

CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

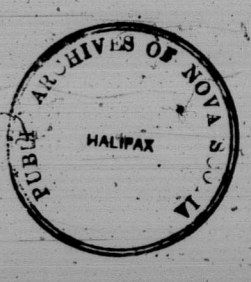
Reserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
Publishers.

Vol. 1.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1870.

No. 2.



Twilight Hour.
For the "Chignecto Post."
BY J. W. G.
Not in the brightness of day,
Or lone darkness of the night,
But when twilight melts away
With a soft subduing light;
Not among the restless throng,
Toiling, and panting for life,
Nor amidst the dance and song,
Or the ceaseless, surging strife
Of doubt, jealous, and fear,
Besetting man on earth;
But where I may never hear
The loud shout, or senseless pith
Of unthinking men—but hold
A sweet communion, where
The forest flowers enfold,
Spreading sweetness through the air,
There, far from the hum away
Of throng'd streets, to where all's still,
Save the gurgling brooklet play,
Leaping down the dusky hill,
Or the distant lowing herd,
Whose steps are homeward leading,
While the evening hymn of birds
In melody is blending,
Mild beauty so entrancing,
Forgetting self, I stand;
See not the night advancing,
Darkness spreading o'er the land,
Near to me, such place and hour,
There rapt in thought, let me stray
And feel its magic power—
Watching night, enfold the day.

AGRICULTURE.

Too Much Land.

For the "Chignecto Post."
SIR:
Iris farmers, who cultivate not
in thousands of acres, than
two, three or four acres each,
appreciate the value of the
fertilizing power of the soil
existing in this new country of ours,
which farmers cannot find elsewhere,
upland and woodland being
saturated by hundreds, and frequently
thousands, of acres. Land is so
valuable, it is an easy matter to
obtain a farm of one hundred or two
hundred acres; it has grown into a
habit for all farms to be of that
size. It is so strong, it is never
considered at all whether the pos-
session of so much land is advan-
ticious or not; the prevailing idea
to increase the breadth of one's
farm, entirely without reference to
the possibility of its ever being cul-
tivated. If a man can cultivate and
improve all his land, other things
being equal, the more he owns, the
better he is off. How many of our
best farmers do improve all their
land? From a large experience, I
venture to say that ninety-nine out
of every hundred lose more through
neglect, and attempting to cultivate
too much land. How many do we
see in every community who own
ranches by their very doors, never
planted—old, worn-out marshes, in-
stead of the plow, and for a quarter
of a century of that natural fertilizer,
the tide; upland fields, perhaps only
sown once in a while with a few
potatoes, and a few cartloads of manure thrown
on; and fields, with an infant, but
producing forest springing up: all
this, without any attempt at improve-
ment? Such lands are dead capital,
and of no business could, by any pos-
sibility, succeed by such management.
If business man allows his money
to remain in the hands of his debtors
without interest. A farmer, to know
his business, should obtain from every
rod of his soil a return for the ex-
penditure. If he cannot, the price of it
is better invested in some other way.
In a vast country like ours, where
labor and capital hardly exist, is it
not better for a farmer to thoroughly
cultivate a small farm, than to half
cultivate a large one? Cannot the results
obtained in other countries be pro-
duced here? An English farmer,
one fifty years since, had an estate
which brought him £5,000 a year;
enriched it by the means known to
modern agriculture, and he now
receives £10,000 a year. A farmer
in the Continent, a few years ago,
sowed a hundred acres of rye, and
sold a thousand bushels of grain;
he improved his soil, and in the year
65 he received as much from twenty
acres as he had previously from the whole
hundred acres. The same party
managed farming with five hun-
dred acres; he sold off, and reduced
to one hundred and seventy-five
acres, which, by improvements, be-
came worth more and produced more

