

THE UNION ADVOCATE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1881.

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

AUGUST.

DATE.	Time.	Height of Bar.	Thermometer.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Sun.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	57.2		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.4	70.8	55.0
Mon.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.2		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.3	70.4	54.0
Tues.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.5		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.7	70.8	54.0
Wed.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	58.8		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	58.9	70.8	54.0
Thurs.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	59.1		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.2	70.8	54.0
Fri.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	59.3		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.4	70.8	54.0
Sat.	7.46 a.m.	29.92	59.5		
	1.46 p.m.	29.92	59.6	70.8	54.0

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.

Potato Starch Factories.

The subject of potato starch manufacturing in Canada has led to a volume of inquiries and correspondence on the subject, and will, we hope, lead to the development of another of the hitherto neglected resources of our country. From our correspondent at Woodstock, N. B., we had several letters of enquiry on the subject, and from Mr. Eastwood, of Manchester, England, we have received some very valuable information—analysis of potatoes, and statistics pertaining thereto.

A starch factory in N. B. would be a great acquisition to farmers, giving them a ready market for all their surplus potatoes that they have been glad to get purchasers for at 20 cents per bushel. A Maine correspondent of Mr. Eastwood says a bushel of potatoes will make 9 lbs of starch; three cents per lb. value by the sack, which would be about 600 lbs. The water from which the starch has been obtained is used for the purpose of irrigation, and the pulp from which half of the starch has been compressed is used for food for cows and sheep. The starch, therefore, though the principal, is not the only ingredient of value.

The season for making starch is from September to April, say eight months, and the product of starch for these eight months is supposed to be 16 per cent. The quantity of starch not only differs in different varieties of potatoes, but also the nature of the soil, the mode of culture, as well as the season of the year. May, June, July and August appear worthless for making starch.

From Mr. Eastwood's communication we take the following extracts: "The potato is largely used in making starch, especially in France. This valuable tuber has frequently been the subject of chemical analysis. The following is an analysis of a red potato richer in starch than the others, which usually contain from 5 to 8 or 9 per cent. of starch fibre and only 9 to 15 or 18 per cent. of starch."

Starch and starch fibre.....	30.40
Albumen, gluten, fat, gum, etc.....	.097
Phosphate of potash, silicates, soda, lime, etc.....	.815
Chloride of potassium.....	.223
Water.....	66.575

The produce of a crop of potatoes varies from 30 to 100 large bushels per acre. The price in Scotland does not vary so much—from 4s. to 6s. per bushel being the average limit between cheap and dear prices. Taking 60 bushels as the medium produce and 5s. as the medium price, the gross return from an imperial acre is £15. A bushel is 30 stones of 14 lbs to the stone. The average produce of an acre 16,800 lbs., or 380 bushels. [An average three times that of the U. S. of America.]

In reply to inquiries relative to starch factories, Mr. Eastwood says of farina machinery: the best German machines are very elaborate and expensive. One to produce 30 cwt of starch, say 3360 lbs., and grinding 10 tons (2240 lbs) potatoes in twelve hours, would cost £211 10s 4d. This is the machine with sieves, grates, &c., complete, but not fixed, and without any driving power. The engine, boiler, valves, &c., would cost about £241 8s 8d. I think a site would be chosen where water would be available, which would be much more economical if properly gone about; and I think a much simpler machine may be constructed than the above by a Canadian or American.

How many pounds of starch are made from a barrel of potatoes? (Bbl. weighs 180 lbs.) This depends upon the sort of potato grown. The quantity of starch (dry starch) is from 8 to 15 per cent. It is said that 60 lbs. potatoes produce 9 lbs. starch, containing 15 per cent. of moisture, which, as it is now sold, would command 216 per ton here. It can be sold here to the makers of British gum, who buy 500 tons at once. Small and middle sized potatoes make more starch than large ones do.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

A Mistake in Feeding Poultry.

