

SHORTHAND WRITING.

"Stenography" Not the Only Name by Which It is Known.

Shorthand writing is known by other names than "stenography." "Tachygraphy" is only one of them. Its second part, of course, comes from the same root as the latter end of "stenography"—that is, from the Greek "grapho," meaning to write. "Tachy" is derived from the Greek "tachys," meaning swift, so only the shorthand writer who has the ability to take down rapid speech and transcribe it quickly has the right to call himself or himself a "tachygrapher." (The "ch" sound is like that of "k.")

"Stenography" comes from "grapho," combined with "steno," which means "narrow" in Greek. So a "stenographer" is either a narrow writer or she or he practices "narrow writing."

Not so many years ago we heard a good deal about "phonography" as a name for shorthand writing, but the term seems to have gone out of use. It comes from that same useful root "grapho," combined with "phono," the latter word means "sound," so that a phonographer is one who writes down sound as he hears it. The phonograph is, of course, an instrument for writing or recording sound.

Then there are "brachygraphy," "steganography" and "logography" as other names for what we generally call stenography. In the order given they are derived from "grapho" combined with "brachys," meaning "short," "steganos" meaning "covered," "secret" and "logos" meaning "speech."—New York Times.

They Have an Arbor.

A member of the London county council was regretting the lack of art sense displayed by his fellows when they placed an open space at the disposal of the people. He pleaded eloquently for fountains, goldfish in ornamental basins, fountains and urns in stucco and emerald green garden seats. "Why," said he, in a splendid peroration, "we want something homely and countrylike—a little arbor here and there. If a foreigner came to this country and asked to see one we've never an arbor worth showing to show him."

Then up and spoke another member, who, prior to attaining the height of his civic ambitions, had been a petty officer in the navy.

"Oh, we haven't, haven't we? And what about Portsmouth arbor?"—London Standard.

Hit It.

"You can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in, Mr. Higbee," said little Johnnie.

"I haven't an idea in the world, Johnnie."

"That's it. You guessed it the very first time."

Domestic Bliss.

Mr. Wyborn—Ever since I married you I've drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Mrs. Wyborn—Yes; imagine you leaving a drain of anything to any cup!

BIRTH OF COLONEL BOGY.

Origin of the Term That Has Become a Part of Golf.

"Who is Colonel Bogy?" That is the first question usually asked by the recruit when he steps on the golf links. Professionals and veterans never tire of explaining that he is the imaginary opponent with the fixed score for each hole, but few can tell how the name originated.

It generally is accepted that an Englishman was first to set forth the idea. In December, 1890, the scratch score of the Coventry course was taken, being the score that a good scratch player would take to each hole of the grounds, making no mistakes, but also taking nothing nor being fortunate with any special flashes of brilliant play.

At the time they called this "the ground score," and later several tournaments were given under the system. The name, however, followed soon, and its origin was a curious one. Dr. Thomas Browne, R. N., went out to play against a friend, Major Charles A. Wellman, and they agreed instead of playing directly against each other to play against the ground score and decide their match accordingly as each fared in this way. It so happened that about the same time the bogey song was being sung by the late E. J. Lunden at the London Gaiety theater, and everybody else was singing it. The words of the refrain were:

Hush! Hush! Hush! Here comes the bogey man! So hide your head beneath the clothes. He'll catch you if he can.

There was the idea in golf. "He'll catch you if he can!" And it flashed across the mind of Major Wellman who he was playing this game and was getting "caught" by the ground score. "Why," said he to his friend Browne, "this player of yours is a regular 'bogey' man." A considerable piece of golf history was made in that chance remark for "bogey" was from

that moment established in golf. Some time later "colonel" was added.—Exchange

A WALRUS ON LAND.

The Awkward and Bulky Creature is Almost Helpless.

As might be expected, a walrus is almost as helpless on land as a canal boat. It is with no little difficulty and much hitching and floundering that he drags his huge bulk upon a sandy shore even with the hoisting he gets from the rollers as they roll in and dash against him.

