

# The Standard.

Vol. 14

No. 14

OR FRONTIER AGRICULTURAL & COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

Price 12s 6d in Advance

ST. ANDREWS, N. B. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1897.

[15s. at the end of the Year

## POETRY.

### GOD BLESS THE MARINER.

BY MRS. HEWITT.

God's blessing on the mariner!  
A venturesome life leads he—  
What seek the Landmen of their toil,  
Who dwell upon the sea?

The landmen sit within his home,  
His friends bright and warm;  
Nor ask how fares the mariner  
All night amid the storm.

Good bless the Mariner!  
A homely garb wears he—  
And he goeth with a rolling gait  
To slip upon the sea.

He hath paid the land "Apoor,"  
For the wages of the main,  
Till his deep tones have the loneliness  
Of the rising hurricane.

His face is an honest visage  
The sun and wind have tanned,  
And his hand as iron can hold  
Is his broad and shrewy hand.

But oh! a spirit looketh  
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 death is past,  
A gentler, who than he?

He knows that by the rudder bolts  
Stands one well skilled to save—  
For a strong hand is the Steersman's,  
That directs him o'er the wave.

## YOUTH.

Seek not to destroy the pleasures  
Of play 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 till then delay.

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 bower—  
Call it while it gleams!  
And enjoying, thank the Powers  
Where flow pleasure's streams.

## EVENING.

Waxes the soft dew of kindly sleep,  
My weary eyelids gently steep,  
Beneath the thought, how sweet to rest  
For ever on my Saviour's breast.

Ah! with me from morn till eve  
For, without thee, I cannot live;  
Aid with me when night is nigh,  
For without thee, I dare not die.

Thou framer of the light and dark,  
Sheer through the tempest thine own ark,  
And the howling wintry sea,  
We are in port if we have Thee.

## MATERNAL AFFECTION.

The plague had broken out in Tuscany!—  
In the village of Gorgi, whether it were  
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, and determined 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  
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,"  
moaned 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 Ab-  
raham—"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 mature they use dung, pieces of  
rotten cloth, feathers, and horns brought  
from Denmark. 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 few 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 distant, 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 lateral 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  
reed 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 ge-  
nerally stacked and covered during the win-  
ter; in January and February, it is spread  
upon meadow land, and whitens with the  
frost and snow; though it is always much  
inferior to the other, and proper for coarse  
yarns 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  
albe Brulle prefers clear and running water,  
especially if overhung 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 albe 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 unreeled hemp, and keep it  
more steady; so that two, four, or seven reeds  
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 worked  
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 abounds.—This is done by pouring water  
through it, squeezing out the liquid after  
every effusion, but taking care not to let the  
reeds twist or entangle each other, which  
they will be very apt to do. The albe 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 short, and is  
about half the value of the long hemp.  
The best water-retted hemp sells for about  
6s. 6d. per stone; the other kind from one  
to two shillings lower. Beating is the next  
operation, which formerly was performed en-  
tirely by hand, but 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 last step 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 sowing  
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 *hazoo*, and keep the ex-  
pression into which the mouth subsides until the  
desired effect upon the company is evident. If on  
the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguish-  
ed and some what noble bearing, not suggestive of  
sweetness, she should say *anusa*, the result of  
which is infallible. If she would make her mouth  
look small and pretty, she must say *lip*; but if  
she must say "exchange." 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 Dam to Henry Simpson's junior.
- 5 for road leading from the Fredericton road to John Cunningham's.
- 10 for road leading from Chamcook Lake to the Frye Road.
- 5 for the road to Chamcook Lake, by Clarke's.
- 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.
- 20 in aid of individual subscription, to build the bridge at the head of the Waweg, near the Willow Cornick's.
- 7 10 for road leading from Chamcook 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.
- 5 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 Chamcook.

ST. DAVID.

- £15 for road from Oak Bay, past John Catterell's, to Devoy's Corner.
- 15 from Devoy's Corner, in Saint David, to Simmonds, in Saint James.
- 5 from Woodstock Road to Whitmore's Corner.
- 10 from Fredericton Road to McCann's.
- 10 from Saint Andrews Road by Jacob Kied's to John Regan's Corner.
- 10 for road to Dickey's Saw Mill.
- 10 for road from William Hatching's, past Love's, to the Saint Stephen road.
- 10 from John Wilson's to the Main road.
- 10 from Benson's Corner to the Ledge.
- 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 1896, for improvement of the road on Thompson'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 Simmonds' 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.
- 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 Mohannes Settlement, through to Chocot's land, 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 Bas- wood Ridge.
- 5 from Joseph Tourtelot's to Hasswood 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 Hatching's Mill to Little River.
- 5 from Burnt land road to the Bowery Set- tlement.
- 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 Lynfield Settlement.
- 7 10 from the Baillie Settlement to J. Ro- binson's corner to the Lynfield Settle- ment.
- 5 for the road from Baillie Settlement to Anderson's settlement.
- 7 10 for road from the Thompson settle- ment to Lynfield 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 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 1896.
- 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.
- 30 from Matthew Stevenson's to beyond Woodin's, on the Glenelg road, and to straighten the same near James Simp- son's.
- 27 10 to Archibald McCallum, 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 McKaskill'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 McDougal's.
- 15 for road and Bridge.
- 15 for road from William Thomas' to Carli- cart's.

SAINT GEORGE.

- £20 To build a Bridge over the McNabb Brook, and make the road from the south line of the McGee Manor to the old Saint Andrews Road, near Hanson's.
- 10 From the Upper Mills to the Red Rock.
- 30 From the Upper Mills to the Flume.
- 10 From the Upper Mills to Thorne's Farm.
- 10 From Thomas Ferguson's to the Scotch Settlement, by the Kings' Wauering Place.
- 7 10 From the Pound to the Lime Kilns.
- 7 10 From the Mascareene Road near the Kirk, to the Landing on the Magagna- dave 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 McCollum's corner to McNabs hill.
- 30 for building bridge over Glischew brook.
- 17 10 to Messrs. H. Flaherty and D. Gill- more to enable them to pay Mr. Mon- roe the balance due him for repairs on the Portage Landing.
- 5 from Pomeroy's bridge towards Smart's.
- 5 from Pomeroy's bridge towards Patterson's.
- 5 from the Magadavie to the S. Hill.
- 5 for making repairs on Red Stone Land- ing.
- 20 from Messeut's Mill to the St. John Road.

PENNFIELD.

- £15 for repairing the road through Mac- ces 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- tison's, on the river L'Evang.
- 5 from Goodwin's to O'Reardon's farm.

[FROM THE YANKEE DOODLE.]

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  
"Captain." (Now John had not died, but had  
gone down to the Old Dominion and was buried  
alive with his fathers, and no man sought  
after him.) But James the King did evil ex-  
ceedingly, 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 had thought in his heart to make the  
children of this younger sister, whose land  
was sigh 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 Sabine, 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 dainties and  
creedies, and flowing with sugar and molasses,  
straightway he coveted it exceedingly much,  
and seized upon it and entered it to the land  
of Jonathan—seeking an occasion against his  
sister. But his younger sister suffered long  
and would not lift up her hand against Jona-  
than, wherefore the King waxed wrath and  
blasphemed and swore vehemently she should  
fight.