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POETRY.

GOD BLESS THE MARINER.

BY MRS. HEWITT.

God's blessing on the mariner,
A venturesome life leads he—
What rock the Ladsman of their toil,
Who dwell upon the sea?
The landsman sits within his home,
His fireside bright and warm;
Nor asks how fares the mariner
All night amid the storm.
Good bless the Mariner!
A homely girl wears he—
And he goeth with a rolling gait
Upon a ship upon the sea.
He hath piped the loud "Alo-o-o-o,"
O'er the waves of the main,
Till his deep tones have the loneliness
Of the rising hurricane.
He seems an honest vessel
The sun and wind have tanned,
And had as iron groutlet
Is his broad and shrewd hand.
But oh! a splint lanketh
From out his clear blue eye,
With a truthful childlike earnestness,
Like an angel from the sky.
A venturesome life the sailor leads—
Between the sky and sea—
But when the hour of dread is past,
A gazer, who than he
He knows that by the rudder holds
Stands one well skilled to save—
For a strong hand is the Steersman's—
That directs him o'er the waves.

YOUTH.

Seek not to destroy the pleasures
Of pleasing and gay;
Autumn brings no golden treasures—
Flowers belong to May,
Flowers belong to May,
Youth may think not of Tomorrow,
Live but for the day;
Winter has enough of sorrow—
Tears fill them daily.
Soon, too soon will youth be over,
Quick as orient beams;
Fleeting as the forms that hover
Round us in our dreams.
Call each bud that decks the bowers—
Call it while it gleams!
And enjoying, thank the Powers
Where flow pleasure's streams.

EVENING.

Waxes the soft dew of kindly sleep,
My wearied eyelids gently steep,
Beneath last thought, how sweet to rest
For ever on my Saviour's breast.
A while with me from morn till eve
Far, without thee, I cannot live,
A while with me when night is nigh,
For without thee, I dare not die.
Thou framest of the light and dark,
Steer through the tempest thine own ark,
And the howling wintry sea,
We are in part if we have Thee.

MATERNAL AFFECTION.

The plague had broken out in Tuscany—
In the village of Gereggi, whether it were
that die precautions had not been taken, or
that the disease was of a peculiarly malignant
nature, one after another—first the young
and then the old—of a whole family dropped
off. A woman, the wife of a labourer, and
another of two little boys, felt herself attacked
by fever in the night; in the morning it
greatly increased, and in the evening the fatal
tumour appeared. This was during the absence
of her husband, who went to work at a
distance, and only returned on Saturday
night, bringing home the scanty means of
subsistence for his family for the week. Ter-
rified by the fate of a neighbouring family be-
fore mentioned, moved by the fondest love
for her children, and determining not to com-
municate the disease to them, she formed
the resolution of leaving her home, and go-
ing elsewhere to die. Having locked them
in a room, and sacrificed their safety, even the
last and sole comfort of a parting embrace, she
ran down the stairs, carrying with her the
sheets and coverlet, that she might leave no
means of contagion. She then shut the door
with a sigh and went away. But the eldest,
hearing the door shut, went to the window,
and seeing her running in that manner, cried
out, "good-by, mother," in a voice so tender,
that she involuntarily stopped. "Good-by,
mother," replied the youngest child, stretch-

ing out his little head out of the window;
and thus was the poor afflicted mother com-
pelled for a time to endure the dreadful con-
flict between the yearnings which called her
back and the pity and solicitude which urged
her on. At length the latter conquered, and
amid a flood of tears, and the farewells of her
children, who knew not the fatal cause and
the import of those tears, she reached the
house of those who were to bury her; she
recommended her husband and children to
them, and in two days she was no more.
What is like the heart of a mother? You re-
member the words of a poor woman on hear-
ing her parish priest relate the history of Al-
pham— "God certainly would not have re-
quired such a sacrifice of a mother!"

CULTURE OF HEMP.

The following extract from the London Ency-
clopædia, on the culture of Hemp, may be relied
on, as it is one of the best authorities on agricul-
ture extant.
The average yield is stated to be 5 cwt. to the
acre. The present price of hemp in England is
£10 sterling per ton, which would make native
hemp worth at least 50s. per cwt. here—this, with
the Bounty, would give a return of £15 per acre.