I have been annoyed at times almost beyond endurance in my endeavors to have my work done just as I direct. In no one instance is this annoyance greater than in my almost futile attempts to have my poultry cared for in a way that shall show some little regard for my wishes in the matter. I have a large flock of hens—mostly birds, all of them, not fancy specimens, but just such hens as any farmer would keep, and I try to keep them well; but all my

suggestions, wishes, and even positive orders, avail nothing to prevent them from being fed almost exclusively upon sloppy food. The trouble is just here—people raising poultry get in the habit of feeding young chicks soft food, and as they grow to maturity follow up the practice. This practice is very faulty; chicks are young, indeed, when they cannot consume some solid food, such as the smaller grains. It is true that young chicks will do much better for a time upon soft food, but the proportion of solid food should be increased as the chicks attain larger growth. The fact that all kinds of poultry, both young and old, devour all kinds of sloppy, watery food with avidity proves nothing, as will be speedily found by comparing the increase in weight or productive capacity with the unusual quantity of soft food devoured. The reason for this is plain to the most casual observer; soft food, as usually made, is lacking in the nourishment required by poultry. The attempt to fatten fowls upon this sort of food is never satisfactory. The laxity that is the result of a continued diet of soft feed very seriously interferes with the egg-producing capacity of the best layers in the world. Now, I do not wish to have it inferred that I want my hens fed always upon corn or barley, or that they should never be fed soft food. But as a change of pastures is beneficial to sheep and calves, so I would change the diet of my poultry very often, and occasionally give them soft food, but never confine them for even a short time to that diet. In winter all fowls are better if they never taste soft food, if they have plenty of meat scraps and corn; in short, the best possible best-producing diet that can be given them. The profits from poultry depend very much upon the same rules and principles that govern the profits of the dairy.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Garden Slugs.

The plan of using bran to trap slugs, is probably the best of any yet tried. The slugs are very fond of it. In the words of an English gardener: "They seem to scent it from afar, and to troop to it from every lurking place round about." For many months I have placed little heaps of it (about a small teaspoonful) anywhere and everywhere among the flower borders and rockwork on every vacant space of soil. I do about twilight, and then two or three hours after dark I go out with a light and spray containing some salt and water. I have found as many as twenty or thirty on a heap, which are gathered up and thrown into the salt water. Death seems instantaneous. As it took some little time picking them from the soil, I hit upon the plan of laying down small pieces of broken slate, three inches or four inches square, and placing the bait in the centre. This enables the whole to be lifted up, and the slugs to be swept off at once into the water. On going round to gather up the slugs the following morning, I find many more than I can count. By keeping persistently to this plan for some weeks, I have produced a sensible diminution in their numbers. I have found slugs, snails, woodlice, aradidolles and wireworms all dining together, like one happy family.—*Vick's Magazine.*

Care of the Feet.

No part of the human body is so much neglected as the feet. Possibly not more than ten in each hundred, even the educated class, properly clean the feet and nails. Bathe the feet every night and morning with a little borax in the water. Ammonia and bay rum, though cleansing, have a tendency to dry the skin and close the pores. Frequent change of hosiery is more necessary than changing any other part of the clothing. After physical exercise, move the stockings, bathe the feet and anoint them, the ankles and calves of the legs with healing oil or salve. Exchange the stockings worn during the day for clean ones at early evening, and the brain will respond to the restoring influence. It would be much better to neglect the feet and the entire month than neglect to bathe the feet in a single day. Pare the nails once a week, and, only after softening by bathing, remove the quick, which gathers under the nail, every third day before it putrefies. Never use cheap or highly colored stockings, bathe the feet to dry and parch the skin, and so close the pores as to prove very injurious to the health. Castile, olive oil, and other vegetable soaps are the best for the feet.

Tansy tea, poured over cabbage plants after they begin to head, is said to have been found during two seasons a sure defence against the green worm.—*Farmer's Advocate.*

For the Little Folks.

An Incident on the Cars.
From Golden Days.
"Cars stop twenty minutes for refreshments!" called out conductor Richardson, at Allen's Junction. Then the train came to a dead halt, he jumped down upon the station platform, ran along to the front of a long line of passenger cars, where the engine was standing, and swinging himself up into the cab, said to the engineer: "Frank, I want you to come back with me to the first passenger coach and see a girl that I hardly know what to make of."

The engineer nodded, without speaking, deliberately wiped his oily, smoky hands on a bunch of "waste," took a look at his grimy, dusty face in the narrow little mirror that hung beside the steam gauge, pulled off his short frock, put on a coat, changed his little black greasy hat for his soft felt—taking these "dress-up" articles from the tender-box, where an engineer always has something stowed away for any emergency—and went back to the coach as requested.

