

THE ST. TAMMANY FARMER.

J. E. SMITH PROPRIETOR
W. G. KENTZEL EDITOR
And Business Manager.

Official Journal of the Parish
of St. Tammany.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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Covington, July 15, 1882.

NOTICE.

The Democratic voters of the Parish of St. Tammany are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at the Courthouse, in Covington, on Monday, July 24, 1882, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the District Congressional Nominating Convention, to be held in Baton Rouge on the Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1882.

J. M. ARNEY,
President Democratic Parish Executive Committee.
W. B. COOK, Secretary.

See administrator's notice, succession of M. L. LeBlanc.

If the weather continues favorable, cotton picking will commence in this parish in a few days.

Mr. J. R. Hosmer has had the misfortune to lose his dog. For further particulars see advertisement.

Dr. Chambers informs us that Mrs. Parker, who was thrown from a horse and broke her leg recently, is doing as well as could be expected.

The fine new iron steamer Captain Miller didn't "Come to Stay" very long. We understand that she has withdrawn from the Lake trade and gone to Pensacola, or some other seaport.

Hon. E. W. Robertson is the choice of the people of this portion of the District, in the coming election. They appreciate his valuable services in Congress, and want him re-elected.

The *Capitolian-Advocate* is still publishing the advertisement offering \$500 reward for the capture of the colored murderer, Griffin Ingram, who was shot and killed in this parish several weeks ago while resisting arrest. Might as well take it out. Ingram is gone for good.

We had something to say last week about the bad condition of some of the bridges in Covington, and in less than half an hour after the paper was on the street we noticed a lot of workmen engaged in repairing the bridge at Mrs. Morlee's corner. The Committee on Improvements deserve credit for the prompt manner in which they acted upon the suggestion of the Farmer. It shows that they read the papers, and appreciate the power of the press. At the late municipal election we did our utmost to place them in the honorable positions which they now hold, and we extolled their many virtues every week in our columns. We are glad to see that our confidence was not misplaced. We have not had time to look around and see if all the other bridges have been fixed, but we suppose they have. If not, the Committee will hear from us again next week. There's nothing like having a good, first-class newspaper in a town, if you want the public servants to do their duty. They hate exposure worse than an African likes watermelon, and we propose to keep an eye on them and see that they earn their salaries.

FLESH TO BONES.—Any lady who from disease has lost her flesh, becoming lean and lank—who has lost her beautiful form and symmetry, and wishes to regain these grand and attractive blessings, has only to use a few bottles of Dr. Drowgood's ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

MAKING SYRUP AND SUGAR FROM SORGHUM CANE.

Many inquiries come for the process of making syrup and sugar. On this topic Prof. Henry, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, says:

The juice after it leaves the mill has a more or less green color, due to the presence of a large quantity of chlorophyll and other vegetable substances, which must be removed. This process is known as defecation. The defecator, or the vessel in which this operation is conducted, may be of wood. Copper is perhaps the best material but is much more expensive. The vessel should be furnished with a steam coil, with sufficient capacity to heat the juice to the boiling point in a short time. As soon as the juice is expressed it should be removed to the defecator, where it should be heated at once to about 175 degrees F., or just about hot enough to enable a man to hold his hand in the juice without being scalded. Milk of lime, freed from all coarse particles by straining, should then be added until a slip of red litmus paper becomes changed to a faint purple when dipped into the juice. The lime should be added in small portions, the juice being vigorously stirred with a paddle after each addition. When the right quantity has been added, the juice must be heated as quickly as possible. A thick green scum will soon come to the surface. When the boiling point is reached—which is shown by the swelling and breaking up of the scum—the heat should be stopped and the juice left quiet for five minutes. The scum will then be quite hard, and may be easily removed from the surface of the clear liquid. Much will depend on good defecation. If the defecation has been properly conducted, the liquid will be clear, free from particles, and of a pale yellow color. If the scum is of a light color and thin, while the liquid below is opaque and has a greenish color, it shows that too little lime has been added; while if the juice is very dark, too much lime has been used. Much nicety of judgment is required to make a good defecation, which can only be obtained by experience.

USE OF SULPHUROUS ACID.
The clear juice from the defecator is now tolerably pure, most of the impurities having been eliminated. It contains, however, considerable lime, which, if allowed to remain, will give us a dark syrup, and if present in sufficient quantities, will impart a more or less bitter taste to the syrup. To avoid this we must neutralize the lime, just as we neutralized the acid. For this purpose sulphurous acid is much used. This acid may either be added to the juice in the defecator, after removing the scum, or it may be added to the juice in the evaporating pan. A sufficient quantity should be added to give the juice a distinct acid reaction, or until a slip of blue litmus paper, dipped into the juice, is reddened. To accomplish the same result, many preparations have been sold to the farmers and other syrup manufacturers by agents and peddlers. I would here advise every one to leave all such preparations alone. Most of them are either harmful or good for nothing, while others are but modifications of the methods which I have described, and for which the buyer pays an exorbitant price.

