

Frederickton Globe.

VOL. IV.

FREDERICTON, N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1893.

No. 1

Professional Cards.

GEO. L. WILSON,
Barrister, Notary Public,
etc.

OFFICES:—Next door below Weddall's,
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.

G. E. DUFFY,
Barrister-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

OFFICES: West Side of Carleton St., Second
Door from Queen St.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Queen St., Fredericton, N. B.
Ether and Gas administered; Also,
Local Anesthetics used for painless ex-
traction of teeth.
All work carefully performed. Exam-
ination free.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

Best English American and
Canadian Companies.

APPLY AT OFFICE OF
JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
Barrister & Attorney,
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Fredericton, N. B., April 5.

T. AMOS WILSON,

BOOKBINDER

—AND—
Paper Ruler.
Cor. Queen and Regent Sts

The Best Stock of

MILLINERY

to be found in the city is at the
Millinery Establishment

—OF—
MISS HAYES,
QUEEN ST.

CANADIAN PACIFIC R.V.

NEW BRUNSWICK DIVISION.
All Rail Line to Boston, &c. The
Short Line to Montreal, &c.
ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.
In Effect Oct. 3rd, 1892.

DEPARTURES.

27 EASTERN STANDARD TIME.
6.15 A.M. EXPRESS for St. John, St.
Stephen, T. Andrews, Houl-
ton, Woodstock and points
North; Bangor, Portland, Boston and
South and West.

10.30 A.M. ACCOMMODATION for
Fredericton Jc., St. John and
points East, also with Night
Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston, and
Saturdays excepted, with Short Line Express
for Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, the West
North West and Pacific Coast.

ARRIVALS.

9.15 a.m. from St. John, etc.
1.15 a.m. from St. John, Bangor,
Montreal, etc.
7.10 p.m. from St. John, St. Ste-
phen, Presque Isle, Wood-
stock, etc.

GIBSON.

DEPARTURE.
6.20 A.M. MIXED, for Woodstock,
Presque Isle, Edmundston,
and all points North.

ALL ABOVE TRAINS RUN WEEK DAYS ONLY.
C. E. McPHERSON,
Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt.
St. John, N. B.
D. McNICOLL,
Gen. Pass. Agt.
Montreal

New Advertisements.

SPRING MEDICINES!

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
Radway's Sarsaparilla.
Our Own Sarsaparilla.

W. H. CARTEN,

Druggist and Apothecary. Cor. Queen and Carleton Sts.

Don't Fail to Read This!

A WANT SUPPLIED.

Having noticed lately the eagerness of purchasers of Ready-Made
Clothing to get a better article than that which is imported from Mon-
treal, I have decided this coming year

To Fill the Bill,

I am now showing a line of Custom Made Clothing at Ready Made
Prices.

Ask to see the Fifteen Dollar Custom Made Overcoats.

A few suits of Montreal clothing that I have on hand I will close out
BELOW COST. I would also call your attention to the fact that I
am closing out my stock of Gents' Furnishings, consisting of—White
and Regatta Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Caps, Silk
Handkerchiefs, etc., consequently

GREAT BARGAINS

Await Purchasers of the above goods at

**150 QUEEN STREET,
JAMES R. HOWIE.**

GRANBY RUBBERS.

Honestly Made. Latest Styles.
Beautifully Finished. Everybody Wears them.
Perfect Fit. All Dealers Sell Them.

THEY WEAR LIKE IRON.

JUST OPENED!

A Large Stock of

Roll Blinds,

BEST OPAQUE, Plain and Bordered,

—AT—
VERY LOW PRICES.

W. T. H. Fenety
286 Queen Street.

Watches and Jewelry



F. J. McCausland,

Opp. A. F. Randolph & Sons.
Fredericton, N. B., June 7.

JOHN H. FLEMING.



152 Union Street,
Saint John, - - - N. B.

AGRICULTURE

Notes and Suggestions of Prac- tical Utility

FOR THE FARM, FIELD, GARDEN AND DAIRY.

Cleanings of Interest for Our Country Readers.

Intensive farming is the only paying farm-
ing.

A pedigree ought to give assurance of good
blood.

Some artificial fertilizer is necessary on every
farm.

The minority have rights as well as the
majority.

A difference in gifts does not argue in-
equality.

Try to do your work on fair and rest on
four days.

The ignorant man or woman is a danger-
ous citizen.

