

THE DISPATCH.

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RIDERS OF THE PLAINS

Reinforcement of Mounted Police Shown by Cold Figures. It has often been asked, How does it happen that the Royal Northwest Mounted Police are so successful in maintaining order over so great a stretch of territory? We have the answer in the report of the operations of the force for one year. Fierce is that answer: In thirty-two cases of capital crime committed in the prairie provinces, during twelve months, the principal in thirty-one instances were overtaken. The principal in the thirty-second instance will not be permitted to rest until he also is brought in. If he is to be found anywhere between the international boundary and the Arctic Circle, it is fundamental with the Mounted Police service of Canada, that no outlaw shall be allowed to escape. They give no respite to the fugitive. In the crowded city or among the desolations that bend from the west to the North Pole.

Care of the Forests. The forests form one of the largest of the natural resources of Canada and one that has attracted largely not only to the general prosperity of the country but the public recognition. Moreover, there are extensive areas that will be productive only if they are used for growing forests. With these facts in mind it is common self-evident that it is the duty of every citizen to take an interest in the forests. —Canadian Forestry Journal.

The Wear and Tear. A three-year-old mule became interested in a peculiar noise, and asked what it was. "A creak, dear," replied his mother. "Well," remarked the little mule, "he ought to get himself oiled."

Hens Inspection. Do not depend upon your landlady to inspect you. Inspect your own house from cellar to attic and insist that unsafe conditions be made safe.

CAREER WORTH WHILE

Patient Cheerful Dentist Who Became an Inspiration.

A good man died in Montreal, writes a woman journalist. Three days later they buried him amidst a forest of flowers and a rain of tears. He was a dentist. He did not belong to one of what are so called "the learned professions"; although I should like to know which of the "learned professions" contributes more to the ease, comfort and health of mankind than does skillful dentistry. They have taken in the moose sign with the name and the initials, "D.D.S." after it. His patients have scattered as members of a suffering tribe to other dental offices and told their troubles to other men wearing snowwhite coats and a patient expression and holding shining metal instruments in their hands. And as they have visited these offices they have all heard the same speech: "He took good care of your teeth. He did his work well." The patients have gone back to their homes or offices or stores or work benches with thoughts other than of their pain and loss. They were inspired by the words: "He did his work well." A renewed ambition flamed in their breasts. They resolved it should be truthfully said of him: "He has done his work well." What more can the man who is leaving this world ask? One thing more. It may be said of him: "He always made me more cheerful." I had known this man for eighteen years. For all those years he had guarded my teeth with the care that a dainty woman gives to her jewels. But he did more for

me than that. He never failed on a cheery greeting and a gay farewell. He kept the even tenor of good humor. I asked him one day how he maintained his unbreakable composure, to all men and women, in all weather, mental and otherwise. He polished carefully the last fitting while he answered: "Sometimes when people come in at that door they rattle me. But I never let them know it." The surly, the irritable, the suffering, the meek, all received from him the same greeting, the same careful professional treatment, the same good speed. Latterly his strength had been abating. He confessed that his last vacation had been prolonged and that he hadn't undertaken his new season's work with as much vim as before. He told me of his plans for lessening his work. There should be less of quantity of that work but not less of quality. He would establish a home apart from his office. It was wearing upon him a little. Yes, but there was no change in his fine workmanship. None in his manner. On the evening of a hard day he sat at the table waiting for the serving of his dinner. There was an inarticulate sound, a dropping of his head upon his breast and he was gone. But the last patient who had left his chair, just as the light was growing too dim for work, said what those of all the other years had said: "He was most careful" in his work and he smiled and joked when we shook hands.

CAREFUL MEN WANTED

Railways Give Advice to New Employees on Taking Precautions.

Vice-President Howard G. Kelky of the Grand Trunk Railway System, has ordered inserted in the book of rules governing the operating department, the following message to new employees: "Your success in the service you are about to enter will depend upon the care you exercise in the discharge of your duties. The best record you can make, both for yourself and for the company, is the record of a considerate and careful man. There are engineers, conductors and others who have worked for the Grand Trunk from twenty to thirty years without receiving injury themselves or causing injury to a single one of their fellow employees. Everybody respects the man who can make that kind of record."

VALUE OF COW TESTS

Milking Records Enabled Farmers to Increase Their Profits.