He entered the coach and made his way to the seat where the kind-hearted conductor sat talking to a bright-looking little girl about nine years old,

oddly dressed in a woman's shawl and bonnet.

Several of the passengers were gathered around the seat, evidently much interested in the child, who wore a sad, prematurely old countenance, but seemed to be neither timid nor confused.

"Here is the engineer," said the conductor, kindly, as Frank approached. She held out her hand to him, with a winsome smile breaking over her pinched little face as she said: "My papa was an engineer before he became sick and went to live on a farm in Montana. He is dead and my mamma is dead, and I am all alone. My papa used to tell me that after he should be dead there would be no one to take care of me, and that I must get on the road and go to his home in Vermont. And he said if the conductors wouldn't let me ride because I hadn't any ticket, I must ask for the engineer, and tell him I was James Kendrick's little girl, and that he used to run on the M— and G— road."

The pleading blue eyes were now full of tears; but she did not cry after the manner of children in general. Engineer Frank now quickly stooped down and kissed her very tenderly, and then, as he brushed the tears away from her eyes, said: "Well, my dear, so you are little Bessie Kendrick? It's my opinion a merciful Providence guided you on board this train."

Then turning around to the group of passengers he went on: "The father of this little girl, well, he was a man out of ten thousand. When I first came to Indiana—before I got acquainted—I was sick as a dog, and the time, so that I could not work, and I got home sick and discouraged. I couldn't keep my board bill paid up—not to mention my doctor's bills. I didn't much care whether I lived or died."

"One day, when the pay car came, and the men were getting their monthly wages, there wasn't a cent coming to me, for I hadn't been free from the ague, nor worked an hour, for the last month."

"I felt so blue that I sat down on a pile of railroad ties and leaned my elbows on my knees, with my head in my hands, and cried like a child, and out of sheer home-sickness and discouragement."

"Pretty soon one of the railroad men came along, and said, in a voice that sounded like sweet music in my ears, for I hadn't heard much real sympathy out of them, although the boys were all good to me in their way. 'You've been having a rough time, and you must let me help you out.' I looked up, and there stood Jim Kendrick, with his hand on my shoulder. He took out from the roll of his a twenty dollar note, and held it out to me."

"I knew he had a sickly wife and two or three children, and that he had a hard time of it himself to pull through from month to month, so I said, half ashamed of the tears that were streaming down my face, and well, well, take the money. You need every cent yourself."

"Indeed you will take it, man, said Jim. You will be all right in a few weeks, and then you can pay it back. Now come home with me to supper, and see the babies; I will do you good."

"I took the bank note and accepted the invitation, and after that went to his house frequently, until he moved away, and I gradually lost sight of him. I had returned the loan, but it was impossible to repay the good that little act of kindness did me, and I rather guess Jim Kendrick can't tell how often I will not want for anything if I can help it."

Then turning again to the child, whose blue eyes were open wide enough now, said to her: "Bessie, dear, when we get to Wayne, my wife will tell you that I can't tell you how often I will not want for anything if I can help it."

"I'll take you home with me, Bessie, dear, when we get to Wayne. My wife will tell you that I can't tell you how often I will not want for anything if I can help it."

"I'll take you home with me, Bessie, dear, when we get to Wayne. My wife will tell you that I can't tell you how often I will not want for anything if I can help it."

Two Brave Little Girls.

A long time ago, in the Indian country, two little girls slipped away from the fort and went down into a hollow to pick berries. It was Emmy, a girl of seven years, with Bessie, her sister, not yet six.

All at once the sun flashed on something bright; and Emma knew that the pretty painted things she had seen crawling among the bushes must be hostile Indians with gleaming weapons in their hands. She did not cry out, nor in any way let them know that she had seen them. But she looked all about, saw that some of the creepers were in the channel and on either side of the channel, all of which when put down would be buoyed.

All Masters of Steamers are cautioned to keep clear of said Boats, Cables and Lines so as to prevent their being taken up and fouled in the paddle propellers, as the above mentioned moorings will be in place whether the Dredge is there or not.

As, whilst working, it is not possible to shift or remove the Dredge, it will be required to give it a wide berth, so as to avoid collision and damage.

By Order,
HENRY F. PERLEY,
Chief Engineer,
Dept. Public Works.
Saint John, N. B.,
May 9, 1881.

Deferred Matter.

