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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The right edge of the page is dark, suggesting the binding or the edge of the book block. There is no text or other markings on the page.

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METEOROLOGICAL.

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

OCTOBER.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sun.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	47.6		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	57.7		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	60.9	60.9	41.5
Mon.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	53.9		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	63.3	63.3	35.3
Tues.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	51.8		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	59.9		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4	61.4	29.7
Wed.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	53.3		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	63.3	63.3	29.7
Thurs.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	51.8		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	59.9		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4	61.4	29.7
Fri.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	53.3		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	63.3	63.3	29.7
Sat.	11 7.45 a.m.	29.7	51.8		
	3.45 p.m.	29.7	59.9		
	11.45 p.m.	29.7	61.4	61.4	29.7

The minus sign thus— at the left hand, denotes below zero, its absence indicates 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.

Agricultural.

Why Land Should be Drained.

In improving a farm, the first thing requisite is a good foundation. When we first undertook the care of land, we thought the fundamental thing in agriculture was manure, and we directed our energies to the accumulation of all manner of fertilizers. The muck-swamp, the woolen factory, the paper-mill, the soap factory, and the privy were drawn upon to add to the piles of manure which the barnyard furnished; but, as most of our land was naturally moist, being a clay loam, with here and there a spring of water oozing out, the manure did not accomplish all that we desired. It was late in the spring before we could plough some of our land. After a shower in the summer we could not work it, and in the autumn the frost touched it too early, and we became convinced that the soil had too much water in it—was dropical and needed tapping. After ditching the land and drawing off the water through tiles, the character of the soil was changed. What before was cold, hard, lumpy, and almost impenetrable, either by plough or plant, was now warm, soft, friable, easily worked, and ready to yield its virtues to the growing crops. We, therefore, came to the conclusion—and we now wonder that we did not come to it sooner—that drainage was the first and fundamental principle in improving all cold clay-lands. Feeding such lands with manure is like feeding a horse sick with some chronic disease. The food is absolutely necessary to keep life in the beast; but it is poor economy to keep life in an animal that will not make return for the food consumed. Your land is half dropical. The first thing to do is to get rid of the water, and then the manure and the manipulation will have double, possibly quadruple, efficiency. It is not likely that young farmers of the present day will make the same mistake we made, for the principles of drainage are now better understood; but, having been over the ground and watched carefully the benefits of drainage, we desire to call attention to some of the most important.

One of the most obvious benefits of drainage is that it makes land warmer, by quickly carrying off the water at the bottom through tiles. Instead of allowing it to evaporate slowly from the surface. When water passes from liquid state to one of vapor, it expands in bulk nearly two thousand fold, and its capacity for heat is at least a thousand fold greater. It therefore absorbs heat from all surrounding objects, and it it evaporates from land, it must keep that land cold. Every boy that has ever been "in a rut" knows the chilling influence of the water evaporating from the surface of his body, and if he is a wise boy he checks the cold sensation by absorbing the water into a towel. In like manner, the wise farmer should absorb the water that is reducing the temperature of his land into porous tiles. That is a very essential thing to the life of plants, as well as of animals. Some aquatic plants may thrive in a mill-pond; but we can't raise corn and potatoes, nor even nutritious grains, there. It has been estimated that over twenty bushels of water are sometimes evaporated from an acre of land in a single day, and if this is so, the amount of heat extracted from such land must be too cold for the production of useful vegetation.

Neither will nutritious vegetation flourish when water stands within a few inches of the surface of the ground, even though the water and the land may be warm. We have known stalks of trees standing on the border of a lake succumb in one season when the lake was dammed so as to throw the water around their trunks. It is manifestly not sufficient for most vegetation that it should have the air for its leaves to breathe. The roots of all plants, except the aquatic, must be aerated. Some will endure submerging longer than others. Corn will endure it forty-eight hours, and no sane farmer expects a decent crop of corn on land not well drained, either naturally or artificially. Corn roots are drowned as easily as a kitten, and if any one plants corn on land with water standing within a foot of the surface, he must expect a lean crop. Some kinds of grain may grow on such land; but sowed and planted crops demand soil in which their roots can forage to a greater depth.

