

MONTHLY MEETING OF COUNCIL.

Several Matters of Importance Engage Attention.

CITY WILL OPPOSE COUNTY SCHOOL FUND TAX.

Better Coal to be Provided for Pumping Station.

HEATING APPARATUS AT CITY HALL TO BE OVERHAULED.

The city council last evening appointed a committee to wait upon the local government and protest against the enforcement of the law compelling the city to contribute to the county school fund. It was decided to issue debentures to the amount of \$1,000 to pay the balance due on the electric light plant, and among other things it was decided to have an extra carload of coal of good quality at the pumping station to be used in emergencies, and steps were taken to give the heating apparatus at the city hall an overhauling with a view to the more efficient heating of the building.

Those present at the meeting were Mayor Palmer and Alds. Stockford, Vanwart, Ross, Maxwell, Farrell, Moore, Clark and Edwards.

The auditor's report was read by the Mayor and adopted. The following were the expenditures for the month:

Roads and streets.....	\$ 12 77
Public works.....	30 91
Fire department.....	673 16
Contingencies.....	28 50
Market.....	2 27
City Hall.....	20 98
Old burying ground.....	4 40
Electric light.....	898 56
Ad. of justice.....	124 21
Sewerage and water.....	43 45

On motion of Ald. Clarke the rule was suspended, and an account from Hooper & Wilkinson amounting to \$22.50, for insurance on electric light station, was ordered to be paid.

On motion of Ald. Vanwart a check for \$51 was ordered to be issued in favor of Hooper & Wilkinson, for insurance on the alms house.

On motion of Ald. Farrell, George Stewart was paid \$15, and Herbert Smith \$12, on account of their snowplowing contracts.

On motion of Ald. Clarke, the monthly salaries of city officers were ordered to be paid.

On motion of Ald. Clark, it was resolved that debentures to the amount of \$1,000 on electric light capital account be issued.

In reply to Ald. Moore, Ald. Clark stated that the total amount authorized to be issued was \$15,000. He thought the \$1,000 now to be issued would be sufficient to complete the expenditure made on capital account.

The report of the alms house committee, submitted by Ald. Vanwart, showed a total expenditure during the month of \$342.40. The report was adopted and a check for \$250 was ordered to issue in the commissioner's favor.

Ex-Ald Peter Duffie being present in the chamber, was invited by the mayor to a seat on the platform and accepted the honor.

The assessment appeals committee recommended that William Jarvis be relieved of the payment of all taxes prior to 1903, provided he pays his taxes for that year amounting to \$6.25, within one month. Adopted.

The mayor read a communication from Mr. Henry Chestnut enclosing a detailed account of the expenditures made by the Local Improvement Association during the year. The expenditure was given at \$228.90, and there is a balance of \$28.90

on hand. Received and ordered to be placed on file.

A petition from Mr. F. S. Hilyard, praying for a reduction in his assessment on personal property for 1903, was read and referred to the assessment appeals committee. The petitioner pointed out that he was assessed \$2,250 on property purchased from William Roseborough, against which there is a mortgage indebtedness of \$1700. He wanted this amount taken from his personal assessment.

A petition from O. M. Hartt, praying for relief from the payment of taxes, was referred to the assessment appeals committee. Mr. Hartt asks relief on the ground that he was instrumental in establishing an important industry in Fredericton.

The annual report of the Wilmot Park Board was read by the Mayor, adopted and ordered to be published in the city accounts. A statement of accounts appended showed receipts during the year of \$516, and expenditure of \$507.56.

The Mayor read a communication from R. W. L. Tibbitts, acting clerk of the executive council, in regard to the county school fund tax. The communication stated that the executive council had been informed by the secretary treasurer for York that the Mayor and Warden had been unable to agree upon the apportionment of the tax upon the city and county, and he asked that action be taken by the governor-in-council as provided by the school act. It was further stated that the government would be in session at 11 a. m. on the 6th instant, and would be prepared to meet representatives of the city and hear their reasons for declining to apportion the tax.

