

# The Carleton Sentinel.

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WOODSTOCK, N. B., FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1910.

WHOLE No. 3219

## Silverware

is a delight to every housewife. It breathes into the home an air of purity, cleanliness and refinement.

### THE LATEST PATTERNS

of this beautiful ware made by the best manufacturers can be bought at our store at prices that will please you. We handle the standard brands of guaranteed Sterling and Plated Wares, and you can depend on what you get from us.

### CUT GLASS

is another ware greatly admired by those of good taste. Of this we have many beautiful designs to show you in all its brilliancy.

Marriage Licenses  
and  
Wedding Rings.

**JEWELER**  
**H. V. Balling**  
30 MAIN ST.  
WOODSTOCK, N.B.  
— OPTICIAN —

KODAKS  
and  
SUPPLIES.

## Electric Vacuum Cleaner TO RENT

*During the Housecleaning Season.*

Cleans the Carpets on the Floor, also walls, hangings, upholstery, etc. etc.

**Woodstock Electric Laundry.**

## If The Boy's Clothes Are Bought Here

**HE'LL BE DELIGHTED  
AND YOU'LL SAVE MONEY**

It means getting clothes that the boy will be pleased to wear and you to have him wear.

It means thoroughly satisfactory clothes.

It means SAVING MONEY, because when you buy OUR CLOTHES you buy those prudently bought.

Double and Single Breasted Bloomer Suits, aged 8 to 16 years. Navy Serge and Fancy Pattern Cloths of the Newest Design, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per suit.

A few Odd Suits to clear, \$2.00 to \$4.00 per suit.

Inspection of goods invited whether you buy or not.

Merchant Tailoring. **R. B. JONES CO., Ltd**  
Manchester House.

Buttons  
Covered

### BASE BALL.

Woodstock Gives Houlton a Bad Trimming.

THE SCORE—AFTERNOON GAME.

Woodstock	12
Houlton	3
EVENING GAME.	
Woodstock	13
Houlton	0

The first games with the outside teams were played on Monday on the Park diamond. While the score would indicate the strength of the Woodstock team yet it does not do justice to the plucky and manly sport shown by the visitors. It was evident at the beginning of the game that Peasley had the visitors all to the bad. They could not find him at any time and it was clear that the Woodstock pitcher was not bringing out his reserve. In fact it was not necessary. For the five innings Peasley pitched he kept Houlton guessing all the time, and when they did get a welt at the sphere the dandy support given him usually stopped the runner at first. Payson put up a great game in the afternoon and while he did not seem to do as well in the evening he demonstrated his ability to hold his position and his throw to second was great and brought out frequent applause. Hughes made good both at second cushion and the bat. He seemed to know how much steam was required to drive them just over the fielders head, and this he did to perfection. His covering of second left nothing to be asked for. Dow played a dandy game; in fact all the boys put up good ball. Coach Millmore is to be congratulated but he wants to get the boys after the grounders as this seems to be their weak point.

For the visitors Conglone and J Dacey did excellent work. Cassidy, the catcher, was forced to retire early in the game because of an injured finger. Bannford was put on the field and Conglone took Cassidy's place with the mit. The Houlton team showed themselves good sports, putting up their best ball and game to the finish.

There were no brilliant plays on the part of either team, just good steady every day ball.

The battery for Woodstock at the afternoon game was Peasley, Millmore and Payson. Peasley went out of the box at the end of the fifth inning and Millmore tossed the sphere to the end of the game. J Dacey and Cassidy did the work for Houlton until Cassidy's injured finger became so painful that it was necessary for him to retire, then Conglone went behind the bat.

The teams for the evening game were practically the same as the afternoon except that Dow went into the box at the end of the 4th inning, Peasley going on the sofa. Payson played back stop in good shape, not however holding Peasley as well as he did in the afternoon.

The teams were composed as follows:

Houlton	pitcher	Payson
J Dacey	catcher	Nevers
Cassidy	1st base	Hughes
Johnston	2nd base	McRae
Conglone	3rd base	Dow
F Dacey	Short stop	Dalling
Monohan	R field	Ryan
Buzzell	L field	Pickle
Niles	centre	
Russell		

Bannford played spare man for Houlton while Roy McLaughlin and Capt Millmore worked in for Woodstock when necessary.

### Wednesday's Game At Calais.

The score of 2 to 0 in favor of Calais, tells of a great game in that city on Wednesday afternoon. Two costly errors on the part of Woodstock gave the Calais team the lead. Peasley distinguished himself having 12 men struck out to his credit and only one safe hit made off him. The report from Calais says it was the best game in years and Woodstock certainly has a star team. There will certainly be something doing among the fans when the return game is played in Woodstock.

