

THE DISPATCH.

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THE FLOWER BORDER

It is best to locate the flower border at the side or back of the lawn, rather than make it too prominent a feature in the front yard. It shows to best advantage against a background of shrubbery, or near a building or fence, which can be covered with vines and climbers. The size of the border need be limited only by the extent of the grounds and the time that they can be put upon it. A border with irregular outline varying from five to ten feet in width is preferable to a narrow one between straight boundary lines. The ground for the flower border should be prepared deeply and thoroughly, and be made as rich as possible by digging in plenty of well rotted manure or compost. The work of stocking a border may be done at various times throughout the season. Early in the spring is the best time to sow seeds and do most of the planting; the transplanting of seedlings may be done at any time during the season when the ground is moist. Hardy bulbs and tuberous rooted plants should be planted in the fall.

ORIGIN OF SUGAR

China and India Made Discoveries in Refining

Sugar bears something of its history in its name, which is believed to derive, through various modifications—the French "sucre," Spanish "azúcar," and Arabic "sakkar"—from the Sanscrit, "Sharkara." It was in India, apparently, that cane sugar in the dry, granulated state was first prepared. The date of the introduction of sugar to England is uncertain, but large quantities of Egyptian sugar were imported via Venice in the Middle Ages. In very early times the use of sugar appears to have been unknown. The sweet sap of the Indian reed seems to have been first cultivated in the country extending from Cochin-China to Bengal. Thence it was imported to Europe under the name of saccharum, and used in medicine. It was in the seventh century that the art of sugar boiling was carried to China from India, but Egyptians taught the Chinese sugar refining.

The various peoples of the Philippine Islands speak thirty-one distinct languages.

Sixty-five steps a minute is the average walking pace of a healthy man or woman.

CUCUMBERS AMONG CORN

Good Crop Harvested in Corn Field—How It's Done

William Johnson writes in the Maritime Farmer: In experimenting on a filler crop, I tried the cucumber vine with flint field corn. I planted cucumber seed every two or three hills at the time of planting corn; another section I planted the seed each two or three hills at the second time of going through with the cultivator, making a shallow hole with a pointed stick near the hill of corn and tamping the foot on same. I cultivated corn until it commenced to tassel, and was not bothered with the cucumber vines pulling up. At corn cutting time I found the cucumber vines 12 to 14 inches long and bearing one to two very fine cucumbers.

From seed planted at time of planting corn I harvested a splendid crop of yellow ripe cucumbers for making sweet pickle. From the other planting I harvested a crop of clean, crisp, green cucumbers, which for size would take a prize at the fair, and demand a good price in market at that time of year.

Novelist Starts Orchard

John Murray Gibbon, the novelist and C.P.R. publicity expert, for years owned a farm in British Columbia which he acquired when editor of a London weekly. He shipped a large quantity of Devonshire cider apple trees out there and soon expects to show Canada what real cider is like.

CANADA HOLDS OWN IN CHEESE MARKETS

No improvement. However, in Processes and Marketing can be Overlooked—Women and Dairy

In the area of industrial labor it is in the dairy and poultry yard where women and girls shine the most. In the ancient days, apart from the interior of the home and works of charity, in civilized countries, there two branches of agriculture represented practically their only spheres of non-household activity. To-day there is not a walk in life in which they have not some sort of footing, not even excepting the iron foundries, but still in the dairy and in the poultry yard they find their most congenial and most healthy agricultural occupation. It is on them that, especially in the dearth of manhood, will to a large extent fall the responsibility for the increase of Canada's dairy products.

New Zealand a Rival

Canadian cheese has for more than a generation possessed a reputation that even the long-famous home products of the central counties of England have difficulty in equalling, despite the much longer experience of the manufacturing families. Of recent years New Zealand, notwithstanding its greater distance from the centre of demand, has been pushing this country hard. The products of that partner in the vast British aggregation have, indeed, at times commanded slightly better prices, but on the whole the cheese of this country has maintained its supremacy. And the market is increasing and is bound to continue progressive. That New Zealand recognizes this fact is abundantly proven by the conversion that took place there of butter-making establishments into cheese factories.

