

# The Standard

**SAMUEL & JAMES WATTS,**  
VOL. XXIX.—NO. 20.

WOODSTOCK, N. B., SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1877.

WHOLE NO.—1468.

**DOCTOR SMITH'S**  
Office in his Drug Shop,  
QUINN'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**Dr. C. P. Connell,**  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
Office and Residence, next to Honorable  
Charles Connell's.

**Dr. REYNOLDS,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
CENTRAL OFFICE:  
UPPER CORNER, WOODSTOCK.  
RESIDENCE—Mr. Archibald Plummer's,  
Jacksonville Road.

**M. F. Bruce, M. D.**  
Late Resident Physician at I. I. Hospital,  
Brooklyn, New York.  
Special attention given to Diseases of the EYE  
and EAR.

**Dr. F. A. NEVENS,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
6m Hartland, Carleton Co., N. B. p16

**W. P. COLEMAN, M. D., M. R. C. S. ENG.**  
Formerly Surgeon to Toronto Eye and Ear  
Infirmary.  
Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.

**W. D. CAMBER,**  
DENTIST.  
Office—Connell's Brick Building,  
1 Queen Street, Woodstock.

**W. A. BALLOCH,**  
Dentist.  
Office—10 Brown's Brick Building, corner  
Main and Connell Streets.

**RANDOLPH K. JONES,**  
Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
Office—Until further notice, at his residence,  
west side Main Street, fifth house above office of  
Registrar of Deeds.

**APPLEBY & COURSER,**  
BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,  
CONVEYANCERS, NOTARIES, &c.,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**WINSLOW & CHANDLER,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, CONVEYANCERS, &c.,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.

**SAMUEL J. BAKER,**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, &c.,  
Grand Falls, Victoria County, N. B.

**G. W. VANWART,**  
EXCHANGE BROKER,  
WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
ISSUES DRAFTS on St. John, Boston, and  
London.

**WILLIAM R. NEWCOMB,**  
STAGE HOUSE—TOBIQUE.  
Comfortable Horses Furnished at the  
lowest rates for any party.

**J. T. FLETCHER,**  
Architect and Builder,  
RESIDENCE, WATERVILLE.

**REMOVAL!**  
THE subscriber having removed from his old  
stand to the new one, opposite the side of the  
street.

**ROBT. S. STARRETT**  
WOULD inform his many customers and the  
Public generally that he has removed into  
his new and commodious shop, next to  
Bryce's King Street.

**REMOVAL!**  
JOHN HALL HAS REMOVED to the spacious  
rooms over  
W. T. Baird's Drug Store,  
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and intends his work to be the same.

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**EXPRESS NOTICE.**  
The Eastern Express Company  
WILL FORWARD DAILY,  
IN CHARGE of their Special Messenger, via N. B.  
& C. & N. A. Railway,  
Money, Valuable Packages and Freight,  
To and from Woodstock, Fredericton, St. John,  
and other places, and intermediate  
stations. Packages or freight received at the  
Office after 5 o'clock, and will be forwarded  
the next morning.

**STIR UP YOUR HENS!**  
**HANSON**  
IS COMING,  
To visit the different Country Traders and pay  
HIGHEST CASH PRICE  
for their season of 1877.

**U. R. HANSON,**  
Office with J. F. LEONARD.  
Woodstock, March 1, 1877.

**150 Ithaca Horse Rakes**  
READY BY 1st JULY.  
I hope my friends will not forget me, and I ask  
the assistance of all right thinking persons in  
selling them. These interesting RAKES  
this season will please all before purchasing else-  
where.

**J. R. TUPPER, Jr.,**  
Livery, Hack & Boarding  
STABLE.  
Rear American House, 1st Stable,  
Connell Street, WOODSTOCK, N. B.  
Coaches in attendance at all trains and for  
Comfortable Extra furnished at short notice  
and reasonable rate for all parties.

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**EXCHANGE HOTEL,**  
(Near the Steamboat Landing)  
Queen Street, - - Woodstock, N. B.  
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL in all Departments.  
A Good Stable in Connection.  
B. DONALDSON, Proprietor.

**GIBSON HOUSE,**  
Queen Street, - Woodstock, N. B.  
A First-Class Temperance Hotel.  
Superior STABLE in Connection.  
A. GIBSON, Proprietor.

**QUEEN HOTEL,**  
Queen Street, - - Fredericton.  
J. P. BURNHAM, Proprietor.  
(Formerly of "Small House," Hamilton, Me.)  
Livery Stable in connection with the House.  
Sept. 1, 1874-1876

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
148 PRINCE WILLIAM STREET,  
(Opposite Custom House).  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.  
T. F. RAYMOND, - - Proprietor.  
1871

**Stephenson's Hotel.**  
THE house has been recently and centrally situated  
in the heart of the city, and is now open for  
the reception of guests. The house is well  
furnished, and the table is supplied with the  
best of food. The rates are moderate, and the  
service is prompt and attentive.

