

# The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,  
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY MARCH 25, 1891.

[Laid off or Ann'd  
Vol. X LVIII. No 12]

## When The Hair

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequalled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

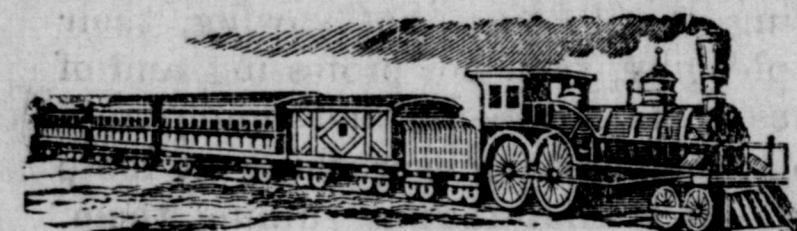
### A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillowcase nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South, Atlanta Ga.*

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—*From Economical Housekeeping, by Eliza R. Parker.*

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY  
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.



## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

### New Brunswick Division.

ALL RAIL LINE to BOSTON &c  
"THE SHORT LINE" to  
Montreal, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS  
IN EFFECT OCT. 12th, 1890.  
LEAVE FREDERICTON.

#### EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.20 A. M.—Express for Fredericton Junction, St. John and intermediate points. Vancorbora, Bangor, Portland, Boston and points West, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.  
10.30 a. m. For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.  
3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

#### Returning to Fredericton.

From St. John, 6.30, 7.35 a. m.; 4.40 p. m.  
Fredericton Junction, 8.10 a. m.; 12.10 a. m., 6.25 p. m.,  
McAdam Junction, 10.47 a. m.; 2.15 p. m.  
Vancorbora, 10.25 a. m.; 12.45 a. m.;  
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.15 a. m.  
St. Andrews, 6.55 a. m.

#### ARRIVE IN FREDERICTON

9.20 a. m. 1.20, 7.20 p. m.

#### LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20, A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

#### ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.10, P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

H. P. TILMERMAN, C. E. McPHERSON,  
General Supt, Dist. Pass. Agent

## NEW GOODS.

## Tennant Davies & Co

Are now showing

### New Table Linens, Napkins

TOWELS, TOWELINGS,

Grey and White Sheetings,

PILLOW COTTONS.

White and Colored Bed Quilts, etc

A big stock to select from.

## TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

## New Brunswick Reporter,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

Is published every Wednesday from our Steam Printing Office, York Street, Fredericton.

Terms of Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

For square of one inch, (10 lines) \$1.00 for the first insertion and fifty cents for every subsequent insertion.

When charged by the line 10 cents for first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Persons desiring to advertise for 3 months or a year will be made a special rate.

HERMAN H. PITTS,  
Publisher and Proprietor

## New Brunswick Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891.

### The Grand Trunk and its Elections.

Sir Henry Tyler and others connected with the Grand Trunk have seen fit to intimate that the Maritime Provinces were carried by the government by large promises to build and subsidize railways. The electors in this province, and in this county particularly, know how much truth there is in those reports. The *Toronto Globe*, and the leaders of the opposition party have endeavored to attribute all kinds of reasons for the overwhelming government majorities in these provinces, among other things intimating that they are into the confederation for spoils only, that the provinces follow whatever government is in power, and much of the same truck. It is a base slander on the loyal, liberty loving people of these provinces being made by the opposition papers. No huge railway scheme was even hinted at during the elections in this vicinity and the electors are more loyal we believe than those of the upper provinces. In reply to Sir Henry Tyler's manifesto stating that a railway scheme was in project, Sir Charles Tupper states in an interview the following, which is worthy of consideration:—

"I notice that G. R. Pattullo states that we carried the maritime provinces by agreeing to build an additional line to Halifax, which would parallel the Intercolonial. Of course nobody would dream of that, but what the government would have done would have been to give running powers over the Intercolonial from Moncton to Halifax, the same as the C. P. R. possesses. Messrs. Hector Cameron, J. J. MacDonald and other gentlemen, who built the Temiscouata railway from River du Loup to Edmundston, have been negotiating with the G. T. R. for the purchase or lease of their line by the latter company, and the proposal was to extend the Temiscouata railway from Edmundston to Salisbury, a distance of about 200 miles, for which a subsidy of \$10,000 a mile was asked from the government. Sir Henry Tyler states that I endeavored to induce the Grand Trunk company to support us in the elections by a promise of this subsidy. In my interview, with Mr. Seargeant, general manager of the G. T. R., so far from promising a subsidy, I positively refused, to promise anything. All that I did was in answer to the Grand Trunk's claim that they should receive this two millions of money, to state that Sir John Macdonald would, after the elections were over, submit the company's proposals to his colleagues for their consideration, but that he could not make any pledges before the election. The proof of my statement is to be found in a memorandum which was prepared by Hector Cameron, who was present at the interview for the information of Sir John. Before sending it to the premier, Mr. Cameron submitted it to Mr. Seargeant for his approval. Here, then, is proof positive of the falsity of Sir Henry Tyler's statement that the promise of the subsidy was given if the Grand Trunk would only support the government. So far from our having bribed the maritime provinces, we actually resisted the pressure of our opponents for railway subsidies and refused

the request of the G. T. R. company for \$2,000,000 for their Edmundston-Salisbury extension.

