

FARM AND DAIRY.

The Provincial Board of Health of Quebec has just issued a pamphlet upon "Consumption; what is at present known of it, and the means of preventing its contagion." One-sixth of the deaths, it says, throughout the civilized world are caused by this disease. Consumption, or phthisis is the last or softening period of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis is a germ disease and is consequently contagious. Its germ, or microbe may be transmitted, 1st by heredity; 2nd, by inhalation of air containing these germs; 3rd, by means of contaminated food (especially the milk and meat of tuberculous animals); 4th, by absorption through a wound (inoculation). The breath of consumptives is not in itself infectious, but it is otherwise with regard to their sputa, which, once dried, liberate a great number of microbes or germs, which, like other fine particles of dust, pass into the atmosphere and contaminate it. In this polluted air, predisposed persons become unconsciously infected with tuberculosis. This mode of transmission of tuberculosis is by far the most frequent, and to it is now attributed most of the cases formerly ascribed to heredity. The frequency of this mode of infection is easily explained. Consumption not being a disease which necessitates remaining in doors, tuberculous patients infect with their sputa their dwelling and any place they visit. They thus become ambulating sources of infection polluting everything in the way—streets, public gardens, tramways, theatres, and even churches. According to Billings, the city of New York must have permanently within its limits 11,000 of these ambulating cases. Adapting his figures to Montreal and Quebec, the number of consumptives would be about 1600 and 500 respectively for the two cities. If, as Bollinger says, the daily expectoration of one patient may contain as much as twenty million of germs, one can easily imagine the amount of danger continually contributed by tuberculous individuals whom neither hygienic considerations nor good breeding prevent from spitting on the floor or ground, wherever they happen to be, and who thus spread infection right and left.

II. Milk, cream or butter from a tuberculous cow contains and may transmit the germ of the disease. It is now demonstrated that the transmission may take place without any tubercular lesion in the udder, which was formerly regarded as an essential condition. Such transmission by milk explains the frequency of tuberculosis amongst children. The meat from a tuberculous animal may also transmit the germ of the disease, and it does not seem to be demonstrated that only the parts which are tubercular are dangerous. The frequency of tuberculosis amongst animals is not the same in all countries. Of 1058 cattle examined in Germany by Koop, 738 were found to be tuberculous. Amongst the animals slaughtered at the abattoirs of Berlin, during the two years 1887 and 1888, 4300 were tuberculous. Osler estimates the proportion of tuberculous cattle in the Eastern States of the American Union at from 10 to 15 per cent. Of 13 heifers apparently in very good health examined by Saunders and Robertson of the experimental farm of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, five were found to be tuberculous.

The germ of tuberculosis may be absorbed through a wound, especially after an operation or an autopsy, though this seldom occurs. As is the case with any other infectious disease, all who come in contact with the germs of tuberculosis do not take the disease. One must be predisposed to it and be therefore in a specially susceptible condition. The following are predisposing causes: 1st, heredity; the most important. Without always transmitting the infectious germ (heredity of the see) tuberculous parents often produce children with feeble constitutions (heredity of the soil) who thus fall easy victims to the germs of tuberculosis.

2nd. Certain diseases, such as diabetes, measles, whooping cough, typhoid fever, bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia. Thus the statement that "a case of typhoid fever has turned into consumption" has some truth in it, as the feebleness which follows typhoid fever favors the adsorption of the tuberculous germ.

3rd. Living in unsanitary, over-crowded, ill-ventilated and damp dwellings. It has been frequently observed that, after draining a city, the death rate of tuberculosis had been considerably reduced.

4th. Professions and trades which require a daily attendance in over-crowded, ill-ventilated rooms; especially occupations which require a sedentary life, fatiguing position, etc., as in the case of tailors.

5th. The attendance in work-shops where the air is always dusty or in workshops where the air is very warm or where steam escapes. The dusty atmosphere of the former and the issuing from the hot and steamed air of the second often cause bronchial or pulmonary affections which predispose the lungs to the absorption of the germ of tuberculosis, probably by denuding it of its epithelium (Dieulafoy).

6th. Mal-nutrition from insufficient or unhealthy food, excesses, exhaustion, anxiety mental and physical overwork, etc. The measures to be taken to prevent the development or the contagion of tuberculosis consist, 1st, in combatting predispositions in whatever form they exist; 2nd, in limiting the number of contagious foci constantly created by consumptives; 3rd, in preventing the use of food capable of reproducing the disease.

