

### The Useful Worm

The earth passes through no fewer than five distinct chapters in the worm, the last of which is filled with minute bones that grind the food. On one piece of ground kept especially for animal purposes, it was found that in twelve years a depth of three and a half inches had been added to the surface by worm castings. The original surface had been a thin layer of clods.

### BUFFALO BILL: LIFE OF COL. WILLIAM CODY

Many People Seeing His Wonderful Wild West Show Have no Conception of Why It Was Formed

Here is broncho-busting, sharp-shooting, prairie-crossing, Indian-fighting "Wild West Buffalo Bill"! He has been more Indian fights than any other man! He made his name as a scout and guide during the Civil War when the man who ventured into the unknown country carried his life in his hand!

He originated the wonderful "Wild West Show" which every boy manages to see! His right name is Col. William F. Cody. But maybe you have often wondered how and where he got the title of "Buffalo Bill." It isn't just a mythical name which he adopted because he liked it.

Away back in 1857, Col. Cody made a contract with the Kansas Pacific railroad to supply its employees with all the meat needed while the line



was being constructed. He carried out this agreement. In 18 months he killed 4,000 buffalo.

#### The Name's Origin

The men in camp and the men on the range knew this and thought it such a wonderful achievement that they nicknamed the colonel "Buffalo Bill." The name stuck to him and now the public hardly remembers that he has any other title.

"Buffalo Bill" was born in Iowa, Feb. 26, 1846, and he came naturally by his love of "all out doors." All through the troubles with the hostile Sioux and the Cheyenne Indians, "Buffalo Bill's" ingenuity and bravery and knowledge of the Indians made it possible for the white men to gain possession of land, and to protect themselves against sudden attacks.

Many years ago, after experiencing the most thrilling adventures of the frontier, "Buffalo Bill" decided to perpetuate some of the doings of Indian days for the sake of the boys of today. So he established the "Wild West Show." And there is nothing he likes better than to see boys watch with breathless interest the doings of frontier days, reproduced in his big true-to-life show.

He has made a fortune, it is said, and we know that he has spent many months abroad, where he is believed to have been presented to many crowned heads. He is a unique character in the history of the United States.

### A POSTCARD REFLECTOR

Beats a Magic Lantern Because Glass Slides Not Needed

Why spend money to buy a magic lantern when you can make a postcard reflector yourself at trifling cost? Moreover, the postcard reflector has an advantage over the common magic lantern, in that with it you can throw on the screen, postcards, photographs, insects, pierced flowers, etc., in their natural colors, without going to the expense of buying slides.

In Fig. 1 is shown the "insides" of a postcard reflector that is within the ability of anyone to make. The main

### E DISPATCH.

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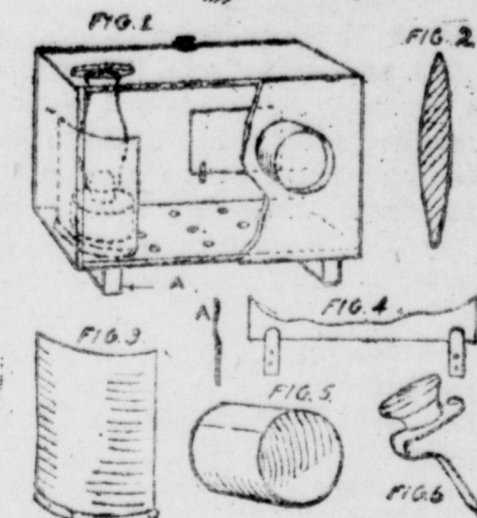
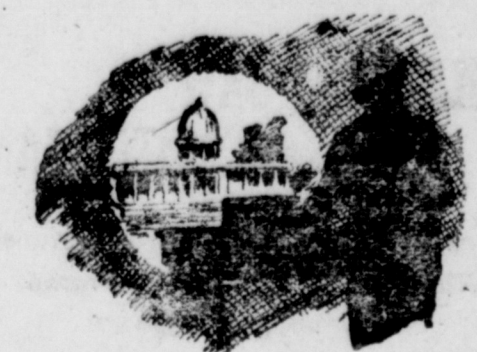
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The box should be light tight and a lid should be provided for it. The inside is stained a dead black with ink, or a mixture of turpentine and lamp-black. Be sure to get all portions of the inside well blacked.

Now with the lid off, and the box lying on its side, place a curved reflector (A) in one corner, and fasten it firmly to the bottom by the tabs left for the purpose. The shape of this reflector is shown in Fig. 3. Next set a lamp up close to the reflector



Study this diagram carefully

and cut a hole directly above to allow the chimney to go on. The reflector should be made of bright tin.

Now light the lamp and put the cover on the box, noting where the reflection thrown on it is brightest, and directly opposite this point cut a hole to receive a slip tube containing a double convex lens. The size may range from two to three or even five inches in diameter, but the hole cut must be, of course, similar to the size of the lens you use. The tube can be made from sheet iron or anything that happens to be the right diameter and three or four inches long. Fig. 5 shows its general shape.

When this is done, fasten a couple of metal clamps, cut from tin so that they will hold a card firmly against the back or the lid of the box right where the reflected light is brightest. Fig. 4 shows how they work and the shape to which they are bent. Another pair may be put a little lower for holding cards on which the view

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Now hinge the cover to the bottom board and at the top fasten a friction clip, shown in Fig. 6, for holding the back shut while the card is in position. Fig. 2 explains what is meant by a double convex lens. These are the kind used in reading glasses and the two-inch size is listed by dealers for 40 cents each.

If a clear-cut image is not thrown clip the tube back and forth in the hole until this is obtained. If you cannot get a clear image then it shows that the clip tube is too short, and a longer one will remedy the difficulty. The machine should have small blocks nailed to the bottom, as in Fig. 1 (B), and holes bored to the bottom to admit air to the lamp.