(Crowded out last week.)
The Globe and the Grit party have been crying out against the possibility that the Pacific Railway Syndicate might hold their lands for twenty years free from taxation. "I look them up" was their term. Now that there can be no doubt that the Syndicate are selling off the lands as rapidly as possible, the "Grit" party is not an organ," expresses the fear that the Company will divest themselves of their lands and so leave no security for the carrying out of their contract. What next?—*Intelligencer.*

The Globe is very angry at the complete failure of Mr. Blake and the success of Ministers in their meetings in the Maritime Provinces. So it accuses the Finance Minister of having told "a direct falsehood" in his speech at

Woodstock. Such ruffianism will but tend to increase the popularity of Sir Leonard in his native Province, where all parties respect and honor him for his estimable personal qualities and his high moral character. His whole life rebuts so vile a statement.

A JAPANESE coil of rope, which recently fell into the hands of an English gentleman, weighed 600 pounds, was 700 feet in length, and made entirely of human hair cut from the heads of over 2,000 Japanese women. It had taken six years to weave it by hand, and was made for a Tycoon, who, when it was completed, concluded that a steel cable would answer better, so he gave this magnificent hawser to an English traveller, who afterwards presented it to the Museum.

An old soldier named Cook was fined and compelled to pay costs at Brownsville, Ohio, for slapping a man who expressed a wish that Garfield would not cut a Cincinnati newspaper opened one cent subscriptions to pay the fine and costs, which amounted to \$82. In a few minutes 8,000 persons subscribed. This leaves a balance of \$48, which it is proposed to hand over to one who will slap the fellow again.

Richards and Duff worked a trim-hammer in an iron foundry at Palmyra, Mo. They were fierce enemies, and one of their frequent quarrels led to Richards threatening to put Duff's hand under the hammer. Duff dared him to try. A fearful encounter ensued, but Richards proved stronger enough for his purpose, and Duff lost his hand.

Repairs to the Baptist Church at Fredericton are completed, and from an interior standpoint the edifice will now compare favorably with any church of the size in the province. The amount expended in making improvements was \$4000.

A company, strong in capital, and composed of leading citizens of Edinburgh, Dundee, and Montreal has been formed to promote the Settlement of 400,000 acres of land bought from the Canadian Pacific Syndicate.

Dan Rice, the clown, married a Pennsylvanian, Jessica, in a village near the Union of the church and circus was not happy, and the wife is suing for a divorce.

THIS PAPER is published at No. 2, Campbellton, N. B., by G. A. Blair, Esq. Contracts may be made for 12 IN ADVANCE.

IMPORTATIONS FOR SPRING & SUMMER, 1881.

The subscriber is receiving this week the latest instalments of a fine stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

purchased in English and Canadian markets for spring and summer. These goods have been selected with great care, and will be found to compare favorably with any other house in the trade, both as regards

QUALITY AND PRICE.

It is impossible to enumerate the great variety of goods kept in stock, but would invite particular attention to the very full lines of

DRESS MATERIALS,

with Trimmings to match. As well as a large assortment of MILLINERY GOODS.

D. MORRISON.
Newcastle, April 19.

NOTICE.

To the Harbor Master, Pilots, Owners, Masters, and persons in charge of Vessels entering or leaving the River Miramichi:

The Department of Public Works of Canada, being about to resume operations at the Harbor-shed, for the improvement of the Channel, at the entrance to the Miramichi River, will from this date have the

DREDGE "ST. LAWRENCE"

engaged in performing the dredging required, and the said Dredge will have a number of Anchors, Cables and Lines for mooring purposes deposited in the channel and on either side of the channel, all of which when put down will be buoyed.

All Masters of Steamers are cautioned to keep clear of said Boats, Cables and Lines so as to prevent their being taken up and fouled in the paddle propellers, as the above mentioned moorings will be in place whether the Dredge is there or not.

As, whilst working, it is not possible to shift or remove the Dredge, it will be required to give it a wide berth, so as to avoid collision and damage.

By Order,
HENRY F. PERLEY,
Chief Engineer,
Dept. Public Works.
Saint John, N. B.,
May 9, 1881.

Just Received.

A BANKRUPT STOCK

—CONSISTING—

VELVET RIBBONS,

(In all the latest shades & varieties), and a large assortment of

BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS

OF ALL COLORS.

The above mentioned Goods will be sold at HALF PRICE.