than the whole five hundred had pre-
viously. In 1845 his land was valued
at forty dollars per acre; twenty
years of skillful usage had brought it
up to a market value of two hundred
dollars per acre. Hundreds of cases
might be quoted to the same effect.
Our farmers scour over about four
times the amount of soil they ought
to. They waste their time, lose the
labor of their cattle, and exhaust
their land. A small farm costs less
to fence, to plow, to sow, to harvest,
and to drain; less capital is employed
and less labor expended. By a thor-
ough system of drainage, by deep
ploughing, by husbanding manures,
by approved breeds of sheep, pigs
and cattle, and warm barns, a small
farm can with less capital almost
invariably be made more productive
than a large one. I hope to see the
time, and it must come shortly, that
farmers will see the great advantage
of cultivating thoroughly, instead of
the present imperfect course of agri-
culture.
Yours, &c. P.

[Our correspondent has not touched upon
that important item in our agriculture—the
feeding of stock. Perhaps we should not
anticipate his interesting letters; but we
think he must admit our farmers have
shown a great amount of good judgment
and enterprise in the breeding of cattle,
and in their fattening, by which such large
sums have been realized. This spirit is
also animating other districts. A pure
bred Durham Cow was purchased here
a few weeks since for six dollars, by the
King's County Agricultural Society, and
resold there for the sum of eighty-seven
dollars.—Ed. "CHIGNECTO POST."]

The Board of Agriculture.

SECRETARY'S REPORT ON WEST- LAND COUNTY.—Continued.

While a commendable attention is
given in this section of the county
to the raising and fattening of stock
as well as to general crops, little at-
tention is paid to the cultivation of
roots, from an opinion that by the
time all the grain and potatoes are
in it is then too late. In many parts
of the Province the Jomy Lind has
proved an excellent stock potato,
but in and about Sackville they have
not yielded well. The Prince Albert
is cultivated to some extent, yet it
does not appear to be as prolific there
as in some other places. From what
I can learn, planting and sowing are
usually finished by the first of June;
and such being the case, there is
ample time for putting in a turnip
crop; but these are not raised in any
considerable quantity, the farmers
feeling, that in order to pursue this
branch of farming successfully, com-
modious out-buildings should be pro-
vided for storing, the winters being
too severe to permit of their being
allowed to remain in the field as in
England. The ordinary cellar room
connected with the dwelling house
is not sufficiently capacious, and
even if it was, the unpleasant odor
arising from turnips when stored in
large quantities is a sufficient objec-
tion to their being placed there. Still
it is impossible almost to dispense
with roots in fattening cattle; unless
we can be satisfied with grass-fed
animals, and send them directly from
the pasture to the shambles, for it is
well understood that when they are
taken off grass, and fed on hay alone,
they cannot, or at least do not, fatten.
A gentleman remarked "that Pea-
meal might be used with advantage
in such cases, provided it could be
obtained at a reasonable price. It
sells low enough at Montreal, but
freights were so high that farmers
could not afford to import it." But
why not raise peas? Why think of
importing an article that can just as
well be made at home? Peas, which
yield so abundantly in our country
can certainly be grown cheaper than
they can be imported, under the most
favorable circumstances; and if such
a crop will make up for the deficiency
of roots in Sackville, it should re-
ceive immediate attention. The
lands bounding the marshes may not
from having been for many years
under cultivation and heavily manured
from the barn-yard—produce a
superior profitable crop of peas, but
the out-lying lands, that have not

been so generously cultivated, would
perhaps answered the purpose. A
plan which must recommend itself to
the favorable consideration of many
is, to raise oats and peas together.—
The horse-mane oat which is proverb-
ial for the strength of its straw,
would afford excellent support for
the climbing pea, and prevent the
occurrence of mildew. This crop
produces largely on strong soil, and
is well-known for its fattening prop-
erties. It may here be remarked,
that buckwheat, which in many other
parts of the Province, and even in
the western part of this county, is
extensively raised and used for feed-
ing cattle, is said not to succeed well
either in the parishes of Sackville or
Westmorland.

