

FROM PLOW TO RECORD

World's Fastest Pacer Was Sherbrooke Farm Horse

The "discovery" of Frank Bogash, V., 1894, was made by Eddie Baker, manager, agent, press agent, assistant manager, general booster and all-around man for the Grand Circuit. The record of Frank Bogash, Jr., is one of the most picturesque and spectacular in all harness racing. The champion pacer worked, once in a three-horse team on a gang plough in the Eastern Townships of Quebec. He was bred by a Sand Hill, Que., man named E. C. Warner, and was foaled in 1895. He was not broken to harness till the summer he was four years old, when Mr. Warner used him on a hay-rake during the harvest season, and with him gathered up over 100 acres of timothy and alfalfa. Later in the fall he was put to ploughing with two other stable horses, in the spring of 1910 he was used to a farm drill, and his first exercise, of the season was sowing a 30-acre field of wheat.

Down in Sherbrooke was a shrewd horse fancier named Delorme, a teacher. Driving out through the country one day, he spotted the future champion in a field. Struck by his appearance, he looked up the horse's name, made enquiries, and finally bought him for \$250. That was in April. In the following winter, the slightly little preliminary training of Frank Bogash, Jr., was started in some ice races at Ottawa, where Mr. Baker was an official. Baker saw the horse step in something like 2.21 on the frozen track, finishing second to Grand Opera. Tommy Murphy was anxious to get a Chamber of Commerce winner, and told Baker to get the horse. Mr. Delorme, however, had the gelding entered in several stakes throughout the summer on the half-mile track circuits, and positively declined to talk sale until the race meetings were over. When the last meeting had concluded, Baker hastened to Sherbrooke. He was anxious to buy for the horse had shown wonderful promise during the summer, and Murphy was keen to get him, the more so as Walter Cox, living not far away in New Hampshire, was also reported to have an eye on the Canuck pacer. There was a whole week of dickering before Mr. Baker got away with a thirty-day option calling for six thousand dollars for the gelding. Walter Cox came close behind him, but he was too late, and a few days later the horse was turned over to Trainer Murphy.

In his first season in fact company Frank Bogash, Jr., astonished the turf veterans. In 1913 he won \$20,042 in purse money, which is the largest sum placed to the credit balance of any candidate in the pacing division during the season. In 14 starts he was first on 10 dates and second six times. In 1914 he won 14 times and always won a part of the purse. Directum L. Braden, Direct, Flower Direct, Earl J. Smith, Jr., and Walter Cochran all found more his wonderful speed. Early in the season he battled successfully against the California mare Jeanie J., Del Rey and Stetbrino Lad. He finished the green wigglers, and then he went against the best pacers in training at the closing Grand Circuit meeting at Lexington and emerged from that battle with all scalpings from his girth-belt. In 1915 under Murphy's handling, he showed even more brilliant form, and again astonished the "wise fish" by pacing the first race mile ever registered under two minutes, this remarkably fast feat being accomplished at Detroit when he was the second heat of a race the former Sherbrooke gelding went from wire to wire in the wonderful time of 1.59 1/2.

Oldest Priest Dies

Canon Joseph Watson, the oldest Roman Catholic priest in England died at the age of ninety-three at St. Catherine's Convent, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The canon was provost of the Cathedral Chapter of St. Mary's, Newcastle, and was ordained as long ago as 1847. He was at Teddies, in Durham, for 41 years, and while there built the beautiful church of St. Charles and an orphanage for girls.

The Cat That Walked

Wm. Jones, a farmer of Lipps, Va., gave his sister, who lives at Hamard, Ky., a distance of thirty-five miles, an Angora cat. When she arrived at her home with the animal she released it, and in forty-eight hours she received a telephone call from her brother that the feline had returned.

Timing the Rounds

Two Pennsylvania jewelers have patented a device to time rounds in boxing matches accurately and also to automatically designate the number of the rounds.

New Life Preserver

Worn deflated under the coat, a new French life preserver can be inflated and made ready for use by the insertion of a capsule of highly compressed air.

Uruguay to build

The government of Uruguay plans the construction of a dredge, large enough for the greatest ocean liners.

