

THE DISPATCH.

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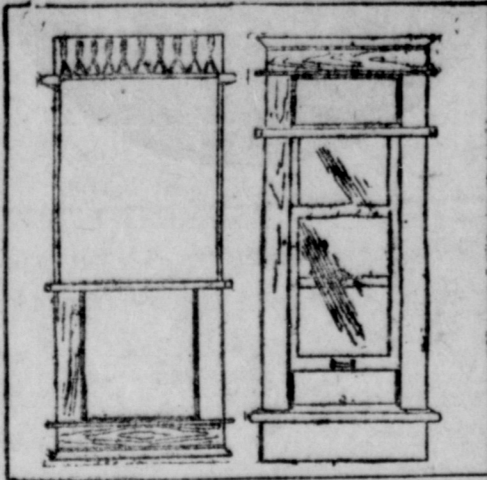
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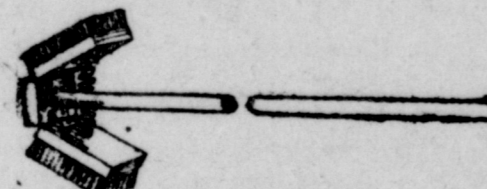
Noiseless Window Shades



Heavy winds send the window shades flying out into the room and keep up such a noise that a lot of people simply cannot sleep. Here's a way to stop the noise. Instead of attaching the shade fixtures to the window frame get a pair of blocks as deep as the distance from the outer part of your window frames to the top edge of the top sash. Fasten these to the top of the top sash and then attach your fixtures to them. Then when you lower your window from the top the shade will come down, too, and there will be nothing to blow.

Keep Chimney Clean

The cleaning of a chimney is an easy matter if you'll just put a little brains into it. Get an ordinary stiff bristled scrub brush, cut it in half



and fasten the halves together with an ordinary hinge.

Mount the whole thing on a long mop handle and put a spring between the halves to hold them apart and against the sides of the pipe. Almost any old spring will do. Then all you need to do is to run the brush back and forth through the chimney. The spring forces the brush against the sides of the dirty smoke pipe and cleans it out thoroughly.

BRAIN WORKERS' FOOD

Meat Found Necessary by Even Famous Vegetarians

The editor of the New York Medical Journal has been searching the biographies of brain-workers to find one who has been exclusively a vegetarian. He has found several who tried a vegetarian diet and gave it up, but failed to find any who persisted in it. He cites Benjamin Franklin, who "stuck for a year or more to his resolution to eat no animal food, and looked upon the taking of animal life for purposes of food as a kind of unprovoked murder." But when he saw small fish removed from the stomachs of larger ones, he reasoned: "If you eat one another, I do not see why we may not eat you; so he dined upon cod very heartily, returning only now and then occasionally to a vegetarian diet."

Then there was Herbert Spencer, who, after six months of vegetarianism, found himself deteriorating, and turned to the use of animal food. He says: "I had to rewrite what I had written during the time I was a vegetarian, because I was so wanting in vigor." And Tolstol, who at fifty-one adopted a vegetarian diet and adhered to it throughout the remaining twenty-five years of his life, completed his greatest works before he began this diet, "and his friends believed he suffered generally from the new regimen."

When Thomas Jefferson, who was a genuine epicure in vegetables and cultivated great quantities of them for his table, felt the need of fish as at least a condiment. Just what he meant by this expression we are left to guess, but evidently he found his digestion improved and his general activity heightened. Apparently meat extractions have such an effect upon digestion, and a surplusage of protein seems to quicken general metabolism.

ONTARIO'S GOVERNORS

The Governors-General of Canada are appointed by the British Government. And no Canadian has, as yet, been appointed to that office. There have been eleven Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario, however, since July, 1867, and only three of these have not been Canadians by birth. One of these was Major-General H. W. Stisted, the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. He held office for only one year, from 1867 to 1868. After his retirement in the latter year he gave his attention to his divisional command in Canada for three years, at the expiration of which he was made a Lieutenant-general, and returned to England, dying in the year 1868.

Another Lieutenant-Governor who was not born in this country was Sir W. P. Howland, C.B. He was born in Dutchess County, New York State. He came to Canada in the year 1830, when he was nineteen years old, and was appointed Lieutenant-Governor in the year 1868. The only other occupant of the highest office in Ontario who was not born in Canada is Sir William Mortimer Clark, who was Lieutenant-Governor from 1903 to 1908. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and received his education in schools there, and at Edinburgh University. He was a grown man, and, in fact, a writer to the Signet, before he came to this country and settled in Toronto.