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Paris, March 22.—(NOC.)—No infantry attacks were made on the Verdun front last night, the war office announced this afternoon.

The Germans bombarded Malancourt heavily and there were artillery exchanges of less intensity east of the Meuse.

Paris, March 22.—The statement follows: "West of the Meuse the artillery duel was very lively in the region of Malancourt, 100 miles 304. A particularly violent fire was directed against the Hancourt hill.

"East of the Meuse the bombardment was intense in the region of Vaux and Dambloup.

"There were no infantry actions. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

London, March 22.—(Mail-Enterprise).—The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail wires to his paper as follows:

The German attack on Malancourt cannot possibly make any difference in the position of affairs. The Germans profited by artillery emplacements and flame throwers to surprise the first French trenches and gain a couple of hundred feet advance.

"This they very well know cannot in any way affect the final issue of the battle for Verdun, which already has

been decided.

"Having failed in the initial attack, they are now seeking to maintain the attack until Friday, when the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, is to deliver his impatiently awaited statement on foreign affairs in the Reichstag.

"As Col. Feylers the eminent Swiss military critic, says: 'The battle of Verdun is over.'

### Roumania Is Ready

To Enter War In May

London, March 19.—All doubt as to Roumania's course seems at an end. On the authority of persons high in allied councils, whose names for obvious reasons cannot be divulged, I am able to predict—so far as is possible to anticipate events—that Roumania will join the allies, probably in May.

Additional assurance to this effect were given me yesterday by a French official who has just returned from a mission in the Balkans. He was as confident that Roumania would cast her lot with the allies as that the Germans would be defeated at Verdun.

Roumania to-day is astir with preparation for war. Her factories and arsenals are running night and day to create the implements and supplies formerly furnished by the Krupps and the Skodas.

Railroads from Bucharest to Preda, on

### NOTICE.

Will the people please take notice that I am prepared to FRAME or EN-LARGE 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,

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### Notice of Sale

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms of a warrant issued by the Secretary of the Municipality of Carleton County and according to the provisions of Section Eighty five (85) of Chapter twenty one of the Acts Third George V., 1913, of the legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick, entitled "An Act to Consolidate and Amend Chapter 170 of the consolidated Statutes, 1903, respecting Rates and Taxes" the said warrant being dated the Fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1915, there will for default in the payment of County, Poor and Road taxes be sold at public auction in front of the Court House in the Town of Woodstock in the said County of Carleton, on Friday the Twenty fifth day of February, A. D. 1916, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of the said day to the highest bidder so much of the Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate lying and being in the Parish of Richmond in the County of Carleton aforesaid, as will be sufficient to pay the sum of One Dollar and sixty six cents being the amount assessed for County, Poor and Road taxes against the said Wiggins Estate for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914 together with the further sum of Three Dollars and Fifteen cents costs and expenses to the date of issue of said warrant and the further sum of fifty cents for the said warrant, making in all the sum of Five Dollars and Thirty One cents, now unpaid, and also for costs and charges attending this Notice and Sale hereunder and recovery of said assessment. The said Real Estate assessed in the name of the Wiggins Estate to be sold as aforesaid being described as follows:—All that certain piece of land and premises situate in the Parish of Richmond aforesaid, being same conveyed by John McBride to said George Campbell by deed registered in Book K number 2 Carleton County Records on pages 336 and 337 the 22nd of March A. D. 1872 and therein described as "Commencing on the Road or East line, on the Road leading from Watson Settlement in or a Richmond to Houlton, and thence we have road strikes a certain line between Francis Varn and the said John McBride, thence along said line North eight rods, thence east six rods, thence south eight rods to the place of beginning containing one quarter of an acre."

Dated at Woodstock in the said County of Carleton this Twentieth—day of November, A. D. 1915

John R. Tompkins  
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.

the Hungarian border, have suspended all passenger traffic. For ten days, says the Havas correspondent at Bucharest, nothing but military trains have been allowed to move toward the frontier. Trenches have been prepared and everything made ready for defence.

Facilities for the making and war supplies of all kind is being rushed from England through Russia unimpeded by the anti-les checks as from there.

Verdun has been a boom-sung for the Germans in the Balkans. The rash undertaking was launched principally for its effect on Roumania and to hearten the failing Turks. It has had the opposite result. It has shown Roumania that the Tuto side has reached its crest and split on the rock of French resistance.

Roumania's entry, it is believed, has been timed with the allied offensive on all fronts. On the east fresh Russian armies, re-equipped and re-munitioned, are awaiting the coming spring. In the Balkans the allies have gathered through the winter 300,000 troops at Salonika for the reconquest of Serbia and the invasion of Bulgaria and Thrace. They are under the command of Gen. Sarail, the former French commander of Verdun, one of the few commanders who have gone through the war with the reputation of never having experienced defeat.

Before peace comes there may be a wide-spread of the war. Just at this moment Holland is thinking more seriously of engaging in the great conflict than at any time since Austria refused to accept Serbia's peaceful reply to her warlike demands. Sinking of the Tubantia has aroused the Dutch people to a greater state of excitement than any other act of the war, but Holland at peace in this time of trouble is keeping such a harvest that the people may submit to Germany's repeated attacks. The situation is thus briefly summed up by the Boston A. Verbert: "Apparently, just now, Holland is rowing the right to fight. In this situation it is not wholly alone, among nations, some Americans believe." True as this is Germany must view with some alarm the outbreak of incignation raised over the Tubantia. Holland's entry into the war would open the way for an allied advance to the heart of Germany, and would quickly end the struggle on the Western front.

(St. John Globe.)

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