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THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

Excellent Results from Scientific Treatment of Sewage.

ENGLISH TOWNS WHERE THE SYSTEM HAS SUCCESSFULLY WORKED.

(Specially Written for the Herald.)

NUMBER VI.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—The sewerage dealt with at Exeter as described in the last article, is chiefly of domestic origin, and it was for a time doubted whether this system would satisfactorily dispose of a mixed refuse, strongly charged with waste from manufacturing operations, which might often consist of powerful chemicals.

Now in the first place, strong and expensive chemicals are not poured down waste pipes wholesale, or for the sake of getting rid of them. They have been used over and over again in the manufacturing processes until their original strength is so diminished that they are of no further practical use. A government inspector in England, reporting on the waste of a large tannery, said that it contained no more tannin than was to be found in ordinary tea. He added that "the effect of the tan liquor on the sewage would be about the same 'as if each man, woman and child in the city took an extra cup of tea every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.'" The worst combination of

Evil Matter in Sewage

occurs in the town of Yeovil, which has been before mentioned. And the capability of the system to deal with any possible condition of refuse ever likely to obtain in Fredericton, even if it should become a great manufacturing centre, has been completely demonstrated in connection with that town. In addition to the washing from breweries (which are never likely to be established here) and slaughterhouses, (which are by our laws kept strictly outside of city limits), this sewage contains waste liquors from several leather-dressing yards, which are charged with dye-stuffs, hydrochloric acid and arsenic. Owing to the foul and difficult nature of this refuse, it was some time before good and perfect results were attained in the sewage works. They are now discharging an effluent quite unlike that of Exeter, which remains quite free from odor for any length of time. The advantages thus gained are derived from the septic tank, where the diverse liquids are blended and deodorized by the action of the anaerobic bacteria. In the city of Leeds, England, the percentage of purification has been remarkable, constant, ranging from 85.1 to 86.9 per. cent in albumenoid ammonia and from 80.3 to 92.8 per. cent in oxygen absorbed. The production of nitrates shows the steady increase which characterizes a

Well Managed Bacterial Installation.

The nitrogen of nitrates in four successive half years, respectively 0.301, 0.416, and 0.553 grams per gallon. The nitrates in the Manchester filtrates show the same upward tendency, and to an even greater extent, while the per. centage purifications at Manchester correspond very fairly with these obtained at Leeds.

If further testimony were needed as to the efficacy of the septic tank process, it is afforded by the analyses quoted in a paper recently published on the sewage filter. The refuse on its way to the filter, was passed first through a septic tank. According to the tables given in the paper, only from 5.5 to 40 per. cent. of the total purification effected was due to the filter, while the rest, from 60 to 94.5 per. cent. was the work of the tank.

It is not to be supposed that a question of such far reaching importance could be studied and experimented up in a conservative country like England, with attracting both public and governmental attention. Accordingly, various bodies appointed in different places in connection with public health, have watched and

tested results of the different plans of sewage disposal

With Great Care.

The local government boards, special expert committees, the corporations of large cities like Liverpool, Manchester and Leeds, have all closely observed the analytical results. Summaries of these have been published, covering the whole periods during which these installations have been working. And finally, that most stately, thorough, and practical authority, which does its costly work in connection with most great public questions, a royal commission has for some years past pursued its exhaustive enquiries in this and other bacterial modes of treating sewage. The following is an extract from the second report issued by the Royal Commission at the end of the year 1901:

"After carefully considering the whole of the evidence together with the results of our own work, we are satisfied that it is practicable to produce by artificial processes alone, either from sewage, or from mixtures of sewage and trade refuse, such, for example, as are met with at Leeds and Manchester, effluents which will not putrefy, which would be classed as good according to ordinary chemical standards, and which might be discharged into a stream without fear of creating a nuisance."

With such testimonies as those disclosed in this article, concluded by such an authoritative announcement as that quoted from a Royal Commission, it may be relied upon that the process of disposal here set forth contains within it not merely the promise and potency of the solution of this great problem of modern life, but has already attained it. It is no longer a question of probabilities or of speculation. It is an accomplished fact.

The next article will discuss climatic conditions. CIVIS.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

A Severe Sufferer Tells How He Overcame the Trouble.

"Not only do I not hesitate to declare the benefit I have received from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, but I feel it my duty to do so." These are the words which Mr. Edward Lavoie of St. Jerome, Que., lately addressed to the editor of L'Avenir du Nord, when relating the story of his cure. Mr. Lavoie is well known in St. Jerome, and what he says carries weight among those who know him. For a considerable time he was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, which caused severe headaches, pains in the stomach, and sometimes nausea. Sometimes he felt as though he would suffocate, he would become dizzy, and experienced ringing noises in the ears. His appetite became poor, and his general health so bad that he found it almost impossible to work, and when the headaches attacked him he had to quit work. For six months, he says, he suffered both physically and mentally more than can be imagined. During this time he took medicine from several doctors, but found no help. Then one day he read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and decided to try them. He used the pills for a couple of months, and they have made him feel like a new person. He is no longer troubled with any of the old symptoms, and says he can now go about his work as though he never had dyspepsia.