THOROUGH MILKING PAYS

Greatest Percentage of Butter Fat in Last Milk Drawn

Thorough milking is an important phase of dairying badly neglected on many farms. Few farmers and dairymen realize the full value of the last strippings, especially if butter is manufactured. The first milk drawn from a cow contains very little butter fat, while the last strippings may contain nearly three times the average butter fat found in the milk.

A loss of only a teaspoonful per cow of strippings testing 10 per cent. butter fat—and this is nothing unusual, in a dairy of 10 cows, twice a day for 10 months, the average milking period, amounts to the surprising sum of over \$100, figuring butter at 30c. Farmers cannot afford to lose such a sum from a dairy of 10 cows by improper milking when small amount of extra time spent twice a day will prevent it. In a dairy of 20 cows the loss is more than double this sum.

The udder should be worked and manipulated somewhat to get best results when stripping the cow. Cows thoroughly milked hold out in milk flow better than those only partly milked. This fact reveals another saving in addition to the amount of butter fat gained by proper milking. When we wish to dry up our cows we only partly milk them and get results desired. Profits from the dairy as a rule are nothing to brag about. Surely with cows, feed and labor way up in price we cannot afford to harbor losses by improper milking.—C. R. Weidle, in The Maritime Farmer.

HABITS OF COD FISH

Travel Far and Grow Fast—Small Danger of Extinction

The tremendous amount of cod liver oil used annually by the world has led the Norwegian Government to a careful study of the habits of this fish, from which Norway derives no inconsiderable portion of its revenue. As a result, the director of fisheries, Dr. Johan Hjord, made some interesting experiments designed to ascertain the extent of the migrations of the cod and the rate of its growth, as well as the probable rate at which the supply is being exhausted.

In 1914 he caught 2,400 of the fish, and after marking them, returned them to the sea. Two hundred and seventy-nine of these were caught again the same season, which shows, of course, that the drain upon the supply of cod is even larger than has been popularly supposed.

A fish marked at Henningsvør on March 17, was caught again on Feb. 19 of the following year at Sorvaag. As in places are on the Lofoten banks, famous codfishery, it thus appears that the fish returned to the bank from year to year.

The increase in the length of a fish marked on May 26 and caught on the 19th of the following February was considerably over 100 per cent. It was known, too, that during the year

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you named one who had travelled fully 1,700 miles.

As a result of his studies, Dr. Hjord is not inclined to pessimism as to the outlook for the industry. While admitting that the proportion of fish caught every year is extremely large, he feels certain that the rapidity of their growth and the extent of their migrations are factors that will prevent a too serious drain upon the supply, especially when the fisheries are properly regulated by law.

UNEXPLORED GEORGIA

Huge Swamp Has Strange Race of Whites, Negroes and Indians

One would scarcely think there were any blank spots on the map of the United States, but in Georgia there is a vast area, nearly seven hundred square miles of it, which has not been officially explored, or explored by any except perhaps some of the few half-breeds who inhabit it.

This is the great swamp of Okefinoche. On the government map of Okefinoche there are many parts marked "impenetrable" and "unexplored." In the depths of this swamp live white people, colored people and a few Indians. Nearly all of the Indians and colored people have no mixed races as to make it almost impossible to locate many full-blooded Indians.

Slaves used to hide in this great swamp. Later many deserters from the Confederate army, and men who escaped enlisting, went into the swamp and their descendants are living there to-day. They call the swamp ground "trampling earth." Only the experienced natives can go about in it. The white men living there, about seven people to the square mile, are a sturdy race. They hunt and trap all fish, and also go outside and work with the cypress lumbermen.

Printed Butter Wrappers FOR SALE

AT

"The Dispatch Office"

Origin of Blotting Paper

Blotting paper was discovered purely by accident. Some ordinary paper was being made one day at a mill in Berkshire when a careless workman forgot to put in the sizing material. It may be imagined what saggy scenes would take place in that mill, as the whole of the paper was regarded as being quite useless. The proprietor of the mill desired to write a note shortly afterwards, and he took a piece of the wastepaper, thinking it was good enough for that purpose. To his intense annoyance the ink spread all over the paper. All of a sudden there flashed over his mind the thought that this paper would do instead of sand for drying ink, and he at once advertised his wastepaper as "blotting." There was such a big demand that the mill ceased to make ordinary paper, and was soon occupied in making blotting only, the use of which spread to all countries.

