centrally-inclined dip. This bottom makes two water-tight chambers communicating with each other through a valve let into the partition. The buoy is filled with water and sunk, when it may be attached to any object to be raised. By means of an India rubber pipe air is then forced into the buoy expelling the water through the valve. The buoyancy of the buoy being thus restored, it rises to the surface, taking with it a considerable weight. The experiments proved that this process may be applied in any depth of water and to the raising of any weights.

For the Little Folks.

Good Enough for the Boys.

"Do not hasten," said Mrs. Rivers to her friends Judge and Mrs. Clifford, as they rose to leave, after a visit of an hour one evening, "I want to take Mrs. Clifford upstairs to see what I have been doing to-day. I have just been putting the finishing touches to my boy's room, and I feel quite proud of my achievements."

"Your boy's room? What, Harry's?" said Mrs. Clifford. "You are certainly one of the very few mothers that spend any time on their boys' rooms, and I fear your labor will not be appreciated. Why, I don't believe my boys know what is in their room, and they abuse everything so, that I should never think of taking any trouble or making any outlay for them."

Here they reached the end of the hall and Mrs. Rivers stepped forward, and as she lit two jets of gas, Mrs. Clifford exclaimed: "How lovely this room is, and you have done this for Harry? I'm sure I hope he will appreciate it, for I see at a glance that you have expended time and taste and money on it."

"Not so much money," said Mrs. Rivers. "Nearly everything in the ornamental way is inexpensive. These unbleached curtains are very simply made, and of small expense; the red stripes were but fifty cents I think, and Harry made the corners for me, and helped to cover them. These little brackets and slipper-jockeys and brush-cases I have embroidered myself, while Mr. Rivers read aloud to me, so that I hardly missed the time I have taken for them."

"But these shelves," she continued as she moved aside a beautifully wrought curtain, "are Harry's especial delight. He has a good geologist, and very fond of collecting specimens, and some of his uncles who live in California, who know of his taste for such things, sent him these crystals and quartz and copper gems, while other friends who have been in Europe, have brought him relics from many historical places there, so that he has had for some time quite a large box of valuables, as he calls them, and has been wanting a handsome enclosed case for them; but I did not feel that we could quite afford to get him one just now, so I induced him to make three walnut shelves, and I embroidered this sliding curtain, which is quite effective but very simple, to shield them from the dust, and he was delighted with it. I think, myself, it is far prettier, and furnishes the room more than a case with the glass doors would. The books he has gathered gradually, many of them are Christmas presents, and this Frenchy table-cover, an aunt of his gave him. He takes real solid comfort here, and I can see that he enjoys having so many pretty things of his own. The chair and bracket I have just finished to-day, but the other things have been here for some months."

"Now, how long will this room look as it does to-day?" said Mrs. Clifford. "Harry will not keep things in order, will he?"

"Indeed he will," said Mrs. Rivers. "I would like to have you see his bureau; he then opened his drawers, which were in perfect order, also marked. 'Harry could lay his hand on any article in his room in the dark, and he never leaves his brushes or anything he has been using about the room. His clothes are hung in his closet, and for years he has been so in the habit of being orderly that it is second nature to him now.'"

"I don't know what my boys would say if they should see this room," said Mrs. Clifford. "Their room looks like pandemonium all the time. I would not dare show a friend into it after they have gone out for an evening. Their muddy shoes would be in the centre of the floor; a wet towel and whip-broom on the bed; their shaving materials all over the bureau; every drawer open, and neckties, shirt-sleeves, strings, suspenders and papers hanging in anything but an artistic way out of them, while clothes would be lying about on the chairs in a reckless style, and the closet doors standing wide open, exhibiting a most forlorn prospect. But I have reached that point that I don't speak of it any more, but just go and pass along. Of course it has discouraged me from trying to have anything nice, and with such boys it is no wonder, that they felt that you acted from the feeling that anything was good enough for them."

"But did you ever think," said Mrs. Rivers, "that perhaps the thought that they felt that you acted from the feeling that anything was good enough for them, had made them more careless and heedless than they otherwise would have been? I have a great bump of order, and when Harry was quite a little boy I made up my mind that I could never endure it to have him rough and disorderly in the house for fifteen or twenty years, and that it would make him as disagreeable as it would me nervous and uncomfortable. So I began young to have him put away all his blocks and playthings neatly when he had done playing, and never leave his clothes on the floor, or anything that he used out of place; and I did not let him feel that he could leave things everywhere at loose ends, for his mother or someone else to pick up after him. There is no more reason, I think, for a woman to hang up her dresses and set away her shoes than for a man to hang up his coat, and put away his boots, and I never could understand the philosophy that allowed men to scatter newspapers and scraps about the room, sharpen pencils on the carpets, and do various other things of that kind which are by no means unbecoming, and expect a woman to get up and pick them all up and put them in order. I did not mean that any boys of mine should grow weary in that way, or their

THE UNION ADVOCATE.

STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

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

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,
- BRAB BOUNTY do.,
- ROUND BOOKS, 100 each,
- BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
- DRAFTS,
- CHECKS,
- NOTES OF HAND,
- ARBITRIS,
- ORDERS, &c.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having just claims against the Estate of John (Romyne), late of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, are hereby notified to present the same, duly attested, within three months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, JOHN ROME, at his residence, Northwick, 5th October, 1879. Oct 16

Farm for Sale.

The Subscriber offers For Sale, A FARM, beautifully situated on Bay Chaleur, about twenty four miles from Bathurst. It is well wooded and watered, having about 20 Acres of cleared land. For further particulars apply to MR. RICHARD FAHRL, Bathurst, Nov. 7, 1879. 1846

ARGYLE HOUSE, CHATHAM.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS now offered to purchase Goods at the above establishment.

Flannels, Blankets, Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings, Towellings, Dress Goods, Shawls, Sacsques, &c., &c.

Large reductions in price.

FUR CAPS in Ladies' and Gents', 100 Ladies' Boots, Fur Tippets, Muffs and Fur Gloves—strictly at cost.

In Stock at low rates—

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

COMMON FURNITURE, &c.

WILLIAM MURRAY, December 17, 1879.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK

BEFORE TAKING, READ THE FOLLOWING: Dizziness of Vision, Permanent Ocular Pain, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at 81 per bottle, or 4s. per package for 5s. or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Sold in Newcastle by all Druggists and everywhere in Canada and the United States by all wholesale and retail Druggists.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO be sold for Cash, A FARM OF ONE HUNDRED ACRES, bordering on the Bay Chaleur, in the Parish of Durham, County of Restigouche, about

SIXTY ACRES CLEARED,

under good cultivation, and well fenced.

There is a Dwelling House and Barn on the premises.

For full particulars apply to the undersigned, EDWARD CANNY, WILLIAM CANNY, Black Point, Oct. 13, 1879.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

We have opened during the present week, an additional stock of Fancy Goods suitable for Holiday Gifts, which are arranged in the First Floor of our Retail Department. Dolls, Christmas Cards, and other Fancy Goods will be found in the Ladies' Room on the Second Floor.

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON & ALLISON, St. John, December 18.

ALEX. MORRISON, President, Newcastle, 20th Dec., 1879.

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SOME NEW GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.

Now that the long evenings are approaching it is advisable that the children should be provided with useful recreation. The following Games are quite instructive and amusing, and are very fascinating.

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

"LOGOMACHE,"

OR

"War of Words."

PRICE 60 CENTS.

This Game is easily learned being accompanied with concise directions, and in a short time not only the young folks, but also the old folks are equally 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.

W. & J. ANSLAW, 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