Canada is not lagging behind it in satisfactory to be able to state. That she, too, awakened to the opportunity for magnifying trade that confronted her was proven by the increased output of 1915 as compared with previous years; was proven particularly by the progressive movement that has been going forward in the Western provinces. But the ground has not altogether been covered yet. The market is still open, is still only partially occupied as far as our products are concerned. No matter how hard we may strive to secure excellence in flavor and general character our efforts can never prove excessive.

ALFRED THE GREAT A COMMON ANCESTOR

Strange Compilation of Facts Which go to Show How Many and How Few Were Our Forefathers

By a thousand strains the ancestry of each of us leads back to Alfred the Great, declares David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford University of California.

Over and over again in any line of ancestry strains of blood have crossed and the same person, and therefore, the whole of a person's ancestry, would be found in different places in the individual pedigree. This happens dozens of times in all family histories.

That something of this sort must occur is evident from the fact that the child of to-day must have had at the time of Alfred the Great an an-



cestry of 870,672,000,000 persons. In the time of William the Conqueror (80 generations) this number reaches 8,598,094,592. This is shown by ex-

cess of computation, two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and so on.

As the aggregate of Englishmen in Alfred's time, or even in William's, was but a very small fraction of these numbers, most of these ancestors must have been repeated many times in the calculation. Each person who leaves descendants is a link in the great chain of life, or rather in life's network.

It is certain that the blood of each person in Alfred's time who left capable descendants is represented in every family in England of strict English descent. In other words, almost every Englishman is descended from Alfred the Great, as, very likely, also, from the peasant woman whose pan cakes Alfred is reputed to have allowed to burn.

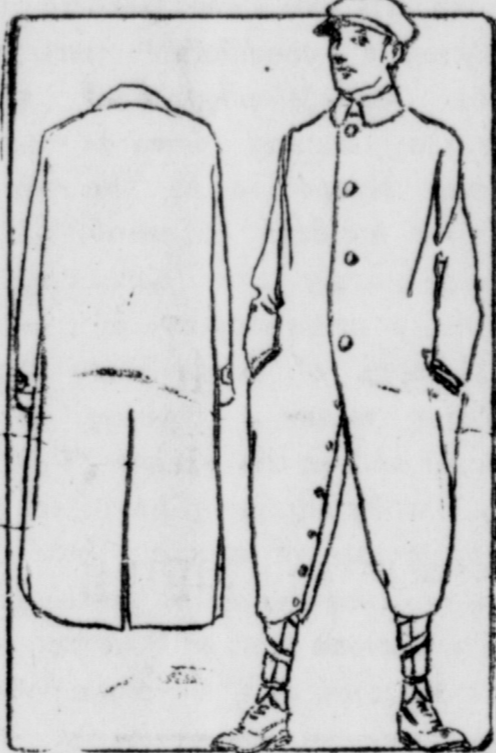
Moreover, there are few, if any, who do not share the blood of William the Conqueror and most ancestral lines, if they could be traced, would go back to him by a hundred different strains.

GUARDS HIS CLOTHES

An Old Raincoat Put to Good Use by Motor Cyclist

As collectors of dust and mud motorcyclists are unequalled.

A young man who was rather particular about his clothes, and who disliked to stalk into a hotel after a motorcycle ride covered with all the earth



his wheels could throw upon him, found a way out of the difficulty.

He secured an old raincoat, split it up the back almost to his waist and equipped it with snap fasteners on each side so that he could fasten it about his legs when riding.

It doesn't look very nice, but it keeps off the mud and dirt, and does not cost very much either, as the cheapest sort of a raincoat was used.

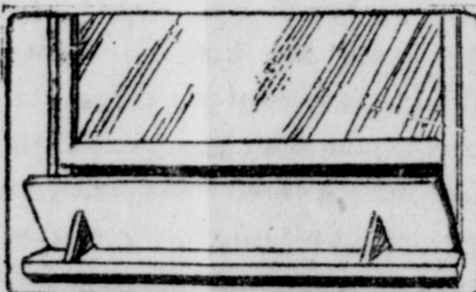
"Killer" Killed

At Coatbridge David Russell, fifteen years and eleven months old, was formally remitted to the sheriff on a charge of murdering "a killer" at the slaughter-house named William Stewart Russell, who is himself "a killer," is alleged to have stabbed Stewart fatally during a dispute over a calf skin.