The Mayor explained that he met the warden of the county in October and had discussed the matter with him, but they had failed to arrive at an agreement. He had pointed out that the city was already heavily taxed for school purposes and maintained a high school, which was open to pupils from the county without charge. Under the circumstances he had arrived at the conclusion that the city should not pay the tax and the city clerk had agreed with him.

The Mayor also read some correspondence which he since had with the warden on the subject.

Ald. Moore moved that the mayor and city clerk, be a committee to wait upon the government and show cause why the school tax should not be levied upon the citizens of Fredericton.

Ald. Farrell was strongly in favor of the whole council going before the government. The matter was one of the greatest importance to the city, and should be treated in that way by the council. The city already spent a very large amount each year for school purposes, and the additional tax of thirty cents per head, which it was proposed to levy, would mean about \$2,000 to the citizens of Fredericton. He believed the tax to be most unfair and unjust and it should be strenuously opposed by the council.

Ald. Moore withdrew his motion, and it was agreed that the mayor and such aldermen as could attend, be a committee to wait upon the government.

On motion of Ald. Farrell, the printing committee were instructed to invite tenders for doing the city printing for the year 1904.

Ald. Vanwart complained that the present system of scaling wood was very unsatisfactory, and should be either improved or abolished. He had no feeling against the scaler, but he had heard numerous complaints and thought it unfair to those who purchased wood at the present high price. The council should take some action and at once.

In reply to Ald. Vanwart the city clerk stated that Mr. Wetmore was appointed a surveyor of wood in May last.

Ald. Farrell said that he had also heard complaints about the wood scaler. Some people had told him that they had to pay as high as \$8 and \$9 per cord under the measurements made by the present scaler.

On Ald. Farrell's motion the matter was referred to the market committee with power to act.

Ald. Moore said that several teamsters had complained to him about the condition of the approaches to the river. They now had difficulty in getting heavy loads on and off the ice, and thought that

a change should be made. Ald. Farrell promised to bring the matter to the attention of the roadmaster.

Ald. Farrell called attention to the present unsatisfactory condition of the city hall heating apparatus. It was an important matter he thought that the hall should be kept in a comfortable condition when entertainments were going on. The heating apparatus was certainly out of order and should be overhauled and improved. The janitor, aldermen and even the fuel were being blamed for the present state of affairs. He (Farrell) was satisfied that the janitor was not to blame, as it was just as easy for him to keep on a good fire in the boiler as a poor one.

The Mayor thought there should be one or two more radiators on the stage and one or two more in the hall. There was no doubt in his mind that the heating apparatus needed a thorough overhauling.

Ald. Edwards said that he had lately discussed the matter with the chairman of the hall committee, and he had promised to give the matter his immediate attention.

Ald. Stockford complained of the inferior quality of coal being used at the pumping station. He was informed that on Friday last 1500 pounds of coal had been used, and 1600 pounds was burnt on the following day, and it left about 800 pounds of refuse. He (Stockford) believed that at least a carload of extra good coal should be kept at the station to be used in cases of emergency, when it was necessary to get steam up quickly. He would move that the water committee be instructed to make the purchase.

Ald. Vanwart had heard no complaints in regard to the quality of coal used at the pumping station. He did not think that Grand Lake coal was as good as other kinds that had been used in the past. If the council thought a carload of emergency was necessary at the pumping station, he would arrange to procure it.

Ald. Stockford made an eloquent plea on behalf of the employees of the pumping station. He said they had to work from twelve to eighteen hours a day, and the safety of the city was in their keeping. He thought it only right that their work should be lightened by supplying them with a good quality of coal. He also suggested that the pumping station should be supplied with proper sanitary conveniences.

