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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1878.

Verses

DEDICATED TO THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF NEW BRUNSWICK AT MIRAMICHI, BY ITS BARD.

(From the "Scottish American.")

By Babel's streams, the Jew sat doon
And hung his harp on willow tree,
And sighed, and mused, in mornfu' croon,
And grat, an exile for to be.
Frae Palestine's loved vales and hills,
And Zion's holy temple gran'
And palms and cedars, wells and rills,
O' his ain native langed-for lan'.

Is't braggin' in your bard to say
Had Scotland's kilted sons been tae'n
They'd risen upon their tyrant fae
And endit him, or endit been?
To bagpipe's soun', the day they'd won
And many a heathen loon had slain,
They'd burned the toon o' Babylon
And to their Highlan' hills again!

Your bard—he needna try to trace
The douchty deeds, in roosin' strain,
Wrought—head an' han'—by Scotland's race,
O' Highlan' hill, or Lowlan' plain,
Feeble the lyre, and weak the lay,
And scant the notes that he could raise;
The sweet-toned harp her minstrel's play
Has nobly kythed* her fame and praise.

Though lang, and snell, the winter weather
The times are, na, far, better noo,
Than when fouk used to fell each ither,
And 'twas the fashion to get fou;
Success to honest Butcher chiels
Who keep the pledge, and shame the deevil,
But wae betide a' wicked feels†
Who ken the guid, and do the evil!

A helpin' han', in time o' need,
Is better for a union tie
Than love o' drink, or warld's greed
Or "gouket gloriosity."
Success then to your frien'ly ban'
O' Highlan' hearts, in this far shore;
Success to ilka honest man
Baith here and the Dominion o'er

Who does the richt, lat come what may,
Whose conscience rules his love o' gear,
Who tries to lessen want and wae,
Nor likes o's neighbour's ill to hear;
And shame befa' the traitor coof,
As pert's an ape, as mean's the deil
Whose mind is fause, or heart, or loof
To's mither Scotland tried and leal!

Lat's shun the human glamour licht
That frae the truth lures sauls astray,
We need Heaven's grace to keep us richt
As weel as put us in the way;
Think na what's new is aye the true,
Neither what's aul' is aye the best,
Trust nae glib tongue, or beetlin' broo,
Truth's standard Heaven has gi'en an' test.

Awa wi' doot, and fear, and spite!
O! ettle that your slogan be,
As wad befit times growth, and light,
Serene: "Faith, Hope, and Charity,"
Faith gars the hosts o' evil flee
As arles o' life, sweet Hope is given
And Love the best o' a' the three
Undeein' lives the joys o' Heaven.

1878. J. R.

* kythed, showed.
† feels, Aberdonian for fules—fools.

Report on the Adulteration of Food.

Supplement No. 3 of the Report of the Department of Inland Revenue for 1877, contains the Commissioner's Report on adulteration of food. The table of contents embraces the following:—1. Summary of results of analysis; 2. Proportion of samples adulterated; 3. Condiments; 4. Coffee; 5. Butter; 6. Paris Green; 7 Value of the law; 8. The whole Dominion should be brought under its operation; 9. Engravings of Microscopic objects.

ARTICLES EXAMINED.

Allspice, Bitters (Quinine Wine) Butter Cassia, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cocoa and Chocolate, Coffee, Ginger, Milk, Mustard and Pepper; other spices, Paris Green, Preserved Vegetables, Potted Meats, Spirits, Sugar Sweets, Tea, and other articles. From the table given it appears that the number of samples analyzed was 448, of which 247 were adulterated. Milk, Condiments of various kinds, Coffee, Tea, Butter, and Paris Green are stated to be largely adulterated. The Act has now been in force a sufficient period to test its value and the reports made to the Department show that it affords means of exposing dishonesty in traders and thereby protecting the consumer from adulterations of food. This being the case the report suggests that the whole Dominion should be brought under the operation of the law. Though the courtesy of the Directors of the Laboratory attached to Somerset House, London, the Commissioner has been enabled to attach to his report sixty engraved figures of microscopic objects, illustrating the adulterating material in various kinds of food, and also in tobacco, which it is believed will be of great value to the official analysts and experts in general.

ANALYST'S REPORT—TORONTO DIVISION.

In the important article of tea, 12 samples were examined: five specimens of green tea, three of black and four of Japan. In none of these samples could the presence of foreign leaves be detected, but three samples of green tea, (Young Hyson) were faced with a pigment containing Prussian blue. The percentage of theine, the active principles of tea, varied from 0·88 to 2·31.

