

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JAN. 11, 1883.

The Contest.

The results of Tuesday's election were easily foretold. The Conservative party considered itself assailed and went with almost an unbroken front to the assistance of the Local Government ticket. In Sackville, Westmorland and Botsford that issue was practically accepted, the Conservatives breaking rank and going over to support of opposite candidates were exceptions to the rule. In Shediac and Dorchester the French electors supported their leader, Mr. Landry, faithfully. In Moncton there was a slight break, owing to personal and local influences, but this was compensated by gains made in Sackville. The Conservative party of Westmorland, is to be congratulated on having so honorably fulfilled its obligations to its French allies.

Mr. Wilson also gives us some figures respecting the duration of the fertility and milking period of cows. It is stated on the authority of Professor Fleming that in rare cases cows have been known to breed after their twentieth year. The Short Horn, Cherry, had sixteen calves in nineteen years; Red Rose, sixteen in seventeen years, he last birth being twins. One gentleman in Massachusetts reports that his cow, which was old and "still one of the best milkers," made an annual yield of 13,600 lbs. of milk at fifteen and a half years of age, and the Camp cow of England produced 500 lbs. of butter in her twelfth year.

The richest milk recorded by Mr. Wilson gave one lb. of butter for our quarts of milk. It goes without saying that this was Jersey milk.

Milk and Butter.

A gentleman named Wilson gives us in the last issue of *Harper's Magazine* some interesting and astonishing figures about milk and butter in the United States. According to the last census the number of milch cows in that country was about 12,500,000, "which, at the usual rate of increase, will give for the present decade an average of 15,000,000." Putting the annual yield of milk at 5000 lbs. per head, we have a total of more than 37,000,000 tons a year.

On two points Mr. Wilson says, there is no doubt, the Holstein breed are easily first in yield of milk and the Jerseys in butter. One Holstein cow is recorded as yielding 18,000 lbs. in the course of a year, and nine cows are given as producing an average of 16,118 lbs. Against this we have 11,400 as the annual average yield of five cows of different breeds other than the Holstein.

Turning to the question of butter, we have ten Jerseys making an annual average of 598 lbs. against five cows of other and different breeds averaging 478 lbs. which is 123 lbs. less than the Jersey average and 305 lbs. less than the annual yield of the famous Jersey Surats.

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Trade, Produce and Commerce.

The Windsor, N. S. Cotton Mill is turning out three-fourths of a mile of cotton per day from sixty looms.

B. W. & H. F. Morse, Bath, Me., are about to launch a four-masted schooner, of 1,200 tons, the largest schooner on the coast.

The past year has been one of great disaster to the shipping in Nova Scotia. The Halifax Marine Insurance Association has been more profitable than of recent years.

During 1882, 272 steamers, 7 ships, 97 barges, 221 brigantines, 192 schooners, and 22 warships arrived at the port of Halifax from ports outside the Province.

The Department of the Interior is shortly to be reorganized, and an orchard office is established at Winnipeg, with Mr. L. Russell as Chief Commissioner.

The Inman Line Steamer "City of Brussels," was run into at the wharf of the Marine, by a Glasgow steamer during the fog. The "City of Brussels" foundered almost immediately with eight of her crew and two passengers.

Nearly sixty vessels have been launched from the different yards in Bath, Me., during the present year, with an aggregate tonnage of about 40,000. The average cost of building about \$25,000 per ton, amounting to over \$2,000,000, and employing 1,000 men.

Mt. Allison Agricultural Course.

Fourth Lecture.

