



# The Royal Gazette.

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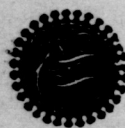
FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897.

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Official Notifications appearing in this Paper, duly authenticated, are to be received as such by all whom they may concern.



BY AUTHORITY.



By His Honor The Honorable ABNER REID  
McCLELAN, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of  
New Brunswick.

A. R. McCLELAN.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of this Province stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty-fourth day of June instant, I have thought fit further to prorogue the said General Assembly, and the same is hereby prorogued accordingly to Thursday the fifth day of August next.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Fredericton, the twenty-third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and in the sixty-first year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By Command of the Lieutenant-Governor.

L. J. TWEEDIE.

## NOTICE OF GRANTING LETTERS PATENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, That under "The New Brunswick Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1893," and amending Acts, Letters Patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Province of New Brunswick, bearing date the ninth day of July, A. D. 1897, incorporating Henry A. Powell, of Sackville, in the County of Westmorland and Province of New Brunswick, Barrister-at-Law; W. Bedford Dixon, of the same place, Accountant; William Milner, of the same place, Master Mariner; Amos Ogden, of the same place, Lumber Manufacturer; and Aubrey Smith, of the same place, Clerk; for the purposes of the manufacturing of moccasins, larrigans, boots and shoes, harnesses, and other smaller leather made articles; the carrying on of a tanning business; and the doing a general wholesale and retail business in such manufactured articles; and the carrying on of a general store business; by the name of "THE JAMES R. AYER COMPANY, (Limited)," with a total Capital Stock of Forty thousand dollars, divided into four hundred shares of One hundred dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, the ninth day of July, A. D. 1897.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Provincial Secretary.

A MEETING of the Creditors of James Dillon, who has executed an assignment of all his Estate and effects to the undersigned, for the benefit of his Creditors, will be held at the Office of Messrs. QUIGLEY & MULLIN, Ritchie's Building, Princess Street, in the City of Saint John, in the Province of New Brunswick, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of July instant, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, such meeting being for the appointment of Inspectors and the giving of directions with reference to the disposal of the Estate.

Saint John, N. B., July 12th, 1897.

JOHN J. BARRY, Assignee.

QUIGLEY & MULLIN, Solicitors to Assignee.

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## NOTICE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS must be prepaid before insertion. Observance of this Rule will be insisted upon in all cases, and unless the advertisement is accompanied by the cash, the advertisement will not be inserted. In cases where the amount cannot be ascertained before remitting, a sufficient sum must be forwarded to cover insertion, and any surplus will be returned.

R. W. L. TIRBITS, Queen's Printer.

## PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Provincial Board of Health, held at St. John, June 10th, 1897, the following Resolution was adopted:—

"In view of the fact that tuberculosis in cattle exists to a much greater extent than is generally supposed, and that there is no doubt that the disease is very frequently transmitted by milk; therefore

RESOLVED, That this Board issue a Circular, for general distribution, setting forth the above facts, and advising people not to buy milk from dealers unless a certificate be furnished stating that the herds supplying the milk have been tested by the Tuberculin test; and also giving the method by which milk can be sterilized and so rendered free from danger."

Carrying out the spirit of the above Resolution, this Circular has been issued, and will be sent to the various Local Boards of Health of the Province, that it may be distributed generally.

## Advice of the Provincial Board of Health Regarding the Use and Care of Milk.

This fluid food, so necessary for man "from his cradle to his grave," is very often the vehicle by which disease germs are conveyed to the stomach. This is not a matter of doubt, but one of positive certainty.

It is notorious that tuberculosis (consumption) frequently exists in herds of cattle without the knowledge of the owner. The milk of a cow having that disease is apt to contain the germ, and when taken into the stomach of a human being may, and often does, generate the disease. Many escape, but the fact that the disease can be transmitted renders it imperative that precautionary measures should be taken.

Happily, by the proper use of Tuberculin, we possess the power to detect the disease in the animal. The test is not infallible, but it is so nearly so as to make it criminal in the vendor or the user of milk to neglect this measure; indeed, milk from a tuberculous animal need never be used.

The germs in the milk that convey disease may be destroyed by boiling or sterilization. Boiling is in some respects objectionable, the taste and other qualities of the milk being injured. Sterilization is preferable, and when properly performed the milk may be used with safety. It is well to say here, that neither boiling or sterilization can remove the impurities forced into milk when improperly taken from a filthy cow in a filthy stable.

## Directions for Sterilization.

The milk for the day, immediately after it is procured, should be placed in the inner cooker and surrounded by a sufficient quantity of water and heated to a temperature of 160 degrees, an ordinary thermometer being used, kept at that temperature for 25 minutes, then cooled as quickly as possible, placed in bottles previously sterilized by being placed in boiling water, and then corked with absorbent cotton, after which it should be kept in a cool and pure atmosphere. Milk treated in this manner will remain sweet much longer than when kept in the ordinary way.

The conditions of a wholesome milk supply are healthy cows kept in clean and well ventilated stables, affording not less than 2,000 cubic feet of air space to each animal. The cow should be well and carefully fed, daily groomed and washed when soiled. If the udder is not protected it should be washed before the milking is commenced. The hands of the milker should be thoroughly clean, and his ordinary clothing should be covered with a washable sack. The milk should be drawn in a sterilized tin can, well strained and immediately and rapidly cooled, and kept in a pure, cold atmosphere until delivered.

The specific gravity of good milk should be about 1030, its total solid 13, and its butter fat, 3.

The Vendor who carries out these precepts will gain and retain the confidence of the public, for the day is fast approaching when ALL will recognize the advantage of greater care in the production of this valuable article of food.

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G. E. COULTHARD, M. D.,  
Secretary Provincial Board Health.