BOILING TO SYRUP.
The juice should be boiled down as rapidly as possible, all the scum which comes to the surface being skimmed off. If conducted entirely in an open train, it should be concentrated till it boils at about 234 degrees F., which corresponds to about 45 degrees Baume. If a vacuum pan is used, the syrup should be transferred to it when it has a density of 20 degrees Baume. It should then be concentrated to

about 44 degrees Baume, at as low a temperature and as quickly as possible. If the syrup is made too thick, the crystals of sugar will be small and difficult to separate; while if too thin, the crystallization will take place very slowly. After the syrup has been boiled down to the proper density, it should be placed in a room where the temperature may be maintained at about 90 degrees F., to crystallize. The crystallization usually begins in a few hours, and in five or six days the sugar may be separated. The syrup may be boiled down a second time, and a second crop of crystals equal to about one-half the quantity of the first may be obtained in a couple of weeks. A good yield of sugar may be obtained if the following rules are strictly adhered to:

- First—Do not cut the cane until the seed begins to harden.
- Second—Do not allow the cane to stand stripped in the field.
- Third—Work up the cane as soon as possible after being cut.
- Fourth—Defecate the juice as soon as possible after leaving the mill.
- Fifth—For defecation use milk of lime, freed from coarse particles by straining; add it gradually to the juice with vigorous stirring, until a piece of red litmus paper is turned to a pale purple.
- Sixth—Heat the juice quickly to the boiling point, as shown by the swelling and breaking of the scum.
- Seventh—Remove the scum after allowing the juice to remain quiet for five minutes.
- Eighth—Draw off the clear juice, through an aperture near the bottom of the defecator, into the evaporating pan.
- Ninth—Add sulphurous acid to the clear juice until a piece of blue litmus paper is reddened. This step may be omitted if no excess of lime has been added during defecation. It will have no effect on the quantity of sugar obtained, but will make a lighter colored molasses.
- Tenth—Evaporate down until it reaches a density of 45 degrees B., or if boiled in an open pan, to a boiling temperature of 234 degrees Fahrenheit.
- Eleventh—Place in a warm room to crystallize, and in about a week it will be ready to separate.

GUITEAU'S BODY IN THE VATS.

The *Washington Star*, of the 10th inst., says: The process of boiling Guiteau's body in the vats of the Medical Museum, and the removal of the flesh therefrom, was completed last Saturday. After the bones had been scraped they were removed to the roof of the Museum to be bleached in the sun. The bleaching process will continue for a couple of weeks, when the skeleton will be articulated and placed in a case which has been prepared for it. It is said that the Museum authorities, during the culinary operation, took the quadriceps, extensor, deltoid and sterno-ileidomastoid muscles out of the boiler, and after dividing them into small pieces, placed the pieces in jars of alcohol and distributed them among many medical men in the city.

Congressman Robertson has sent a letter to the Postmaster General in which he says the Louisiana Lottery Company has no legal existence, and asks if the Postoffice Department intends to permit an illegal institution to use the mails.

A cement for stoves: If the stove is cracked, a good cement is made for it as follows: Wood ashes and salt in equal proportions, reduced to a paste with cold water, and filled in the cracks when the stove is cool. It will soon harden.

A Vigorous Growth
Of the hair is often promoted by using Parker's Hair Balsam. It always restores the youthful color and lustre to gray hair, gives it new life, and removes all irritation and dandruff.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

THE CITY OF ALEXANDRIA PILLAGED AND DESERTED.

LONDON, July 13.—A dispatch from the telegraph ship Chiltern, off Alexandria, at 8:40 this morning, says: Alexandria has been evacuated and is in flames. The entire garrison of the city withdrew under a flag of truce.

The Egyptian army is greatly demoralized and is in full retreat toward the interior. The European quarter of the town has been completely destroyed. The city was set on fire by released convicts, who committed horrible atrocities.

The telegraph ship Chiltern is crowded with survivors who fought their way to the beach, whence boats of the fleet removed them. They report having passed a dreadful night, defending themselves desperately. One hundred Europeans and other Christians in the Ottoman bank and adjoining buildings were massacred.

Fully one-half of the city is in flames. There will be a landing in force to-morrow, to make an investigation, and if possible render aid.

TIMES-DEMOCRAT.—It would require a hundred-pound font of Italics and exclamation points to properly express the language used by some of the subscribers of the *Times-Democrat*, last Wednesday, when they received a copy of Monday morning's paper, with Wednesday's commercial supplement folded up in it, instead of the regular Wednesday edition. We hope such an error will not occur again.

If a hotel is built in four flats, what key is necessary to open it?—*Musical Herald.*

Try to open it yourself, and see if a don-key isn't all that is necessary.

