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VOL. 14.—NO. 8. SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1883. WHOLE NO. 683.

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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 28, 1883.

Farm and Household.

—Notwithstanding the fact that sheep are called and truthfully, the "animal with the golden hoof," on account of their improvement of the land where they range, and their profits as farm animals have been demonstrated again and again, there are still farmers who do not keep sheep and very many who keep only a few. Rough, worn out and abandoned farms, and we have them in every old town in the State, might be brought up and made to pay handsomely by keeping sheep thereon. Farmers with limited means, can in time, become flock-masters by beginning in a small way with a few sheep. The natural increase will soon give them all they can feed and then they can keep their flock up to a high standard by annually selling or slaughtering the poorest. "A survival of the fittest," is the watchword in sheep husbandry. An English paper says that the flock-masters of that country have settled two points in British experience. First, that mutton is more profitable to raise than wool, and second that among English mutton consumers, there is a decided preference for Down or dark-faced sheep. Tender, juicy flesh, with a fine grain and a rich flavor, ripe and yet carrying plenty of lean meat, is that which best suits the English market. A combination of these qualities is found to most perfection in some of the black or gray-faced breeds, or their crosses. This preference on the part of the buyers is so marked that the butcher is enabled to give at least two cents more per pound for Down than for any of the white-faced and long wooled breeds. The Shropshire, a Down sheep, is one of the best English mutton breeds, and produces what is called delaine wool. The excrement of sheep from its coldness does not ferment like the manure of other domestic animals, and so retains its good qualities much longer when exposed to the weather.—*Maine Farmer.*

—When a farmer pays a hundred dollars for the service of a stallion, and gets a colt that will not bring that sum when old enough to be broken to harness, he does not need to be told that he has made a bad investment, and cases like this were by no means uncommon a few years ago. At the present time, the call is for larger horses, and it so happens that the demand is for that class of animals which farmers will find it for their advantage to breed for their own use on the farm. A few years ago the great craze was for 2.40 trotting horses, and the result was very damaging to the horse interest of the State in the production of small animals of no speed, and entirely unsuited to the wants of the country. A few fast horses were produced, but the per cent. of the whole was very small, and these gave no profit until they had passed from the ownership of the farmer and into the hands of the professional horseman. The demand for large horses is so general that farmers in many parts of the country are giving their attention to breeding by crossing either with the Clydesdale, or with the Norman Percheron. Large importations of both these breeds are being annually made, and the demand seems to be constantly ahead of the supply. The large English draught-horse is also in great favor in some localities. This animal quite closely resembles the Clydesdale or Scotch horse, though the latter has a somewhat more hardened and enduring appearance.—*Maine Farmer.*

—The following will be found to be a cheap and pleasant fumigator for sick-rooms, diffusing a healthful, agreeable, and highly penetrating disinfectant odor in close apartments, or wherever the air is deteriorated. Pour common vinegar on powdered chalk until effervescence ceases, leave the whole to settle, and pour off the liquid. Dry the sediment and place it in a shallow earthern or glass dish, and pour upon it sulphuric acid until white fumes commence arising. This vapor quickly spreads, is a very agreeable pungent, and acts as a powerful purifier of vitiated air.

—The following is a good cure for warts:—Dissolve as much common washing soda as the water will take up; wash the warts with this for a minute or two, and let them dry without wiping. Another way is to get a little bullock's gall, and keep it in a bottle; rub a little on the warts two or three times a day, and in a short time they will disappear.

—A small dish of charcoal placed in your meet larder will keep the article sweet and wholesome almost as well as ice. Charcoal is a great disinfectant. Occasionally used for cleaning the teeth, it will sweeten the breath when nothing else will do so.

—A sure cure for corns is, as follows:—One teaspoonful of tar; one of brown sugar; and one of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out.

Life is a Vapour.

Sermon by Right Rev. Dr. Medley.

Text, St. James, IV. 14: "What is your life? It is even a vapour, which appeareth for a little while and then vanisheth away."

As I was lately reading the letters of a most engaging and intellectual woman, addressed to her mother, I came upon this passage: "Ah! how sweet is life! and what a pity it is that we should be using it up so fast! If we could only say to a special day—stay! and let me look a bit closer at you."

