

FARM AND DAIRY.

About Road Making.

Professor Hamlin of the Maine State college speaks of the importance of good roads for Maine. The roads built by the Romans were as enduring as the very hills. In places they are in a good state of preservation today after the lapse of 2000 years, and are noble monuments to the skill of these builders.

The Romans built roads by digging a trench of the required depth and width and depositing a layer of large stones in at first, and then another of smaller on top of the first. These were carefully and compactly laid, often in mortar, to form what was called a sub-road, over which the road material proper was placed, which consisted of prepared slabs or blocks of stone or gravel and sand, the total thickness of the whole often being four or five feet.

During the middle ages the roads of Europe were neglected and fell into disuse. When after 1660 the road system commenced to improve, the builders copied after the ancient roads and went very deep for the foundation and consequently the roads were so expensive that toll gates had to be erected every four or five miles with toll rates varying from six to thirty cents for each distance.

This state of things continued till the commencement of the present century when John L. McAdam and Thomas Telford revolutionized the whole system of road construction.

Instead of going deep for a foundation the new method was to work on the surface. Instead of producing a peaked, roof-like mass of rough surface, a flat, smooth and solid surface was produced. In place of a road four feet deep, a road of a thickness of ten times not more than ten inches, was produced; and for large rocks and boulders were substituted stone, broken small and to uniform size. The leading principles which were to guide in the new method of construction were first, that a road ought to be considered as artificial flooring, so strong and even as to let the heaviest vehicle pass over it without impediment, and second, as a roof to shed the water which fill upon it, and thus always to keep the foundation dry and consequently unaffected by the frost.

In the old method of construction the foundation was made heavy and deep in order, as it was supposed to be able safely to carry its load. The new method recognized the fact that almost any soil when dry, possesses sufficient bearing strength to carry any load, and the effort should be to keep the subsoil always dry.

McAdam discovered stone broken small and shaken or pressed together by the traffic on the road soon formed so close a mass that it soon became practically impervious to water. He found that a road bed, well drained and covered with from four to eight inches of good broken stone, thoroughly compacted by heavy rollers and one season's traffic would pass through the most severe winters without breaking up. Such roads are the best for Maine but they would cost from \$2,000 to \$10,000 according to the character of the soil and cost of labor materials. There are places in Maine where the population is dense enough and traffic sufficient to justify the construction of a system of McAdam roads.

The Dairy Industry.

The development of the cheese industry of Ontario has attracted much attention. In 1864 the first factory was erected. Prior to that, about 2,500 lbs. were made annually in the farm dairies. In 1871 about 12,500,000 lbs. were made in factories. The export from Canada in 1871 was 8,271,439 lbs. The growth since then may be seen from the following statement:

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN CHEESE.

Table with 3 columns: Year ending, Amount, Value. Rows for 1871, 1876, 1881, 1886, 1891, 1892, 1893.

The census of 1891 gave the following statistics as to cheese factories in Canada:

Table with 4 columns: Province, No. of factories, Value of milk, No. of employees. Rows for Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Pr. Edward's Isd., Total.

It may be fairly assumed that at the time of taking the census, two thirds of all the cheese made in Canada was made in Ontario. In 1880, out of a total of \$5,464,454 worth made in Canada, \$4,668,078 worth was made in Ontario. The exports of cheese therefore, up to the last five years, practically represent the exports of Ontario cheese. Since then the other Provinces have contributed more than formerly.

Prof. Hunting, who has been conducting an expert examination of the lungs of Canadian slaughtered cattle, says: "Mr. Gardner, president of the English board of agriculture, has decided that pleuro-pneumonia exists in

Canadian cattle, and he may take it that the Canadian trade will be knocked in the head as regards store cattle. Mr. Gardner has summoned a meeting in his room of the house of commons at which the United Kingdom and Canadian experts and myself will be present. The majority will favor Mr. Gardner and my colleagues and I will oppose them. The United Kingdom experts are Mr. Gardner's. Our own inspectors in the Liverpool, Islington and Deptford cattle markets do not believe it possible to determine whether a case of pleuro-pneumonia is contagious, or otherwise, by a post-mortem examination of the lungs. A microscopic examination of lesions from which specific organism is absent, neither proves nor disproves contagion. The old test is absolute contact with healthy animals. This might be done by placing a few healthy and unhealthy bullock together in their pens. Whether Canadian cattle must pass through another process or not, it is only just to Canada to say that no case of contagious lung disease has ever been complicated by Canadian cattle, while English diseases prevail among cattle, such as lung disease, foot and mouth diseases, etc., and have cost England millions annually since 1839. The appearance of the lungs examined showed in every case a difference proving that the cattle were not afflicted with contagious pleuro-pneumonia."

In the United Senate last week the following agricultural tariff schedule was fixed:

Honey, 10 cents per gallon; hops 8 cents per pound; onions, 20 cents per bushel; split peas, in cartons, papers or other small packages, one cent per pound; potatoes, 15 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed, poppy seed and other oil seeds not specially provided for, 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; garden, agricultural and other seeds, 10 per cent ad valorem; straw, 15 per cent; fish, smoked, dried, salted or pickled, 2 cent per pound; herrings, pickled, frozen or salted, and salt water fish frozen or packed in ice (except anchovies and sardines), 20 per cent.; apples, green or dry, etc., 20 per cent.