The north-east portion of this fine
county, particularly the parish of
Botsford, is to a large extent grain-
producing, and very large quanti-
ties of wheat and oats are raised
annually. Its grass lands are limited,
and the marshes are small, and
inferior when compared with those
at Sackville.
The upland is superior to that of
either Sackville or Westmorland
parishes, is moderately easy of cul-
tivation, and produces abundantly.
The upper part of Botsford is
particularly noted for its potatoes;
for here even the inferior sorts under-
go a decided change for the better,
and some varieties which are grown
elsewhere and considered only fit for
stock, here attain a flavor and dry-
ness which admits of their being
placed on the table. They do not
ordinarily attain to a large size.
There are some good animals to
be found in this section, but in gen-
eral the stock is inferior, and consists
of mixed breeds and low grades.
Within a year or two there have
been some signs of improvement,
and it is probable that in a short
time the character of the stock will
be raised. The introduction of Ayr-
shires, Devons, or Galloway cattle
would perhaps be attended with good
results, and be found better adapted
to this part of the county than
heavier breeds. It is noticed that
when cattle raised in this section are
transferred to the Sackville marshes,
they succeed better than when
brought from any other place.

Much more attention is given to
roots here than at Sackville, notwith-
standing it is comparatively a new
country. This might have been in-
duced by the necessity there is to
supply the lack of hay by something
else; but it is quite possible that their
cultivation may have been prompted
by a true estimate of their value:
from whatever cause, the farmers
highly prize this crop, and every
year adds to the breadth under cul-
tivation.

The soil in the parish of Dorches-
ter is in some respects similar to that
of Botsford, and large crops of grain
and grass can be raised here with
less manure than in Sackville, where
the land is light and sandy. Dor-
chester possesses marshes which cor-
respond in fertility and richness to
those of Sackville. Roots are cul-
tivated to some extent at the present
time. Some years since, turnips
were a favorite crop with many; but
of late years the Jenny Lind potatoes
have taken their place, and are be-
lieved to be equally prolific if not as
nutritious, while their cultivation is
attended with much less labor and
trouble. Some good Short Horn and
Ayrshire stock are met with, and
these are more highly prized than
any other breeds. Considering the
good strong soil and the excellent
marshes, perhaps no better descrip-
tion of cattle could be introduced, or
any that are better adapted to this
part of Westmorland.

Almost the whole of Westmorland
county has been granted, and there
is therefore very little land in the
hands of the Government to be dis-
posed of in that county. In many
places there are large tracts of land
of excellent quality either in a wil-
derness state or partly improved,
available to the settler, which can be
obtained at favorable rates and on
easy terms.
(Concluded.)

FROM OUR ST. JOHN CORRESPONDENT.

St. John, 17th May.

The first number of the Post has
elicited the highest encomiums on
all sides for its handsome appearance,
good paper, clear print and decidedly
vigorous style of its articles. The
numerous well selected extracts;
the terse and epigrammatic style of
its original articles, and the general
tenor of the whole paper gives it the
stamp of commendable individuality
which if persevered in, as no doubt
it will, may inspire the people of
Sackville in particular, and of West-
morland County in general, with the
hope that the interests of that mag-
nificent agricultural county will not
hereafter be neglected, but will re-
ceive that attention they deserve.
We observe, too, that the Post has
been highly favored by the intelligent
business men of the County, who
believe in the motto that "advertis-
ing is the life of trade." We
have often wondered that Sackville,
which possesses in the male and
female Academies and College, educa-
tional institutions which are
superior to any in the Lower Provin-
ces, and being at the head of the
navigation of the Bay of Fundy and
settled by a wealthy people, having
the advantage of the institutions
above mentioned, should not have
been better represented in the news-
paper line than it has of late years;
but we imagine from the favorable
auspices under which it has com-
menced, that the "Chignecto Post"
will supply a desideratum long wish-
ed for. As for sensational and
interesting topics of every descrip-
tion, the present day is highly prolific.
What, with the advocacy of the Bay
Verte Canal, which is just now at-
tracting considerable attention at
the hands of prominent commercial
men of the Dominion, the North
West Territory problem, and the
various financial and political ques-
tions which are agitating the Domi-
nion, and the impending local elec-
tions, with the numerous enquiries con-
stituted will propound on the School
Bill and other measures which our
wise Government has neglected, any
new paper need not fear for lack of
attractive subjects, which at the pre-
sent day are of more moment than
ever.