How natural yet how melancholy the reflection! if there were no other life beyond, better, brighter and more lasting than this. Yet the great apostle seems to fall in with this natural expression, so far as it is useful to check the security which we feel in regard to our own plans of life. "Go to, now," he says. Ye that to-day or to-morrow we will go into such a city and traffic and get grain, ye who know not what shall be on the morrow," for "what is your life?" How often have we ourselves, my brethern, laid out our plans in absolute security of carrying them all out? yet have been disappointed by an overruling Providence which has stepped in and disarranged all our well laid schemes. We plan as if the future were as well known to us as the present. We make ourselves sure of events which may never come to pass. We mine and counter mine and our most eager desires become to us a bed of thorns. Not a year passes but some young life, full of all the plans and purposes of inexperienced youth is suddenly arrested in its course and we exclaim, ah! how sweet is life? but in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye it is gone, yet how short a time do we retain a consciousness that that lesson was meant for us who remain. God speaks to us in the cloud. What is *your* life? Young man or young woman, have you taken the lesson home? Does your own life appear to you but as a morning of mist? Do you so realize its uncertainty that you know you cannot reckon on its continuance for a single week? The full sense of life in its shortness and uncertainty may perhaps lead you not to think, ah, how sweet is life! but ah! how sad is life or may even tempt you to make the best of life (as it is foolishly and profanely termed) by rushing into pleasures which are still more vanishing than life itself and by which life is wasted and entirely thrown away. How dreadful is a wasted life! Health wasted! talents wasted! opportunities wasted! a fine intellect, a robust frame wasted in so short a time! What might have been noble, degenerated; what might have been a blessing to the world is become a curse; what might have comforted a mother's declining years, become a daily misery? A life born to shine through eternity, put out in time, never, never to be rekindled. The sadness of it is inexpressible.

But let us think of life in quite another aspect. Life would be all sadness if there were no higher view of it. We must begin then by looking on life as a precious gift from God! The failure to do this is the cause of all our abuse and neglect of the duties of life. Life is viewed solely from its earthly side. We are naturally proud of a noble birth, rich parentage, high position. Even in a new country we think of our descent as something. Men talk of old families as if they had come down from Job or Abraham, in uninterrupted succession and suppose they had? Would that make their own lives the better?

Life is the gift of God. It is God who permitted and ordained our birth. He sent us into the world for a special purpose. Our parents are only his instruments to carry out his gracious designs. He gives us life that we may live forever! We live to serve and glorify God, to worship and praise God, to be with God, to grow more like God.

What a veil of sadness does it remove from life! "Ah! how sweet is life," when it is the beginning of a new and better life! and what a precious gift a new life is! "In him" (says the apostle) "was life and this life is the light of men."

Consider how immensely valuable the gift of life is. The very feeling of life is enjoyment. We see that even in the beasts of the earth, in the fowls of the air. All things that are capable of motion are full of enjoyment.

But with man, life is progress, beneficence, immortality. As in Adam all die, even so, in Christ shall all be made alive." "Because I live ye shall live also." The resurrection of Christ is the proof of our own new life. It is the entrance to it. By the resurrection, the gates of death were opened and a way made into Paradise. In the power of that resurrection we may daily rise. Our souls are renewed. New strength is given us for good works. We are, as the Apostle says, "clothed upon with our honor which is from heaven" and our new life is hid with Christ in God. "We know not yet what we shall be, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like him." Every step therefore in life, if made in the right direction, is a ladder set up to heaven and the angels of God are ascending and descending upon the stairway to the skies. Descending, to bring messages of love, ascending to carry the incense of our prayers and the record of our works, and only waiting the summons to bear our souls in their arms up to the paradise of God.

As, therefore, life is the gift of God we should endeavor to preserve life, to improve life, and to secure a life that never ends.

1st. Life is to be preserved. God does not give us what is so precious that we may throw it away or shorten it. If we shorten our lives by vicious excesses we are as much murderers as if we committed suicide. Even with all its trials and sufferings, life is to be preserved. If God lay heavy burdens upon us, he will recompense us for bearing them patiently. Mothers who extinguish the infant's life to save themselves from a burden that God lays upon them are murderers; selfish, cruel, pitiless murderers.

