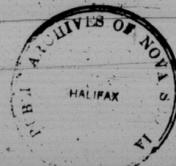


CHILTON POST.



WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Editor.

Deserve Success, and you shall Command it.

J. E. FRANKLIN & Co.,
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No. 12.

Poetry.

The City of Boston.

For the "Chillico Post."
No clangs from the ship, though she long
Hath left the shore—
The tidings for the aching hearts that beat
With hope no more—
We question of her fate from the wind
And wave and sky;
But the wind sweeps o'er with a sudden
Moan, and maketh no reply.
The waves dash on their majestic grave,
And answer not again;
While the azure face of the sky unmoved,
Hears the wail of pain.
Oh! the weary nights and the tear-dimmed
Eyes, and the sleepless watch of woe—
The awaking sad from the happy dreams
That the wretched only know—
The happy dreams that the loved are back,
And they listen to accents dear.
Then wake with a start and a shivering
Dread, and a nameless sense of fear.
Where met she her doom, that ill-fated ship?
Ah! vainly we seek to know—
"Mid the dreadful howling of the storm did
She sink to the depths below?"
Or on placid sea meet the loving's might,
With its freezing, numbing power,
To chill the current of warm life, in one
Cold, despairing hour?
The ocean her secret keeps, till, though
The mourners wail and cry;
And every earthly life hath fled, for the
Soul's own long way.
Twas a precious freight that ship contained,
Of love, with its priceless worth,
Affection's pure and holy faith, that makes
The bliss of earth.
There was one who left a fair young wife,
No dream of the parting hour,
That when she left, his life's dark shadow
Began to lower—
In that fatal hour did no thought arise
Of the fate reserved for him—
That it stood on his threshold even then,
Like a specter, grim and grim;
And pointed, with warning gesture sad,
To the wife and children dear.
And said in words of import stern, yet
Words to which he heeded not—
"Bid them adieu—a long adieu, till you
Meet on a happy shore."
"Bid them adieu," on the faces beloved so
Well and on earth behold no more—
"The wild waves will roll over your wife's
Form, the sea-wind a chagrel woe."
For the brow where her hand so oft
Had been, and she will be left to grieve,
Did he ever dream in his wanderings glad,
In many a sunny land,
That remorseful fate stalked by him still,
Or held him by the hand?
And when he stood on classic ground,
The anti-Canadian's pride,
It tracked his footsteps even there,
Was every by his side.
It is well for us that the veil which shuts
The future from our gaze,
A merciful hand uplifted leaves: to him
Be every praise.
Who grants that in life's pleasant hours,
We cannot see the clouds,
That hover over the fairest scenes—the
Brightest prospects shrouded—
No tidings from the ship, though home
Is dark and lone,
And beams' check more pallid grows,
More agonized her moon—
Do the tide, the good, the beautiful, all rest
In their lowly bed,
And the countless treasure of ages past,
Now pillows their sleeping heads,
"Mid priced-as-penny they calmly lie, nor
Heed the repose unbroken still, until the
Last great day.

AGRICULTURE.

For the "Chillico Post."
We have before us the July number
of "The Nova Scotia Journal of
Agriculture," published under the
direction of the Board of Agriculture
for Nova Scotia; and on examination
we find it is almost entirely filled
with Reports, on the state and prospects
of this year's crops, from gentlemen
residing in different parts of the
Province, and containing a large amount
of information, not only of immediate
interest, but suggestive of what will
be of permanent benefit to every
farmer. The editor remarks:

It will be observed from these
Reports, that our hay crop is to be
unusually light, partly from injury
to the marshes by the Saxby storm of
last year, and partly on account of
the drought of May and June burning
up the poorer class of upland fields.
Land well worked and well manured,
—that is, land "in good heart"—can
stand a severe drought; but this
season some of the best lands seem
to have a short crop.

Wheat and other grains are very
favorably reported, and we trust our
farmers will be encouraged to in-
crease still further their acreage of
grain, not as a "stolen crop" on new
land, but as part of a regular rotation.
The United States is not going to
supply the whole world with wheat.
As the new lands of the West become
used up, the wheat yield decreases.
A considerable rise in the price of
Flour and Wheat was telegraphed
from the New York market a few
days ago. Is this to be wondered at
when we reflect upon the short crops
in Europe, the sudden "outburst" of
war there, and the remarkable fact
that in the United States, with a
rapidly increasing population, there
is this year a decrease of five per
cent on the land under wheat of the
whole Republic. There are 930,000
acres less wheat in the States this
year than in 1869. There is an in-
crease in the acreage of Spring Wheat
in Nova Scotia, Maine, and New
Hampshire.

There have been partial spring
failures in the Potato, but only partial,
and there is every prospect of an
abundant crop. Early sown Turnips
were mostly eaten up by the Flea,
but those sown at the beginning of
July are coming away vigorously and
quite untouched.