CONVENTION

To nominate a Democratic Candidate for Congress for the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana.

By virtue of the following resolution adopted on the 11th of August, 1880, by the Congressional Committee of this District, to-wit: Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be directed to notify the President of the Executive Committee of each parish to hold a convention on a day to be fixed by said President for the purpose of electing delegates to the Congressional Convention of the Sixth District, to be held on the day selected by the Chairman of this Committee.

I hereby notify the Presidents of the Executive Committees of the Parishes in the Sixth Congressional District, to hold a convention on days to be fixed by them respectively, in their parishes, to elect delegates to a Congressional Convention of this District, to be held on Tuesday, the 15th of August, 1882, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Baton Rouge, for which time and place I now call the said District Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for Congress from the Sixth Congressional District of Louisiana.

The basis of representation adopted by the Congressional Committee is one delegate for each two hundred Democratic votes, and one delegate for each fractional vote over one hundred cast at the Presidential election of 1880, which entitles the parishes to the following vote in the District Convention:

Parish	Delegates
St. Landry	2009.....10
Avoyelles	1310..... 7
Point Coupee	891..... 4
West Baton Rouge	330..... 2
West Feliciana	1168..... 6
East Feliciana	763..... 4
East Baton Rouge	1153..... 6
Livingston	270..... 1
St. Helena	368..... 2
Tangipahoa	714..... 4
St. Tammany	431..... 2
Washington	346..... 2

ANDREW S. HERRON,
Chairman Congressional Committee, Sixth District.

Eighty-five Dollars Lost.
"You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor, "and after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions. Now my husband feels as well as ever."

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING.

The superintendent of the model farm at Guelph, Canada, gives as below the result of some experiments made there in cattle breeding:

1. A steady, frosty winter, is better than an open one in feeding cattle.
2. An average 2 or 3 year old steer will eat its own weight of different materials in two weeks.
3. Two or three year old cattle will add one-third of a pound more per day to their weight upon prepared hay and roots than upon the same materials unprepared.
4. It is 30 per cent. more profitable to pre-mature and dispose of fattening cattle at two years old than to keep them up to three years.
5. There is no loss in feeding a cattle beast well upon a variety of materials for the sake of manure alone.
6. Farm-yard manure from well-fed cattle three years old is worth an average of \$2 30 per ton.
7. A three-year-old cattle beast, well fed, will give at least one ton of manure every month of winter.
8. No cattle beast whatever will pay for the direct increase to its weight from the consumption of any kind or quantity of food.
9. On an average it costs twelve cents for every additional pound of flesh added to the weight of a two or three year old fattening steer.
10. The market value of store cattle can be increased 36 per cent, during the six months of finishing, by good feeding.
11. In order to secure a safe profit, no store cattle beast, well done to, can be sold at less than 4 1/2 cents per pound, live weight.
12. In the fattening of wethers, to finish as shearings, the Cotswold and Leicester grades can be made up to 200 pounds, the Oxford Down 180 pounds, and the South Down (grade) 160 pounds each, live weight.
13. A cow wintered upon two tons and a half of hay will produce not far from five tons of manure, provided that she be well littered and none of the excrements be wasted.

CONSUMPTION CONTAGIOUS.—It has been known for some time that tuberculosis is contagious; but the precise nature of the contagious principle has been only recently discovered by Herr Koch, of Berlin. As it has been estimated that consumption in its various forms destroys a seventh part of the population of the world, this discovery is of the highest importance. M. Pasteur has given us every reason to believe that once the parasite which produces a disease is found, science has obtained the key to the secret of curing the malady. The microscopical creatures are experimented upon until such time as a certain means of destroying them without injuring human life has been discovered. The parasite that produces consumption is found in the very center of the pulmonary tubercle. It is an organism rod-shaped, and endowed with remarkable powers of self-multiplication. Introduced into the blood of other animals by inoculation, all the symptoms of pulmonary phthisis are produced. The parasite is found abundantly in all the mucous or mucopurulent matter coughed up by the patient. All doubts as to the contagious nature of the disease—doubts persistently entertained by some physicians—are finally set at rest.

A Sure Preventive of Fever and Ague.

As an antidote against malarial poison, fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, nothing equals Brown's Iron Bitters. A true tonic! A perfect safeguard!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SUCCESSION OF MONTYENSIER L. LE-BLANC.

Eighteenth Judicial District Court for the parish of St. Tammany—State of Louisiana—No. 152.

All persons having claims against the said succession, and all persons indebted thereto, will please present such claims or make such payments to Francis A. Guyol, Administrator, at the Courthouse in Covington, St. Tammany Parish, La., within ten days from the date of this notice.

FRANCIS A. GUYOL,
Administrator.
Covington, La., July 14, 1882.

LOST.

A large black and tan HOUND, was lost seen about the latter part of June. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by
J. R. HOSMER,
Covington, La.