

DOUBLES OF CELEBRITIES

Many People Taken For Famous People by Their Likeness Thereto

The announcement that General French's double is to be found in the person of a tradesman of Armentieres is a reminder that few famous men have escaped having a double.

Such is the striking resemblance between Mr. J. F. Farnham, of Albany, New York, and Dr. Woodrow Wilson that the former is known to his friends as "Woodrow."

Such was the strange likeness between Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the famous artist, and George Du Maurier, the author of "Trilby," that the latter was sent into fits of laughter by a lady who addressed him at a dinner as "Sir Lawrence."

The extraordinary facial resemblance between King George and the czar of Russia has often been commented upon, while the Hon. G. E. Brown, Minister for Trade and Commerce in Canada, has two doubles in England, Mr. Tom Burt, the veteran member for Morpeth, and Dr. Clifford, a well known Baptist minister.

Mr. Morley might have been a twin brother of Sir Charles Marriott, the famous surgeon, who died some time ago. Sir George Alexander has a double in Mr. J. Thorold, well known in the London and military world, while Mr. Frederick Benton is the "living image" of Mr. James Welch, and has often played his part.

OUR WATER POWER

The Development of Late Years Has Been a Remarkable Increase

The course of a comprehensive water powers in Canada, says that from an economic point the rivers tributary to the Great Lakes are of far-reaching importance. Of those flowing into the Great Lakes, the Trent occupies the first place. This is one of the rivers whose hydraulic utilization has suffered from deforestation, but the flow conditions have been greatly improved by work undertaken by the Dominion Government, showing that the mischief is not irreparable. Now 75,000 horse-power is capable of more or less ease development by reason of the Trent Canal Works. Of this total, 45,000 is now actively used, of which the Electric Power Company absorb 33,000 horse-power. This company, with a 44,000-volt transmission line, 300 miles in length, supply power to a large territory, and has obtained complete control of the light and power business in the territory served by the transmission lines—a policy that is likely to find many imitators in the future. Most of the rivers that flow into Lake Erie, like the Grand River, lack natural control, owing to agricultural necessities, and can only be regarded as sources of intermittent power for purely local purposes. Lake Huron can claim some tributaries of greater industrial value, their total low-water capacity being placed at 166,000 horse-power, of which 65,000 is at present developed. The more considerable of the developed sites are on the Spanish River, where the Canadian Copper-Copper Company has 12,500 horse-power installed for the operation of its mines and smelters; and lower down the river, the Pulp and Paper Company utilizes 10,000 horse-power for the conduct of its business. There is evidence of very considerable extension in the near future.

Flower Dishes

Violet taste almost as nice as they smell. In days gone by a favorite candy was made of candied violets, while sorbet was made of extract of violets. All over Europe, violets, roses and some blossoms are mixed with preserves, to add a flowery element to the fruity flavor. In America, sandwiches of nasturtiums, and in England of fine chopped spearmint, spread over slices of thin bread and butter are

then served. The tuber of the dantia is said to be excellent for food, while vandellous make a first class wine, as every housewife knows.

Blue Air

Pure air is blue, because the molecules of the air have the thickness necessary to reflect blue rays. When the sky is not perfectly pure the atmosphere is blended with perceptible vapors, and the diffused light is mixed with a large proportion of white.

Palm Ages

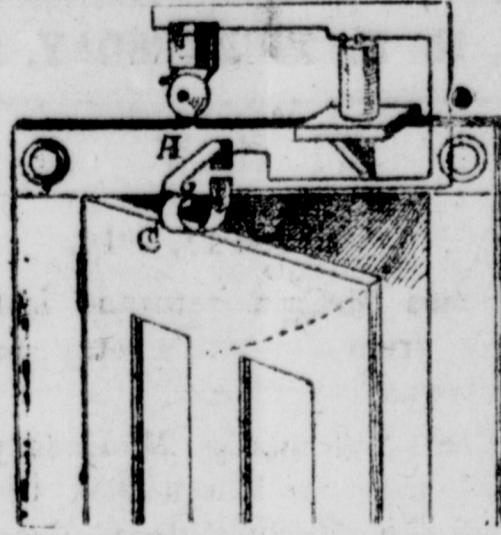
Brazilian coconut palms live from 800 to 1000 years, and the date palm from 200 to 300 years. On the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem, there are olive trees known to have been flourishing in 1092.

A REAL BURGLAR ALARM

"Burglar! Somebody's breaking in through the back door!"