We are also to improve life. A Christian life is a constant adding to our capital, not in money but in grace. In the Gospel of Christianity it is not enough for a man to belong to a temperance society or give liberally to the poor. Hear what St. Peter (2 Ep.) says: "Add or supply to your faith, courage; to courage, knowledge; to knowledge; temperance; to temperance, patience, to patience, reverence; to reverence, love of Christians as brethren; to love of Christian brethern, love to all men." What a perpetual addition there is of one grace after another, that makes the Christian character complete and fruithful to make our calling and election sure. Thus, as the same apostle says: "As every man hath received the gift even so minister the same one to another as good stewards of the manifold grace of God,"

Thus we come to a still nobler view of life. Life here is only an education for a higher life equal to the angels in glory, and this education is not only conscious, determinate, purposeful striving for a certain good end, but it is, even if it be unconscious and imperceptible, if it were unconscious and imperceptible, if it be mere negligent forgetfulness of duty, it is education still. * * * The Levite and the priest who merely looked on the wounded man, and did him no bodily harm, were educating themselves in insensibility to the needs of one of their fellow creatures, because they neglected to do him good.

The man who shuts out of his view the nobleness of a higher life and fixes his gaze wholly on the lower life is imperceptibly, but truly and certainly wasting God's gift of life and depriving himself of the possibility of enjoying the spiritual gift of life to come as certainly as if he were practicing the vices which the laws of man condemn and punish in this world. For God's gift of life belongs to two worlds and Christ by his life on earth and his resurrection after death has bound our two lives together inseparably.

Once more. Life (as I have said) is God's gift. The awfulness of the gift is this. Our life is what we ourselves make it. There is a plenteousness—a rich abundance in the gift which creates larger possibilities of abuse. And the unquestionable certainty of God's help and the great number of his helps only render the danger greater if we neglect or despise or abuse any of them. Is not the world within and without us very much what we make it to be? Are not our trials and sufferings very much what we believe them to be? Look upon them with repining, murmuring, angry thoughts, saying as the prophet did: "I do well to be angry," and they are a curse to us. Look on them as the needful discipline of a Father, who chastises because he loves and they become angelic ministers, heavenly visitants, messages of peace and reconciliation, above all means by which we are conformed to the image of our Saviour.

Are not the Scriptures and sacraments either helps or hindrances as we use or abuse them? Is not the Church to us what we make it—either the ark which saves us or the water which drowns us, either a hand which leads us to Christ or the great gulf which separates us from him? What then is your life? As the apostle says, "It is a vapour." Some of it is gone—most of it is perhaps gone. How much remains, none of us can tell, but the great question is, not how long or how short it is likely to be, but is it a new life? Are you educating yourselves for a better country. Gold will not enrich you there, office and place will not exalt you there, you will have to put off all those and be stripped of them and lie down as naked and more lifeless than when you came into the world, but if that new and better life, be wrought into the frame of your soul, that you can carry with you. It is a treasure in heaven and fails not. It is the wedding robe the king has given you. It will appear better and more precious hereafter than you ever knew it to be here. Amidst all the vexation and weariness and sadness of life, let us dwell more on the unspeakable joys of the life to come. Let it in God's strength rise above our bodily pains and mental anxieties, our disappointments, and our daily labors and hunger not for the bread which perisheth but for that which endureth. Let this be the prayer of the heart, the desire of the soul, how we may live so as to be capable of enjoying the better life hereafter.

Having been adopted and made children by the spirit of Christ let us walk more nearly as He walked and live by that faith of the Son of God who loved us and gave Himself for us. If we believe there is a better life waiting for us, brethren and friends, eagerly desiring our company, angels longing to see us safely over the dark river, how can we destroy or trample under foot those bright enchanting hopes, and live as if there were no hope beyond the grave, no everlasting home. Would that I could persuade you, dear brethern, and still more that I could persuade myself to realize these truths more fully and act on them more consistantly before they are hid from our eyes.

Improvement of Grain by Selection.

The principle of selection has long been appreciated by stock-breeders, and they have largely profited by the application of its teachings. As applied to the growth of cereals it has not found a very wide acceptance, not having had time to force itself on the attention of the average farmer. The founder of the practice of selecting grain for seed is Major Hallett, F. L. S., Brighton, England. In 1861 he planted ten grains of wheat, from a variety known there as Bellevue Talavera wheat, which up to that time had been sown as a spring wheat, and was declared to be quite incapable of withstanding the frost of winter. Nine of the ten plants from these grains were killed by the severe frost, but the other plant, although from the same ear, remained as healthy and vigorous as any of the winter varieties of wheat by their side. From this surviving plant seed has been selected and grown year after year as a winter wheat. Close observation shows that in the cereals, as throughout nature, no two plants or grains are exactly alike in productive power, and hence that of any two or greater number of grains or plants one is always superior to all the others, although the superiority can only be ascertained by actual field-tests. It may consist in several particular characteristics, as power to withstand frost; prolificness; size and character of ear; size, form, quality and weight of grain; length and stifiness of straw; powers of tillering; rapidity of growth; and many others.—*From "Selection in Grain-growing," by* JAMES CHEESMAN, *in Popular Science Monthly for July.*

Malaria.