The digestive organs—like all the other organs of the body—get their strength and nourishment from the blood. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make new blood. This new blood strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver, regulates the bowels and sets the whole digestive system in a healthy, vigorous state. Good blood is the true secret of good health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always bring good health to those who use them. You can get these pills from your medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Advantage of Prepared Plans.

Fredericton, N. B.,
June 7, 1904.

To the Editor of the Herald,

Sir: As the city have purchased the road plant and have on hand a large amount of stone it is fair to suppose they will begin to manufacture and spread the same where it is most needed.

It may not be out of place to make a

few remarks and solicit the ear of our worthy chairman of the road committee as he appears to be a very progressive man and up to date of what is going on in the outside world. I wish to apply my remarks to road making, sewer and wharf building.

All experience with the "hit or miss" methods of performing public works is decidedly against it.

Whenever a road, street, sewer, wharf or any improvement is proposed, no actual work should be undertaken before well considered plans have been matured put to paper and everything decided upon.

On the other hand improvement work attempted without formal consideration and planning is in the nature of haphazard scheming, subject at any time during its progress to changes and suggestions utterly incompatible with desired results and where the completion is often an entire departure from the original intention.

Another important suggestion in connection with the above is the advantage of employing competent men to design and furnish plans for such improvement.

It will of course entail the payment of liberal fees, which, however, are not under any circumstances wasteful, the plans will be completed and ready for use they will show what the work is and how results are secured, the materials to use and the methods of using it, and above all they will inspire confidence in the undertaking and attract public sympathy and co-operation from the fact that competent advice and training has been called upon for its best.

It will obviate the possibility of a bungling, unharmonious creation, alike discreditable to its promoters and the community.

Recent examinations at our U. N. B. and the result of these examinations have proved my statements, therefore I would strongly advocate no public improvement in which all the citizens are interested in shall be commenced whether wharves, streets, sewers or sewerage until a proper engineer first has his say about it, because anything that is not done right has to be done over again. Be sure we are right then, and not till then, go ahead and we will see the great advantage of prepared plans or a competent engineer. We have such in our midst, therefore we hope our worthy chairman who lives near the seat of learning and must in a certain sense imbibe the principles, act them and do so at once.

Yours etc., C. H.

A childless home is a cheerless home. The maternal instinct exists in every woman, and when it is ungratified she is deprived of much of the happiness of life. It often happens that childlessness is due to some cause which can be removed, and often is removed by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. The vigor and vitality which this remedy imparts to the delicate womanly organs, puts them in a condition of normal health, the lack of which is often the sole obstruction to maternity. Every woman should read Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages and 700 illustrations. It is sent entirely free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing and customs. Send 31 one-cent stamps for the paper bound volume, or 50 stamps for cloth covered. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Side Tracked."

A truly merry entertainment is Side Tracked and one evoking continuous laughter with here and there a slightly serious vein almost as soon turned into merriment as it has appeared. A merry tramp, the seeming creature of an hour, appears at constantly opportune times, and continually protects two pretty sisters from annoyance, by thwarting the villain's attempted attentions. He is ever present, from his first appearance in a box car, conveniently backed into stage prominence, until the end, when he turns gentleman and wins the hand of the pretty younger sister. He is the one living witness of the murder that takes place, and the one final prosecutor. He is always at hand when wanted, when not wanted, and at any time in any circumstance can be looked for. The performance is enlivened with taking musical and specialty features. Opera House, Friday, June 10th.—d.

IT IS HIGHLY INJURIOUS.

To use a cheap drastic physic. Safest remedy for constipation and torpid liver is Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Bitternut which loosen the bowels without griping pains. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Price 25c.

CITY COUNCIL.

Water Committee to Make Enquiries on

WATER SUPPLY QUESTION

New Engineer for Pumping Station.

Fire Bell Tower to be Erected Soon as Possible.

POLICE MAGISTRATE'S SALARY INCREASED \$100.

The regular monthly meeting of the city council took place in the council chamber last evening. His worship Mayor Palmer in the chair. All the aldermen were present.

A large number of spectators were present including about a dozen of the street laborers who were interested in a petition for the reduction of the hours of work on the street from ten to nine hours per day.

The following was the expenditure for May:

Roads and streets.....	\$613 91
Fire.....	78 06
Contingencies.....	87 22
Administration of justice.....	10 25
Market.....	3 50
Electric Light.....	415 97
Sewerage and water.....	837 95
Public works.....	1 00
Wharfs.....	9 87
Alms house.....	8 00

Total.....\$2 145 33

Ald. Farrell submitted the monthly report of the Alms House committee and asked for a check to issue in favor of the alms house commissioner for \$100. Carried.