**ALFRED LETTS,**  
Teacher of Piano and Organ.  
TERMS, \$7.00 Per Quarter.  
A large quantity of Book and Sheet Music at a  
discount of one-third.

**J. T. ALLAN,**  
EXCHANGE BROKER AND INSURANCE AGENT.  
Drafts on St. John, Montreal and Boston.  
American Money bought and sold.  
First-class English, American and Canadian  
Insurance Companies.

**J. H. ALLEN,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT.  
AND DEALER IN  
Provisions, &c.  
No. 26 SOUTH WHARF,  
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

**CHROMOS.** The largest and  
most complete stock of Chromos, Paintings  
and Choice Prints, at our enlarged Art  
Rooms, and all the subjects and subjects  
of the season, at the lowest prices.  
27, Lake Avenue, Woodstock, N. B.

**NEW STORE!**  
HAVING taken the Shop adjoining Sixox  
and the Tinsmith's Shop, I beg to appeal to  
the public for a share of their patronage. All  
kinds of Tin Work and Sheet Iron Work kept  
constantly on hand.

**Tinware! Tinware!**  
HAVING taken the Shop adjoining Sixox  
and the Tinsmith's Shop, I beg to appeal to  
the public for a share of their patronage. All  
kinds of Tin Work and Sheet Iron Work kept  
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**Carriage Manufactory.**  
JOHN LOANE,  
Connell Street, Woodstock, N. B.  
CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, PUNGS, SIDE-  
SPRING BUGGIES, END-SPRING BUGGIES,  
WAGONS, SULKIES, EXPRESS WAGONS; in  
fact all kinds of Carriages, and made to  
order.

**LONG'S HOTEL,**  
Corner of King and York Streets,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.  
This is a Strictly Temperance House.  
GEORGE HUME, Proprietor.  
Superior Stabling and a careful hostler.

**ALBION HOTEL,**  
McGill and St. Paul Streets,  
MONTREAL, CANADA.  
HAS, for twenty years, been the favorite resort  
of the general travelling Public in the United  
States, as well as in Canada, when visiting  
Montreal on business or pleasure. It is centrally  
located on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare  
and commercial centre of the city, commanding  
a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence,  
the Victoria Bridge on the left, and a view of  
Victoria Square and Mount Royal on the right.

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**Poetry.**  
MAY.  
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Beyond the bustling greenness of the woods,  
Unto the misty, mountain solitudes,  
Has April breathed her sweet and changeful  
moods.

But in the folded buds and leaves, and higher,  
Where nest the small birds in the fire tree's  
spire,  
Through all the world there breathes a soft  
desire.

A sweet presentment fills the intense,  
Clear air. The brooks hang in suspense  
Among the rocks. The small grass feels a  
sense.

Prophetic of a joy most strange and dear,  
For lo! May lifts the door-latch of the year!

Deep out of sight, where earth's great mys-  
tery lies,  
Shut up within her heart forever, lies  
A thrill along the unseen arteries.

Within the tangled roots of beech and lime,  
The sweet sap pulsates as they blindly climb  
And sprout their tasselled greenness ere its  
time.

Along the stream the whispering rushes say,  
To one another, how the gentle May  
Brings in the sunshine of a drier day.

At her charmed coming, at the far South,  
It lingered for her bidding calm and fair,  
The sunshine flows through all the happy  
air.

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**Agriculture.**  
Early Potatoes.—It is my belief that if  
all the little experiments, experimental suc-  
cesses and individual efforts pertaining to  
agriculture, were properly given to the world  
as soon as discovered, the rural population  
of the country would be vastly benefited by  
this mutual exchange, the task of the editors  
made delightful, and the reading of a thou-  
sand times more interesting and instructive. The  
remote inhabitant of the hill and the valley  
can, and should communicate everything  
that is new and promising to his favorite  
paper, and thereby receive the credit and  
encouragement from the proprietor.

My constant endeavor is to practice good  
farming; and I will state how I obtain  
new potatoes eight days in advance of my  
neighbors. In this climate early potatoes  
ripen in the middle of summer, and usually  
commence a second growth in the hill before  
digging time. As soon as I have ascer-  
tained that the potatoes are ready to be  
planted, I select one-half bushel medium  
sized tubers which have the longest  
sprouts. This selection is spread  
single and closely with their sprouts in their  
natural position in the hill, and the soil  
between the hills is filled with sandy loam.  
If light and fresh air are liberally admitted  
into the cellar and the temperature kept  
at about 55 degrees, the potatoes will  
sprout early and will have very early  
sprouts from three to six inches in length.  
One-half the amount thus cared for, which  
have the greatest growth, are planted in  
the hill, and the other half are planted in  
a separate hill, with sprouts nearly  
sprouted and entirely covered, being  
very careful not to injure the tender shoots  
by the slightest degree. This half of my  
selection is allowed to mature undisturbed,  
from which I make a similar selection the  
autumn following. The other half are  
planted separately, and dug and eaten when  
first available.