The hind flippers are of little use on land, and on sand or pebbles, where his front flippers do not hold well, the labor of floundering forward is so great that he never strays beyond the edge of the water and usually lies with his body half awash, with the salt spray dashing over him like torrents of rain. On solid rock or ice he gets along much better, and often a herd will spread several rods back from the water's edge.

The females and younger walruses have far less development of neck to incumber them and therefore enjoy more freedom of motion than the old males, who actually seem a great burden to themselves. These creatures are strictly social in their habits and always go in herds, whether traveling, feeding, fighting or resting ashore. In the days before the slaughter of all living creatures became a ruling passion in the breast of man the Pacific species inhabited the whole of Bering sea and strait in herds, which often contained thousands and even tens of thousands of individuals.

Gave Himself Away.

A man who is usually employed finally had a day off and decided to go fishing, taking his luncheon with him. When he reached the creek he discovered that he had dropped the lunch packet somewhere on the road and hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a husky negro, who was looking happy and picking his teeth.

"Did you find anything on the road as you came along?" asked the gentleman.

"No, sah," answered the negro. "I didn't find nothing. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up?"—Everybody's.

Cleopatra's Pearl.

Most persons know the story that is told of Cleopatra to illustrate her luxurious habits of living—that she dissolved in her wine a precious pearl. No one seems yet to have questioned what must have been the effect upon the drink, but scientists scoff at the possibility of such solution. The fact is pearls are not soluble in wine. The most powerful vinegar affects them slowly and never entirely dissolves them, for the organic matter remains behind in the shape of a spongy mass that is larger than the original pearl.—New York Press

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AND GRAND HISTORIC PAGEANT AUGUST 8, 9, and 10, 1916. FORT FAIRFIELD, MAINE

UTILIZING WASTE COAL

Worthless Slack Burned With Ease in Patent Furnace.

An illustration of the feasibility of using waste coal for power purposes has just been given here, one of the new patent water tube boilers having been installed in an oil mill in this city, reports Consul Hamm of Hull, England. The success of a public exhibition given shows, it is claimed, that much coal which has heretofore been rejected as worthless can be used and that greater efficiency can be obtained from this waste coal by the new method than from the best coal by the old method.

The system employs the known principle that almost perfect combustion can be obtained by mixing air in proper quantities with pulverized coal before the latter is introduced into a furnace. This insures better combustion with less air than usual and with a consequent increase of boiler efficiency by reducing the amount of heat carried away by the escaping gases. The results obtained with the poorest kind of fuel are claimed to be as follows:

The almost total elimination of losses, as all the fuel is burned in suspension, the amount of unconsumed coal in the furnace at any given time being infinitesimal.

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The rapidity with which steam is raised under ordinary conditions. The system differs from others in that with ordinary furnaces some time is taken before the fires are completely fired, but in this case as soon as the boiler is fired theoretically full effect is obtained. The smallest and cheapest kinds of "slacks" are burned with ease, and high efficiencies are obtained. The arrangements which permit a close inspection of the straight vertical tubes. The reduction of supervision necessary. Coal dust costing \$1.25 a ton, which could not be utilized in any other way, was burned under this boiler and gave equal efficiency as compared with the old style of boiler. The boiler can be started and stopped by holding the fire up in one minute. In twenty-six minutes a steam pressure of 180 pounds can be obtained, whereas it takes about four hours to fire a boiler of the old style. At mealtimes the fire can be cut off and a great saving of coal effected. An additional advantage is that the space occupied by the boiler is considerably less than that required for an ordinary boiler.

How to Grow Tall. A man's organs and those of his bones, which are not subjected to pressure grow continuously until he is forty years old—that is to say, the heart should become stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase and the brain should develop steadily until the fourth decade of life. Also one should wear a larger hat at the age of forty than at thirty. A man ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time the downward pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebrae or small bones in the spine, the disks of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the disks and the growth of these bones. However, a British scientist contends that were man a quadruped and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon his spinal column he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.—Chicago Tribuna.

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