



**NATIONAL SERVICE**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given under the authority of the "War Measures Act, 1914," that during the first week in January, 1917, an inventory will be made by the Post Office Authorities, of every male between the ages of sixteen and sixty-five, residing in Canada.

National Service Cards and addressed envelopes for their return to Ottawa have been placed in the hands of all Postmasters for distribution amongst the persons required to fill in such cards. Every male person of the prescribed ages is required to fill in and return a card enclosed in an envelope within ten days of its receipt.

Any person who fails to receive a card and envelope may obtain the same upon application to the nearest Postmaster.

**R. B. BENNETT,**  
Director General.

Ottawa, 15th December, 1916.

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

**NATIONAL SERVICE WEEK : 1st to 7th JANUARY.**

**Farm Bookkeeping**

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son why this topic should be limited to the future farmers when it may be acquired by nearly every farmer of today perhaps not in the same degree in all cases but sufficient for general purposes.

A farm may be regarded as a little state. It is a self contained unit of territory, to which the main principles of national economy may be applied. Now one of the main arguments of a nations prosperity is the balance of trade. We admit it has fallacies but it serves to show the trade standing of the nation. So a farmer should keep a strict account of his transactions that he may be able to sum up at the end of the year and tell his exact imports and exports. The majority of our farmers have a general idea of these matters but few keep such accounts as to show every item of gain or expenditure.

In preparing balance sheets for the years transactions care must be taken to guard against fallacies. There may be a false balance either way. Suppose a farmer parts with part of his dairy herd that item should be taken from a balance in his favor for it is an expenditure of capital in the shape of capital goods. It is like a nation that extracts her natural resources recklessly. The idea of studying the soil involves a deeper inquiry but in all cases the farm should be as good at the end of the year as at the beginning if depreciated it should be charged against the profits if improved credited to profits.

Again the fallacy may be in the farmers favor. If a necessary piece of machinery be purchased it should be deducted from an unfavorable balance less the depreciation for use. Here involves a nice bit of calculation to prove by figures that any given piece of machinery is profitable.

The best result of keeping accounts is the business habits produced. It enables one to study on paper the exact result of his effort and such a habit gives him ideas he would overlook by looser method.

**The Coast of Norway**

Continue from page 4.

rise sheer from the bottom of the fjord straight slim peaks that end in glittering glaciers from which flow torrents that tumble into the blue tranquil water of the fjord.

The waterfalls of the Hardanger are noted even in Norway which possesses many cataracts. The lower bases of the mountains are fringed with the water line with birches and willows. These places are the haunts of many tourists and excursions from nearby towns are frequent.

The Eidfjord and Simodal are continuations inland of this fjord and on the plateau above the latter is the famous glacier, Kambesdal. A stream flows from this glacier into a small mountain lake whose waters fall into the Simodal. Formerly, when the snow above suddenly melted, the water gathered behind the glacier until of sufficient force

to burst the ice and rush carrying huge blocks into the lower valley and destroy all life there, but engineers have constructed an iron tunnel under the glacier through which the water escapes in flood time without damage.

Inland from the fjord to the crest of the mountains there is much noted scenery. In the pass of Saeteredal there is a chatlet at the top of the pass where the snowfall is so great that the summer road, one time, passed through a tunnel under the snow drifts. It is not to be wondered that the snowfalls are so great when we think of the warm moist air from off the Gulf Stream ascending to the cold levels of the mountains. At Dalen on the same mountain there is a precipice nine hundred feet high under which a wild river rushes with such violence that it is said there is a strong breeze rises over the verge of the cliffs.

**Osgood-Hanlin**

(From Lewiston Journal)

A pretty home wedding was solemnized at the home of Charles Thistle, 3 Harvard St., Auburn, Me., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 5th, when Miss Ethel Hanlin became the bride of Everett M. Osgood, of Durham. The couple entered the parlor to the strains of the wedding march played by Harold Osgood of Portland, and stood beneath an arch of evergreens and roses. The bride was becomingly gowned in white messaline and carried roses and pinks.

Little Miss Elizabeth Thistle, as ring bearer, was dressed in dainty white and performed her duties very gracefully. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. True Crosby and was witnessed only by the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. When the guests repaired to the dining room and the bride's cake was cut, it was found the ring went to Harold Osgood, the coin to Mattie Hartwell and the thimble to Miss Rhoda Hanlin. The bride received many handsome gifts, including cut glass, silver, linen and china, and very noticeable among the gifts was a beautiful cut glass punch bowl, the gift of E. W. Goss. The couple left on the Interurban for Portland and Boston, amid showers of rice, confetti, and good wishes and were accompanied to Gray by the following: Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Thistle, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hanlin, H. J. Parent and Fanny Lamson. The bride's going away suit was of Burgundy broadcloth with hat to match. Mrs. Osgood is the daughter of J. B. Hanlin of Woodstock, N. B., and was educated in the public schools there. Mr. Osgood is the son of Harrison Osgood of Durham and is associated in business with his father. He received his education in Lynn Mass., and is also a graduate of the University of Maine.

**THE DISPATCH.**

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**KIRKLAND**

Dec. 12th., 1916

We have had quite a flurry of snow but not enough for good sledding.