Another advantage of draining, which may seem antagonistic to the last mentioned, is that it enables the crops better to resist the effects of drought. This is not simply because the roots extend to a greater depth—though this is true, as every observing farmer knows that the roots extend down in search of moisture in a dry time; but a well-drained, friable soil is always capable of absorbing more moisture from the air, and also of drawing it up from below, by capillary attraction, than one that is puddled and baked like a brick. The air always contains a large amount of watery vapor, and if the soil is so porous that the air can readily penetrate it, moisture will be deposited, just as it is upon an ice-pitcher in a hot and dry day. Tiles will so honeycomb land that air penetrates so deeply as to deposit a large amount of water where the roots find easy access to it, and where it serves a much better purpose than when sprinkled on the surface. Some farmers say "Never stir land in dry time," but we find that hoeing and cultivating crops in a drought are as beneficial to them as a light shower, inasmuch as it aerates the soil and consequently induces a deposit of moisture. This may seem incredible to some, as it appears paradoxical that draining should render land dry, or at the same time less subject to the influence of drought; but we have no fear that the incredulous will have faith if they will only put in the tile and try it. Certainly, no one can have failed to notice the fact that it is the shallow soil that suffers in a drought. Corn growing on deep, friable soil seldom suffers, no matter how long the drought may continue. Draining also aids to the power of land to absorb fertility from that great storehouse of fertilizing material, the atmosphere. This it does in a manner analogous to the increased power of absorbing moisture from the same source. Every one knows that the air is a reservoir of moisture; but comparatively few fully appreciate the amount of fertility which the atmosphere contains, nor how much they lose who do not put their land in a condition to absorb this fertility, which comes gently with every breath of air which penetrates the soil or glides over the growing plants and more abundantly with every descending shower, rain, and dew. In order to understand how full of fertility the air is, we have only to consider that when plants and animals are burned, or decay by that slower form of combustion called decomposition, at least nine-tenths of the material which they are composed of (the organic parts) are scattered by the winds. This is a wise provision of Providence. This earth would not be habitable by man were it otherwise. The effluvia would be so overpowering. But this organic matter is not lost. What passed into the air yesterday and last week comes back today next week. It comes back, too, so diluted with air as scarcely to be perceptible by the delicate nerves of the nose, though so offensive as it passed off from the decaying body; but still just in the condition to furnish food for vegetation. Who is to reap the benefit of this decomposing fertility? Not he whose land is so full of water that the rains cannot pass through the soil, "drain" out its richness," nor he whose soil is so hard as to be impervious to water. In order to reap the full benefit of atmospheric fertilizers, our land must be kept porous, and in case of heavy clay-lands this can only be done by thorough draining.

Here we might rest our case; but there are other incidental advantages of draining to which we wish to allude briefly, and the first is the lengthening of the season for growing crops. It is safe to say that on drained lands the plough can be started and the crops put in from ten days to a fortnight earlier than on the undrained, and that they will continue to grow almost as much later in the autumn. This lengthening of the season in our northern latitudes is an advantage which the enterprising farmer will appreciate. Another of those incidental advantages of draining is the hastening of the decomposition of barnyard manure and all other organic matter which may be in the drained lands. Every owner of a muck-swamp knows that the muck does not decompose—rather, decomposes very slowly—so long as it is covered with water. Take the muck out of the swamp, or, better still, drain the water out of the swamp, and the muck decomposes rapidly, and makes a good fertilizer. In a land where there is more or less vegetable matter which only wants the access of air to decompose it and render it good plant-food. In lands full of water the remedy for this state of things is a dose of tile. We will mention only one more advantage of draining, and that is the prevention of grain and grasses being uprooted by the heavy frosts of winter and spring. No one can calculate accurately the loss sustained by farmers by what they call the winter-killing of their grains and grasses. This is nothing else than heaving the roots out of the ground by the alternate expansion and contraction of the soil occasioned by its super-saturation with moisture. Remedies for this condition of the soil with a few tiles, and the loss will be small. Alexander Hyde, N. Y. Weekly Times.

For the Little Folks.

Thanksgiving at Rose Farm.

A GOOD STORY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

BY ALTHEA.

It was the morning before Thanksgiving at Rose Farm, and the children had gathered in the kitchen to assist mamma in preparations for the next day's feast. It was not a holiday at the village school, but as company was expected at the farm—sweet Cousin Florence and Uncle Dick—a generous Thanksgiving dinner was under way, and Mrs. Maynard had consented to the children remaining at home to assist her.