St. John is just now in a political
hull. The individuals who seek to
represent us in the "Local" are en-
thusiastically canvassing on their
own account. Most of the new men find
their best capital in abusing the old
members, who are in bad odor.
Their vacillating conduct on the
school question, and their shameful
persecution of the public roads render
them objects of the dire wrath of
both Confederates and Anti-Con-
federates. It is thought that some
members from this vicinity, who held
seats in the Government, will not
venture another trial in the political
lottery, as their chances of return,
according to present inclinations,
are rather slim. With the com-
mencement of the new "Victoria
Hotel," the numerous hotels are
putting on their best appearance;
remodeling, renovating and improv-
ing is the order of the day. The
former "Lawrence Hotel," now the
"International," under the manage-
ment of Mr. Hyke, many years steward
of the steamer Empress, is one
of the best hotels in the city, being
so much altered for the better in
every department as to be hardly
recognizable by its old patrons. Mr.
Barnes, formerly of the Lawrence,
has leased the Jarvis property on
Prince William street, and about the
first of July will throw open to the
public the largest and finest hotel in
New Brunswick. Mr. Charles Watts,
well known as one of the best cater-
ers in the Province, has leased the
old St. John Hotel and has fitted it
up in a luxurious style. This hotel,
under the management of its present
proprietor, will not be exceeded if
even equalled, by any hotel in the
city, and we, in common with the
general public, wish Mr. Watts all the
success his enterprise in fitting up
this establishment in the magnificent
manner he has done deserves. The

street cars, which some thought
would be a nuisance on account of
the difficult grades which the com-
pany had to contend with, appear
likely to be financially successful and
highly convenient to pedestrians who
have to travel between St. John and
Indiantown. With our other local
improvements, the long suffering
inhabitants of Carleton are to have
a ferry boat run till eleven o'clock,
the new regime to be inaugurated
July first. The people of St. John
and Carleton have heretofore been
virtually cut off from each other at
about six o'clock every evening, the
disgraceful old cask called the ferry
boat ceasing to run after that hour.
Soon its days will be numbered, to
the great relief of the public. The
suit of the Commercial Bank against
the European Guarantee Assurance
Company has enriched the depleted
funds of that concern to the extent
of \$21,500, being part of the "big
steal" of its late cashier. Another
scandal to be added to the increasing
list of unpleasantness in the Epis-
copal Church here was the row in
Trinity Church last week, concerning
the delegates to the Synod. Episto-
lary warfare, *pro* and *con*, has been
carried on in the "Globe" on the
subject, to the edification of the
public. Sunday, 15th inst., was re-
markably warm, in striking contrast
to the cold weather of late. The
spring fleet is arriving and the har-
bor presents a lively appearance.
Several large ships are now dis-
charging valuable cargoes, one of
them, the "Choice," from London,
brought out the most valuable freight
ever brought in one vessel to the
city.
M.

Housecleaning.

For the "Chignecto Post."

Alas! the melancholy days have
come. The spring scourings and
scrubbings have commenced, greatly
to the delight of the females and the
disgust of the males. What man is
there among us, who, when he thinks
of what must be endured, suffered,
undergone, and passed through, and
of the cleaning to be done, the dirt
to be dislodged, the money to be
paid, and the breakage to be counted
up, before the house and its inmates
will be restored to their usual state
of tranquillity—does not feel as if
he could take refuge in the uttermost
parts of the earth, were they easy
access?