Cape of Good Hope

In 1487 Bartholomen Diaz sailed far enough south along the western coast of Africa not only to descry but to double the Cape of Storms, as it was then called, and as the coast was ascertained to run toward the northeast the prospect of success in the direction of India seemed now so clear that the Portuguese monarch renamed the cape Cabo da Boa Esperanza, or Cape of Good Hope. The "good hope" was realized in 1498 by Vasco da Gama, who, doubling the southernmost point of Africa, sailed on to Calicut, thus opening up the long dreamed of route to India.

British silver coins are made from an amalgam of 37 parts pure silver with 3 parts of copper.

Old-age pensions were first proposed in the British Parliament in 1772.

WORLD'S WORST DRINK WAS RUSSIAN VODKA

Awful Compound of Great Strength and Cheapness Wrought Out Only Man's Brute Qualities

Vodka was the drink of the Russian peasantry before the issuance of the czar's edict prohibiting its manufacture or sale, but the average person knows that it is a spirituous liquor, and that is all. The dictionaries and encyclopedias merely explain that it is a spirituous liquor resembling whiskey or gin, which is consumed largely by the peasants of Russia. In an effort to have some light shed on the subject, a Russian scholar, resident in Toronto was consulted. Asked if it would be a fair comparison to say that vodka was simply a Russian name for whiskey, he answered that it would be fair to compare it to the brand of firewater peddled or sold in "blind pigs," and known as "squirrel whiskey" on account of its tendency to make the consumer climb a tree.

It is distilled from potatoes and rye, and in appearance is exactly like the whiskey blanc of Quebec, of London. It has, however, a very much higher alcoholic strength, and even the peasant is not satisfied. He takes pure alcohol and after adding it to the vodka, burns cinnamon and puts it into the spirit, which he has first ignited. This then becomes Prezpalanka, the real drink of the peasants. With the addition of the burnt cinnamon and fat, the state of intoxication, which it produces is quite different to the intoxication produced by over indulgence in the regular brands of Canadian or Scotch whiskey. It is fiery stuff, and after a few drinks it will make a complete brute of a man. The cinnamon and fat compounded with the alcohol largely help to produce this effect.

Trade Opposed to It Here

While an excess of whiskey or some other spirit may develop a generous streak in some people, vodka never has but the one effect—to bring out all that is base and vicious. Some years ago, when Russian immigration was brisk, an effort was made by several Russian liquor houses to establish a market in Canada for their stuff. It was nipped in the bud, however, for the trade organizations here realized that it would bring discredit on the whole trade, even the trade in light beers, ales and wines.

Less Than Cent a Drink

An unfortunate feature about the traffic in vodka was that such a large quantity was sold as a minimum. The retail amounted to between two and smallest transaction in buying it by three cents, yet for this sum one was given an amount equivalent to three large sized drinks of whiskey in Canada. Again, the Russian peasant had no choice of alcoholic drinks. It was vodka or nothing. Beer was a drink only for the nobility and the wealthy, and involved an outlay which would almost buy champagne in Canada.

CANADA'S POLAR WORK

Taking Lead in Weather Experiments in Interests of Science

The Rome convocation of the international meteorological committee appointed a special commission, with Gen. Rykachev of Petrograd as president, to arrange an international campaign of upper-air observations around the north polar basin, in conjunction with similar observations to be made by future Arctic expeditions, especially Amundsen's proposed North Polar drift.

The commission held a meeting at Copenhagen later and heard with gratification the announcement that the Canadian government has decided to equip at least two, and perhaps four, Arctic stations with balloons and theodolites, and that upper-air observations will be made by one or both sections of the Canadian Arctic expedition now in the field. Two Canadian stations, one at York Factory, and one at the northern point of Labrador, are to be equipped with wireless telegraphy.

The Russian meteorological service hopes to establish stations in several places. The Danish government will have stations in operation at Disco Island, West Greenland and in Iceland. The German observatory in Spitzbergen promised their co-operation, and several other stations were proposed, but war interfered.

Canada's Farm Animals

According to statistics, there are in Canada in round numbers, 3,000,000 horses, 6,000,000 cattle, 3,500,000 hogs, and 2,000,000 sheep.

King George V. is related to nearly all the reigning Houses of Europe, one exception being Austria-Hungary.

Bank of England notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

European Russia boasts the highest birth-rate in the world; France the lowest.

Weighing the Head

It is now possible to weigh a person's head without the fatal inconveniences of detaching it from the body, according to a method announced by Dr. C. D. Spivak. Dr. Spivak described the apparatus which he has contrived by which it is possible to weigh different parts of the living human body. By means of a pair of scales with sliding weights made like a saw and by the aid of complicated mathematical formula, the separate weight of any part of the body can be determined.

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