Fred Burton of first Eel River Lake, has been quite poorly, being confined to his bed, but we are glad to say is some better.

The W. F. M. Society held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Annie Murchie Tuesday afternoon the 12th.

A large new bell has been placed on the Monument school.

Miss Katie Graham from Brown Mt. spent Saturday and Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James H. McInerlin.

The following are the names of those in Kirkland, Maxwell and Monument Settlement who have knit socks for the Soldiers since April 13th.

- Mrs. Lewis Benn 1 pr
- Andrew Scott 1 pr
- John Dickeson 1 pr
- Edgar Carter 1 pr
- Charles Carter 1 pr
- Harriet Crawford 1 pr
- Robert Greer 1 pr
- Blair Graham 1 pr
- Thomas Graham 1 pr
- Miss Blanch Dougherty 1 pr
- Nellie Trapp 1 pr
- Ethel Snow 1 pr
- Clara Snow 1 pr
- Bernice Snow 1 pr
- Chrissie Graham 1 pr
- Bernice McInerlin 1 pr
- Rowena Kinney 1 pr
- Mary Graham 1 pr
- Christine McDougall 1 pr
- Mrs. Frank Anderson 1 pr
- John Bustard 1 pr
- Robert Anderson 1 pr
- Patrick Friel 1 pr
- James Justard 1 pr
- A. F. Slater 1 pr
- George Bustard 1 pr
- Andrew Bustard 1 pr
- Elizabeth Graham 1 pr
- Watt Taylor 1 pr
- Katherine Slater 1 pr
- Margaret Bunting 1 pr
- Miss Marie Graham 1 pr
- Hattie McInerlin 1 pr
- Mrs. Thomas Ivey 1 pr
- George McInerlin 1 pr
- Edward McInerlin 1 pr
- James McIntosh 1 pr
- Patrick McIntosh 1 pr
- S. F. Graham 1 pr
- Robert Eustard 1 pr
- James Graham 1 pr
- Fred Burton 1 pr
- Con. McGillicuddy 2 pr
- Maurice McGillicuddy 2 pr
- Jabez Snow 2 pr
- Charles Gidney 2 pr
- Mrs. Annie Murchie 3 pr
- Annie Blue 3 pr
- David Dykeman 3 pr
- Leslie Graham 3 pr
- Margaret Mushroom 3 pr
- Miss Jennie Murchie 4 pr
- Katie Graham 4 pr
- Louise McDougall 8 pr
- Mrs. John Crawford 4 pr
- John Graham 5 pr
- Gideon Demerchant 5 pr
- David Gidney 7 pr

Total 114

These have all been sent to St. John.

**Guests At Yule**  
Edmond Clarence Stedman



**NOEL! NOEL!**  
Thus sounds each Christmas bell  
Across the winter snow  
But what are the little footprints all  
That mark the path from the churchyard wall  
They are those of the children who tonight  
From sleep by the Christmas bells are wight  
Ring sweetly, chime! Soft, soft, my rhymes!  
Their beds are under the snow  
**Noel! Noel!**  
Carols each Christmas bell  
What are the wreaths of mist  
That gather anear the window-pane  
Where the winter frost all day has lain?  
They are soulless elves, who tain would pass  
Within, and laugh at our Christmas cheer  
Ring fleetly, chime! Swift, swift, my rhymes!  
They are made of the mocking mist

**Noel! Noel!**  
Cease, cease, each Christmas bell!



Under the holly bough,  
Where the happy children throng and shout,  
What shadow seems to flit about?  
Is it the mother, then, who died  
Ere the greens were set last Christmas-tide?  
Hush! falling chimes! Cease, cease, my rhymes!  
The guests are gathered now.

**The Solar System**

(Continued)

We have noticed that the planets are held in a definite course about the sun by the balance between the forces of gravity and motion. The direction or path of each planet is not a true circle but an ellipse and there is much variation, for example, the orbit of the earth is nearer a circle than the orbits of Venus and Mercury which are markedly elliptic.

The force of gravity exists between all bodies of matter, that is every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force varying according to the size of the bodies and the distance from each other. The larger the body the greater its attraction within a given distance. This force of attraction decreases inversely with the square root of the distance, so if the distance is doubled the force will only be one quarter as strong.

The size of the planets must be considered in view of the amount of matter each contains. Suppose we have two globes of equal size one of iron the other

of wood the iron globe would be much heavier than the one of wood so the iron one is said to have greater density. The earth is the densest of the planets being about five and one half times as dense as water Venus Mars and Mercury are next in order of density. The rest are comparatively loose in structure Saturn the least dense of all or a little less than water.

The planets while revolving about the sun rotate about their axes also. The rotation of the earth is the period we call a day of twenty four equal parts or hours and from this we get a standard of time for the rotation of the other planets. Mars turns on his axis about the same time as our earth but Jupiter and Saturn appear to turn in about very ten hours. The great distance of Uranus and Neptune makes observation uncertain but it is believed that they rotate in about the same time as Saturn. There is the most uncertainty about the rotation of Venus and Mercury because of the glare of the sun in observing them. Later opinion holds that these planets turn but once in their annual journey that is they slowly turn as they move around the sun. The effect of this is obvious.