The unfortunate "father of the
family" come home from his busi-
ness and finds a house full of red-
armed, smutty-faced, slipshod wo-
men, with mops and brushes in their
hands, and wigs, waterfalls and
switches awry. He would fain dis-
pute their right of possession; but
when he sees the brawny muscles of
their giant arms, and the glare of
defiance in their eyes, his courage
immediately deserts him, and he says
to himself: "A woman always will
have her own way."

Beating a hasty retreat, he takes
refuge in his library, thinking that
he will certainly find a quiet corner
there, for who would dare "beard
the lion in his den?" Besides—
"The parlor and the chamber-floors were
cleaned a week ago.
The carpets shook, and windows wash'd,
as all the neighbors know;
But still the sanctum had escap'd,—the
table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper, all about, peace in its
very look."
But, alas! they are to escape no
longer. The foe has descended on
the spoil; and already the well-loved
room presents a dismal scene of con-
fusion. Chairs and stools are placed
exactly where they will be stumbled
over, and the books are scattered
around everywhere—Spurgeon and
Josh. Billings being placed in close
company, without the slightest regard
to the feelings of the possessor. He
has just time to take a hasty glance
around, when he is called to dinner.
He takes his seat, and tastes the
hash, "stone cold"; the eggs, "hard
as bullets"; the potatoes, "swimming
in water"; the tea, "mere dishwater."
Hastily rising from the table, he
rushes out of the house, banging all
the doors after him.

In conclusion, let me say, that if
any of my readers are at present
undergoing the wholesome discipline
of housecleaning, in this the "merry
month of May" (?), they have the
sincere sympathy of
A COCK ROACH.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Dorchester.

DORCHESTER, May 19th.

Mr. Editor:
Perhaps to the readers of the
CHIGNECTO POST a summary of what
is being done and said in the shire-
town, would not be uninteresting.
The principal topic of interest here
now is the coming election for the
Local Assembly. The four present
members have, in a spirit of self-
denial, expressed their willingness
to serve "the people" for another
weary term of four years. There
are others, if possible, even more dis-
interested, and both the Clerk of
the Peace, &c., and the Clerk of
the County Court, &c., have announced
their intention to sling office and
place to the winds, rather than that
the poor people should suffer by not
being properly represented (which
being interpreted, means by them).
Then again, a Mr. John Belliveau
pines to give himself and his talents
to the county. He is properly "one
of the people," a man with a follow-
ing," a vigorous declaimer in very
nervous English, and one who has
proved himself susceptible of being
suddenly and wonderfully taught the
necessity of resigning when the pro-
per time arises. Rumor says the
four old members will combine their
interests. It says also that the Clerk
of the Peace is slowly learning the
truth of the old adage that "a bird
in the hand is worth two in the bush,"
and will hesitate before he parts
company with his living, and con-
signs himself to the tender mercies
of his Baptist friends.
We are sorry to record the fact
that Judge Chandler talks of chang-
ing his residence to Moncton. Be-
sides the loss the community will
suffer in being deprived of so worthy
a citizen, it will be promotive of great
inconvenience in the administration
of justice, and especially to the legal
fraternity here, who, I believe, regard
the proposed change with great dis-
satisfaction, and seem to deem it
essential to the office of a Judge of
the County Court that he should
live in one or the other of the shire-
towns of the three counties over
which he has immediate jurisdiction.
Talking of Dorchester's retrogres-
sion (a favorite subject with some
people, who require consolation), I
must not forget to mention that her
probable destination now is to be
one of the principal lumber-shipping
ports of the Dominion. The pro-
posed branch railway from the pre-
sent line to a "siding" at Dorchester
island, thus reaching the direct water
communication between that place
and any foreign port, will, if consum-
mated, we may confidently hope, be
a work of incalculable advantage to
the lumber-merchants and shippers
of other natural products of the
important part of the Province. By
thus affording the cheapest and most
convenient outlet for these exports,
our Dorchester shipping and trade
will be thereby greatly enhanced,
and the benefit accruing correspond-
ingly great. By the energetic and
praiseworthy efforts of several gen-
tlemen in Dorchester, this branch
has been carefully surveyed, and a
plan of the same made, which, with
a petition, has been forwarded to
Ottawa, where, we have been assured,
the work is receiving the considera-
tion its merits deserve.
William Hickman, Esq., has a
large barque in an advanced stage of
construction at Dorchester Island.—
R. Chapman, Esq., is building a ves-
sel, of what size I do not know, on
the opposite side of the River at
Rockland.—Gideon Palmer, Esq.,
has also a barque in frame at his
yard.—There are three criminals
here for trial in June. The civil
docket then is likely to be quite heavy.
—Our gaol is being shingled and
otherwise repaired, and is to be
painted, as it suffers considerably
from comparison with the cheerful
colors of the tastefully painted neigh-
boring office occupied by the High
Sheriff.