We have now studied the three elements which form the greater part of all living beings; Hydrogen, the water-producer, Oxygen, the acid-producer, Nitrogen, the nitre-producer. These three are gases; and now we have to become acquainted with the fourth, Carbon, a solid. When a plant is heated it dries up and then blackens, or chars, and if it is prevented from burning by cutting off the air-supply, a black mass is left no matter how hot the plant is heated. This black mass is Charcoal. A black mass is also obtained by heating a piece of flesh, and we know that the charcoal obtained from a plant is the same substance as that obtained by heating flesh. In the same way substances like sugar, fat, gum, &c., when heated, produce a black mass. An experiment I have prepared will illustrate to you the way in which this can be proved. In this glass tube is lying a small piece of charcoal, which begins to burn slowly on being heated. I now hasten the combustion by allowing oxygen gas to flow through the tube. The oxygen gas alone, as you saw before the charcoal began to burn, does not produce any change in this colorless liquid through which it bubbled; but now that the charcoal is burning you see the liquid turn milky. The milkiness is due to the formation of a white solid which is identical in composition with pure marble. In fact, it is limestone in a very pure, finely divided state. The liquid used in this experiment is lime-water; and something added to the stream of oxygen gas by the combustion of the charcoal has been able to form this white solid, pure limestone, by combining chemically with the lime. We shall see immediately what that something is. By burning a particular weight of charcoal we always produce the same weight (about eight times) of the charcoal (carbonate of lime). Further, charcoal from animal substances gives the same result as that from plants. The weight of the charcoal included in the same weight (about eight times) of the charcoal (carbonate of lime). Further, charcoal from animal substances gives the same result as that from plants.

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NEW ACADEMY, MOUNT ALLISON, SACKVILLE.

threw the mixture on this porous paper, the liquid runs through colorless, the coloring matter being retained by the bone black. The process of sugar-refining is essentially the same as this. The brown sugar is dissolved in water, the coloring matter is removed by means of bone black, and then the water is evaporated away till the sugar crystallizes.

Coal is the result of the decay of a gigantic vegetable growth which covered the earth at an early period of its history. It contains up to ninety per cent. of carbon, the best coals containing the greatest proportion. The process of formation of coal is going on in peat bogs, and indeed wherever vegetable matter is protected from the air is undergoing gradual decomposition.

The most useful property of carbon is its combustibility, for in burning it supplies us with that form of energy which we call heat—a supply of which we have thus completely under our control. Let us now examine carefully what takes place when a piece of charcoal burns. The charcoal disappears, and instead of it there remains a mass of ash, which is a very fine powder. In burning the charcoal becomes red hot and much heat is given out to bodies near it. What has become of the charcoal? What causes the heat? The burning of the charcoal is simply the uniting of carbon with the oxygen of the air to form an invisible gas known as carbonic acid. This accounts for the disappearance of the charcoal. It has gone away into the air, and combined with oxygen; and it is this chemical combination which produces heat. We can say generally that when two substances unite chemically heat is produced. Speculations as to the cause of the heat which we are producing, but of no practical benefit.

The same weight of carbon always requires the same quantity of air to burn it completely. Thus, a quantity of charcoal containing twelve ounces of pure carbon always requires as much air as contains twelve ounces of oxygen in order to burn it completely, and the result is always the formation of forty-four ounces of the gas carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid consists then of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of twelve of carbon to thirty-two of oxygen. This gas plays such an extremely important part in vegetable and animal life that we must study its properties very carefully. It is formed whenever any substance containing carbon is completely burned, but can be most conveniently prepared by pouring hydrochloric acid (spirit of salt) on marble. This causes a bubbling and frothing, the marble gradually disappears, and a quantity of invisible gas is given off. Marble is lime united with carbonic acid. As the acid is poured on the marble, the carbonic acid is driven off, and the lime is left behind. This is the principle of the gas cylinder, and the gas which is given off is carbonic acid.

Carbonic acid is a colorless, odorless gas, and is heavier than air. It is formed whenever any substance containing carbon is completely burned, but can be most conveniently prepared by pouring hydrochloric acid (spirit of salt) on marble. This causes a bubbling and frothing, the marble gradually disappears, and a quantity of invisible gas is given off. Marble is lime united with carbonic acid. As the acid is poured on the marble, the carbonic acid is driven off, and the lime is left behind. This is the principle of the gas cylinder, and the gas which is given off is carbonic acid.