COFFEE.

Of four samples of ground coffee described respectively as Rio, Pure, Java and Extra quality Java, all of them were adulterated with roasted wheat, and the "Rio" and Extra quality, Java contained chicory in addition.

SUGAR.

Six samples of Sugar were examined, but none of them contained any injurious ingredients, and none of them contained more than a small percentage of Glucose, (made from potatoe starch, etc.) The general opinion as to the adulteration of sugar does not, therefore, appear to hold good.

PEPPER.

Three out of four samples of Pepper were found to be adulterated with wheat flour.

Spices seem to be a favourite article for adulteration, all the samples examined being found adulterated with wheat flour. Some "pure" ginger contained Indian corn meal, and some No. 1, Indian meal and Cayenne pepper.

MILK.

From the analysis of milk supplied to the Toronto General Hospital, the examiner concludes it is adulterated with from 15 to 20 per cent. of water.

BUTTER.

From the examination of 12 samples of butter, it did not appear that this article was adulterated to any extent, at least, during the summer months.

PARIS GREEN.

This article is now much used as a preventative against the Colorado beetle, and of 25 samples, the majority were found to be adulterated with white arsenic and sulphate of Baryta, and in one case Prussian blue was added to this article to disguise it.

TEA AND COFFEE—MONTREAL DIVISION.

The examiner states that coffee is much more generally adulterated than tea, the articles added being roasted peas or corn and chicory.

MILK.

Locked tins of milk consigned to a city dealer were found to have suffered considerably from skimming and watering.

GROUND SPICES

were found to be very generally adulterated with any refuse from the flour mills, but nothing was found injurious to health.

BUTTERINE.

The analysist states that the manufacture of beef and mutton drippings, together with salt butter and lard or lard oil, is now so general that nearly all the samples of soft butter examined had more or less of this character. When sold as Butterine they are unobjectionable but they should not be sold as "salt butter."

IN CANNED FRESH VEGETABLES

the report states that only one instance of coloration by copper was discovered.

QUEBEC DIVISION.

In the Quebec Division out of 24 samples embracing butter, preserved vegetables and Paris Green, only five were found to be adulterated.

HALIFAX DIVISION.

The Analyst of the Halifax Division reports after the examination of 58 samples as follows:—

The Teas are all free from adulteration.

The Ground Spices are all pure.

The Mustards are all mixed with flour, and some samples with eight per cent. sulphate of lime.

The Ground Coffees all mixed with peas or chicory, more or less, with one exception.

Preserved Vegetables all fresh and good.

Paris Green was generally adulterated with preparations of copper or arsenic or both.

At the end of the Report are a number of appendices containing tabulated statements as to the inspection of food.

The reports from the different divisions of Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, would seem to show that although adulteration exists to a considerable extent, it is not generally of that deleterious character which popular opinion attributed to it.

Correspondence.

[We invite correspondence on all local subjects and will be glad to publish anything that will advance the interests of our readers, individually, or in the communities in which they live. Local News Items, Notices of Improvements—either moral or physical—Reports of Meetings, Agricultural, Lumbering, Fishing, Mechanical and other Industrial notes are especially welcome. We do not expect that all who desire to assist us in the above way are good writers, but that should not deter them from sending along their favors. We want the news and will see that it goes into the paper in proper shape.]

School Examination in Derby.

DERBY, Mar. 29, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—The examination of Miss McIntosh's School, District No. 4, Derby, took place to-day. There were present a goodly number of visitors, among them parents of the children, and Trustees.

There were on the Register that day thirty pupils more than at other times, and they were examined in the following branches:—Reading, Spelling, Dictation, Composition, History, Geography, Grammar, Analysis, Arithmetic—Mental and on Slate. Besides these branches of Education there were Dialogues and Recitations by the pupils which deserve great praise.

The examination was a credit to Miss McIntosh. She could not have spent a moment of idleness in the school, or she never could have brought her scholars to their present excellent standard.

After the examination was ended, Rev. A. R. B. Shrewsbury, in his usual good style, made a few appropriate remarks, also Wm. Bryenton. The latter gentleman said he was well pleased to see the children improving so rapidly. It is pleasing to have such a teacher in the place, who is not like some teachers I know of, under whose charge the scholars retrograde, instead of advancing. I have much pleasure in saying the examination was a perfect success. May Miss McIntosh be enabled to keep on as she has begun, and there is no doubt that she will turn out first class scholars.