Y BIRDS COME BACK

The habit of birds in migrating south when winter comes on is influenced by the need of finding a sufficient supply of food. As food grows scarce when winter approaches in the farthest northern places where birds live they naturally turn to the south, where, their instinct tells them, food will be plentiful. The return of the birds in the spring to their accustomed haunts in the north is one of the evidences of their possession of an instinct which is also strong in man. The environment in which a bird or human being is brought up generally becomes a permanent part of its nature. Biologists have not yet discovered just what enables the bird to find its way back and forth to its nesting place every year, and our knowledge is confined to the fact of "coming instinct" does. The bird's mate and build their nest and bring up their first family in the same place as the father of the same as the attachment man feels for his early spring migration of birds to their return home after a sojourn abroad to secure a livelihood.

FIRST WESTERN PAPER

Made its Appearance on December 28, 1859

The Nor-Wester, the pioneer newspaper of Red River, founded by William Bingham and William Coldwell, made its first appearance on December 28, 1859. It consisted of four pages of five columns. The lengthy prospectus published in the first number took for its text the country watered by the Red, Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Rivers. The declared aim of the Nor-Wester was to stimulate the industrial life of the Settlement and to assist in the work of Government organization. It is a curious commentary on the state of the country in the late 'fifties that most of the advertisements of the first number of the Nor-Wester came from St. Paul. The paper constitutes a gold mine of information for the closing decade of the history of the Council of Assinibola, the first local administrative body of the west. It reports the proceedings of the courts, gives agricultural and commercial intelligence, publishes the regulations of the Red River Post Office, gives in full Bishop Anderson's charge to the clergy of Rupert's Land, prints editorials on the progress of the Settlement, and protests against the Council of Assinibola as a form of government.

MILLIONS IN FISH

Value the Industry at the Coast Is Only in its Infancy

The fisheries of British Columbia are the most valuable in the Dominion. Of the \$35,990,000 worth of fish produced from all the Provinces in Canada last season this one contributed fish to the value of \$14,000,000. Salmon, halibut and herring are the three chief varieties of fish which inhabit the waters of British Columbia, and of these salmon are the most valuable. The Fraser River, especially that section of it flowing through the lower mainland, contributes most liberally to the fisheries of the Province. The salmon pack in all parts of British Columbia last year amounted to 996,576 cases, of which the lower mainland district, including the Province's largest canneries at New Westminster, contributed 173,921 cases, or almost twenty per cent. of the entire pack. The fishing business on "the coast" is only in its infancy. The rivers of the northern part of the interior are practically unknown, so far as their fertility is concerned, and the fisherman on the coast are only beginning to realize the immense wealth which lurks in the numerous bays and inlets of the Pacific coast.

A TITLED SHERIFF

Lt.-Col. the Hon. H. Aylmer, of Sherbrooke, distinguished Family

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry Aylmer, sheriff of the district of St. Francis, Que., into whose custody Harry Thacker came when that troublesome young man slipped across the border, was well known in Canadian politics nearly 40 years ago. He sat in the Dominion House of Commons as Liberal M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe, from 1874 to 1878, when he lost his seat. He was defeated in 1880 when he contested Richmond for the Quebec legislature, and in 1892 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Sherbrooke in the Dominion House. Earlier in his career he served 12 years in the Royal Marine Artillery. On returning to Canada he was called to the

bar and practised his profession for many years at Melbourne, Que. In 1877 he commanded the Canadian Wimbledon rifle team. The year before he had organized the Richmond Field Battery of Artillery, and commanded it until 1887, when he retired from the service with the rank of Major-colonel. In 1900 he was appointed sheriff.

The first Lord Aylmer, a distinguished naval officer in the reign of James II., was elevated to the peerage of Ireland as a reward for his professional services. The 5th baron was a general in the army, and commanded a brigade under Wellington in the Peninsular War. In 1833 he was appointed Governor-General of Canada, and held the appointment nearly five years. He died in 1856, and was succeeded by his brother Frederick, 6th baron, who died unmarried in 1858. The title then went to Mr. Adolphus Aylmer, a third cousin of the 6th baron, who resided at Melbourne, Que. Adolphus, who was born in 1814, accompanied his father, Capt. John Aylmer, R.N., to Canada during the governorship of the 5th Lord Aylmer, who was a second cousin of Captain John (the latter being son of Rear-Admiral John, and grandson of Rev. John, who was a son of the second baron). The young man remained in Canada, and when he was 23 years old, served in the Canadian militia during the rebellion of 1837. He retired as Lieut.-colonel in August, 1839. He survived until 1901, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Colonel the Hon. Matthew Aylmer.