Ald. Farrell said he had learned considerable about coal in the last few years. The Grand Lake coal certainly left refuse, which made it necessary for the fire boxes to be frequently cleaned out. He heartily approved of Ald. Stockford's suggestion that a carload of steam coal be purchased for the pumping station.

Ald. Stockford's motion was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

On motion of Ald. Moore the council adjourned sine die.

The healthy old man wears his gray hairs like a silver crown. What is his three score years and ten if there is still fire in his eye, firmness in his step, command in his voice and wisdom in his counsel? He commands love and reverence. Yet how few wear the mantle of age with dignity. Dim eyed, querulous of speech, halting in step, childish in mind, they "lag superfluous on the stage," dragging out the far end of life in a simple existence. The secret of a healthy old age is a healthy middle age. The man who takes care of his stomach, who keeps his body properly nourished, will find that the body does not fail him in his old age. The great value of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery lies in the preservation of the working power of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. From this center is distributed the nourishment of the whole body, the salt for the blood, the lime for the bones, phosphates for the brain and nerves. A sound stomach means a sound man. A man who keeps his stomach sound by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery" will wear the crown of gray hairs as befits a monarch, with dignity and ease.

A judge released from his duties a juror who stated that he was deaf in one ear. "You may leave the box," said his lordship, "since it is necessary for you to hear both sides."

Joys are our wings, sorrows are our spurs.

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With acid corn salves when 25c. buys a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor? It's purely vegetable, never causes sores and acts entirely without pain. Use only Putnam's—the best.

FARMERS' COLUMN.

The Value of a Good Pedigree in Live Stock.

Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1903.

Breeders of live stock talk freely of the good pedigrees possessed by their animals; but a great many of them do not realize what the term really means. What is a good pedigree? The question was answered very fully by Mr. F. W. Hodson, live stock commissioner, in his evidence before the committee on agriculture and colonization during the recent session of parliament. For a pedigree to be really good, and a sire impressive, the ancestors should be alike in type, quality and breeding for several generations—the more the better. There is a great necessity for breeders to observe uniformity in the type of animals they select as sires. The more uniformity there is in all his ancestors, both in breeding and quality, the more impressive a sire will be. The successful breeder of live stock pays a great deal of attention to this feature; he cannot be successful unless he does. We frequently see an animal of excellent appearance, that has been got by a good sire but out of a very indifferent dam. Many of this sort are kept for sires in this country to the great detriment of the live stock industry. What we greatly need is line breeding. The animals included in a pedigree should be of the same breeding, quality and style. If an animal has had a bad sire, or a bad grand-sire, or dam or grand-dam, the peculiarities of these will crop out in the offspring, because the sire is only one of many in a pedigree and has only the influence of one, while against him is the influence of each of the animals in his ancestry, all tending towards variation. It is often better to choose a somewhat inferior animal of good breeding than a good animal of bad breeding, because in each case there is the influence of one animal against the whole ancestry and each individual animal in that ancestry.

It will not do to confound a long pedigree with a good pedigree. Many animals with long pedigrees are useless for improving the quality of our stock. Why? Because their ancestors have not been of uniformly good quality, nor have they been of the same type. Many of the purebred animals imported into Canada are of poor quality and not bred to type; others have a good appearance, but their offspring is inferior because their ancestors have been irregular in type, quality and breeding. If a man wishes to show a herd of good cattle or a stable of good horses he must have them of uniform type, and in order to get them so he must study and practise line breeding as far as type and quality go. So it is in breeding all classes of animals.

The advantages of adhering closely to type, and culling out all animals that do not come up to the standard are well illustrated in the case of the British sheep breeders. Their flocks are large and good, and exceedingly well managed. The greatest care is exercised in regard to the quality of the breeding males.

The ewe flocks are of uniformly good quality, but even the British farmer could improve his methods by paying more attention to the ancestors of the rams he buys. The quality of those he now uses is good, but he does not always take the trouble to make sure that their dams or grand-dams were equally good. This is a very important feature. The usual custom with the sheep farmer is to go carefully over his flocks each year, and reject and send to the butcher all the aged ewes, yearling ewes, ewe lambs and rams that are not of the desired quality, or have not proven valuable as breeders. This culling process is very carefully carried out.