The Italian Minister of War has published a statistical map, based on the official reports from the different provincial governments about malaria, by which the extent and the intensity of this disease can be estimated. Italy counts 69 provinces, 6 of which only are free of this pest; in 21 provinces its ravages are most severe. It has been calculated that more than 400,000 soldiers every year have to pay their tribute to this terrible scourge. Malaria causes to the State an annual expense of two million dollars through the necessity of maintaining a number of hospitals expressly for malaria patients. The damage to the national wealth cannot be calculated, but is immense; hundreds of thousands of working people in their best age are seized by the disease, and large tracts of else fertile country have to be left uncultivated. A very remarkable feature is the progress and the greater violence of the disease since the construction of railways, which circumstance is ascribed to the necessary earth-cuttings and the baring stagnant waters. There are in fact some lines along which the strongest, healthiest workmen or officials stationed there are unable to resist the attacks of fever; the consequence is that the requisite working staff can be kept up with great difficulty, in spite of the exceptional high pay allowed to the men.

—Lord Rokeby, just deceased, was the last surviving Guardsman who had served with the brigade at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and the last of those British officers who were present at the Duchess of Richmond's historic ball at Brussels on the night of June 15, 1815, when he listened to the sounds of revelry by night and danced in company with Charles O'Malley, the Irish dragoon: Fred Power and his dark-eyed Senora, George Osborn, Capt. Dobbin, and the over-fascinating Mrs. Rawdon Crawley. Lord Rokeby, in those days Ensign Henry Montague, and junior officer of his regiment, was also the last survivor of the British officers who were present at the defence of Hougomont, and had many tales to tell of that famous episode of the 18th of June, when the Coldstreams and Third Foot Guards suffered so heavily, the latter losing no less than thirteen of its officers.

The Editor of the Grand River *Sachem* says:—"We are usually sparing in our enconiums towards patent medicines, but observation and enquiry has satisfied us that the preparation of Messrs. T. Milburn & Co., styled 'Burdock Blood Bitters,' as a blood purifying tonic is worthy of the high reputation it has established among the people."

Mental depression, headache, and nervous debility, are speedily remedied by that excellent blood-purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters. The Editor of the *Recorder* states, that he was cured of biliousness, liver derangement, and sick headache, by the use of this medicine.

The Latest Theory of Sea-Sickness.

Perhaps the most acceptable theory to-day is the one which places the origin of the trouble in the inner ear. The ear consists of three parts: the outer of these runs in as far as the drum; the middle part is inside of the drum, and contains chain of ear-bones; while the inner ear is a complicated affair, containing the essential organ of hearing.

As far as we are concerned, the inner ear is a membranous bag filled with fluid and situated in the solid bone. From the back part of this bag run out three semicircular tubes communicating at both their ends with the bag or vestibule. These run in three different planes, and are lined with hair-like nerve-filaments, which are much more abundant and more sensitive at the anterior parts of the tubes. The tubes are filled with liquid in which float little calcareous particles, the otoliths. These tubes are known as the semicircular canals. It was difficult to see what connexion with the sence of hearing these canals could possibly have, and some time ago it was noticed that injuries to these impaired the sence of hearing in no way, but caused most curious effects in the loss of equilibrium.—*From "The Cause of Sea-Sickness," by* R. W. LOVETT, *in Popular Science Monthly for July.*

—A lecturer discoursing on the subject of "health," inquired, "What use can a man make of his time while waiting for a doctor?" Before he could begin the answer to his own inquiry, some one in the audience cried out: "He can make his will."

DORCHESTER DRUG STORE.

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Farm, Garden & Flower SEEDS.

Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky, Blue and Orchard Grass.

The last three are specially suited for Pastures.

Red, Alsike and White Dutch CLOVER.

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The following VEGETABLE SEED in great variety, by the ounce, or in papers to suit customers:

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ALL KINDS OF
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All Kinds of Goods
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Our Motto: Small Profits and Quick Sales.
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Sackville, May 29, 1883.