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breath, as I can show you by blowing through this glass tube into lime-water. The lime-water becomes milky showing that carbonic acid has come in contact with it. Great quantities of carbonic acid are constantly pouring forth from cracks in the earth's crust and from decomposing animal and vegetable matter; and yet the quantity of carbonic acid in the air does not increase. This is explained by the fact that plants are continually using it as their food, using it as raw material from which to manufacture food for animals; and thus it can be said that plants and animals live on each other.

When the proportion of carbonic acid in the air rises above a certain point, the air is poisonous to animals. All animals, man included, are continually using up the oxygen of the air and replacing it by carbonic acid. This shows the necessity for constant renewal of the air in our houses. In fact, it shows us that unless ventilation is provided for, we run the risk of being gradually but surely poisoned. This fact cannot be too widely known. Knowledge of a few plain facts of this kind would obviate a long list of suffering and disease; and yet the elaborate precautions sometimes taken to exclude fresh air, or to provide for an inflow of air from cellars, air laden with the gases from decaying vegetables, are horrible. Fortunately, our wooden houses are generally so badly built that the air passes freely through them.

The January *Harper's Magazine* opens with the first of a series of papers called *Artist Studies in Holland*. This is charmingly illustrated, but does not appear to us to possess any very great descriptive or literary merit. The other descriptive paper, in a *Reverend Looking Glass*, is immensely better. This *Redwood* is a monstrous coniferous tree found only in a narrow belt about three hundred miles long between Santa Cruz and the Northern limit of California. The lumbermen cut nothing under two feet in diameter, and occasionally have to fell trees of no less than twenty-four feet through! *Living Lamps* made of red wax and four short ones of phosphorescence in the animal kingdom. Very many more living creatures have been exhibited in this peculiar way, but no explanation of it has yet been discovered. T. W. Higginson contributes a valuable historical article on *The Old English Seamen*. He thinks that these breaking the power of Spain, and saving the future destiny of America, made a greater change in the fortunes of mankind than was ever brought about by any single class of men. The *American Journal* is an important statistical article to which we refer elsewhere. In fiction, the *Magazine* contains two continued stories and four short ones, by *Charles Reade* and *Edward Everett Hale* respectively, are particularly good. There are no less than nine poems. Of these *Wilde's Brown's Christmas*, by I. T. Trowbridge, is capital, clearly combining the humorous with the pathetic. The *Editor's Easy Chair*, always good, in this month contains the *Editor's* *Drifter*, contains a number of humorous tales by G. T. Langdon, scraps of verse by various authors, and some other anecdotes, one of which, hailing from Nova Scotia, reprint elsewhere.

Westmorland Circuit Court.

DORCHESTER, Jan. 11.—The Circuit Court opened yesterday. Judge Wetmore presiding. The following are the dockets:

1. Boyd vs. VanBuren.
2. Nuttall vs. Sumner.
3. Dowling vs. Caldwell.
4. Darran vs. Legere.
5. Ward vs. Read and Outhouse.
6. Doe Dem. Elliott vs. Flanagan.
7. Smith vs. Calhoun.
8. Anderson vs. Fawcett.
9. Doe Dem. Rector Shediac vs. Hanington.
10. Palmer vs. Lowerison and Phinney.
11. Lawrence vs. Powell.
12. Caldwell vs. Legere.
13. Bell vs. Lamb.
14. Westmorland M. vs. Legere.
15. McCormack vs. Bay of Fundy Q. C.
16. Anderson vs. Fawcett.
17. Patterson vs. Lutes.
18. Warren vs. Kinnear.
19. McCormack vs. Robb.
20. Bower vs. Outhouse.
21. Miller vs. Oprett.

The only criminal case was the Queen vs. Best for pointing a loaded weapon at a party in Shediac. The Grand Jury found a true bill. It comes on for trial on Friday. There was no other business yesterday.

The Transcript denounced trying Dominion issues at the Local Election, and ventured to challenge the Post for supporting the Government ticket. The result shows our contemporary was only attempting to throw dust in the eyes of the Government. It was smothered in its declarations of trying Local issues on their merits, it can now point out some instances where Liberals supported the government ticket. Will it do so? As far as our observation extends, the Liberals elected to a man opposed the Government ticket, practically proving the issue was a Dominion one.