The pamphlet urges the thorough inspection of food of all kinds by the municipal authorities and particularly recommends the stamping of meat. The inspection of animals throughout the province is also favored.

LORD ROSEBERY'S "LADAS."

Wins the Derby Amid Much Enthusiasm.—Severe Comments from Certain Quarters.

Lord Rosebery's bay colt, "Ladas," at Epsom, has won the Derby.

The destiny which Lord Rosebery mapped out for himself, when at college has been fulfilled. He married the richest girl in England, Miss Hanna de Rothschild; he is Prime Minister of England; his horse won the Derby. "Ladas" was also the winner of the Two Thousand Guineas on May 9, and the winner of the Newmarket stakes on May 26.

Derby Day opened cold and damp, with a strong easterly wind, making the weather altogether extremely disagreeable. In spite of this unfavorable condition, and notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of conveyances in consequence of the strike of the cabmen, countless vehicles were on their way to Epsom Downs at daylight and the number increased as the day advanced. Showmen were busy erecting their tents and booths at the race track throughout the night and the greatest activity prevailed everywhere in way of preparation for the great racing event of the year. Every railway train throughout the forenoon was crowded with race-goers, and it is estimated that the day's attendance far exceeded the average.

In spite of the refusal of the House of Commons to observe precedent and adjourn over Derby Day, the attendance in that body was so sparse at the opening of the sitting that many persons were constrained to ask who it was that voted against adjournment. Several of the ministerial leaders were consistently present, but the Conservatives on the front bench, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Henry Matthews sat alone.

The following were the starters, with the betting: Lord Rosebery's colt "Ladas," 11 to 4 on; Lord Alington's "Matchbox," 100 to 14 against; the Duke of Westminster's "Bullington," 8 to 1; T. Cannon's "Reminder," 25 to 1; Lord Bradford's "Hornbeam," 30 to 1; Douglas Baird's "Galloping Dick," 50 to 1; Lord Scarborough's "Clwyd," 100 to 1.

It is doubtful if so much interest has ever before been taken in the Derby.

There were several causes for this state of affairs. In the first place, many thousands of people were anxious to see the Derby because it is the greatest event of the turf. In the second place, "Ladas," owned by the Prime Minister of Great Britain, was looked upon as being the horse of the year, his previous victories having won him hosts of friends, who longed to see once more the Primrose and Rose hoops with ruse colored cap (Lord Rosebery's colors), flying to the front of everything else in the field.

The starting prices were 9 to 1 on "Ladas;" 9 to 1 against "Matchbox," and 33 to 1 against "Reminder." The place betting was 100 to 8 on "Ladas," 100 to 3 on "Matchbox," and 6 to 4 against "Reminder." "Ladas" won in a canter by a length and a half, in two minutes, 45 4-5 seconds. Six lengths separated the second horse, "Matchbox," from the third, "Reminder." "Hornbeam" was fourth.

A scene of indescribable enthusiasm followed "Ladas" victory.

The excitement has never been equalled on any race course. The starters were fewer than last year, there having been 11 then, but the interest, which had been vastly increased by the fulminations against Lord Rosebery's connection with the turf, was much greater. When the Prime Minister's horse was declared a winner cheers went up such as has never before been heard on Epsom Downs.

Thousands of wildly cheering people, male and female, invaded the course after the race was decided, and "Ladas" was soon surrounded by a multitude half mad with enthusiasm. When Lord Rosebery appeared on the course in order to lead "Ladas" back to the paddock, a strong force of police was hastily sent to the spot in order to protect the Premier from the pressure of the crowds. The policemen had all they could do to make way for the triumphant favorites. There was another tremendous outburst of enthusiasm as Lord Rosebery and "Ladas" entered the paddock together.

For today, at least, the most popular man in England is the proud owner of "Ladas," the winner of the Derby of 1894.

Lord Rosebery's declaration of pride in the ownership of a good race-horse has raised the storm of indignant protest in ultra-moral circles that was to have been expected. A Non-conformist minister has addressed a letter to the Chronicle in which the writer says: "The Premier's utterances are bound to further popularize an institution which is the most corrupt and most dangerous of our national life. The Non-conformist conscience will not much longer tolerate horse-racing Premiers."

The Westminster Gazette, commenting on the suggestion of the Premier's retirement from the turf, says: "It is possible to imagine Lord Rosebery retiring from politics, but it is impossible to fancy his retirement from the turf. This view is more acceptable politically by his critics. Nevertheless, the letter published in the Chronicle is significantly typical of many of the opinions expressed."