One of the correspondents refers
to the absence of any manufactures
in Nova Scotia for agricultural labor-
saving machinery, and points to the
more advanced position which New
Brunswick occupies in that particu-
lar. It certainly is most desirable
that manufacturers should be encour-
aged among us, and all the improved
labor-saving appliances in use else-
where should be introduced among
our farmers. But this is a work of
time, and until our mechanics can
produce as good and as cheap an
article as is imported, we need not
expect our farmers to patronize them
by buying an inferior article, and
paying a higher price for it. We
know that the introduction, last year,
of mowing machines, enabled the hay
to be cut and taken out of the way
of that portion of the marshes covered
last October by the Saxby tidal flood,
so that there was little loss compared
with what would have been, had the
scythe alone been used.

We hear about forty-five mowing
machines have been disposed of to
parties in Sackville and the adjoining
Parishes, at a cost of about \$3,600;
and this large expenditure we believe
very economical. Horse rakes, too,
are very generally introduced, and the
results of the use of the labor saving
machines are: hay better cured, and
its increased value in the market,
and the nutritious properties of the
grass being preserved, its going fur-
ther in wintering and improving stock.

The choicest quality of hay con-
sists of green grass simply dried.
The "Carolina Farmer" says—
"truly—that making hay, chemi-
cally speaking, is a distillery or evo-
lutive process. It is doing with
succulent vegetable substances what
the salt-maker does with his saline
waters, or the sugar-maker with his
saccharine juices. The object is to
drive off surplus waters, which hold
the valuable principles in solution;
to get rid of worthless and interfer-

ing substances, and retain all the
desirable ones. The sugar-maker may
apply too intense heat, or direct flame
to his evaporating pans, and burn
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The Duke de Magenta, or, as he is
best known, Marshal McMahon, who
will command the French army in the
coming struggle with Prussia, comes
of a fighting stock. His ancestors
in Ireland espoused the unfortu-
nate cause of James II., and when
his star set they shared his exile,
and entering the French army gained
signal honors in many a hard fought
battle, and through advantageous
marriages mingled their blood with
the highest nobility of their adopted
country. The Marshal was born at
Sully in 1808, and after graduating
in the military school of St. Cyr,
was sent to Algeria in 1830. A
aide-camp to General Archard, he
took part in the expedition to Ant-
werp in 1842, was made captain in
1833, Major of foot classifiers in
1840, Lieutenant-Colonel of the
foreign Legion in 1842, Colonel of the
Forty-first regiment of the line in
1845, and Colonel of Brigade in
1848. When Garibaldi was repul-
sed from the Crimea in 1857, Ma-
Mahon was appointed his successor as
a general of division, and in that
capacity reaped laurels by his valour
bearing at the assault on the
Malaikoff. He was invested with the
Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor,
and at the close of the Crimean
campaign he was made Knight Grand
Cross of the Order of the Bath.
It was in the Franco-Prussian war
of 1870 that he nobly distinguished
himself. He won the battle of Ma-
genta and with it a Marshal's baton,
and the title he now wears. A year
after that proud in spot, and in
1864 he was nominated Governor-
General of Algeria.

No small amount of mischief has
been perpetrated by the annual pro-
mulgation of error, in certain agri-
cultural journals, touching the pro-
cess of curing hay in the mow. The
starch, sugar and gum in the newly
mown grass, when the hay is about
half made, are in a semi-fluid or a
plastic condition, somewhat like stiff
clay. If the moisture in the hay be
evaporated, by drying wind and
sunshine, the hay will be fragrant
and almost as valuable as good grass,
provided it was mowed before the
blossoms have fallen. On the con-
trary, if the moisture must be driven
off by the heat generated in the mow,
the hay will be injured just in propor-
tion to the quantity of moisture re-
taining when the hay is stored.

A child beginning to read becomes
delighted with newspapers because
he reads names which are very fami-
liar, and he will progress accordingly.
A newspaper in one year is worth a
quarter's schooling to a child, and
every father must consider that sub-
stantial information is connected
with this advancement. The mother
of a family being one of the best,
and having a more immediate charge
of the children, should herself be
instructed. A mind occupied be-
comes fortified against the ills of life,
and is braced for any emergency.
Children amused by reading or study
are, of course, considerate and more
easily governed. How many thought-
less young men have spent their
earnings in a tavern or grog shop
who ought to have been reading?
How many parents who never spent
twenty dollars for books for their
families would gladly have given
thousands to reclaim a son or
daughter who had ignorantly and
thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?
—Exchange.

A TRAVELER in the East writes
that the site of the Garden of Eden
is, according to tradition, located at
the junction of the Euphrates and
Tigris, at an Arab village called
Korah. Scattering along the bank
are about 200 houses, made of reed
and thatch, while on the extreme
point where the rivers meet a shanty
has been built for a telegraph station.
It is somewhat curious to think of
telegraph dispatches being sent to
the Garden of Eden; and it removes
a certain halo with which our imagi-
nation had surrounded the spot. But
modern progress has penetrated those
countries of the East which have long
been in decay, and they are doubtless
destined to undergo a wonderful
restoration.

The Philosophy of Making Hay.
The choicest quality of hay con-
sists of green grass simply dried.
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to his evaporating pans, and burn
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blazing rays of the sun, and greatly
impair the rich nutrient principles
upon which its value depends. Cer-
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conditions upon which the production
of perfectly cured hay depends; but
we can control them much more
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well-cured or properly dried hay is
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