

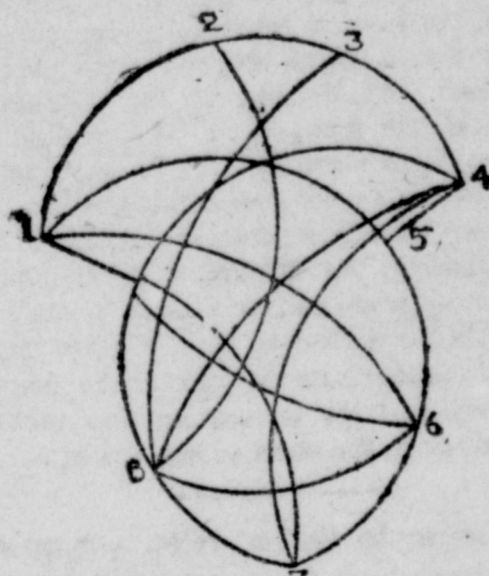
THE DISPATCH.

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RECONSTRUCT THIS CIRCLE

Can You Do it Without Looking at the Explanation Below the Picture?

The funny-looking object below is just a circle with a lot of lines drawn through it to deceive your eyes. It doesn't look like a circle, now; that is because it is cut through with a pair of scissors and the two pieces joined together to form the figure you see. Now, can you by one cut of the scissors along one of the lines restore the circle to its former roundness? One cut will do it. Then join the two pieces and you will have a circle.



Here is the method of procedure: Cut from 5 to 1; place point 1 at point 7 and 4 where 1 originally was at the end of the portion cut.

WAST' SHEEP FLOCKS OF RUSSIAN PLAINS

Some Proprietors Have Half a Million - Goats Are Used By the Shepherds as Well as Dogs

In no part of the world are more immense stocks of sheep to be found than in Southern Russia. There, where the plains or steppes, stretch entirely across the empire from the frontiers of Hungary to those of Mongolia, Tibet, and China—where the country is one monotonous level, with few trees and fewer hills—vast flocks of sheep roam, some proprietors possessing no fewer than 500,000 to 700,000 of them. When the wealth of any such notable is reckoned and many of the Russian nobles derive all of their revenue from their flocks and herds, it is often estimated by the number of sheep and horses he owns. The number of sheep reared on the steppes increases year after year; but they are exposed to the most severe privations, for the scorching heats of summer and the freezing blasts of winter are alike tremendous there; while the hurricanes that burst over the plains are worse than either. During the tempests the animals make not the least attempt to weather the violence of the storm, but run panic-stricken before the wind, and are forced by thousands into the streams and ravines intersecting the steppes.

Led by Goats. Were it not for the use of goats, neither the shepherds nor their dogs could be of such service at these times. The sheep alone can but seldom be brought to face the terrible winds of the great plains, or to march during a storm into the shelter of a ravine, despite the skill of the best shepherds. But with every hundred sheep three or four goats are kept, and as these are easily brought to any wind that will at all bear on them, they are used to lead the way down the most rugged descents, and the sheep follow without much bother.

The herdsmen of a large flock of "ottara" is called a "tschabawn." The tschabawn usually has one or two wagons drawn by oxen, in which are carried his provisions and cooking utensils together with the skins of the sheep that have died and those of the wolves he has been lucky enough to kill. The order of his progress is uniformly simple. The wagon or wagons lead the way, the tschabawn follows, and the sheep follow him. When he comes to good pasture, he does not leave till the grass has been eaten down; and even on the march his encampment for the night is often no more than two or three miles from where he started in the morning.

Milking Ewes. There are often from 500 to 600 ewes in milk in the ottara, and the tschabawn draws the milk from them, and places it in huge, shallow wooden bowls, to be exposed to the sun, and converted into a kind of cheese known as "brinex" and very popular.

being packed in goatskins, it has a rather remarkable flavor, which, however, one gets to like after a time. During the most severe winter months the sheep are placed in a shelter at all spring, summer and autumn they are pastured on the plains. So long as the weather is fine, and the enemies are absent, the life of a tschabawn and his three or four helpers is tolerably pleasant, though they have to be continually vigilant against thieves and wolves.

When the evening meal is done the shepherds and their dogs sit for an hour or two before their blazing fire of dry reeds and grass discussing such things as their lonely, monotonous life may bring up. Then the arrangements of the night are made.