### Police Court.

Before Magistrate Diblee on Monday George Bagley and Harry Manuel were fined \$4 for drunkenness. On Tuesday Wm Dale, Charles Stythem and Edward Steeves were arraigned and pleaded guilty to the same offence. A fine of \$4 and costs or ten days in jail was struck. Dale and Stythem went to jail to serve out their time.

All kinds of fresh meats, salmon and other fresh fish, together with a good line of fresh fruits constantly on hand at the store of O M SHERWOOD, Limited, Carleton Place.

### Meeting of Good Roads Association.

The meeting of the Good Roads Association held in the Court House Tuesday evening was largely attended, and while no definite action was taken, no doubt much good will result from the exchange of view and the interest which has been awakened. Many of the County councillors were present and addressed the meeting. The meeting was unanimous upon the need of better roads, but how to attain the desired end seemed to be the chief difficulty. In calling the meeting to order the President, James Carr, referred to the object of the meeting. He had with him a recent copy of the Sentinel having in it an extract from the Report of the Ontario Good Roads Association. The President told of the beginning of good roads in that Province and said as a result that Province had now the best roads in the Dominion. Mr Carr asked if it were not time we had changed our method of road making. Instead of scraping the mud on the road each year, would it not be better to make a piece of good permanent road even if we only succeeded in getting a half mile of work done each season.

Coun. Morgan moved the following resolution "We the members of the Good Roads Association see the great need of a Superintendent for the County and ask you (Hon John Morrissey) to appoint a suitable person to the office." The motion was seconded by Councillor Melville. Both the Councillors said that they were not in favor of the resolution in toto but would move it in order to get something definite before the Association.

Rev B H Colpitts said that in view of the heavy loads now being hauled by our farmers something must be done. Everything in the country looks fine, said Mr Colpitts, but the roads and they are dreadful.

Thos Noddin urged the importance of drainage. People, plow to the road side and have filled the ditches. He said this country is getting as bad as British Columbia, where it rains six months in the year, and we must have better drainage or we cannot get good roads.

C L Smith referred to a town in Maine and another in Quebec where roads had been built properly. That is a foundation of heavy stones had been laid and graduated material placed on that, the whole finished with gravel and rolled. This had produced a road which was good at any season of the year. He referred to the piece of road from the Tannery to the brook at the lower end of Main St and said that had been done some years ago at a cost of \$3.50 per rod and was still a fair piece of road though no work had been done on it since it was made. He congratulated the Council for the magnificent building they had erected and said it was a credit to the county.

Mr D Munro followed having been asked by the President if a Road Superintendent would be paid by the Government. Mr Munro did not think so. He said so much money is apportioned to each county and it would not be possible to get an additional amount for the salary of the Supt. It would have to come out of the grant to the county. He said section 83 of the Highway Act provided for a Provincial Inspector, but as yet none had been appointed. Referring to the feeling against statute labor he said it was largely the result of the indifferent methods, and the lack of the thorough work which was formerly done.

Councillor Morgan said that our roads are our best assets and referred to the splendid work being done in the vicinity of Hartland.

Councillor Shaw said that transportation is the great question of to-day. Years ago the chief crops of Carleton County were hay and grain and that was moved usually on sleds in the winter time. But now that farmers have taken to raising potatoes the crop must be moved in the fall and spring. This has caused the hauling of heavy loads at the time when the roads are least fitted for it. The farmers now cultivate to the edge of the road, the harrow and the plow are turned on the road, all the present conditions are against the keeping of a good road until we get roads constructed of harder material than the present.

The meeting then adjourned without further action upon the resolution.

The members of the New Brunswick Government last week visited the oil and natural gas wells near Moncton and were astonished at the evidence of large deposits available there. The view is expressed that the natural gas may yet be piped to St John for commercial purpose.

### County Council

MID-SUMMER SESSION.

Tuesday, June 21st.

County Council met in semi-annual session in the Court House, at 10 a m the Warden, H D Stevens in the chair:— The following Councillors were present. Aberdeen—Couns P Lamont, S Hemp-hill.

Brighton—E C Morgan, E A Brittain. Northampton—H A Phillips, G A Gibson.

Peel—E W Melville, Wm Tompkins. Wicklow—Carey Estey, Rennie Tracey. Wilmet—J F Williams, R Burns King. Kent—John Kinney, John Keenan. Richmond—John Hay, Alex Bell. Wakefield—F R Shaw, Albert Bell. Simonds—O Shaw, John Perry. Woodstock Parish—H B Smith, Hazen Scott.

Woodstock Town—H D Stevens, J R Brown, Wm Balmain.

(Before the Council took up its business the oath of allegiance to King George V. was administered to them by His Honor Judge Carleton.)

The minutes of the January session were read and approved.