I remain, &c.,

A. VISITOR.

LITTLE BRANCH, April, 6, 1878

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance,

SIR:—As it is now three months since the organization of our temperance association and we are entered on our second quarter, I beg to inclose a few notes for publication in your much esteemed paper. Last Thursday evening being the first meeting in our second quarter, we met at the School house in conformity with the rules of the society for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing quarter and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, we had a full meeting; which speaks well for the cause. The President, Mr. George Fowlie, occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, after which the following programme was carried out to the full satisfaction of all present.

A very appropriate address on the evils of intemperance and the necessity of our united efforts to stay the great evil, that has so long lain as a dark pall over the eyes of our country, was delivered by Alex. Cameron. He concluded with an exhortation to the young to abstain not only from strong drink, but also from the use of tobacco.

"God pity Bessie" was then sung by Mrs. George Fowlie assisted by Miss Christina Fowlie, and was highly applauded; "The farmer feeds them all," recited by Mr. J. A. McNaughton; "The rose of Tralee," sung by Miss Mary Kelly and Miss Mary McDougall; "The little gray Colt," recited by Mr. Fred Fowlie; "The little girl next door," song by Mr. Hugh McDougall; "Both Sides," recited by Miss Mary McNaughton; "You ask what makes that Darkey weep," sung by Alex. Cameron; "To a drunken Husband," recited by Mary A. Fowlie; "The dark-eyed Sailor" sung by Mr. Simon McDonald. Mr. Horatio Smith was introduced, and delivered an address with a zeal and eloquence that would have done honor to a Beecher, and after entertaining the audience with a well directed and pithy discourse, sat down amidst peals of applause, after which the following officers were appointed:—

Mr. George Fowlie, President, Mr. James Fowlie, Sec'y-treas. Mr. Kenneth McKnight, Chaplain, Rev. J. Robertson, Chaplain, Mr. Alex. Cameron, 1st, V. P. Mr. Simon McDonald, 2nd, V. P. Alex. McKay, 3rd, V. P., Mr. Hugh Kelly, Marshal, Mr. Murdock McKenzie, Marshal, Mr. Hugh McDonald, Marshal, and an executive committee consisting of five ladies and five gentlemem.

The programe of the entertainment proceeded with a dialogue, "Aunt Polly's lesson," was most admirably performed by the Misses Beatrice Cameron, Alice Fowlie, Janie Fowlie and Carry Fowlie, each one performing her part well, for which they received a hearty round of applause. "I saw a little girl," was next recited by Frank Cameron, after which the meeting came to a close by singing a temperance hymn, all seeming highly pleased with their night's entertainment.

It is highly encouraging to see that the interest in the cause of temperance is growing stronger from week to week, and that all seem willing to contribute, according to their several abilities, toward making our meetings both interesting and instructive, and it is most pleasing to see the marked improvement in those meetings, in all their leading features.

By giving space to the above in your columns, you will much oblige yours, respectfully,

A DUTCHER.

Notes from Northesk.

The lumbermen have mostly all left the woods and general satisfaction is expressed with regard to the winter's work. Operations on the upper part of the Northwest have been more extensive this season than for many previous years.

Some unknown parties recently broke open the Methodist Church at English Settlement. Much indignation is felt at the repeated attempts to desecrate this house of worship. The present building being old and quite inadequate to the wants of the community, the church and congregation have resolved to erect a new one during the incoming Summer.

The Trustees of District No. 3 Allison Settlement have made arrangements for the immediate erection of a school house. This is a most commendable act, but it is to be regretted that the situation of the District rendered the selection of so poor a site unavoidable. The school has been very efficiently taught the last year by Miss Stout, of Bathurst. Parents and children sincerely regret that her services can no longer be secured.

The people of this section as well as the travelling public generally suffer much from the want of a bridge in this Section. In the Spring and Fall crossing is not only difficult but often impossible. With noble pluck settlers came here, some sixty years ago, and amid almost unendurable hardships made themselves a home, and even since they and their sons have toiled on, built school houses, churches, and made many improvements. Surely such industry deserves some recognition. The desire to encourage and promote the development of the country, so frequently manifested by the Chief Commissioner and his colleagues, might here find a fitting expression.

Another standing necessity is more mail communication. From Redbank to a Settlement, some twenty miles, there is but one Post Office, Trout Brook, which is two miles from the River Road. Subscribers cannot get their papers regularly and consequently lose interest in them.

It is hoped that these drawbacks will soon be removed.

F.

WELDFORD, April 15, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.