That's the alarm which will ring out to your ears if you equip your door with this automatic bell and if a burglar ever does attempt to break into your house thereafter. Or, if you don't think your house needs a burglar alarm, there are several other uses for the device here described. You can put it on your office door or on the kitchen door so mother can leave it unlocked, and get warned when

the delivery boys come in. It will cost you only about 70 cents for a bell and a dry battery. You'll



The above diagram shows how simply the open-door alarm is constructed. In fastening the strips of tin, the use of screws would be preferable to nails.

need also two strips of tin, inch wide by 6 long, which you can probably get for nothing at the tinners or the hardware store, and a little bit of copper wire.

The two pieces of tin (A and C) are fastened by nails or screws to the door frame, and under each is secured the bare end of a bell wire, which connects, as shown, to a bell and battery. Brass may be used in place of tin if desired.

By shaping the strips as indicated, the top of the door strikes the lower tin, closing the circuit for only a

moment. As the door opens farther, the strips spring apart, breaking the circuit automatically.

A WOMAN'S QUEER JOB

The "Woman With the Mangle" Dries Clothes For Unlucky Youngsters

There were so many cases of unexpected duckings among the boys and girls who go pleasuring at Brockwell Park Lake, London, that an official was named by the London county council just to dry their clothes. She is known as the "woman



with the mangle." Here is a picture showing her at work, drying the clothes of a boy who took a header when he didn't mean to do it. The woman with the mangle has been renamed "the lady of the lake" by the boys and girls who have come to look upon her as a sort of second mother. The mangle is to be seen at use at all hours from sunrise to sunset.



A Serbian in Native Costume

This gaily dressed and happy looking individual with the long-stemmed pipe is a typical Serb—one of the thousands that fought so well against the Teutonic hordes. He wears day clothes such as these will be unknown for many years probably, most of the men of the country having worn nothing but military uniforms for so long, and there being no occasion for holiday raiment in Serbia nowadays.

A USEFUL HINT ON SELECTING DAIRY COWS

A Guide to the Farmer on the Problem of a Good Milker—Actual Butter Record Best Chooser

There are good cows and inferior cows in all breeds, and the value of a herd must always depend largely upon the owner's selecting the right individuals in any given breed. A first consideration is yield of milk and butterfat; second, conformation of type and third, pedigree. The only infallible guide in the selection of cows is the actual butter record. The amount of butter from a cow is by no means solely determined by the quantity of milk she gives. It depends as much on the richness as it does on the quantity of milk. With heifers and dry cows judgment as to their value must largely be based upon conformation and pedigree.

Dairy temperament is indicated by a spare, angular form, large, bright expressive eyes far apart, a large, straight, prominent backbone and an active disposition as opposed to sluggishness. The spare, angular form indicates the absence of any disposition to lay on fat, and the large backbone, large bright eyes, broad forehead and general sprightfulness indicate a large amount of nerve or working power. Good feeding capacity is indicated by a long, deep barrel or cowling, a large muzzle and a good constitution. A good constitution is indicated by large, bright eyes, deep, broad chest, a large heart girth, large open nostrils and a soft, pliable skin, with plenty of secretion.

How to Prove Milk Tests

Good milk organs are indicated by a large, evenly-quartered, elastic udder, running well forward and back between the thighs; large, tortuous milk veins, running well forward and preferably branched. The teats should be of moderate size and squarely placed. Good quality is indicated by a loose, pliable skin, soft, silky hair, clean udder and a general refinement, especially in the head, neck, withers, thighs and limbs. The udder of the cow is frequently misjudged. Fleishy udders, no matter how large, are undesirable. They possess small milk-elaborating capacity and are more subject to disorders than moderate-sized, elastic udders. A point that needs emphasis is the importance of constitutional vigor in the animal. A good milker is one of the hardest worked of animals, and unless possessed of a good constitution she cannot do her maximum of work.

Dairy Herd Tip

With the average milk producer the cheapest and most satisfactory way of building up a dairy herd is to select good ordinary cows and breed these to a first-class pure-bred sire. Where this is done the selection of a sire is a matter of far greater moment than the selection of a cow, because where non-pedigree cows are bred to a pure-bred sire the calves will take on more of the characteristics of the bull than of the cows. The chief merit of the sire is determined by the butter-producing capacity of his mother, his sire's mother and so on down the line. Unless a bull is descended from good milkers he need not be expected to produce good milkers.

Food and Milk

Good food produces the best results, and it is for the dairyman himself to find out whether it pays him to feed it to his cows. One thing may be taken for granted—that the richness of the food of a cow correspondingly increases the richness of the milk, and this result is more noticeable in sound, healthy cows of the real dairy type, cows with highly developed milking qualities, and whose consumption of food goes chiefly to further this end, than in poor and neglected animals. The latter fail to do their best.

Good grass is an essential factor in the health and productiveness of dairy cows. To obtain these good general farming is needed, one to a large extent supplements the other. A dairy farmer who neglects his soil and pastures makes a great mistake. Poor pastures are largely answerable for poor milk production.

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