



THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CONSUMPTION,

acknowledged by many eminent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all

UNG COMPLAINTS.

is well known remedy is offered to the public, and by the experience of over forty years; and when used in the proper manner, it will effect a speedy cure.

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The St. Andrews Standard.

PUBLISHED BY A. W. SMITH.

E. VARIS SUMENDUM EST OPTIMUM.—Cic

\$2 50 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

No 34

SAINT ANDREWS NEW BRUNSWICK, SEPT. 14, 1870.

Vol 36

ST. PATRICK'S CENTRAL Agricultural Society's FAIR.

The Society will hold its Annual CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR, on Tuesday, 14th day of October next, at HUGH MONAHAN'S FARM, in the Parish of St. Patrick, when the following Premiums will be offered, viz:

1st 2nd 3rd

pze. pze. pze.

HORSES.

Best Mare and Foal \$175 150 125

do 2 years old Colt 150 125 100

do 1 year old do 125 100 75

NEAT CATTLE.

Pair Steers 4 years old 125 100 75

do 3 do 125 100 75

do 2 do 150 125 100

do 1 do 75 50 25

do Steer Calves 75 50 25

Best Bull 150 125 100

do 2 years old 75 50 25

do 1 do 75 50 25

do Bull Calf 75 50 25

do Milk Cow 150 125 100

do 2 year old Heifer 100 75 50

do 1 do 100 75 50

do Heifer spruagel 75 50 25

SHEEP.

Best Ram 125 100 75

do Ram Lamb 100 75 50

do pair Wives 125 100 75

do do Live Lambs 125 100 75

SWINE.

Best Bear 125 100 75

do Spring Sow Piz 100 75 50

GRAIN.

Best Wheat 1 bushel 125 100 75

do Barley 1 do 75 60 50

do White Oats 1 do 75 60 50

do Black do 1 do 75 60 50

do Buckwheat 1 do 75 60 50

do Peas 1 do 100 75 50

do Beans 1 do 125 100 75

do Grass Seeds 1 do 150 125 100

do English Beans 1 do 75 60 50

ROOTS.

Best Early Blauz 1 bushel 75 60 50

do Jackson Whites 1 do 75 60 50

2 next best samples unmixed 50 each.

do Turnips 1 do 40 30 25

do Carrots 1 do 75 50 40

do Beets 1 do 75 50 40

do Parsnips 1 do 75 50 40

do 12 Ears Corn 50 40 30

CLOTHS.

In samples not less than 10 yards.

Cotton and Wool Tanned 125 100 75

do " " Twined 75 60 50

do " " Plain 75 60 50

All wool and red 125 100 75

Best pair Blankets all wool 125 100 75

do " cotton and wool 100 75 60

do Woolen Socks 50 40 30

do " Mitts 50 40 30

do pair Gloves 50 40 30

do " Knit Drawers 100 75 60

Domestic Hearth Rug 75 60 50

Patchwork Quilt 75 60 50

HONEY.

Honey best sample with or without 75 60 50

Best bushel Apples 75 60 50

do Set Horse Shoes, the ex- 100 75 60

hibitor must be a smith.

REGULATIONS.

1. No entries to be made after 10 o'clock.

A. M. on the day of the Fair.

2. All stock and other articles exhibited must be the bona fide property of the exhibitors.

3. All grain and other roots must be the produce of the exhibitors' Farm.

4. The sum of \$5.00 will be appropriated to be paid in premiums on such articles, not already enumerated, as the committee may think deserving of special notice.

HUGH MONAHAN, St. Patrick, Sept. 2nd, 1870. S. cy.

doors, windows, cornices, papiermache statues, mouldings, book binding, pails, tubs, boats and houses, there is a great future open to paper, and hence the importance of increasing our stock of new and raw material and our knowledge of the best method for its manufacture.

Poetry

For the Standard.

POOR RELATIONS.

How hard it is rich folks like us,

In elevated stations,

Should be compelled to hear the fuss

Made by our poor relations.

They seem to think, when out of place

We'll add them situations,

If they to us, too, only trace!

Their claim as poor relations.

One comes along with drunken phiz,

Voice thick from strong potations,

He wants a place for son of his—

On plea of—poor relations.

A widow next, with face of woe,

And children all gradations;

She hopes we will our kindness show,

To them—our poor relations.