Of course I could obtain potatoes two or  
three days earlier than that of my  
selection which had exhibited the most vigor-  
ous growth in the hill, but I have not  
yet interfered with my early seed for the  
ensuing year.

Having closely followed the above method  
for the last four years, I have been able  
to obtain the earliest of the Early Rose  
on such an extent that I am enjoying the lux-  
ury of new potatoes while my neighbors are  
waiting for the first crop. The year  
previous—Waterford N. J. Adr.

PLANTING CORN IN DRILLS.—Among the  
experiments of the Kansas Agricultural Col-  
lege last year was one having for its object  
to ascertain the relative value for its objec-  
tiveness of planting corn in hills and in  
drills. Four plots were laid off across a por-  
tion of the farm, very uniform as to the  
character of its soil, and each plot was  
four rows of corn, the rows being three and  
a half feet apart. In the first plot the corn  
was planted in hills, in the second in hills  
planted in drills, in the third in hills  
planted in drills, and in the fourth in hills.  
When the corn was about six inches high  
the drilled plots were thinned out, leaving  
the stalks as nearly as possible ten inches  
apart in the rows; the plots in hills were  
thinned out, leaving the same number  
of stalks in every plot throughout the  
experiment. In cultivating the plots care  
was taken to give them the same treatment  
and beyond thinning, hoeing once and cul-  
tivating twice, no special treatment was given  
the plots. At the end of the season the  
weights showed for the drilled plots a yield  
of seventy-one bushels per acre; for the hills  
sixty-two and a half bushels per acre—advan-  
cing in favor of the method of planting in drills. By the  
method of corn mentioned in these experiments it  
is to be understood in every case seventy-two  
bushels of corn.

CHUCKING CORN.—Granger tells us  
that he got corn from a neighbor, and  
covering the seed with coal tar, then  
plaster or ashes to aid in dropping. I tried  
that plan one spring, and I admit the corn  
did not start so well as usual, but it pulled it  
up, and was just as good for the purpose  
of corn, because they kept trying to find clean  
corn. I replanted, but the corn was not  
the taste of corn and it was almost impos-  
sible to keep the corn from being pulled up.  
They were determined to have corn from  
in that field, I adopted the following plan:  
Take a peck or half bushel of corn, soak it  
in water for twenty-four hours, then  
many kernels on each hill. The result will  
be "drunk corn," which you can shoot, and  
the taste of corn and it was almost impos-  
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FATTENING FOWLS IN TWO WEEKS.—A  
writer to the London Field states that the  
poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness  
of a fowl in two weeks, and that it is better  
to fatten in two weeks than in three or four  
weeks at most. Their diet should be  
Indian, oat, or barley meal, scalded in  
milk or water—the former is the best as it  
keeps better, and the latter is better for  
the fowl. The fowls are required to be  
very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton  
may be chopped and scalded with their  
other food, or they may be boiled alone and  
poured over the meal. This renders the  
flesh firm that it otherwise would be.  
When it is killed the feeding should be stop-  
ped for twelve hours or more, so that the in-  
flames may become comparatively empty.

A writer in one of our exchanges says  
that he got corn from a neighbor, and  
covering the seed with coal tar, then  
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did not start so well as usual, but it pulled it  
up, and was just as good for the purpose  
of corn, because they kept trying to find clean  
corn. I replanted, but the corn was not  
the taste of corn and it was almost impos-  
sible to keep the corn from being pulled up.  
They were determined to have corn from  
in that field, I adopted the following plan:  
Take a peck or half bushel of corn, soak it  
in water for twenty-four hours, then  
many kernels on each hill. The result will  
be "drunk corn," which you can shoot, and  
the taste of corn and it was almost impos-  
sible to keep the corn from being pulled up.

CHUCKING CORN.—Granger tells us  
that he got corn from a neighbor, and  
covering the seed with coal tar, then  
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FATTENING FOWLS IN TWO WEEKS.—A  
writer to the London Field states that the  
poultry properly fed will acquire all the fatness  
of a fowl in two weeks, and that it is better  
to fatten in two weeks than in three or four  
weeks at most. Their diet should be  
Indian, oat, or barley meal, scalded in  
milk or water—the former is the best as it  
keeps better, and the latter is better for  
the fowl. The fowls are required to be  
very fat, some trimmings of fresh mutton  
may be chopped and scalded with their  
other food, or they may be boiled alone and  
poured over the meal. This renders the  
flesh firm that it otherwise would be.  
When it is killed the feeding should be stop-  
ped for twelve hours or more, so that the in-  
flames may become comparatively empty.

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