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Deacon Maynard, his wife and their four children were the occupants of Rose Farm, and a happier, merrier, or better disposed family could not be found anywhere. The deacon was an intelligent farmer, who provided well for his family, and who was noted in the neighborhood for strict integrity and a kind heart. Mrs. Maynard was a devoted wife and indulgent mother—a comfort to the poor and to all who needed sympathy or aid. Alex. Maynard, their eldest boy, was fourteen, handsome and noble-hearted; then came Helen, who was twelve, as amiable as her mother, and known in the village as its prettiest girl. Daisy was the next step in the Maynard staircase, a romping, saucy, teasing gypsy, with eyes, hair, and complexion as brown as a chestnut. She was the most pugnacious-looking child you could meet; never would lie straight, but would hang over her eyes, until her mamma, in self-defence, had it "banged," for she said, it would make the whole family cross-eyed looking at the unruly locks. Arthur Maynard, the baby, was six years old, just in trousers—a sweet-tempered, obedient boy, the pet of the household. Daisy said she loved him "almost to pieces," but he could not help teasing him when he sucked his fingers, a baby trick which he still indulged in.

The large kitchen at Rose Farm was a picture of home comfort on this morning before Thanksgiving. A broad pine table stood at one side, on which there was a big yellow pumpkin, and a wooden chopping bowl filled with something very nice, as one would have supposed, had they seen the young Maynards taking "little tastes" as they gathered about it. Then there was a paste-board, a rolling pin, a pan of flour, a pot of fatty lard, and a dish of yellow butter. Peggy, the "help," was mending the fire in the brightly-blackened stove. Mrs. Maynard came into the room with a big box of raisins and said, "Alex and Daisy may taste raisins for the pudding, while Helen prepares the turkey, and Arthur can sit on one end of the table and look on."

Sporting News.

HANLAN ON THE COURSE.

(London Correspondence Toronto Mail.)

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Hanlan yesterday made up for the comparative idleness for the two preceding days. The weather was disgustingly bad, but he indulged in two long and hard runs. On the first occasion he sculled right down past Putney at an easy gait, and returned in very fair form, travelling altogether about nine miles. He went to Kew in the evening, and as there was no one about came home at his sharpest pace. Already he is getting into very fair trim, and is eminently satisfied with his progress.

Oct. 7, evening.—I have just seen Hanlan, who has been taking things easy this morning. He has not been on the river at all, but journeyed to London to buy some writing-paper and envelopes. It is true he had one or two business engagements in the city, but that was a matter of detail. He is looking ruddy and strong, and says he never felt better in his life.

He is still in the dark as to the intentions of the Hop Bitters Company with regard to their regatta, and people are beginning to cry out for his arrangements to be made public. He is, however, a very prudent man, and this, if I recollect rightly, brings the total number of aspirants up to nineteen. They ought to really put the details as soon as possible. It is rather hard that at least half a dozen scullers are getting into training who will probably be debarré from the competition.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Trickett has gone to the Isle of Wight. He did an astonishing feat last trial the other morning and has improved a little in the morning. He is now in splendid condition and working hard. He is confident, but still considers he has all his work cut out to win.

TORONTO, Oct. 26.—The Globe this morning contains the following dated London, Eng., Oct. 19:—"Messrs. Sonle and Wood, Col. Shaw and J. H. Maynard have arrived. Mr. Sonle has come to inspect the True course. Nothing has been settled concerning the regatta. A Sunderland correspondent announces that the O'Brien-Kenney has started from the competition for the American prizes in the International regatta."

A GOOD ACCOUNT.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing \$20 per year, total \$1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters, taken by my wife, who has done her own house-work for me now in splendid condition of a day, and I want everybody to know it for their benefit."

"JOHN WENCK, Butler, N. Y."

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Thompson, 100 Spence St., where advertising contracts may be made. N. B. 3-10-80.

ON THE VERGE OF THE GRAVE.

Such was the Condition of Messrs. W. & J. H. Maynard, with congestion of the lungs and chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and to his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS Male Teacher for the Evening School Term at Clifton, Gloucester Co., N. B. Address THOMAS KNOWLES, Sec'y. Trustee, Clifton, Oct. 11, 1880. 3-10-80

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

MYRTLE NAVY!