To church on Sunday should we go,

Increasing aggravations,

We from all sides wherever we go,

Get told from poor relations.

Should we the House of M. P.'s try,

To bring out long orations,

We are reminded by and by,

Of votes—from poor relations.

To theatre we go some night,

For sake of relaxation;

We come across some luckless wight,

And he's a—poor relation.

To be with him does not seem fit,

'Twould be a degradation,

'So we consign him to the pit,

And shun our poor relation.

So now I think I've clearly shewn,

Our greatest aggravations,

Is being thus compelled to own,

A set of poor relations.

St. Andrews, Sept. 1870. A. J. M.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir:—By publishing the following extract you will confer a favor, and perhaps one in our town, whom "the cap fits," may profit by it.

Gossip and Scandal.

Gossip and scandal are two different things.

More gossip is talked about your neighbors' affairs, without any malicious motive. But

scandal is repeating a story you know is damaging. Sometimes the story is true; but

generally it is grossly exaggerated, if not entirely without foundation. Very rarely, indeed, when an unfortunate affair occurs in any family, do strangers know the whole truth. If it is a wrong that has been done, the provocation, the mitigating circumstances are disregarded. Persons frequently repeat tales of scandal without any evil intention. But many, alas! delight in them, and are only too glad to find something to say against their neighbor.

There is a class of people, for instance, who secretly envy others their success, and who, therefore, are always ready to give such rivals a stab in the dark. Sometimes they have an idea that they have been slighted by these persons. This is particularly the case when an old acquaintance has got rich. They cannot forgive that these more fortunate individuals should have finer houses or more elegant furniture than themselves, and hence they never omit an opportunity to say something disparaging, or, when this cannot be done, at least to sneer. Such people are the pest of society. Their unhappy organizations makes them a curse to themselves and to everybody else. They are your real scandalmongers. They go about like ragpickers, raking in the dirt, looking not for gems, but for mud to throw at others.

Less hard it is rich folks like us,

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others as you would wish to be done unto.—[Exchange.]

What Constitutes a Good House-keeper.

Dear me, Mrs. Linton how do you get on in these days of bad servants? These are the very same knives that you had when you were married first, while my third set is nearly worn out; and your store room is at least as possible, though your servants go in and out of it all the time. I consider myself a good housekeeper; but I cannot get the servants to take the least care of anything in spite of all I can say, and I just have to keep some things locked up, and let the rest go to wreck and ruin. Do tell me how you manage?

The speaker, Mrs. Hargrave, was a neatly-dressed, middle-aged lady of intelligence and refinement. She had been married some ten years before to a widower with several children, and had set about the work of housekeeping with a determination to make things go right, and as she had a great deal of common sense, and had studied the subject carefully, she came to the conclusion that she should not excel. If she had been in a position to do her own work, she would undoubtedly have proved a superior housekeeper; but with her large household, which was always filled with people (as they saw a good deal of company) she found it necessary to employ two or three servants; and though her housewifely instincts were continually outraged by the constant waste and extravagance, yet, as we have seen, she saw no way to prevent it. Her friend, Mrs. Linton, to whom she thus appealed for instruction, lived in as large a house, and had as many to care for—some of the best being her own young children—but, by some means, she seemed to make everything run smoothly, and her friends wondered much what was the secret of her success. She answered the question of her friend by asking another:

How much time do you give to your house-keeping duties?

Oh, well it seems to me as if I never got through. I have to be continually running down stairs, to give directions, or to make some nice dish, or to preserve fruit, for my servants scarcely ever stay long enough to learn my ways. By the way, do you manage to keep a good one when you have got her?

No! I have long since come to the conclusion that for a servant to stay more than a year in one place is a thing of the past and also that truth telling and honesty are almost forgotten virtues among girls. There may be good girls to be had, but I seldom come across them; and if at times I get one decidedly above the average, she will leave at a moment's notice as readily as any one.

Well, we may spend all the afternoon discussing the difficulties of the servant question without being any the wiser. I only wish the Chinese were here; but do give me a glimpse of your system.

In that word "system" you have the whole secret of any superior powers of managing which I may have, though I have always known that I came far short of my ideal of housekeeping. For a long time I contented myself with giving directions and seeing that everything was occasionally cleaned up and put in order. And in the intervals of weeks or months, as the case might be, between one cleaning and another, I scolded about some things and shut my eyes to the rest, and hoped that the next time would be more careful, and longed in vain for a small house where I could do my own work, and keep every thing in beautiful order.