A fool flatters himself, a wise man flatters the fool.—The surest way to make a dupe is to let your victim suppose you are his.—There is no triumph so gratifying to the viciousness of human beings as the conquest of our fellow beings.

A Word About Loyalty.

Seeing what magnificent self sacrifice the higher classes of men are capable of, for any cause that they understand or feel,—it is wholly inconceivable to me how well-educated princes, who ought to be of all gentlemen the gentlest, and of all nobles the most generous, and whose title of royalty means only their function of doing every man 'right'—how these, I say, throughout history, should so rarely pronounce themselves on the side of the poor and of justice, but continually maintain themselves and their own interests by oppression of the poor, and by wresting of justice; and how this should be accepted as so natural, that the word loyalty, which means faithfulness to law, is used as if it were only the duty of a people to be loyal to their king, and not the duty of a king to be infinitely more loyal to his people. How comes it to pass that a captain will die with his passengers, and lean over the gunwale to give the parting boat its course; but that a king will not usually die with, much less for, his passengers,—thinks it rather incumbent on his passengers, in any number, to die for him? Think, I beseech you, of the wonder of this. The sea captain, not captain by divine right, but only by company's appointment;—not a man of royal descent, but only a plebeian who can steer;—not with the eyes of the world upon him, but with feeble chance, depending on one poor boat, of his name being ever heard above the wash of the fatal waves;—not with the cause of a nation resting on his act, but helpless to save so much as a child from among the lost crowd with whom he resolves to be lost,—yet goes down quietly to his grave, rather than break his faith to these few emigrants. But your captain by divine right,—your captain with the hues of a hundred shields of kings upon his breast,—your captain whose every deed, brave or base, will be illuminated or branded forever before unescapable eyes of men,—your captain whose every thought and act are beneficent, or fatal, from sunrise to setting, blessing as the sunshine, or shadowing as the night,—this captain, as you find him in history, for the most part thinks only how he may tax his passengers, and sit at most ease in his state cabin!—John Ruskin.

The Suez Canal.

The Suez canal must be well managed, for its expenses last year, including interest, were only 37,953,000 francs, against a revenue of 76,579,000, leaving over 39,000,000 francs to be divided among the shareholders. Despite his unfortunate trouble with the Panama canal the Suez management have not turned their back upon M. de Lesseps, for they have provided an annuity of six thousand francs, to be divided among the thirteen children of de Lesseps, and a like sum to the mother so long as the father lives. When de Lesseps dies the amount to the mother is to be reduced to forty thousand, but this reduction is to be divided among the children, and, in the case of the death of any of the children, its share will be divided among the survivors. The practical effect is to give the family twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and this is so fixed that M. de Lesseps' creditors cannot touch it. The profit on the canal stock the past year was equal to a dividend of 72¢ per share, or, with the 5 per cent. interest on the shares, 97¢. The shares in Canadian money thus netted their owners about \$14 each, or, with the bond reservation, \$18. Small wonder that the English are laughing at the late Khedive of Egypt for selling his shares in 1875 for \$20,000,000. The same shares are worth \$84,000,000 today.—Globe.

German Cities Growing Faster Than American.

In the June Century on the government of German cities, Albert Shaw says: "There seems to be an almost unconquerable delusion in the popular mind that our American cities are the only ones which show the phenomenon of rapid growth, and that their newness excuses their failure to provide well for the common necessities of urban life. I must ask leave to launch a few statistics at this delusion. In 1870 New York was a considerably more populous city than Berlin. It had nearly 950,000 people while Berlin had barely 800,000, in 1880 Berlin had outgrown New York and in 1890 it still maintained the lead, having 1,578,794 people against New York's 1,515,301. Chicago's relative gain has been higher, but Berlin in the last twenty years has added as many actual new residents as has Chicago. Thirty years ago Philadelphia was a larger city than Berlin but since then it has added only half a million souls to its total number while Berlin had added a million."