Sir Charles reiterates his former statement that the G. T. R. was offered the right to build the C. P. R. on the same terms as were subsequently accepted by Sir George Stephen and his associates, and when the proper time arrives he says he will be prepared with proofs.

### Our Public Health.

The report of the Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health for 1890 contains a vast amount of valuable information for the public. The report contains among other things the record of transactions of the Provincial Board, an article on water analysis, the proposed bill to regulate the indiscriminate sale of Poisons, the various publications of the Board during the year. An article on acute infectious diseases in the province, recent plumbing and drainage regulations, and an exhaustive report in reference to certain contagious diseases in cattle and in man. Also the mortality statistics of the cities of St. John and Fredericton. In an introduction to his report Dr. Currie says:—

"Other things being equal the health of the inhabitants of any community will very largely depend upon their surroundings from a sanitary point of view, their personal habits and the character of the food and drink they consume. In this country there is no reason why the surroundings of every inhabitant should not be comparatively healthy, providing the necessary individual effort be made to render them so, while the general habits of life of most persons are not such as tend to induce disease. However, it is quite impossible for people to ascertain the purity of many articles of diet which they are constantly using. For example there is no means by which the ordinary consumer can determine that the meat which he uses is not from an animal which was tuberculous or what, perhaps, is of more importance, that the milk which is procured for the use of young children is not the product of diseased cows, and yet there is no more certain means of inducing disease of a very grave character than using as food either the flesh or the milk of diseased cattle.

It is also a well recognized fact that almost every article intended to be used as food or drink has been shown to be either impure or adulterated: milk, flour, butter, lard, sugar, coffee, tea, baking powders, etc. Hence the necessity for placing this fact within reach of the general public and of preventing, as far as possible, impure or adulterated articles intended for use as food being offered for sale."

Then follows a table showing the analysis of certain articles commonly used, such as milk, lard, butter, baking powders, pepper, etc.

Under the heading of the transaction of the Board, the Secretary has the following to say:—

"In estimating the work done by the Provincial Board of Health during the year, it should be remembered that the principal effort heretofore has been in perfecting Local Boards of Health and in assisting these bodies to carry on their work. Notwithstanding these organizations are still far from perfect. This is due to several causes, some of which appear very difficult to overcome.

The members of Local Boards of Health are appointed annually by the various municipal and town councils. As the members of councils are very likely to be changed from year to year so the members of Local Boards of Health are almost certain to be changed. In this way as soon as a Board gets accustomed to the work to be performed, it is displaced and another Board, composed of persons wholly unaccustomed to and without any special knowledge of the duties required to be performed, is constituted.

In my opinion this is a very grave error and if persisted in will very largely prevent the different health districts from receiving the benefit they should from the existence of a Local Board of Health. If for any reason the members of Local Boards of Health should be changed frequently it would be much better to have an arrangement effected whereby at least a portion of the old Board would be retained every year.

Another serious drawback is that municipal and town councils are in many instances unwilling to provide sufficient funds to defray the expenses of the Board of Health. The members of Local Boards do not receive any remuneration, but provision is sought to be made for the payment of the necessary expenses of the Board. Under ordinary circumstances these expenses are very trifling. A lack of funds for this purpose is sometimes due to the unwillingness or neglect of the Councils to grant the small amount of money required, and sometimes to the neglect of the Local Board of Health to comply with the requirements of the section of the Health Act, which provides for the supply of the necessary funds."

The article on Tuberculosis, or Consumption, in cattle, and man, is a highly valuable acquisition to the report and should be closely read by every farmer. It is undoubtedly one of the most important and clearly defined articles we have ever read on the subject. We have no doubt that any farmer wishing a copy of the Public Health report containing this article on diseases of cattle, can obtain the same by addressing a letter to the Secretary of the Board, Dr. J. Z. Currie, Fredericton.