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New Hats and Bonnets,
New Feathers and Flowers,
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Fancy Work, Felts, Satins and Canvas
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No charge for examining Teeth or extracting Teeth when replaced by Artificial ones.
Particular attention paid to preserving Natural Teeth.
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FOR Gardens, Grass, Grain and Root Crops. Thoroughly reliable; tested for many years; has an extensive sale amongst the foremost gardeners, horticulturists and farmers of the United States. This manure will give better results than barn manure at one-third the cost. Has taken everywhere prizes and premiums. Send to the undersigned for circular (free) giving formula and full directions as to use. For sale in sample or large quantities by
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LIGHT CABINET and SCROLL WORK done neatly and promptly. PICTURE FRAMING in all Styles to Order at LOWEST RATES. Daily expected a Choice Lot of PICTURES IN OIL, ENGRAVINGS, &c., &c.
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FURNITURE!
HAVING FITTED UP a Room in our Factory with Special Machinery, we are prepared to FILL ORDERS for
CHURCH ALTARS, CHAIRS, DESKS, SEATS, &c.; BEDROOM SUITS, SIDEBOARDS, HAT TREES, &c., IN WALNUT, ASH, OAK, PINE AND VENEERED WOODS.
We intend making a specialty of the BEST class of Hardwood Furniture from the latest designs.
Messrs. Treen and Doull, experienced Cabinet Makers, have an interest in and charge of this branch of the business.
Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed
RHODES, CURRY & CO.
Amherst, Feb. 6, 1883. tf

Travellers Column.

Cumberland Hotel,
PARRSBORO', N. S.
TWENTY yards from Railway Station. Sample rooms. Livery stable.
sept7 THOS. MAHONEY.

Terrace Hotel,
AMHERST, N. S.
DAVIS & BROWN, Proprietors.
OPENED under new management Jan. 1st, 1883. Renovated and refurnished thoroughout.
jan18-6m

OTTAWA HOUSE.
Amherst, - - - Nova Scotia.
WE would invite the attention of the travelling public to the fact that the Ottawa House (formerly Coffey's Hotel) has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished, and is now conducted on strictly temperance principles by Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Tabor, late of the Ottawa House, Parrsboro.
☞ Sample Rooms and good Stabling on the premises. june13 3m

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1882 WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1883.

ON and after MONDAY, the 4th December, the Trains will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

WILL LEAVE SACKVILLE:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.28 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 6.03 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.50 p. m.
Express for St. John.....2.48 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton,..9.17 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.52 p. m.

WILL LEAVE DORCHESTER:
Express for St. John and Quebec, 9.55 p. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 5.35 a. m.
Express for Halifax and Pictou, 1.02 p. m.
Express for St. John.....3.15 p. m.
Accommodation for Moncton..10.00 a. m.
Accommodation for Amherst and Spring Hill.....8.08 p. m.

The Express Train from Quebec runs to Halifax and St. John on Sunday morning, and the Express Train from Halifax and St. John runs to Campbellton on Sunday morning.
D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.
Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., November 28th, 1882.

The Cheapest Place
TO BUY
Watches, Jewelry, &c.
—IS AT—
D. R. McELMON'S,

MONCTON, N. B.
NEW STOCK
Waltham Watches
In Key and Stem Winding, Open Face or Hunting Cases, Gold or Silver. Also
The Pat. Screw Benzel Cases
Warranted Dirt-Proof.
Ladies' Gold and Silver Watches
In Great Variety.
A Large Assortment of
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
Comprising Long and Short Sight, Double Vision, &c., in Rubber, Steel, and Gold Frames, and Fromells Glass.
☞ Special care taken to properly fit the Eye, and any kind of Glass fitted to order.
Our Watch Repairing
Department is equal to any in the Province, and will GUARANTEE work to be correctly done and proper material used for the purpose. Twenty years' experience has enabled me to know what to buy and how to buy, so I can recommend what I sell, and sell it at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. Call and inspect at any time.
Silver-Ware of all kinds, Fine Gold Jewelry, on hand and made to order, cheap.
apl11

ACIDS!
RECEIVED EX SCHR. "JENNY,"
10 Carboys Oil Vitriol,
5 Carboys Nitric Acid,
5 Carboys Muriatic Acid.
FOR SALE LOW.
E. M. ESTEY,
Medical Hall, Moncton, N. B.

Pure Plymouth Rock
EGGS.
50 cts. a Setting.
may2 JAS. R. AYER.