IS MARKED

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTEKS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

WEAK EYES!

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THEM.

—USE THIS—

COMMON SENSE EYE WATER,

Which is very justly pronounced superior to any other eye water offered for sale, and in favor of which hundreds of testimonials can be procured in the Northern Counties.

It never fails to give relief, and seldom fails to make a complete cure.

Price 25 cts.

FOR SALE BY
E. LEE STREET, Newcastle,
A. & R. LOGGIE, Chatham and Black Brook.

March 1, 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 & COLORED

COMMERCIAL

General Printing

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.

Particular attention given to the printing of Reports of Societies.

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

W. & J. ANSLAW,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

RECEIVED

Ex "Utopia" from London:

100 half-cents

CONGOU

TEA.

Good Value. At Bottom Prices.

T. R. JONES & CO.

St. John, September 10, 1880.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE

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St. John, September 10, 1880.

SOME NEW

GAMES FOR CHILDREN.

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

The first two are quite an assistance to the school course, the first exercising the young in the correct spelling of words, 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.

"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, 1880.

CHOICE CONGOU TEAS.

Ex "Trinacria" from London:

50 HALF-CENTS SUPERIOR CONGOUS—PURCHASED AT LOWEST POINT TEAS HAVE TOUCHED

IN LONDON MARKET THIS SEASON.

IN STORE

AN INVOICE OF

Fine 12s. Tobacco,
"Solace 12s. in Caddie,
"Chewing Tobacco,
Mahogany Bright 6s.

For sale low for Cash.

BERTON BROS.,
Smythe Street,
St. John, July 14, 1880.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Act having been passed in the Dominion Parliament on the 14th day of June, A. D. 1878 (35th Victoria, Chapter 57) entitled "An Act relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick," providing for the closing and finally winding up the concerns of the said Bank, all persons holding any bills or notes of the said Bank, or having any just or legal claims or demands against the said Bank, are hereby required to present the same within twelve months from the date of this notice to the President of the said Bank, heretofore known as "The President, Directors & Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick," with the approval of the shareholders thereof, or at about that time to wind and finally close up the business and concerns of said Bank, heretofore known as "The President, Directors & Company of the Central Bank of New Brunswick," in the County of York, this 8th day of June, A. D. 1880.

By order,
JOHN A. BECKWITH, President.

June 16-1880

WANTED.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family where a boy is kept to do the heavy work. Apply at this office.

Newcastle, Aug. 24, 1880.

THE NEW

Semi-Circular Adjustable Hip

CORSET.

A new stock of this latest novelty, which for comfort, ease and elegance is unequalled for a long time, and is admitted by all who use it.

This Corset, which has many advantages over all other styles, as regards both health and comfort, is now selling at a reduction of 10 per cent on former prices.

TRY ONE.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Newcastle, Aug. 24.

WANTED.

FROM 1 TO 50 TONS OF

TIN STRIPS,

5-8 inch wide. Must be in good condition. State lowest figures for Cash, boxed and delivered on board cars. Address

HENRY S. BELL,
188 W. Fayette Street,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Winter Fishing.

We are fully prepared to supply all kinds of Traps, Nets & Seines, for winter fishing—at low rates.

A. M. NET & TWINE CO., Boston.
October 6, 1880. 3m.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are used in the public Schools of Boston.

THE HENRY MILLER PIANOS
Are used in the State Normal Schools of Massachusetts.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are used to the exclusion of all others at the New England Conservatory of Music.

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS
Are the favorites in the Concert Hall.

CHAS. R. ADAMS, the world-renowned tenor, says: "They have no superior in America."

H. MAPLESON, the world-renowned concert and operatic manager, says: "Madame Rose and the other artists of my company are delighted with the Miller Piano."

GEO. A. CONLY, world-renowned bass of the Strakos Opera Company, says: "I cannot but praise very highly your very excellent instruments."

MRS. E. ALINE OSGOOD, one of the most popular American Artists in Europe, says: "I consider the Miller Piano superior to all others."

THE HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS have exclusively received the most flattering notices in the musical criticism of the Boston Press.