Oh! said Mrs. Hargrave, eagerly, that is just what I do now. What plan did you adopt?

Well, I soon found out that it was not sufficient to inspect things monthly, or even weekly; and that the only way was to look into every corner of the kitchen, and store room, and pantry—in every bucket and tub and cupboard daily.

But you do not really mean to say that you do that. It would be impossible to do anything else all day, I should think.

Oh, no; it does not take as long as you fancy. I first got everything put right. It was somewhat expensive, to be sure, and took a good deal of time and trouble to arrange things as I wanted them. But after that the subsequent trouble was nothing to speak of, and the expense has been saved many times over.

What expense do you mean? I do not quite understand.

Why for instance, I bought a sufficient number of nice covered jars of different sizes to hold the rice, flour, sugar, Indian meal, &c., and placed them on the shelves of the storeroom; then I gummed on each a label with the name of the article; and the number of pounds of it which the jar would contain, so that in ordering it from the grocer's I can always order just right quantity.

I never thought of labels, interrupted Mrs. Hargrave. I have a good many jars; but I generally have to look through them all before I find the thing I want, but please go on.

Then I put all the spices into bottles, and label them.

Excuse my interruption; but where did you get the bottles?

I use old pickle bottles.

Oh, my cook throws those away—I suppose; I never see them.

Then I, with the help of a carpenter, contrived places for everything. For instance, instead of having the broom behind the door, and the dust-pan and brush in the dust box, and the dusters missing, I got the carpenter to make a neat but cheap cupboard with hooks and shelves, where everything of this kind might have its place. In the same way I had a stand devoted to flat irons and iron stands with nails underneath for iron holders, a cupboard for the pots, row of nails for the tin, &c., and then—and this is the most important point—I marked on each place, in plain letters the name of the thing that belonged there.

Well, but did the servants put them away, I'm sure mine never would.

Neither would mine if they had had their own way; but in the ten minutes which I spend every morning in this work, I look into every thing, and if anything is not clean or is not in its right place, I see that it is immediately attended to. This tour of inspection I take pains to make at the same time every day, just after the breakfast things are washed up, and before anything is used for dinner.

Well, that is a plan that seems as if it ought to work; I shall certainly try it when I get home. But how about the kitchen and pantry towels, knives, forks, spoons, dishes and all those things that disappear so rapidly and completely with careless servants?

When I began to reform I found these the most difficult things to keep track of. After much reflection I decided to make lists of all such things. Inside the silver drawer is gummed a list of all the silver. In the cook's hands I deposit a list of all the things of which she has exclusive charge, as the number and description of common knives and forks, dishes, spoons, towels, &c., keeping, of course, a duplicate list myself, and the same with the table linen.

You do not count all these every day do you?

No, I could not do that without spending more time than I have to spare; but every Friday morning, with these lists in my hand I examine everything carefully, and if anything is lost, broken, or defaced I can easily discover it.—[From New Dominion Monthly for Sept.]

A Resolute Fellow.

About sixty years ago Phineas Adams enlisted as a private in a regiment of militia, then on duty in England. He soon became disgusted with his position, and shortly after his enlistment applied for his discharge on account of an ulcerated wound in his arm; this was refused him, because the wound was of his own contrivance. He had then a similar wound on his leg. He purposely fell down a flight of stone steps, and was taken up with the blood oozing from his ear. After this he told the doctor that he thought he was going deaf. "Are you very deaf?" asked his attendant, in a whisper, and he imprudently answered, "Very deaf." From that time he was held to be a confirmed malingeringer, and no complaint of his was credited. However, he fell into a state of (apparently) profound insensibility. He was bled repeatedly; his head and back were blistered, without producing any sensible effect, and strong electrical currents seemed to provoke no bodily sensation. Staff never made him so much as sneeze, and the most pungent salts only made his eyes water. It was then resolved to try nitrous oxide gas. The tube was applied to the man's mouth; but his teeth were so fast locked that no power could open them. Then, by compression of the mouth and nostrils, he was compelled to breathe nothing but the gas, when his pulse showed that he was quitting life, and the experimentalists had to desist. He continued in the condition of a corpse; his limbs felt by