SIR:—I beg leave to refer to a lengthy communication in the ADVANCE Extra of the 11th inst, from "Teaser" who seems to have a greater multiplicity of words than a knowledge of facts. Although seeming to have an extensive knowledge of the position of such places as "Boars Back" "Billy de Plant" etc., he seems to be very deficient in matters pertaining to the geography, etc., of Bass River.

Among the many erroneous statements made in this communication, I beg leave to cite a few.

1st.—That the ship yard of R. Brown, Esq., and the milling establishment of E. Walker, Esq., are at the mouth of Bass River.

2nd.—That Able Easter carries the mail three times per week from Bass River P. O. to Moulus River, Pine Ridge, West. South, etc., Coal Branches and Kingston.

3rd.—That he (Teaser) took the "Hardwood road" from Bass River to Weldford by Bailey's Stage, and that the said Hardwood road is not turnpiked.

Is it really possible that Teaser after visiting all these camps and talking lumber so much (when he was'nt employed on politics) and after describing other places in sight of Walker's mill, knew nothing of the situation of it?

He must have seen a canoe drawn up on the Bass River shore when his eyes had extra magnifying powers and imagined it a ship on the stocks, or perhaps it has been a mirage which travellers in the desert see of Oases hundreds of miles away.

The mails carried to Molus River and Kingston are daily mails, neither are they carried by Able Easter who finds it more remunerative shoeing horses and doing general black smith work. The mails to the other places mentioned, are carried three times per week by Mr. James Campbell of Bass River.

As to him (Teaser) taking the "Hardwood road" to Weldford, we will not deny, for as he gives us to understand that he has been in the wood among the camps, we are not aware of what roads he might have travelled on, but as to going by Bailey's mail stage from Bass River to Weldford on the "Hardwood road" *we do deny*, for, as much as Bailey violates the articles of his contract, we never knew of him get travelling on any bye and forbidden paths by that name. Neither is it a fact that the road from Bass River to Weldford is not turnpiked. I presume that "Teaser" must have been dreaming, or—ah! I have it—discussing politics with the Judge (lucky Judge) that couldn't see that the road on which he traveled *was all* turnpiked from Bass River to Weldford, and the trees cut away from both sides the usual distance, about two rods from the centre, or at least, far enough away to admit of any ordinary sized, sober man, passing without fouling, or as he puts it "Coming to grief against the trees."

Your correspondent asked whether Geo. McLeod has looked after his constituents on the Richibucto road as well as he has about Bass River? I can't say as to the mail arrangements of the Richibucto road, but if they rely on the influence of Geo. McLeod to secure them better mail arrangements, I fear they lean on a broken reed, for after election he will tell them, as I understand he told the people of Bass River, that "if they want better mail arrangements they would have to pay for them."

He says he thinks if H. O'Leary is not opposed in the coming election by McLeod that he will be the favourite in the field, by which we understand that as a matter of course O'Leary stands 2nd. Alas! how little he knows of Kent politics. And now, Mr. Editor, thanking you for the privilege of trespassing on so much of your valuable time and space, I beg leave to give a kindly remonstrance to "Teazer," and advise him to lay down the quill, stop talking politics, and resume his legitimate calling.

IGNAETIFF.

The New Brunswick Legislature.

SATURDAY, March 23.

Continuation of Hon. Attorney General's Speech:—

Exclusive of the Caraquet prosecutions, which were exceptional, the total sum expended in criminal law prosecutions was about $4,144 during the eight years he had been Attorney General, or an average of $518 per annum, and still the hon. gentlemen said that he had not been attending to his duties, that it had been very expensive and that it would be very much better to carry out their programme and have a Solicitor General. Which of the hon. gentlemen on the other side would be a candidate for the position of Solicitor General, at a salary of $518 a year? If this was the way they regarded the legal talent associated with them it was an insult to it and they would find no legal gentleman to enter as a Candidate for the position. If the expenses in the County Courts were taken into account and added to this it would not, probably, amount to over $1200, so that in the course adopted, by employing, occasionally, gentlemen who were on the Circuit and who made no traveling charges, for a reasonable fee, the most economical course had been followed. A Solicitor General would have to employ othes Counsel to attend to the Criminal busines, when he could not attend to it himself He (Attorney-General) had attended to these matters for eight years, without one cent beyond the salary, out of which all the traveling expenses had been paid.