### The Public Schools.

In his annual report Chief Superintendent Crockett is able to report a slightly increased attendance at the schools during the past year. The total enrolment for the year is 65,523, showing an increase over the previous year of 302 pupils. For the winter term St. Stephen leads the Province in percentage of attendance with 81.55, but Fredericton follows with only a fraction less, 81.45. But taking the Province at large Mr. Crockett is compelled to say that not much more than half the enrolled number of pupils are daily present—a condition of things discouraging to the teacher and fatal to the general progress of the school. However the progress of the year, though not marked as it has been in some years by exceptional activity in what relates to the external features of the system, has fully kept pace with that of any former year in respect of the thoroughness of the work and the zeal and efficiency of the teachers. The Revised Course of Instruction which came into operation in July, 1889, has been very generally and heartily responded to. The school enrolment has increased, the average attendance for the Second Term of 1889 has much improved, though there was a slight falling off in the following Term, and the salaries of teachers of all classes have slightly advanced.

In speaking of compulsory attendance the chief says he has repeatedly called the attention of the Legislature to this failure in our system to secure the attendance of all educable children, and endeavored to point out the necessity of some remedial action, but I regret to say without success. The question is one, however, so vitally related to the well-being of the country that it must continue to be pressed until some action is taken.

There are very few countries having a Free School System, and none where the people are so loyal to their system as they are in this Province, that have not made provision for enforcing attendance. Almost every State in the American Union compels attendance upon the schools, and a compulsory law has been in force in Germany for over a century; in England since 1870; and in France since 1882. It is true that the law, in some instances, has been a failure, and in others considerable hardship has been experienced; but this arises from a defective or too stringent law, and not from anything inherent in the principle of compulsory attendance.

Public sentiment is largely in favor of a provision for securing better attendance. The Inspectors have time and again in

their annual reports referred to the general and constantly increasing feeling in favor of such a provision; the several Boards of School Trustees in the cities and incorporated towns of the Province have, through their annual reports to this Department, given emphatic expression to their opinion that nothing short of a compulsory measure will secure the full benefits of the system; the public meetings held in the several counties in connection with Teachers' Institutes have invariably and unmistakably given evidence of holding like views; and the Press of the Province has over and over again argued in favor of enforced attendance.

Mr. Crockett is apparently satisfied with the elementary work of the schools which he considers second to none in the Dominion, but the plan of secondary education does not exactly meet his views. He says he suggested some years ago that the County Grammar Schools give place to Superior Schools, that is, Superior Primary Schools, and that five provincial Grammar or High Schools be established. The Districts in which the County Grammar Schools are located would not thereby lose any of the advantages which they at present enjoy in respect of the subjects of instruction, but would, moreover, be able to bring the instruction more into line with their needs and circumstances. The proposed High Schools would be established in the most populous and eligible centres, and be equipped both in respect of appliances and teaching power so as to effectively secure instruction suited to modern times.

The charge upon the Provincial Treasury would not exceed \$4,350, even when the five schools are in operation, which probably would not be the case for a year or two. This is a small amount when compared with the provision made by other countries. Our sister Province of Nova Scotia has obligated herself to the extent of \$1,750 for each county on behalf of secondary education.

From every point of view I cannot but regard it as a matter vitally affecting the permanent efficiency of our Primary or Common Schools System, and our well-being as a Province, that better provision be made in behalf of secondary education.

The report is full of statistics setting forth every phase of school work and is worthy the careful study of all admirers of our excellent school system. The annual report of the Fredericton School Board is incorporated with the chief Superintendent's report and will be read with interest by our people. This blue book also contains reports by the several Inspectors; a report of the Normal School with copies of examination questions and names of graduates; a report of the University N. B.; the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution; the Halifax school for the blind; a paper read at the York County Institute by Geo. A. Inch, A. B., and a paper at the Restigouche Co. Institute by Miss Martha G. Barnes.

### Canada's Militia.

In the report of the Adjutant General he makes several suggestions for changing the present mode of drilling the militia, and recommends the appointment of graduates of the Royal Military College as officers of the permanent corps, and a pension for long services. He says the system now secures as much efficiency in drill as the provision made by Parliament allows, but it would have been more generally perceptible if the whole force could have been trained. Both officers and men of the force have made great progress during the twelve days allotted to drill, more, indeed, than seems possible, but especially is this so in the rural corps—not that they are better than the city corps, but because their drills are carried out under greater difficulties. I may therefore without impropriety ask your consideration of such a scheme as will provide requisite facilities for training the whole of the rural corps every year. Indeed it seems desirable that such should be done, for, if impediments exist in providing needful appropriations, to reduce the strength sufficiently to come within the expenditure provided by Parliament. At present the rural corps are only trained in camps every alternate year. A case in point is given by Col. Otter, who gives reports that the 96th Battalion of Algonia has never been drilled since its formation four years ago. The number of surviving veterans of the war of 1812 seems never to decrease. It is now 41. One hundred and twenty-one were pensioned last year on account of the Northwest rebellion of 1855. Canada's total expenditure on Militia and Defence since Confederation amounts to \$51,422,000 or an average of \$1,566,000 per annum.