It is now stated that the Princess Louise will remain for the winter in Charleston, S. C., and not go to Bermuda as at first intended.

Hon. Mr. McLean, Minister of Marine, is at Halifax.

Sir Charles Tupper has returned to Ottawa.

New Advertisements.

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About 24 lbs. each. Newly rendered,
pure Leaf Lard, for family use.

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Xmas Fancy Goods!

Thousands of Them,

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XMAS! XMAS!

1,000 CARDS

For Season and Birthday Remembrance.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

New Methodist Hymn Book,

In Assorted Size, Type and Finish.

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FUR COATS!

MEN'S RUSSIAN BEAR COATS;

MEN'S RACCOON SKIN COATS;

LADIES' BOCKHARD DAY JACKETS.

Most desirable articles for comfort, and very cheap.

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Laces, Plumes, Flowers.

150 Pieces Laces and Trimmings.

That sold so readily. Also:

Blk. & White Ostrich Feathers, Plumes & Tips.

FLOWERS & TRIMMINGS,

In Silks, Velvets, Ribbons and Velvevets.

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Flour, Meal, &c.

Of following Brands:

'SNOWDRIFT,' 'MAJOR,' & 'LOTUS.'

The Highest Grade Patent Made.

At Bottom Rates.

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Pleasure Goods.

Toboggans, Sleds, Snowshoes,

Skates, &c.

FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES.

dec6 J. L. BLACK.

Caps and Hats.

25 DOZEN

Ladies' and Gent's Caps and Hats.

Ladies' Plush, Fur and Straw Hats.

Ladies' Fur, Plush and Cloth Caps.

Gent's Fur Caps,

In Seal, Otter, Neuter, Hair Seal, Coney,

Plush, Cloth, Fur and Felt.

FOR BOYS, YOUTHS AND MEN.

dec6 J. L. BLACK.

Sleigh Robes and Wraps.

BUFFALO ROBES, Lined and Trimmed;

BLACK WOLF ROBES;

GREY WOLF ROBES;

WOOL WRAPS & RUBBER HAND DO.

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STEEL and CHAIN.

4 TONS

Sled and Sleigh Shoe Steel,

FROM 1/4 to 3 INCHES.

Chains, of all Sizes.

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WE WILL BUY

30 Tons PORK in Carcass,

AT FAVORABLE PRICES.

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Sugar and Molasses.

15 casks Choice Molasses.

10 casks Choice Molasses.

10 barrels Granulated Sugar.

10 casks Porto Rico Sugar.

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Ladies, Attention.

Black Cloth Jackets.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED 1 CASE

Black Cloth Jackets,

(Beautifully Tailmade.)

LIGHT COLORED WALKING JACKETS.

Ladies' Ulsters,

Large Assortment, from \$4 to \$12.

Ulster & Mantle Cloths

In Great Variety,

Buttons and Trimmings to Match.

dec12 J. L. BLACK.

New Advertisements.

DONATION.

THE friends of Rev. D. G. McDONALD will meet at Chignecto Hall on THURSDAY, 18th inst., at 6 p. m., for the purpose of making him a Donation. All are cordially invited. Should the weather prove unfavorable, the next fine evening thereafter.

Sackville, January 11, 1883. 11

Municipality of Westmorland.

THE County Council will meet for dispatch of business on TUESDAY, the 15th January, inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Court House, Dorchester.

A. E. OULTON, Secretary.

All Accounts against the Municipality should be filed with the Secretary on or before the 15th January, inst.

Auctioneers' Licence (\$5.00) issued on application to the Secretary.

A. E. OULTON, Secretary.

Office of the Municipality, Dorchester, January 4th, 1883. } 11

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North Dakota, near the

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ALL AT LOW PRICES.

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WHITE and COLORED SHIRTS;

COLLARS and CUFFS;

SCARFS and TIES;

KID GLOVES, MITTS, &c., &c.

For Sale Very Low.

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FELT OVER-SHOES.

JUST RECEIVED:

2 Cases Felt Over-Shoes,

All Sizes.

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Christmas Groceries!