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The Churches.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICES.—Rev. Canon Neales, Rector. **Christ Church (Parish Church).**—Service at 3 p. m. on first, fourth and fifth Sunday and at 11 a. m. on the second and third Sundays in the month. The Holy Communion on second Sunday. Litany every alternate Wednesday 7.30 p. m. **St. Luke's.**—Service every Sunday 11 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. every first Sunday, and at 8 a. m. every third and fifth Sunday in the month, and on Holy Days at 10 a. m. Friday service 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. **St. Peter's (Jacksonville).**—Service at 11 a. m. on the first, fourth and fifth Sundays, and at 3 p. m. on the second and third Sundays in each month. The Holy Communion at 11 a. m. the fourth Sunday in each month. Service at Upper Woodstock every first and third Thursday at 7.30, at Northampton every fourth Thursday. **St. Gertrude's (R. C.) Church.**—Rev. Fr. Chapman, pastor.—Masses on Sunday at 9 and 11 a. m. On Holy Days at 8 and 10 a. m. Sunday School 2.15 and Vespers 7.00 p. m.; Week-days Mass, 7.30 a. m. **St. Paul's Presbyterian.**—Sunday Services: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 o'clock. **ADVENTIST, MAPLE ST.**—Sabbath: Prayer meeting at 9.45 a. m.; Sunday School, 11 a. m.; Preaching, 3 and 7 p. m.; praise service, 6.30 p. m. Tuesday evening, young people's meeting, 7.30; Wednesday and Friday evenings, prayer meeting, 7.30 p. m. **BAPTIST, ALBERT ST.**—Rev. A. F. Baker, pastor. Sabbath services: prayer meeting, 10.30 and preaching at 11 a. m.; Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 2.30 and preaching at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p. m. Monthly conference on Friday preceding first Sabbath of each month. Seats free, strangers made welcome. Young Peoples Union Association meets every Monday evening. **REFORMED BAPTIST, MAIN ST.**—Rev. A. H. Trafton, pastor. Services as follows: Prayer meeting every Sabbath at 10 a. m.; Sabbath school 2.30 p. m. Preaching every Sabbath at 7 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. **METHODIST.**—Rev. Thos. Marshall, pastor.—Sabbath services: preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 2.30 p. m.; class meeting immediately after Sunday morning service; class meeting for ladies Wednesday evening at 7.15, and Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock; prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8; Seats free.

F. C. BAPTIST.—Rev. C. T. Phillips, pastor.—Sabbath service: prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; preaching at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; conference meeting last Wednesday evening in every month; communion, first Sabbath in every month; Sabbath school 3 p. m.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7.30 p. m.; Bible readings Friday evening; missionary meeting first Wednesday in every month. Seats free.

Fraternalities.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome. **A. O. H., Woodstock Division, No. 1.**—Meets in their rooms in McDonough's Brick Block, on the first and third Wednesdays in each month, commencing at 8 o'clock p. m. **Black Knights of Ireland, King Preceptory.**—Meets in the L. O. L., No. 38, Hall on the first and third Friday evenings of each month. **Woodstock Hose Company, No. 1.**—Meets first Monday of each month at 7.30 p. m. **Wellington Hose Company, No. 2.**—Meets the 2nd Monday in each month. **Regular weekly meeting of the W. C. T. U.** on Tuesday at 3 o'clock, p. m., in their hall. First Thursday of every month being the Union-Prayer Meeting. All women cordially invited to attend. **Regular meeting of the "Y"** in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. **The Band of Hope** meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Thursday at 4 p. m. **B. of L. E., Missing Link Division, 341.**—Meets first and third Saturdays of each month in K. of P. Hall, King street. **Royal Arch Masons.**—Woodstock Chapter G. R. of N. B.—Regular convocations held in Masonic Hall, the third Thursday in each month at 8 o'clock, p. m. Visiting companions always welcome. **Uniform Rank, K. of P.**—Meets in the K. of P. Hall, first and third Tuesdays in each month. **K. of P., Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 7.**—Meets in Castle Hall, King Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. **I. O. F., Court Regina, No. 652.**—Meets at K. of P. Hall, King street. **I. O. G. T., Woodstock Lodge, No. 131.**—Meets every Monday evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the W. C. T. U. Hall. **S. of T., Campbell Division, No. 299.**—Meets in W. C. T. U. Hall every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. **Emerald Council, No. 64, R. T. of T.**—Meets every Thursday evening in the R. T. of T. Hall. **I. O. O. F., Carleton Lodge, No. 41.**—Meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Hall, Main street. **I. O. O. F., Meductic Encampment, No. 17.**—Meets on second Monday of every month at 8 p. m. in Odd Fellows Hall. **L. O. A., Woodstock Lodge, No. 38.**—Meets first Tuesday of each month at 8 p. m.

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