Hemp is sown upon the best land, which
are rich strong loams; and on which they are
at all possible pains to procure a fine friable
surface. For manure they use dung, pieces
of rotten cloth, feathers, and horns brought
from Delmaine. The plants, however, may
be cultivated upon ground of every kind; the
poorer land producing that which is finer in
quality, though in smaller quantity; whereas
strong and rich land produces a great quanti-
ty, but coarser. It does not exhaust the land
on which it grows, like flax. A Sussex
manufacturer, who writes on this subject in
the Annals of Agriculture, informs us, that it
may be raised for many years successively on
the same ground, provided it be well manured.
An acre requires from nine to twelve
pecks, according to the nature of the soil; the
latter being the most usual, though a variation
in the quality of the soil makes an alteration
both in quantity and quality of the hemp.

An acre produces on an average fifty-six or
thirty-eight stones. The season for sowing it
extends from the 25th of March to the 15th
of June. The seed ought always to be sown
thin, not exceeding two bushels to an acre;
and with a drill plough still less will answer.
The male and female being distinct plants,
of which the latter only produces seed, re-
gard must be had to this circumstance. In
Sussex the male and female are pulled to-
gether about thirteen weeks after the sowing,
but in the four are often separated. This
last method is recommended by the abbe
Brulle, who directs that little paths should be
made lengthwise through the field, about
seven feet apart, to allow a passage for the
person who pulls up the male hemp, from a-
mong the females, which require to stand
more than a month after, to ripen the seeds.
The male hemp, or, as it is commonly but
improperly called, the female hemp, is known
to be ripe by the fading of the flowers, the
falling of the farina fecundans, and some of
the stalks turning yellow. After the whole
of this kind is pulled, it must be manufactur-
ed, and ought to be worked if possible while
green; the hemp thus produced being much
finer than that which is previously dried.
The male hemp, however, is always in smaller
quantity than the female; and, therefore,
where the crop is large, it will be impossible
to work the whole as fast as it is pulled or
cut. It is known to be ripe by the stems be-
coming pale; but it must be remembered
that hemp of any kind will be much less in-
jured by pulling the plants before they are
ripe than by letting them stand too long. The
female hemp, being stripped of its leaves, &c.
will soon be dry for storing by the heat of the
atmosphere, though sometimes it may be
necessary to use artificial means; but, where
these are used, the utmost care must be taken
the hemp when dry being exceedingly inflam-
mable. The stored or dried hemp must be
steeped and treated in every other respect as
if it had been green; whence it is evident
that this operation ought never to be used
but in cases of necessity. It is likewise im-
possible to make hemp which has been dried
previous to its being steeped, so white as that
which has been worked green.

After hemp is pulled, it must be taken in
large handfuls, cutting off the roots (though
this is not absolutely necessary), the leaves,
seeds, and fibrous branches being dressed off
with a wooden sword or ripple. It is then
to be made up into bundles of twelve hand-
fuls each, in order to be steeped, like flax, in
water. This, or something similar, is abso-
lutely necessary, in order to separate the
bark, which is properly the hemp, from the
seed or woody parts. In Suffolk, this opera-
tion is called water-retting; but sometimes it
is merely exposed to the air, turning the
hemp frequently during the time it is exposed.
This is called dew-retting; but the former
method is universally deemed preferable.
Such hemp as is designed for seed is seldom
water-retted, though, in the opinion of the
manufacturer already quoted, it would be