The Warden, in opening the work of the Council made feeling reference to the death of the late King whom we all loved and revered and whom all nations honored. A resolution was being prepared by the Councillors and would be submitted to the Council. He then referred to the new Court House, saying it was admired by Judges and all others who have seen it. It was said to be one of the very best in the province and he was sure all the Councillors would agree in a feeling of satisfaction at the completion of this handsome building. Councillors would later note of the fact that the members of the Highway Boards were called to meet at a conference of those interested in good roads, which meeting was to be held this evening. He thought Carleton County should consider the question of having an exhibit at the Dominion Exhibition to be held in St John this fall. He was glad to see all the Councillors present and that there had been no break in the ranks.

Moved by D H Lamont and seconded by John Williams.

Whereas since this Council last met in regular session it has pleased the Almighty in His Divine wisdom to remove from this life our late gracious and beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII.

And Whereas, during his whole reign he most worthily carried forward and established those things which made for the wellbeing of the Empire, and more especially by his tact and humanity was highly instrumental in maintaining and promoting peace between the great nations of the earth:

And Whereas under his wise, firm and beneficent rule justice, freedom and prosperity obtained throughout all his dominions:

And Whereas during his whole reign he was supported in the many anxieties and cares of state and in every movement for the common weal by the womanly sympathy and helpfulness of the good Queen Alexandra:

Therefore in this our first regular meeting succeeding our late beloved King's demise we take occasion to place on record this expression of our sincere affection for and attachment to his late Majesty's person, our unwavering loyalty to the throne, our heartfelt appreciation of the wise and beneficent rule which by the Providence of God we have enjoyed, and our sincere sympathy with the Queen Mother in the sorrows of her widowhood:

And we join with our fellow citizens throughout the Empire in assuring the successors to the sovereignty—our Majesties King George V and Queen Mary—of our loyalty to them, our hearty good will toward the throne, and of our prayer that they may long be spared to fill worthily the great office to which God in his Providence has called them.

Coun Williams in seconding the motion said that when the news of the death of the King came there was grief in every home in the empire, and not only in the empire, but in homes of other nations. As a mark of respect flags were floated at half mast all over the country. Well and faithfully had the late King performed the heavy duties cast on him.

The vote was carried by a standing vote, the Councillors also joined in singing the National Anthem.

On motion of Coun Smith Osman Tapley and Warren Tapley were appointed pound-keepers, field drivers, etc, and Edgar Furlong and J S Scott constables for the parish of Woodstock.

Mr Wilson, photographer, was heard in regard to scheme which he had for taking a photograph of the council, which was perfected at the January session.

(Continued on eighth page.)

### Hints on Foundation Work in Road Making.

(Ontario Highway Report.)

#### THE NATURAL SOIL.

The primary foundation of a road, is the natural soil. Some soils are stronger than others under any circumstances, but all are strengthened by under-drainage to remove surplus water. The condition of the natural soil in the spring is the chief consideration, as, after the heaving action of frost, wet roads are weaker than at any other time, and the metal crust is most likely to be cut through. It is to be laid down as a fixed rule that the natural soil must have good surface drainage, by grading, and turnpiking, crowning, and making open drains with free outlets at the lowest points on or near the road. Further, that wet soils must have under-drainage with ordinary farm tile; while nearly all soils will be much benefited thereby, making a stronger and more durable road, and greatly decreasing the cost of maintenance. This preliminary treatment of the roadbed may be considered in relation to the natural soil underlying the road, varying with a rock bottom, clay and sandy loam, light sand, quicksand, black muck, and coarse sharp sand and gravel.

Where rock comes to the surface, or very close to it, a peculiar condition exists. The rock is, as a rule, in horizontal beds, and is uneven so that water can collect on it in depressions. A thin layer of earth over the rock becomes water-soaked, and in the spring especially, is very weak. When broken stone is laid over this earth in the usual manner, the tendency is for the stone to settle while the earth oozes up between the stones. In such a situation it is desirable that, where hollows occur in the rock, shallow outlets be cut at the edges so as to provide drainage as far as possible. If the layer of earth is thin, it is better to scrape it away, and in its place put a bed of coarse flat stones, on which the finer crushed stone may be spread. In place of the large stones, gravel is very useful as a base, even if not of first class quality.

Deep clay soils should be underdrained, and the trenches over the tile partially filled with gravel, broken stone, sharp sand or other porous material. Clay is a very strong foundation when dry, but absorbs water with great avidity. A plastic clay will absorb nearly one-half its bulk and weight of water. Unless provision is made for drainage, it is heaved greatly by frost, and is weak and honey-combed in the spring.

With stiff blue clay, the ground water must be removed as far as possible if stable results are to be secured. In addition to the open surface drains, one or two deep tile drains should be laid along the roadside underneath the open drains, and leading to free outlets. It is customary to place one tile drain on an up-hill side, and one on each side in a cut or on a level grade. If the clay contains a considerable proportion of coarse sand, it drains more freely than does pure blue clay, and one tile drain along the roadway may do all that two can do if placed at sufficient depth. If, on the other hand, the sand is fine-grained, it may be in greater need of deep drainage than if it were pure clay, becoming, when wet, almost a fluid in consistency.