Defending the Flock. The sheep are driven up as close together as possible, and the men and their dogs take their posts around the ottara. Each man throws his fur, that serve for mattress and coverlet, on the spot the tschabawn has assigned to him, and between every two beds of the dogs and the men the same intervals occur. There are as many thick sheepskins provided as there are dogs; and as each dog knows his own sheepskin, all that is necessary is to lay it where the dog is to take up his post for the night. Thus what with the men and the dogs a circle of defence guards the sheep. But more formidable than thieves are the wolves, which are very numerous on the steppes. For many successive days and nights packs of them hover around and it requires the watchfulness of the men and their dogs to ward off the voracious attacks, especially during a panic into which the sheep have been thrown by a sudden storm. On the other hand, as a wolf skin is a valuable prize, the tschabawn and his men are usually eager to meet such an enemy.

London Change Seats. It costs considerably more to become a member of the Stock Exchange nowadays than in the days when its headquarters were at "Old Jonathan's", in Cornhill. Serving for four years as a stockbroker's clerk reduces the cost, but an outsider has to pay an entrance fee of 500 guineas, and to find three members who for four years will be responsible for \$2,500 apiece, this being forfeitable on the event of the new member being "hammered" during the period. In addition, the candidate must buy three Stock Exchange shares, the price of which is about \$950 per share, and he must purchase from some retiring member a nomination. This can now be bought for about \$440.

Table with 2 columns: City, Debt per capita. Toronto, \$130; Montreal, \$136; Ottawa, \$203; Hamilton, \$209; Woodstock, \$86; Winnipeg, \$234; Edmonton, \$318; New Westminster, \$341; Port Arthur, \$425.

World's Milk Record. A Holstein cow at the Colony Farm, Escondale, British Columbia, has broken all records in Canada for milk production, and established a new world's record for a period of eighty-six successive days, during which time she produced 9,376 pounds of milk and 107 pounds of butter. The cow is a pure-bred Holstein, four years old. She produced 3,415 pounds of milk and ninety-eight pounds of butter in thirty days, and her record for seven days is 833 pounds, and for one day 123 pounds of milk. In the same herd there are ten cows with one-day records of 100 pounds of milk each.

DAINTY INSECTS

The Ant Loves to be Washed and Stroked on the Head

Did you ever do as the wise King Solomon told his people to do—"go to the ant," to consider her ways and learn wisdom? Well, some day you may take this sage advice, and if you do you'll find that the busy little ants which some unwise people despise, are very much like boys and girls, and as a matter of fact they are better than a boy who washes every time his face is washed when his mother washes behind his ears.



MR. ANT A VERY TIDY MAN

of fact they are better than a boy who washes every time his face is washed when his mother washes behind his ears. But it's quite different with the little folk in the ant hill. They just love to be washed, and those naturalists who have turned their magnifying glasses on them, and studied their

For Sale

FOR SALE.—Regular English Tamworth Pigs, either sex, from imported Prize Winning Stock. JAMES W. TURNEY, Woodstock, N. B.

Wanted

WANTED,—by a rancher in Alberta, a housekeeper thirty or forty years of age. Family consists of one boy and one girl 12 and 13 years old. Wish a woman of good christian character. Address G. S. C. Hanna, Alt. Can.

LOST.

LOST—On Benton Ridge, the sum of \$58 in a large wallet. Finder will please leave the same at L. Kenter's near Oldenburg's store, opposite C. P. R. track or at the Dispatch Office, Woodstock. The owner is a poor man and cannot afford to lose the money. A reward will be given. 3i.

NOTICE.

Will the people please take notice that I am prepared to FRAME or ENLARGE in both FLAT and OVAL style. Have the best stock of MOULDINGS, MIRRORS, HYMN BOOKS BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and FRUIT PICTURES that I ever had. Also a nice stock of CHRISTMAS MOTTOES. Some new styles, Henry J. Seeley, Somerville, Car. Co. N. B.

MR. JOS. WHITELEY.

Expert Piano, Reed and Pipe Organ TUNER. Thirty-five Year's Experience. Orders taken at "C. R. Watson's Music Store" or "The Dispatch Office"

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will open its FALL TERM — ON — WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER FIRST. Now is the time to write for full particulars. Address, W. J. OSBURN, Principal, FREDERICTON, N. B.

A MIS-NAMED BIRD

The Laughing Jackass is Doleful Rather Than Jolly. As a matter of fact, the laughing jackass cries more than he laughs, and, as he doesn't look much like a jackass and doesn't act like one at all, it's not easy to see why the Australians call this comical-looking bird the laughing jackass. But that's the same he has and no one ever heard him complain about it. As any Australian bushman can tell you, the laughing jackass is not a

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ST. PAUL'S CHURCH VACATION ARRANGEMENTS. SUNDAY, JULY 15th, Church Closed. SUNDAY AUGUST 1st, Rev. J. F. MacKay, B. A. SUNDAY, AUGUST 8th, Evening Service only, Preacher uncertain. SUNDAY, AUGUST 15th, Rev. W. J. Fowler, B. D. The SUNDAY SCHOOL as usual each Sabbath at 12.15. The minister hopes to return August 19th. Signed, FRANK BAIRD, Minister. J. R. BROWN, Session Clerk.