On motion, two checks were ordered in favor of the different officials who receive monthly salaries and also a check for \$25.00 in favor of Mr. C. W. Bockwith.

Water Department.

Ald. Scott presented three resolutions relating to the water department as follows: First, that Mr. John Malloy be appointed an assistant engineer at the pumping station; second, that a committee be appointed to procure estimates for an increased water supply, and third,

that the water mains on King street be lowered. The first section of the resolutions brought out considerable discussion.

Ald. Farrell said that if the two men at present employed at the pumping station were satisfied and willing to do the work and the work done was satisfactory, it would not be wise to increase the expenses in this department by appointing a third man, especially as certain changes were contemplated by the council.

In reply Ald. Scott stated that after considering the matter the committee had concluded that three men were necessary. It was understood that the city would in a short time light its own public buildings, and as an extra man would then be required he would, if appointed, be on hand and installed into the work, and have a little experience when the council made the change. It was explained that the city is now relieved from the expense of running the Victoria hospital dynamo.

Ald. Stockford agreed with the remarks of Ald. Farrell that the city should not employ three men if two were doing the work satisfactorily.

Ald. Barbour thought if the third man were appointed he would be familiar with the work when needed in the near future and would also help out the other two men whose hours were now too long.

Ald. Farrell expressed the opinion that the salaries of men now employed were too small, especially that of Mr. Ross who spent the best of his life in the service of the city. He thought the engineers were being ground down by the water committee and while the committee knew nothing at all about the practical work of the pumping station, they went up and dictated to the men how much they would have to work for.

Ald. Scott said that Engineer Ross had had his hours of work reduced and his pay now was as much as the city could afford to give. He thought that a third man should be appointed.

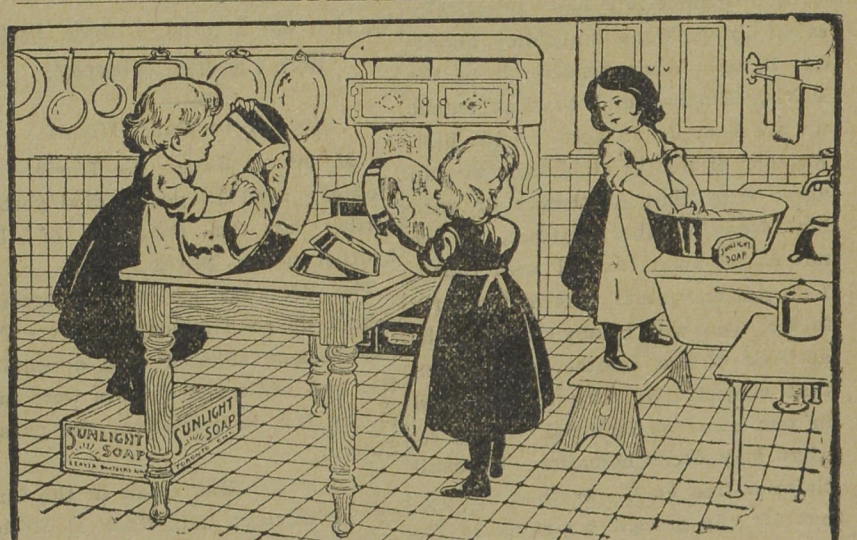
Ald. Ross thought it a mistake to cut down the engineer's salaries in view of the responsible work which had to be done by these gentlemen. He understood there were other applications for the third position which did not come before the board.

(CONTINUED ON SIXTH PAGE.)

WHAT IS CATARRH?

It is an inflammation of the mucous lining of the throat, bronchial tubes and nasal passages excited by germs that can only be destroyed by fragrant healing Catarrhazone which is breathed direct to the seat of the disease, and has never yet failed to cure. Pleasant to use, absolutely certain to cure, Catarrhazone always gives satisfaction. "I suffered from nasal catarrh so badly that I couldn't breathe through my nostrils, writes G. K. Wilmet of Meriden. I used Catarrhazone for a few minutes and was relieved. It cured in a short time." No other remedy just like Catarrhazone—it's the best. Two months' treatment \$1.00; trial size 25c.

Mr Chas E Babbitt of the Bank of B N A at St John, who has been transferred to this city, will enter upon his duties here next week.



SUNLIGHT SOAP

Household utensils can be made to look as good as new by washing in a suddy solution of Sunlight Soap. They will shine and glitter thus helping to make the home bright and inviting. Sunlight Soap means less than half the labor required in washing with common soap—and makes everything spotlessly clean. Sunlight Soap is made of pure oils and fats, contains no ingredient injurious to the hands or clothing.

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Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Injure the Hands
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