better if it were so. Dew-retted hemp is gen-
erally stacked and covered during the winter;
in January and February, it is spread upon
meadow land, and whitens with the frost
and snow; though it is always much su-
perior to the other, and proper for domestic
years only. The length of time required for
steeping hemp is various, and a complete
knowledge of it can only be attained by prac-
tice. In Suffolk it is usual to continue the
immersion four, five, or six days; standing
water is preferred, and the same water will
steep hemp three times during the season,
but the first has always the best color. The
abbe Brulle prefers clear and running water,
especially if overflowing with trees. The bun-
dles are to be laid crosswise upon each other,
taking particular notice of the manner in
which they lie when put in, that they may be
taken out without difficulty. His time of
steeping is from six to eleven days; and it is
much better to let it remain too long in the
water than too short a time. The slenderest
hemp requires the most soaking. The opera-
tion is known to be finished by the reed
separating easily from the bark. The next
operation is to separate the bark from the reed
or woody part, and this may be done two
ways, viz. either pulling out the reed from
every stalk with the hand, or drying and
breaking it like flax. The abbe Brulle is very
particular in his directions for this last op-
eration, which he calls reeding, and which
may be performed either in a trough under
water, or upon a table. The whole, however
may be reduced to the following, viz. press-
ing down the bundles either in the trough
or on a table by proper weights, to keep the
hemp steady on the middle and top end. Then
beginning at the upper part of the bundle,
pull out the reeds one by one. The reed
which remains will press closely upon
the remaining unreeced hemp, and keep it
more steady; so that two, four, or seven stalks,
may be taken at a time. The weight is
then to be removed from the top, and all
the pieces of reed which remain there, having
been broken off in the former operation, are to
be taken out. Lastly, the middle weight is
to be taken off, and any small pieces which
remain taken out. If the reeding is performed
on a table, the bundle must be wedged
frequently, though slightly; a continual
dropping of water would perhaps be the best
method.—The hemp must next be freed from
the macerating matter with which it ab-
ounds.—This is done by pouring water
through it, squeezing out the liquid after
every effusion, but taking care not to let the
threads twist or entangle each other, which
they will be very apt to do. The abbe is of
opinion, that soft soap should be dissolved in
the last water, in the proportion of 1 oz. to
3 lbs. of dry hemp, as it contributes much to
soften and render the hemp easy to dress.
Hemp is broken by machinery, after being
steeped, in a manner similar to flax; but the
instruments used for this purpose in Suffolk
are all worked by the hand. That which
breaks in the operation is called shorts, and
is about half the value of the long hemp.
The best water-retted hemp sells for about
£s. 61. per stone; the other kind from one
to two shillings lower. Beating is the next
operation, which formerly was performed en-
tirely by hand, cut now in most places by a
water-mill, which raises three heavy beaters
that fall upon it alternately; the hemp being
turned all the while by a boy to receive the
beats equally. The finer it is required to
make the tow, the more beating is necessary.
It is then dressed, or combed by drawing it
through heckles formed like the combs of
wool manufacturers, only fixed. Sometimes
it is divided into two or three sorts of tow,
and sometimes the whole is worked together
into one sort; the prices varying from 6d. to
1s. 6d. per pound.

Hemp is also said to possess a property as
a plant which renders it almost invaluable,
viz. that of driving away almost all insects
that feed upon other vegetables. Hence, in
some places of the continent, they secure their
crops from these mischievous vermin, by sow-
ing a belt of hemp round their gardens, or
any particular which they wish to preserve.

THE SCIENCE OF MAKING MOUTHS. As it is
deemed important to induce to know how to make
up and place their little lips when they desire to
look amiable, &c., we copy the following sugges-
tions from an English paper on the subject:
When a lady would compose her mouth to a
bland and serene character, she should, just be-
fore entering the room, say *smile*, and keep the ex-
pression into which the mouth subsides until the
desired effect upon the countenance is evident. If on
the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished
and some what noble bearing, not suggestive of
sweetness, she should say *smile*, the result of
which is infallible. If she would make her mouth
look small and pretty, she must say *smile*; but if
the mouth is already too small and need enlarging
she must say "enlarge." Perhaps a due atten-
tion to these rules might be useful to all persons
intending to submit to the modern process of dag-
uerotype portraiture.

We feel very bad of course, when a borrower of
our paper is displeased with something in it.

Charlotte Bye Roads.

ST. ANDREWS.