general bird to meet in the "dusk" on a dark night. As soon as he hears



a human voice he tries to imitate it, and he sets up such a dismal kind of cry that one thinks of yawning graveyards and ghosts. It's this braying, doleful cry, no doubt, that won him his name of laughing jackass. But, in spite of his voice, the squatty little bird would be greatly missed if ever he left his happy home in Australia. They look to him there to eat up all lizards and other crawling pests that damage crops and do other harm. These squirmy things make the best kind of dinner for the laughing jackass. So even if his laugh does turn out to be a cry he has his uses in the world.

RECENT INVENTION AIDS DEEP DIVING

Depths Much Greater Than 200 Feet Have Been Attained in Light and Comfort

In a series of experiments conducted in Long Island Sound, in 212 feet of water, it was shown that with apparatus recently invented a diver will probably be able to reach the bottom of the ocean at considerable depths. Encased in a metallic diving suit weighing 500 pounds, the invention of Charles E. Macduffie, of New York, Arthur Gentsch, a diver, went down to the bottom of the sound and remained there five minutes in water 212 feet deep. Later Emanuel Johnson followed his example. The tests included lifting a box weighing half a ton, and there was also a demonstration of a powerful electric light used in connection with the diving apparatus and encased in a shield of similar material, which lights up the bottom at any depth. The tests establish new diving records and open a vast field of possibilities. Johnson, who weighs 135 pounds, had trouble sinking, and it was necessary to add weights to get him down. Gentsch, whose weight is 200, went down without a hitch.

Movements Photographed. Gentsch went down first and his every movement was photographed by the new light. The diving suit entered differs from the ordinary rubber suit chiefly in the composition of the outer surface. This is 75 per cent. aluminum, reinforced throughout with 25 per cent. alloy of steel, brass, copper and other metals. The body and legs are in one piece, with ball-

movements of the knees, feet and hips. The headpiece and the arm pieces are separate. At the end of the left arm is a high-power incandescent lamp protected by metal bars and heavy glass.

Beyond the right hand protrudes a metal clasp, which is operated from within the suit, and which will pick up anything from a pin upward in size that it can get its tentacles on. It is operated by compressed air.

The suit is likewise equipped with a telephone set which keeps the diver in constant touch with another operator above the surface of the water. The diver is supplied with air by means of a compressed air pump, there being two lines of rubber pipe enclosed within a single large rubber pipe. One of the smaller pipes supplies the foul air and gases. There is also a pump to remove water which may leak in through the joints.

Some Rich Plunder

"It was just as comfortable down there at the bottom," said Gentsch, "as I am up here. The bottom was very muddy, and when I got to moving around I couldn't see very well. As I was going down I saw two monster eels. They wriggled away from me with the speed of a scared rabbit." Fate has ordained that the richest plunder of the sea lies just below the present-day diver's depth. For instance, the Empress of Ireland, with loot aboard worth \$1,000,000 at least, lies in less than 200 feet of water. Out in Lake Huron, in 167 feet of water, just a little beyond the diver's maximum, lies the hulk of the Pewabic, containing 500 tons of pure copper in bars and \$300,000 in gold in a huge safe. This is probably the richest bit of plunder known to be in any one place.

Off Douglas Island, Alaska, in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the steamship Islander went down in 210 feet of water. On her was a glittering cargo of \$1,000,000 in gold nuggets, gathered in the Klondike by the first rush of miners to that frigid but rich gold field. These are a few of the great treasures to be gained by a suit which will resist the water pressure. Besides them are countless others. The Spanish Main alone, the Caribbean and the West Indies, is full of wrecks of Spanish and English and Dutch galleons loaded with gold worked in the early mines. Terrible hurricanes sent some of these frail craft to the bottom, pirates despatched others.

The ordinary diving suit of today, with its rubber-canvas dress and the copper helmet, has been useful to a depth of less than 100 feet. The deepest of these dives was one of 154 feet. The diver lived only five hours after his body had been subjected to the terrible pressure.

When to Take a Bath

A cold sponge bath on rising is a tonic. But the bathroom should be warm; and vigorous friction with a rough towel should follow, says John B. Huber in "Good Health." A cold bath in a chilly room may depress a weak system; here tepid water should be substituted for cold. The feeble might stand, while taking a cold sponge bath, in a bath-tub in which there is very warm water up to the ankles. A warm water bath at bedtime is excellent, if one can immediately get to bed without exposure.

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