European Affairs.

Europe presents just now two centres of international political disturbance, one in the northwest, the other in the southwest. The ugly feeling between France and England roused by the Anglo-Belgian agreement appears to increase on both sides. How far the German government shares the feeling of the French government is still a matter of doubt, owing to the conflicting reports from Berlin. There is no doubt, however, about the French feeling. The French press speaks of the agreement as ignoring French, Egyptian and Turkish rights, and declares that France has not abandoned her claims and that arbitration alone can settle the dispute. The English press on the other hand conspicuously fails in the attempt to soften, out of consideration for French feeling, its tone of triumph. The details of the agreement, indeed, show that it merely provides for an exchange of concessions during King Leopold's lifetime, and that neither power "acquires any political rights." But still it is regarded as a great diplomatic victory for Great Britain and a correspondingly great defeat for France if not for Germany. The new French cabinet, moreover, is characterized by the English press as decidedly "anti-English." It is not unlikely, however, that this beligerent feeling in the two countries will prove just the stimulus needed to keep alive a working majority for both the Rosebery and the Dapuy ministries during the summer, with practically no danger on either side of an appeal to arms.

In the southeast of Europe the situation is quite different. Three adjacent countries, Hungary, Bulgaria and Servia, together constitute at this time a triple menace to the peace of Europe. True, as yet no distinct international complications have arisen, but the eastern question is still the great spectre that hangs over Europe and the spectre might easily be given form and substance by some unforeseen outbreak in the Balkans. Russia has already sounded a note of warning. King Alexander's coupe d'etat in Servia, the enforced resignation of Premier Stambuloff, "the Bismarck of the Balkans," in Bulgaria, and the ministerial crisis and popular unrest in Hungary over the civil marriage bill, are viewed with much more concern than the ill feeling over the Anglo-Belgian agreement. The best guarantee of peace, it is generally agreed, is the universal reluctance of the rulers and statesmen of Europe to engage in war. Dr. Wekerle has resigned the premiership of Hungary, Count Hedervary has made an unsuccessful attempt to form a new ministry, and it is thought probable that Dr. Wekerle will again become premier. Little is known about the progress of events in Bulgaria and Servia, owing to the rigid censorship exercised by the governments of the two countries over the telegraph lines.

No little alarm was roused in France last week by the report that M. Turpin had invented an "electric chariot" that promised to be a most destructive engine of war, and that upon the refusal of the French government to purchase it he had sold it to Germany. General Mercier, the French minister of war, denounced Turpin in the chamber of deputies and pronounced

his invention worthless; and the latest report is that several French journalists, by appealing to Turpin's patriotism, have obtained the plans of his invention without cost and deposited them in the French war office.

The government of San Salvador has been overturned and President Ezeta has resigned and fled the country, his brother, General Ezeta, having been defeated and killed, with heavy loss of Government troops.—Public Opinion.

Awful Plague in China.

The New York Herald has advices from China telling of the plague in Canton and other places. These advices bear the date of May 10, and state that in Canton the disease has carried off tens of thousands of victims in the last two weeks. It reached Hong Kong last week, the alarm became great and threw the colonists and the government of that Island, as well as the foreign and native residents of the coast ports, into a state of terror and alarm. On Saturday night, May 5, the French and Portuguese Consuls there issued a notification, proclaiming Hong Kong an infected port. On the Monday following, the entire body of foreign consuls united in a representation, calling upon the Chinese authorities at Shanghai, to impose quarantine regulations upon all vessels coming from Hong Kong or Canton. The French mail steamer which left Shanghai for Europe on May 12 refused to call at Hong Kong for either mails or passengers, and since then all vessels are giving the port a wide berth. The disease is attended with a purplish and black swelling in the glandular regions, in the groin, arm-pits, under the knees and in the neck, accompanied by terrific fever, the temperature going at a bound up to 105 and over 108.

It is frightfully rapid in its course. Purging diarrhoea at once sets in and a state of delirium, followed by coma, is reached in three or four days. In bad cases death ensues, the body turning black, putrid and swollen to twice its usual size in the course of twenty-four hours. Six thousand fatal cases are known to have occurred in one district of Canton—in the old Mohammedan quarter—within a week. A foreign missionary resident in Canton avers that at least sixty thousand people have been carried off. Several medical and other experts were despatched from Hong Kong to enquire into the cause of the plague and they all agree that it was due principally and primarily to the incredible filth, the abominable habits and the dirtiness and poverty of the Cantonese, aided, no doubt, by the prolonged drought, which caused the filth in the open sewers to germinate into hideous forms of life. Some people believe that the fondness of the Cantonese for rats as an article of food is largely accountable for the pestilence. None of the European residents of Canton or Hong Kong have been attacked by the plague, which is entirely confined to the Chinese.

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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.

Fraternities.

F. & A. M., Woodstock Lodge, No. 11.—Regular meetings held in Masonic Hall the first Thursday in each month. Visiting brethren are made welcome.

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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. 296.—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., Mednetic 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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