- £10 for road leading to the Rolling Dash to Henry Simpson's junior.
- 5 for road leading from the Frederick road to John Cunningham's.
- 10 for road leading from Chamcock Lake to the Frye Road.
- 5 for the road to Chamcock Lake, by Clarks.
- 40 for the Frye road, to be expended at the discretion of the Commissioner.
- 5 for road leading from the Pottery to Parkinson's barn.
- 25 in aid of individual subscription, to build the bridge at the head of the Wawgy near the Willow Connick's.
- 7 10 for road leading from Chamcock Lake road to Marshall's.
- 12 10 for road from the Frye road by Bartlett's to Stephen Lawrence's.
- 10 for road leading to the Minister bar, and road on Minister Island; one half the sum to be expended on each road.
- 10 for repairing and graveling the road round Indian Point.
- 5 for road leading to Joe's Point.
- 7 10 for repairing and graveling road across the Commons, by Maxwell's.
- 8 4 for repairing the road and bridges on the Walton road, leading to Chamcock.

ST. DAVID.

- £15 for road from Oak Bay, past John Carterell's, to Devoy's Corner.
- 15 from Devoy's Corner, in Saint David, to Simmonds', in Saint James.
- 8 from Woodstock Road to Whitmore's Corner.
- 10 from Frederick Road to M'Cann's.
- 10 from Saint Andrews Road by Jacob Ried's to John Regan's Corner.
- 10 for road to Dickey's Saw Mill.
- 10 for road from William Hitching's, past Love's, to the Saint Stephen road.
- 5 10 from John Wilson's to the Main road.
- 10 from Benson's Corner to the Lodge.
- 10 from Tower's Corner to Patrick Devlin's.
- 5 15 11 for the bridge near Michael Young's, in St. David, to pay for repairs in 1846, for improvement of the road on Thomp-son's Hill.
- 7 17 1 for road between Pollard's and the foot of Tower Hill.
- 5 for road towards Robert Moss', and to re- pair the Bridge on the same.

ST. STEPHEN.

- £12 10 from James Simmond's to the Baxter Road.
- 12 10 from Baxter Road to Parish line.
- 20 for erecting a Bridge across Mohannes Stream, on Baxter Road.
- 7 10 from the Parish line of St. James to Chandler's East line.
- 15 on road leading to Simon Trimbull's from St. Stephen line.
- 10 from Sprague's Falls to Little Ridge, called Chandler's Road.
- 7 10 from James Simmonds' to Jackson Hill.
- 75 for improving Potter's Hill Saint James.
- 7 10 from Joel Hill's, to Upper Mills.
- 12 10 for repairing Mohannes Bridge, lead- ing to Upper Mills.
- 5 for the Bridge at foot of Hill's Meadow to Chandler's Road.
- 10 for road near Daniel Ryan's, in Mohan- nes Settlement, through to Cheat's hand, to the Chandler Road.

ST. JAMES.

- £7 10 for road through the Bailey Settle- ment, to Wallace's Clearing.
- 15 from the Main Road to Colin Camp- bell's, and from thence to Albee's Mill.
- 30 from William P. Libbey's to the Bass- wood Ridge.
- 5 from Joseph Tourtelort's to Basswood Ridge Road.
- 5 from Basswood Ridge Road to Daniel Spillan's, St. Stephen.
- 10 from the Kirk to Gleason's.
- 7 10 from John Fomeroy's to Little Ridge.
- 10 for improving the Hill between James Maxwell's and the English Church.
- 7 10 from Matthewson's corner to Blake- ney's.
- 10 from Hitching's Mill to Little River.
- 5 from Burnt land road to the Bovey Settle- ment.
- 5 from Peak's to the Bailey settlement.
- 6 to improve Peak's hill.
- 7 10 from Woodstock road to T. Cain's.
- 5 for raising the bridge over Mohannes lead- ing to the Scotch Kirk.
- 10 from John Arbuckle's to the Woodstock road.
- 10 from Porter's Mill to Oak Point.
- 7 10 from the Baillie Settlement to the Lynnfield Settlement.
- 7 10 from the Baillie Settlement to J. Ro- binson's corner to the Lynnfield Settle- ment.
- 5 for the road from Baillie Settlement to Anderson's settlement.
- 7 10 for road from the Thompson settle- ment to Lynnfield Settlement.

WEST ISLES & CAMPO BELLO.

- 20 for road from the Pond Hole to Joseph Gardner's.
- 20 for road from Randal farm to Red beach.
- 100 for opening and improving road to Dark

Harbour, Grand Manan.

ST. PATRICK.