Buyers are not usually allowed to select sheep from the breeding flock of any of the well established breeders. The best of the flock is reserved for their own use, the next best is sold for breeding purposes, and the third grade goes to the butcher. This careful selection and grading are what have established and maintained the supremacy of the English flocks. British farmers are not breeding any better sheep than Canadians could produce, if we were to devote the same attention to the industry. In Britain selection of breeding stock has been so thoroughly carried on for generations that their sheep are highly appreciated in all parts of the world. They are bought by all countries for use in improving the native stock. In Canada we call on a very different principle. Many of our pure bred flocks are annually culled by the Americans, who buy the best to improve their flocks, and leave to our breeders the second and third class animals. This is a very great mistake.

DRUGGING WON'T CURE CATARRH

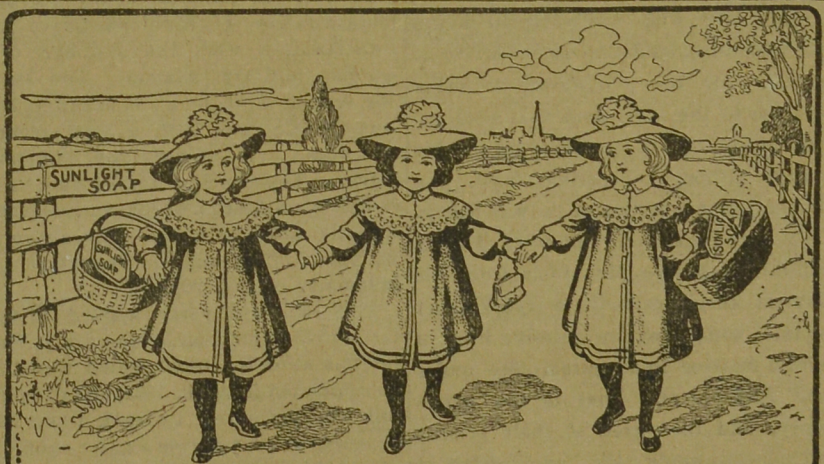
All the medicines in the world taken into the stomach won't cure catarrh, and it's useless to squander money on tablets, bitters and liquid remedies. Catarrh is a disease of the nasal passages, throat and bronchial tubes. Stomach medicines can't reach these parts. It's only fragrant healing Catarrhazone which is breathed all through the air passages that is sure to reach the seat of catarrh. No failure ever known if Catarrhazone was used. It heals and doesn't irritate; it soothes, kills the germs and therefore cures. Use only Catarrhazone, the one certain cure. Two month's treatment \$1.00; trial size 25cts.

The friendship that does not reach you in your hours of adversity is little worthy of the name. Fair weather friends are, after all, enemies in disguise.

It is not the clock that strikes the loud-est that keeps the best time.

FOR A STIFF NECK

Or any soreness in the muscles of the back or side you can't get anything half so good as Nerviline, the most powerful liniment made. "My neck was so stiff I could not turn it a quarter of an inch," writes Fred T. Baldwin of Portsmouth. "I had it rubbed with Nerviline a few times and all the soreness and stiffness disappeared. I don't know another liniment you can depend on like Nerviline; it's splendid for cold, lameness and can't be beaten for cramps and internal pain." Try Nerviline yourself. Price 25c.



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Our clothes are sweet and white
For our mothers use Sunlight Soap.

Because Sunlight Soap is a pure soap it is the only soap you should use for washing children's clothing. It makes the garments white, sweet and clean, because it is a pure soap that makes a clean foamy lather—no grease in it. The Soap that will wash without your help, if you carefully follow directions on package.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

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Sunlight Soap washes the clothes white and won't hurt the hands.

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