We will sell 50 cent ribbon at 25 cents, a 40 cent velvet ribbon at 20 cents, and all the other portions of the stock accordingly.

Patrons will please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HALL.

Newcastle, July 18, 1881.

G. A. BLAIR,

Merchant Tailor,

Chatham, N. B.

On hand, a first class stock of

English, Scotch & Canadian

TWEED.

BROADCLOTHS, DOESKINS, &c.,

AND A GOOD VARIETY OF

Overcoatings,

Which will be made up to order promptly, and in the best and most fashionable styles.

Particular attention given to orders from a distance.

The Latest New York Fashions

Regularly Received.

STAND—Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Follen's, Water Street.

Chatham, Nov. 16, 1880.

CUSTOM TAILORING.

THE Subscriber has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anderson, and owned by the Hon. William Mackay, near Letson's Scales, Water Street Chatham.

Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order will do well to examine his splendid assortment

SPRING AND SUMMER

ENGLISH & CANADIAN CLOTHS

to select from.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS made up under the general supervision of a First Class Cutter.

Cloth Purchased elsewhere will be made up on the premises.

W. S. MORRIS.
Chatham, April 30, 1877.

CAMPBELLTON

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW GOODS.

Just received, a first class stock of

Well Selected Cloths,

suitable for Spring and Summer wear, which will be made up in.

STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP

which cannot be excelled, and at reasonable prices.

Also—Boys' Fawn, Melton, and Blue Serge Suits, at exceedingly low prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed to all who may favor me with their orders.

Parties ordering from a distance will receive prompt attention.

Latest New York Fashion Reports regularly received.

W. B. NICHOLSON,
Merchant Tailor,
Campbellton, Feb. 24, 1881.

FREDERICTON

Custom Tailoring & Clothing

ESTABLISHMENT.

James R. Howie.

MARBLE HALL, QUEEN ST.

DESIRE to return his thanks to his many patrons in the North and elsewhere, for the generous patronage extended to him, and would assure them that no pains will be spared to retain their custom, and to give them all the satisfaction and workmanlike manner. Particular attention is given to all orders from the country. Now in hand

FINE STOCK OF CLOTHS

SUITABLE FOR

Spring & Summer Wear,

which will be made up in the latest styles. Orders respectfully solicited.

A good fit guaranteed in every case.

MADE CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, which will be sold at "Hard Times" prices.

JAMES R. HOWIE.
Fredericton, May 12, 1879.

STOVES! STOVES!!

TINWARE.

The Subscriber has opened a Tinsmith and Ware-room in the building known as the

Fish's Tannery, Newcastle,

where

PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE and COOKING STOVES

will be found on Sale. Stoves purchased of me will be fitted up free of charge. All kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron work kept on hand or made to order at short Notice.

Call and inspect my Stock

FREEZERS AND REFRIGERATORS

A SPECIALTY.

R. D. SOUTHWOOD.

Newcastle, Oct. 5, 1880.

3rd August, 1881.

LANDING,

APPLES, Sweet & Tart; PEPPERS COCOA, in 1 lb. LEMONS; Cut Myrtle Navy Tobacco; BARTLETT PEARS; Horeford Brand Preparation; TOMATOES; ANGLO-SWISS MILK; LEMONS; ANCHOVIES; SWISS MILK; CHERRIES; EVAPORATED APPLES; ST. BLAS COCOANUTS; very fine. For sale by

AUG. 3, 1881.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK: The Great English Remedy. An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhoea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow as a consequence of Self-Abuse; or loss of Memory, Faintness, Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity, Trade Mark or Consumption and a premature grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at \$1 per package of six packages for \$5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

AFTER TAKING.

The Gray Medicine Co., Feb. 16-lyr. Toronto, Ont., Canada

MOLASSES.

TEA, SUGAR, ETC., ETC.

JUST RECEIVED:

50 Puncheons choice Cienfuegos and Trinidad Molasses,

15 Puncheons Barbados Molasses.

100 half chests fine Congou Teas.

10 " " " Ollons Teas.

50 Boxes, 20 Bottles, 20 Caddies, } TOBACCO.

52 lbs. Granulated Sugar.

50 " Yellow Sugars.

500 Boxes Smoked Herring.

BERTON BROS.

NEWCASTLE

CARRIAGE FACTORY.