- £12 10 for road leading from Wm. Creary's to the Glenelg Road.
- 75 for the Glenelg road, between McCann's and James Linton's, £1 10s of which to be paid to John McCurdy for over ex- penditure in 1846.
- 15 for road from Allanshaw's Mills to Peter Morrison's.
- 17 10 for road leading from Allanshaw's Mills to Robert Cockburn's.
- 15 for road from Whittier's Ridge to Wil- liam Wilson's.
- 7 10 for road from William Wilson's to John Smart's.
- 50 from Matthew Stevenson's to beyond Woodie's, on the Glenelg road, and to straighten the same near James Simp- son's.
- 27 10 to Archibald M. Callan, and others, in part for rebuilding the Still Water Bridge.
- 12 10 for road leading from John Linton's to Andrew Quade's.
- 15 for road leading from Angus M'Kaskill's to the Presbyterian Church on Whittier's Ridge.
- 5 for road leading to Blackely's, by Kill Cut Lake.
- 10 for road leading from the Saint John Road to the Saint George Line, near M'Dougal's.
- 15 for Bog Road and Bridge.
- 15 for road from William Thomas' to Call- cart's.

SAINT GEORGE.

- £60 To build a Bridge over the M'Nabb Brook, and make the road from the south line of the M'Geo Manor to the old Saint Andrew Road, near Hanson's.
- 10 From the Upper Mills to the Red Rock.
- 30 From the Upper Mills to the Finnie.
- 10 From the Upper Mills to Thorn's Farm.
- 10 From Thomas Ferguson's to the Scotch Settlement, by the King's Wasting Place.
- 7 10 From the Pound to the Lime Kilns.
- 7 10 From the Mascarene Road near the Kirk, to the Landing on the Magaga- davic River, between McKenzie's and Roix's farms.
- 10 from Kent's Mill to the Up. Falls road.
- 15 from Milken's bridge, by Irish town, to the Parish line.
- 10 from McCallum's corner to McNabb hill.
- 30 for building bridge over Clitch's brook.
- 17 10 to Messrs. H. Flaherty and D. Gill- mour to enable them to pay Mr. Mon- roe the balance due him for repairs on the Portage Landing.
- 5 from Fomeroy's bridge towards Smart's.
- 5 from Fomeroy's bridge towards Patterson's.
- 5 from the Magadavic to the S. Hill.
- 5 for making repairs on Red Stone Land- ing.
- 20 from Messener's Mill to the St. John Road.

PENNFIELD.

- £15 for repairing the road through Maces' Bay.
- 10 from Shaw's farm to the St. John road.
- 30 from Dowd's Cove to New River bridge.
- 7 10 from New River bridge to the Compa- ny Mills.
- 15 from Boyd's corner to Crow Harbour.
- 7 10 from Crow Harbour to Popolagan.
- 5 from Arnold's to the head of Black's Har- bour.
- 5 from Black's Harbour to Cricket's farm.
- 7 to improve the road and landing near Jus- tice's, on the river L'Evang.
- 5 from Goodwin's to O'Brien's farm.

[FROM THE YANKEE DOCKLE.]

CHAPTER I.

Now it came to pass in these days that James the First reigned over the nation of Jonathan, in the room of John surnamed the "Captive." (Now John had not died, but had gone down to the Old Dominion and was buried alive, with his father, and no man sought after him.) But James the King did evil exceedingly, beyond all that the Kings who had gone before him had done. For he appointed tax gatherers who did sorely vex and trouble the people; he also sought to root out the makers of cotton, and linen, and woolen, and iron goods, and grievously harassed the shepherds and husband men. Moreover, he mightily stirred up the hearts of the people to war; and thought in his heart to make the children of this younger sister, whose land was high unto him, bondsmen and tax-payers. Now it was in this wise, that the king caused the war, his younger sister had a vine- yard, next to the river Sabene, fair and goodly to look upon. And behold, when King James looked upon the vineyard, and saw it was a place to be desired, abounding in darkness and crebbles, and flowing with sugar and molasses straightway he coveted it exceedingly much, and seized upon it and annexed it to the hand of Jonathan—seeking an occasion against his sister. But his younger sister suffered long and would not lift up her hand against Jonathan, wherefore the King waxed wroth and blasphemed and swore vehemently she should fight.

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