FRESH AIR; NO DRAFT

Simple Contrivance to Secure Proper Ventilation of a Room

Doctors are always urging better ventilation, and few of them give very good advice as to how to get it. They want the windows in a room to be open sufficiently to admit plenty of fresh air, but they do not very often tell how this can be accomplished



without permitting the cold blasts to freeze the occupants of the room.

A deflecting board is the proper thing, and it can be made in half an hour and at an expenditure of only a few cents. Two triangular pieces of wood are nailed to a board that is as wide as the window. The triangular pieces are large enough to serve as a stand for the board. The window can be opened until the lower edge of the sash is but a few inches lower than the top of the board.

The board is set on the window sill, and there is no direct current of air from the window, as the board deflects the cold blast.

An Apostle of Peace



ROMULO S. NAON

Ambassador from the Argentine to the United States, and one of the three so-called "A.B.C." mediators, who has been unremitting in his efforts extending over a number of years to preserve peace among the nations of North and South America.

WHEN PRUNING TREES

Always use a pole saw and pole shears on the tips of long branches, and use the pole hook in removing dead branches of the alianthus and other brittle trees where it would be too dangerous to reach them otherwise.

Do not "head back" or cut off the top of a tree except where the tree is old and failing, and then under special instructions.

Be as sparing and as judicious in pruning as possible, and do not raise the branches so high as to make the tree look like a telegraph pole.

Commence pruning the tree from the top and finish at the bottom.

Make every cut as close and parallel to the trunk as possible.

To make the cut perfectly smooth the saw must be well set and sharp. Leave no stubs, dead and dying wood, or fungus-covered branches behind you.

Do not fail to cover every wound with coal tar, not allowing it needlessly to run down the trunk.

Do not remove several large branches on one tree at a time. They must be removed gradually, the work extending over several seasons.

LIME FOR ORCHARDS

Farming Expert Says It Will Start a Clover Crop

Prof. W. S. Blair of Kentville, N.S., writes: I am often asked if I would advise lime for an orchard. My reply is, yes! for the purpose of starting a clover cover crop, if for nothing else. It is doubtful of what value lime is to increase our apple crops, but certainly many orchards will not produce clover without lime. The quantity per acre required will vary somewhat, and in many cases all the lime requirements may be made up by a judicious use of slag. I am convinced, by our experiments at Kentville, that lime in some form is essential in order to get a growth of clover on many of our soils. The reason why vetch has given better results than clover is that vetch will thrive on soils which are quite acid, although liming is usually helpful to it. It has, therefore, a far wider range of adaptability than clover, which tends to disappear altogether when soils become exceedingly acid. Lime, of itself, will not always give increased crops. On poor soils there is not the gain one might expect, for lime will not furnish the necessary nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid.

The Ideal Husband

Through the Young Women's Christian Associations, Kansas college girls have enjoyed a symposium on the elements that go to make the model husband. They conclude that he needn't be "handsome," but must be good. The average of physical proportions favored is: Height, 5 feet, 11 inches; chest, 40 inches; waist, 30 inches; weight, 159 pounds. What is included in "goodness," as the Kansas college girls see it, is not smoking or drinking, not sneering at religion, not being impolite, and not being addicted to flattery. Also "he must not recognize a different standard for men and women."



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MAYONNAISE MIXER

Here's a Hint to Housewives Who Want the Best Results

How many hostesses are there who are forced to apologize for the "curdled" or unmixed appearance of their mayonnaise dressing because the oil and the other constituents of the dressing have not been properly mixed?



Yet it is a simple matter to have the proper mixture attained if a little mechanical appliance that anyone can secure is used. All that is necessary is a bracket to which an egg beater can be screwed with a shelf far enough under it to hold the bowl in which the dressing is to be mixed and permit the egg beater to reach the bottom of the bowl.

There is a ring on the opposite side of the bracket to which the egg beater is affixed large enough to hold an ordinary funnel. The oil is placed in the funnel and a cork is placed in the small end to regulate the flow to a drop at a time. The other constituents of the dressing are placed in the bowl and the handle of the egg beater is turned. The oil will drop into the dressing in just the proportion desired and the proper mixture is attained. A hammer, a few nails, a piece or two of wood, screws and nuts are all that is needed.

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