FOR THE LADIES.

The Fashions.

For the "Chignecto Post."

Hats and bonnets have changed
perceptively since last year, having
"grown," as *Topsy* says. Bonnets
are larger and hats are tall, taller,
tallest. It is to be hoped that you
will not carry so much chignon and
hat on the outside as to suffer from
the little within. There are a dozen
different styles of hat, so that you
need not invest in a small mountain,
a lofty peak, or a towering sugar-
loaf, unless you choose. Black
straw are, perhaps, mostly preferred,
because of their general utility.
Collars in linen partake of the
navy shape; in lace and embroidery
they are large, of the cravat style.
The Marie Stuart frills and Elizabeth-
ian ruffs are affected to a considerable
extent, and are very becoming to
some persons. They are made of
Swiss muslin, edged with Valenciennes
lace, or of melchin. Some are
short, worn close around the neck,
standing up about it like a fortifica-
tion; others are long, fastening half
way down the waist in front. The
wearing of white muslin and laces
about the throat and breast adds to
the task of the toilette, but they are
artistic and *womanly* enough looking
for the compensation.
Gloves are lower in price, and
delicate shades preferred to the
bright colors. As kid gloves are an
expensive item, it is well to take
care of them. Never put them on
in a hurry, especially at first; do not
have them stretched at the shop;
choose them large enough to come
up well on your wrist, and not so
small as to cover but half of your
hand, and tear out under the thumb.
Fit them well to your hand at the
first wearing and exercise care in
what you do after they are on.—Use
your handkerchief in opening doors,
gates, &c., if your gloves are light.
The color may be restored to black
kids by the use of sweet oil and
black ink. Colored and white gloves
can be nicely cleaned. Put on the
glove, and rub it over well with a
piece of white flannel, dipped slightly
at frequent intervals in milk, and
then rubbed on hard soap. *Just* the
least bit is necessary, as the glove
must not be dampened through.
Soft water is preferred by some to
milk.
Crinoline is small, just large enough
to take a full English step in.
Young girls wear now—ruffled skirts
of hair cloth or sea grass, being sub-
stituted. A starched muslin skirt
does well. Panniers, bustles, and
other inventions for giving amplitude
to the back, are worn to ridiculous-
ness by many—to a modified extent
by more. In repairing or making
garments, insist upon a good easy
fit, a free hanging skirt, without
"taggy" sleeves, uneven trimming,
one-sidedness or gaping places. If
slender, a jacket or belted-down,
half-fitting *saque* is becoming; if
stout, a close or half-fitting *basque*.
MARRIED.—Mr. Ebenezer Sweet,
to Miss Jane Lemons.
"How happily extremes do meet,
In Jane and Ebenezer;
She's no longer sour, but sweet,
And he's a lamon-squeezer!"
An Ohio girl has laid by the sum
of six hundred dollars, all gained by
making corn husk door mats at 10
cents each.