The present Lord Aylmer was inspector-general of Canadian militia, and retired in 1907 with the rank of major-general.

THE AGE OF THE WORLD

Record of Mankind Goes Back Only to the Merest Yesterday

The age of our world, this ball on which we are whirled round and round the sun, and onwards with our solar system through infinite space, can only be estimated vaguely. Professor Ulrich, one of the greatest living authorities on this subject, stated at Toronto that the world is from 75,000,000 to 750,000,000 years old, and that his own estimate would be somewhere in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 years.

Our historical records, that is of humanity, cover only a few thousand years. When man first appears on the scene in these records he is far advanced in civilization. He has domesticated the horse and other animals; he has flocks and herds and he tills the soil. He has vehicles and tools to help him in his work. He has bows and arrows, spears and swords for defence. He can communicate his ideas in a speech which submits itself to rules of grammar. He can dig ores out of the earth, and convert them into workable metals. Before this point was reached there must have been a long history of toil and endeavor. Its joys and its tragedies have never been described, and can only be imagined. Efforts have been made to write a history of civilization, but such histories must always be imperfect, because the tolls beginnings of civilization can be the subject only of conjecture. The savagery of our own and recent times gives us examples of civilization carried to certain distances, and then arrested. The pioneer history may realize the wildness of the world and the danger of the wild man. The world is a long and a long time ago.

Wagner's Thirteen's

It is a comfort to know that thirteen is not invariably connected with bad luck. Richard Wagner revelled in the figure; he was born on the 13th of the month of the year also made 13; his name had 13 letters; he composed and published 13 great works, and his real career commenced on the 13th day of the month. "Tannhauser" was completed on April 13, and produced in Paris for the first time on March 13. Wagner left Bayreuth on September 13; he also happened to leave this world on the 13th day of the month.

Wagner's Thirteen's

Nature is kind in Ecuador. When a man wants a blanket he goes to the mountains, trees and cuts from it a strip of peculiarly soft, thick bark, five or six feet long. This is damaged and beaten until the flexibility of the sheet is much increased. The result is a blanket, soft, light, and very warm, of an attractive green color. It may be rolled into a compact bundle without hurt, and with ordinary usage will last for several years.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia.

Although honey production as a recognized British Columbia industry is in its infancy, splendid advances are being made, and the intelligent observer, looking forward, can see the Province in the not-far-distant future one of the greatest honey-producing districts on the American continent.

The development in production in the last few years has been remarkable. In 1910 the yield was so small as to be considered negligible—the product of perhaps a dozen or so small apiaries. By 1913 it had grown to fifty tons. In 1914 the production was no less than one hundred and fifty tons.

Government inspectors and other students of bee-keeping pronounce the possibilities of the industry to be magnificent, the grounds for prophecy being the success of presently established apiaries; the magnitude of honey sources, notably the fireweed, so widespread and prolific in bloom, and the wide fields of white clover and alfalfa; and the favor British Columbia honey enjoys on account of its fine quality and distinctive flavor.

It is conservatively estimated that there are now twelve hundred beekeepers in British Columbia—approximately 300 in the Fraser Valley, 250 in the Interior and 120 on Vancouver Island.

SOMETHING LIKE A PLAGUE

An Advancing Horde of Locusts Resembles a Dark Cloud

A locust invasion is an event not easily forgotten.

The first sign of the approaching army is usually a long, dark cloud on the horizon. As it comes nearer, it is seen to be composed of countless millions of locusts on whirling wings. Soon the cloud appears overhead, and is sufficiently thick to obscure the sun. Now we are in the midst of a dense swarm of flying, whirling locusts, which dash into our faces, enter our houses, and fill our rooms with their presence; the air is simply alive with them. All open wells must be instantly covered, or they will be polluted by the insects.

Fowls and turkeys, however, welcome the advancing hordes; they simply fatten on the locusts. But the flesh becomes so tainted by this diet as to be quite unsaleable, and even their eggs have an unpleasant taste. As soon as locusts make their appearance in a locality, the price of eggs drops to one-half or one-third of their former value.

Pigs also feed on locusts, and their flesh also becomes affected; in fact, all animals seem to be adversely affected, for horses have a strong aversion to grass which has been polluted by locusts, and, unless very hungry, will not touch it.—Answers.

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