The hon. gentleman also referred to the fact that when he went to England that his expenses were $3,000. Whatever his expenses were on that occasion he was prepared to stand by them. They were not $3,000. Out of that $3,000 there had to be paid Counsel's fees, and these Counsel included gentlemen of the highest standing at the English Bar, such as Sir John Karslake, then Attorney-General, and Mr. Cowie. The retainer to the Attorney-General was 100 guineas, alone, besides amounts for consultations and only a small amount of these were included in the taxed costs which were only a certain portion of the entire costs incurred and these had to come out of the $3,000. His own recollection was that instead of $3,000 he did not get over half that sum, that had there been more money he would have taken more for his part. He thought he had shown that the criminal business of the country had been attended to honorably and properly and if any gentleman would come forward and say it had been conducted in a slipshod way he would debate the matter with him and did not fear the result.

It was said they had not managed the Crown Lands Department well because they had imposed Stumpage. This, he supposed, was one of the charges brought against them included in the statement that the general administration has not been good. The hon. member, (Mr. Burns) said it was a breach of trust to impose the Stumpage and he was committed by that statement, if he ever got into the Government, to do away with that regulation because what is a breach of trust today is a breach of trust to-morrow. The member for Sunbury (Mr. Covert) said he was not opposed to Stumpage, but that it was an inopportune time, in 1874, to impose it. No doubt it might have been put on at a time when the country could better have borne it but that did not make it an inopportune time. It is an opportune time if the country needed the money; it was an opportune time if the lumber was worth what was charged for it. The opportune time was just when the Stumpage was put on. It was true business was depressed but if they ought to have waited, how long would they have had to wait. If they had not put it on then they would not have put it on from that day to this and, as a consequence, the services of the country would have suffered Previous to '72. There was a long period of prosperity in the lumber trade: from '66 to '72 the lumber business was in an exceedingly good state. It then commenced to fall and from that time it had been in a bad state. If the Government had not imposed the Stumpage in 1872, could they have imposed it at any time since?

When the Stumpage Regulations were put on the Lumberers were given a three years' term. Before that they were subject every year to have their land taken from them. They could not improve the lands, build a mill, spend money on it, or branch out at all, because the next year some person else might come in and run them up, and buy the lands from them, or else make them pay a high price. That term expired in 1877. Now the hon. member said it was not an opportune time to raise the Stumpage to 80 cents. He said it was an opportune time because the Province was losing the special subsidy of $63,000 a year. It was said the Government should have waited. If they had waited in '74 they should have waited until now, and if they had waited till now, how long should they have had to wait? It might be that the lumber trade of the country was still in for a period of two or three years' depression. But operators on the North Shore are paying double that amount of Stumpage, $1.50, and in some cases $1.75, and that not to the River du Loup Company either, but to the New Brunswick and other Companies. About 36,000,000 cut on New Brunswick Railway go down the Miramichi, and the Stumpage is $1.50, 8,000,000 cut on Todd's land at $1.75, and about 6,000,000 cut on the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company's tract at $1.50 Stumpage. The Government raised the Stumpage in the Summer, and took the responsibility, and the House met in two or three months after, and no hon. member raised his voice against it. Then was the time if the House thought the Government had done wrong to induce them to alter their course, but not one member objected. That showed that the country was with the Government, and that the House was with them. The lumbermen were satisfied, and the Province was benefited by getting 80 cents instead of 60 cents per thousand and the lumbermen by getting a five years term instead of three. A new arrangement had to be made when the three years' term expired and in making it an extension to five years had been given which benefited the lumbermen, and in fixing the Stumpage at 80 cents the Government had benefited the country. There was nothing the Government had done which entitled them to greater credit than the management of the Crown Lands Department.

It had been said there were three or four lawyers in the Government. It was well that a lawyer should have charge of the Crown Land Department, for it required professional skill and training. You might get an unprofessional man to attend to it, but however well he could attend to it, he could attend to it better if he had the legal training which would enable him to deal with the many questions arising in the Department. There was nothing on which the Government claimed the confidence of the country more than on the Stumpage Regulations, which had been attacked as part of the policy of the Opposition. It was a great pity such a law was not adopted years ago, and if it had been adopted twenty years ago, the public domain would have been in a much better condition than it was now. The five years' term, too, was a benefit to the country, and the lumbermen who would now take a proprietary interest in the land, spend something on it, and contribute to the conservation of the forests of the country. It was said that it decreased wages, but he did not believe that. He had enquired of the lumbermen who operated in the Maine and on the Riviere du Loup lands, and they said it did not affect wages at all. The member from Gloucester traced the tree from the time it was cut to the time it was landed on the docks in Liverpool, and said a loss must fall on some one. The lumber of this country had been largely squandered; and this