Teach the useful things of life as well as the
ornamental.

Home-mixed fertilizers cost less and are
just as good.

Do not fatten an animal too long and
waste your profit.

Those who most need improvement are
slowest to make it.

Apply to the soil that which it lacks in
sufficient quantity.

We need thoroughbred breeders as well as
thoroughbred stock.

The man knows not what he will do until
he is put to the test.

The man who has no hogs to sell feels that
he is losing money.

Where there is the most intelligence there
is the most progress.

Farming can rise no higher than the in-
telligence of the farmer.

The body requires things of use, the spirit
calls for the beautiful.

To be reared on a farm gives a fair educa-
tion and it is practical.

The longer we live together the better we
become to know each other.

This is a land of trusts. Does this mean
that everybody is in debt?

The farmer should be willing to pay for
brain work as well as muscle.

When you begin your spring's work, make
provision for summer drought.

Breeding micoches is a regular business in
Denmark for flavoring butter.

Don't have so much respect for your an-
cestors as to copy all their errors.

Make corn silage and clover hay. These
constitute nearly a perfect ration.

We have seen excellent herds of dairy cows
selected without a Babcock tester.

Sprouting potatoes before planting gives
about ten days earlier new potatoes.

Farming, like every other business, doesn't
pay when it is not properly conducted.

When you are doing a piece of work, con-
sider why you are doing it and what for.

The profit is not in a large farm and small
yield, but in a small farm and large yield.

The country, with an occasional visit to the
city, is the place in which to rear a family.

Changing methods of doing farm work does
not always imply improvement in agricul-
ture.

It is unnatural to keep the cow or any other
animal closely confined. Nature made them
free.

Intensive methods mean 300 bushels of
potatoes per acre and 300 pounds of butter
per cow.

Neither religion nor his opinions on finance
change a man's character. He is the same
man still.

No occupation calls into play so many
mental faculties and so much skill of the hand
as farming.

It is better to give scrub animals good care
and feed than to give pedigreed animals scrub
care and feed.

Forty-five to sixty degrees is a good tem-
perature for a cow stable; fifty-five degrees
is the best average.

Make farming what it should be, and the
boys and girls will never need to leave it to
get a liberal education.

Most farmers might make themselves com-
fortable by saving and applying the manure
that is annually wasted.

You can't heat without burning fuel,
nor milk without consumption of food. Some-
thing does not come of nothing.

Equal parts of resin and beeswax with one
third as much tallow as you have of both,
make an excellent grafting wax.

Those who keep their blood in a pure and
healthy condition need have no fear of any
disease attacking them. It is the enfeebled
run-down system upon which disease fastens
its fangs. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have no
equal as a blood-builder, nerve tonic and pre-
ventative of disease. Thousands of grateful
people testify to the wonderful power of this
remedy. Take no substitute or imitation;
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LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

THE BATHURST SCHOOL QUES- TION BEFORE THE HOUSE.

**A Resolution Moved by Mr. Pitts
to Refer the Matter to a Com-
mittee for Investigation.**

The Attorney General Delivers an Able Ad-
dress on the Subject, and Objects to Side-
tracking the Question, but suggests that
the Grievances be Boldly Brought Before
the House and Redressed.

FREDERICTON March 27.—After some rout-
ine business, Mr. Pitts moved, seconded by
Mr. Smith (St. John), the resolution, as fol-
lows:—

"That a committee of seven members be
appointed, to whom should be referred the
petition of Henry Chestnut, Wm. Lemont,
J. A. Vanwart and 113 others, rate payers of
York, praying that such orders and such
regulations may be recommended as will
carry out the purposes of our free school law;
that the administration of the law may place
all on a footing of equality, with the power
to send for persons and papers and examine
witnesses, and with instructions to report to
the house all the evidence taken be-
fore them and all the proceedings of said com-
mittee."

Mr. Pitts, after quoting the various propo-
sitions of the school law, and speaking at
some length on their enforcement said that
while the existence of conventional schools has
not caused much trouble in Fredericton, St.
John and Moncton, yet in small districts
where perfectly granted separate schools
could not be maintained, difficulty must
arise. It would be impossible to convince the
general public that the school law was being
carried out in its entirety. The representa-
tives from Gloucester would not dispute the
fact that a grievance existed at Bathurst.