A clay loam is a mixture of clay and sand, with clay in excess of the sand, and with a sandy loam is a mixture of clay and sand, with sand in excess. As with clay, loams require under-drainage; and if the sand is of the nature of quicksand, good under-drainage is absolutely necessary to make a reasonably strong foundation. There is another soil similar to these, a clay with sand veins through it, which is very weak when wet, and requires good under drainage.

Quicksand is a sand that is very fine, and the particles are rounded. There is about the same difference between a quicksand and a sharp sand as between gravel and broken stone. A quicksand when wet has no supporting power, and becomes almost fluid in consistency. Quicksand must be well underdrained, and tile laid in it should be surrounded with sawdust or sod.

A sandy road approaching a quicksand or fine sandy loam is improved by spreading over it a layer of clay, either without gravel or stone, or as a preparation for gravel or broken stone.

Muck such as is found in swamps is a vegetable mould, and is very weak, especially when wet. A layer of clay over it is a good preparation for gravel or broken stone.

Coarse, sharp sand, and gravel make strong foundations for roads. But unless they are dry, there is a heaving action that is objectionable, especially if large

stone are used in making the road surface.

Sand or gravel sub-soils may demand little or no tile drainage to produce a reasonably strong foundation, but the drains should be put at points where the condition of the road under traffic indicates that the "water-line" should be lowered, or where "spouty" spots occur in the spring.

In all classes of soil, springs and wet spots on hills have to be watched carefully, and in every case such places require under-drainage.

#### TURNPIKING.

Thorough grading and turnpiking is the basis of permanent roadwork. Good grading implies at least good surface drainage. Grading is the cheapest part of roadmaking, yet it very often is badly done or neglected altogether.

A well crowned and firmly consolidated earth sub-grade, in making a gravel or broken stone road, is of the greatest value, particularly in a stiff clay or other non-porous soil. When an earth grade is rough and uneven, the water, after a rain can be seen lying in the hollows. When a porous covering of gravel or stone is laid over such a sub-grade, the water finds its way to these hollows as before, although it may become invisible because of the covering of stone.

The result of an uneven clay sub-grade in wet weather, particularly of spring and fall, is that the stone settles or is forced by wheels into the wet, soft depressions; ruts and holes quickly appear, and the road surface becomes rough and perhaps impassable, in spite of the covering of stone, which in such places, is broken through.

To soil the earth sub-grade is always advisable, as the water passing through the gravel or stone is more readily drained out of the road-bed if the earth is well crowned, smooth and compact. Drainage is the important principle of roadmaking. But the important principle of drainage is to remove the water which you cannot see, as well as the water which is in plain sight.

Gravel and broken stone are largely wasted when the roads are not graded and crowned before the metal is placed on them. Before gravel or broken stone is put on the road, a good earth road should first be made by using a grading machine. The water-tables should be given regular slopes to natural outlets crossing the road.

Turnpike the roadway, cut down the knolls, fill the hollows, conform the slopes so as to drain to natural watercourses, crown the road with a good fall from centre to side. When this is done, gravelling and stoning will be a matter of permanent benefit.

Grade so that the longitudinal slopes conform to the natural flow of the surface water. Study the outlets for drainage, and grade to them.

Depressions should not be left either on the roadway or in the open drains in which water will stand. Drains from which the water does not flow away are mere elongated ponds to hold water, permitting it to soak into and soften the roadbed. They make mud underneath the road, where it does more harm than on the surface; the dry crust is easily cut through. See that the road is so graded that there is a constant fall along all open drains or water tables to natural outlets.

Old roads with a good bed of gravel or stone, are usually too wide and too flat in the centre, with square shoulders at the sides. These shoulders are of soft material, earth, dust, sod, which should be cut off and turned outward, never brought to the centre to cover the hardened roadbed. If the roadway is too wide, as many old roads are, the grading machine will do all the work, carrying the shoulders outward and shaping the water-tables. When this is done, if the roadbed is sufficiently high, it should be restored to shape and crowned by a new covering of metal. If not high enough, it should be plowed or picked up, then graded with the machine and new material spread on top to the desired depth.

Mr and Mrs R B Jones left on the morning express Tuesday for Chatham, where they intend to spend a short time. From Chatham Mr and Mrs Jones will proceed to Moncton, Sussex and St John, visiting friends at the different places. It is expected that the holiday will last about four weeks.

Word has been received that Roy Harvey, who has been very ill in Tecoma, Wash, is able to leave St Joseph's Hospital, where he has been for three months.