It may be contended that the trustees were
responsible for this, but if the government
would put its foot down upon these encroach-
ments the difficulty would not exist one hour.
If the conventional building were done away
with and the public schools carried on under
non-sectarian principles no such difficulty
could arise as existed at Bathurst. Mr. Pitts
said this was not an Orange movement, that
the question had come before the Orange
Association that a conspiracy apparently ex-
isted to prevent the petition of the Protestant
minority from being heard. He then went
into the various phases of the question ad-
vanced by the opposition on previous occasions,
dealing with the visit of Mr. Fowler and his
own to Bathurst and what they had observed
there. He denied that he had been guilty of
stirring up religious strife. If any strife had
been stirred up the leader of the government
was responsible. He would have to sow
what he had reaped. (Laughter) All reformers
had to rest upon the accusations of being
fanatics and bigots. It had been said, why
not settle this thing in the courts. The
court was no place to settle it, nor should
private individuals be called upon to bear the
expenses. He believed that the better class
of Roman Catholics were willing to have the
matter investigated, so that it might not be
carried forward into the future.

HON. MR. BLAIR
said if there was a member of the house who
regretted the motion he was not that man.
The hon. member had been elected for the
county of York, with his colleagues, upon
this issue, and he (Blair) was glad that the
fight was no longer to be carried on under
ambush. He was surprised that the hon.
gentleman, in view of the very positive state-
ments he had made, would have thought it
necessary to refer this matter to a committee.
He would have thought, if he had desired to
challenge an expression of public opinion upon
the facts of the case, that he would not have
tried to side track this question by referring
it to a committee but would have manfully
moved a resolution in the house to the effect
that these regulations and grievances ought to
be recorded and redressed. Before proceeding
to relate to the house just what had transpired
since the school law came into operation he
(Blair) wished to express his opinion as to the
proper course to be taken in respect to this
question. Everything which had been at-
tacked with reference to the orders or regu-
lations of the board of education as to the
sectarian management of any of the schools of
the province was capable of easy and satisfac-
tory proof, and was already within the full
knowledge of every member of the house. If
the hon. members required to have these
regulations or other documents before them
they had already been fully supplied with all
that could be supplied. There was no need of
holding a lengthy and expensive examination
under oath on this question. He was pro-
posed to state just what had been done to the
house, and if any gentlemen had any criticism
to offer let him formulate his resolution and
invite an expression of public opinion. He
asked the house, as a matter of fair play, that
they should not side-track this question so
that any misunderstanding might arise as to
what was said or done but that it should be
discussed in the full light of day. The govern-
ment were not conscious of having in the
slightest degree impaired any privilege of the
Protestant people of this country, or given any
undue favor to the Roman Catholics. The
government had no desire to shield themselves
behind the fact that substantially all these
regulations had been made years before they
came into office. He had never put forward
that claim. But it was an important fact to
consider that as early as 1874 an arrange-
ment had been entered into between the
representatives of the Catholic people and the
government for the remedying of existing dif-
ficulties. He asked hon. members to carry
their minds back to that time. In 1872 the
school law had been enacted and its non-

gaunisms which influence the consistency,
flavor, and aroma of butter, and has suc-
ceeded in perpetuating pure cultures of several
of these.

I took early occasion to visit the city milk-
supply station of Copenhagen, which I shall
briefly describe. It is in the hands and under
the exclusive control of a private organization.
Neither the government, city nor state has
anything whatever to do with it. It should
also be explained that it does not by any
means supply all the milk consumed in Copen-
hagen. Just what part it supplies of the
total amount consumed in the city I am un-
able to state, but it is considerably less than
one-fourth. The Milk-supply company of
Copenhagen is simply an organization which
has taken upon itself to supply its patrons
with absolutely pure and wholesome milk at a
slightly advanced price above what milk can
be bought for from numerous other sources of
supply. The company began business some
fifteen years ago on a small scale, but for the
month of December 1879, the daily sales
averaged 9,733 Danish pounds (10,728
pounds avoirdupois), and for December, 1892,
13,194 Danish pounds (39,869 pounds avoi-
rupois), and this at the season when milk is
scarcest. The merit of the system consists,
first, in the strict rules which have been laid
down concerning the quality of the milk;
second, in the painstaking cleanliness which
obtains in the handling of the milk; and,
thirdly, in the unflinching enforcement of the
rules mentioned. Each dairy farmer of
whom the company buys the milk must agree
to conform the following requirements in
every particular:

Rules for Milk Producers.
(1) The feed must be such that it does not
affect the taste or character of the milk inju-
riously. The use of distillery slop and like
substance for feed is absolutely prohibited, and
the use of all feed that has been injured or is
not well preserved. The use of turnips, kohlrabi,
rutabagas, and the leaves of all kinds of
root crops is prohibited. Carrots and mangels
may be used to the extent of half a bushel
per day for each cow, but only when the
grain feed given amounts to 7 pounds per day.
Cows which supply milk for the use of chil-
dren must not be fed mangels and carrots be-
yond the extent of 1 peck per day. Oak cake
(rape-seed cake) may be fed to the extent of
but 1½ pounds per day, and this only in con-
nection with at least 5 pounds of grain feed.
Cows supply milk for the use of children must
not be fed oak cake of any kind. For other
cows the grain mixture used shall receive the
company's approval before delivery of milk
can begin.

(2) In the summer time the cows must not
be fed in the barn under any conditions.
They must be pastured on clover and grass.
Vetches must not be used. When necessary,
arrangement may be made with the company
for the use of grain or green crops during the
summer.

(3) The cow must be clipped on the udder,
tail, and hind quarters in the fall before they
are put in the barn.

(4) The time of calving of cows in the herd
must be distributed as evenly as possible
throughout the year, so that the amount of
milk delivered, especially during September
and October, shall not be less than two-thirds
of the greatest amount delivered in any month.

(5) Fresh milk up to twelve days after cal-
ving must not be delivered, nor will the com-
pany receive milk from cows which give less
than 5 pounds per day.

(6) The utmost cleanliness must be observed
in milking, and the milk must be strained
through a metal strainer covered with a clean
woolen cloth.

(7) There must be at the disposal of the
dairy at least 30 pounds of ice for every 100
pounds of milk produced on a farm.

(8) Every dairy must be supplied with a
Lawrence milk-cooler. This may be rented
from the company if desired.

(9) As soon as it is drawn from the cow, the
milk must be cooled by the use of ice water on
the milk-cooler, and this at all seasons of the
year. This cooling should reduce the tempera-
ture of the milk to at least 4 degrees Reau-
mur (41 degrees F.) before it is shipped.

(10) The milk must be delivered at the
railway station once or twice daily, as the
company may desire, either as sweet milk or
as half-skimmed milk and cream. It must
not be sent from the dairy farm sooner than
necessary to make the train, and in summer
the deliver wagon must be covered so as to
shade the cans.

(11) The company will supply the cans used
for transportation, and they will be cleaned
before they are shipped to the dairy farm.

(12) The cans must be rinsed in cold water
immediately on their arrival at the dairy.
They all must be kept in an airy place, protect-
ed from dirt, with the lids removed and open-
ing downward, but so that the air has free
access to the interior, until they are used.

(13) The cans must under no circumstances
be used for anything else than the transporta-
tion of milk.

(14) The dairy farmer must agree to answer
all questions concerning the milk which the
company may put to him.

(15) The dairy farmer must permit one of
the company's veterinarians to examine his
cattle whenever he chooses, and must carry
out the directions which the latter may give
him. He must also agree to furnish trans-
portation for the veterinarian to and from
the railway station.

(16) Cows which the veterinarian finds have
tuberculosis must be removed from the herd
at once and disposed of as soon as possible.

Those who keep their blood in a pure and
healthy condition need have no fear of any
disease attacking them. It is the enfeebled
run-down system upon which disease fastens
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JOHN KILLOCH,
Bathurst, N.S.

THEY SAID I MUST DIE : : :

— BUT —
: : : I AM WELL AND HAPPY.

MR. KILLOCH SAYS:—
"I am 65 years old, and for the last 15
years, have had the worst Blood Dis-
ease known to man. To add to my mis-
ery, my Bowels became constipated,
appetite ceased, and I was so
reduced in flesh and strength, I
could only walk by the aid of canes. An
Eating Score started on my side, and
in spite of physicians and medicines, in-
creased, until it measured 2 by 31-2 inches,
laying sections of my Ribs bare. Dr.
Kilgore, advised SKODA'S REMEDIES.
One course, 6 bottles of the DISCOVERY,
with the LITTLE TABLETS, using the
OINTMENT and SOAP externally, per-
fectly healed