One of the most difficult things to comprehend to-day is, that it is the amount of clear money, over and above the cost of feed, that determines what each and every cow is worth. Not what gross returns she makes. It is only when we begin to test systematically that we realize this. A farmer in Oxford County, in 1906 had a herd of cows producing about 5,000 pounds per cow. In four years, by selecting his best producers and breeding from them, using good bulls, he raised the average production of his herd of 70 cows over 1,600 pounds per cow. Twenty of these produced over 3,000 pounds. And he hoped in a couple of years more to raise the average of his whole herd to 3,000 pounds, which he has since accomplished. Most of this work was on grade cows, attained by keeping records and by weighing the milk only three times per month. Of course, he fed generously, but it does not matter if our cows do consume a little more feed, if they give in turn a greater net profit. Another man in Wentworth County graded up his herd until it is now producing nearly 7,000 pounds per cow. These are only two instances. There are dozens of them, but there are not nearly enough. They demonstrate, however, that this thing can be done.

When Fowl Lose Weight

Experiments show that the loss in weight by killing and dressing showing that the total loss in weight of chickens starved for 26 hours, prepared for market by having their necks broken, dry plucked and not bled nor drawn, was 20 per cent. of the live weight. When the chickens were prepared for the oven there was an average loss of 33 1/3 per cent. Fifty-four per cent. of the live weight of the chicken was the draw weight. Birds that weighed alive five pounds eight ounces, weighed when prepared for the oven two pounds fifteen ounces.

The Testing Time!



WHEN the test of the world-conflagration called for every ounce of strength in every available man to stem the tide of destruction, one of John Barleycorn's greatest friends, Russia, was the first to abolish the Traffic because it could not meet the test. In good time, when her hour of test arrived, New Brunswick banished the great Drink curse let us hope forever!

After the war, in his turn, John Barleycorn is going to put New Brunswick to the test. Prohibition may again be voted upon after the war.

Every bit of lax enforcement and indifference is just so much ammunition for him to use against us. How does Prohibition meet the test?

Russia—

Some idea of the enormous effect of Prohibition is afforded by the wonderful example of Russia. In spite of the fact that millions of producers are in the army the savings of the people enormously increased. In 1912 and 1913 they were saving, per year, about \$20,000,000. In the first five months under Prohibition they saved \$60,000,000. In 1915 the banks took in \$265,000,000. For the first half of 1916, the Russian people saved \$300,000,000!

The Dakotas—

Town and city population in South Dakota under License increased 168 per cent. in 20 years. In the Prohibition state of North Dakota it increased 494 per cent.!

In "dry" North Dakota, for the year 1909, 2,789 men produced \$19,137,000 worth of manufactured goods. In the "wet" Dakota it required no less than 3,602—813 more men—to produce only \$17,870,000 worth of manufactured goods, or \$1,267,000 less!

In 1890 commitments to Insane Asylums in "dry" North Dakota were 40 persons per 100,000 more than South Dakota. After twenty years of Prohibition they were forty less! And the Prohibition State began the period with only about half the population of its neighbor! South Dakota has since adopted Prohibition.

Russia Prospers. During the first eight months of Prohibition in Russia the Savings Banks reports show savings increased 5,000 per cent. (net).

Help to Enforce Prohibition

Permanent Prohibition in New Brunswick demands strict enforcement between, now and the day when Prohibition may again be voted upon after the war. The whole task of enforcement must not be left to the officers of the law alone. Everyone should help. Eternal vigilance is the watchword.

Dominion Temperance Alliance

NEW BRUNSWICK BRANCH

DONALD FRASER, President, Plaster Rock, N.B.

REV. THOS. MARSHALL, Vice-President, Fredericton, N.B.

W. G. CLARK, Treasurer, Fredericton, N.B.

REV. H. C. ARCHER, Executive Secretary, Fredericton, N.B.

HISTORY OF PAPER

Introduced into Europe About the Twelfth Century.

From time to time, almost from the very earliest days of the war, there has arisen in many European countries a shortage of paper. Many factories, often unlooked for, have contributed to bring about this result, a scarcity of labor, the increased cost of shipping freights, and tendency in the supply of the many and various ingredients which go to the making of paper in all its many forms of today. The manufacture of paper was first introduced into Europe by the Moors, also about the twelfth century. They held a great part of Spain in those days, and the industry quickly grew. It was good paper, "cloth parchment" as it is styled in the laws of Alfonso of Castile, and well styled, for it was stout of substance, and could withstand hard use. At Xativa, Valencia and Toledo the industry grew and flourished until the fall of the Moorish power. And then came a change. The Christian conquerors were less skilled, and the great industry deteriorated, both as to quantity and quality. Meanwhile, however, the Arabs had brought their knowledge of the craft with them when they invaded Sicily. From Sicily paper making ultimately spread to Italy, and there it became a great industry. From Italy it extended to France and Germany. It then first reached England, and in Wynkyn de Worde's "De Proprietatibus Rerum," printed in 1495, at Caxton's Press, we find mention of a paper mill at Stevenage, in Hertfordshire, kept by one John Tate, Master Spielman, with his ten years' license from Queen Elizabeth to make paper at Dartford, in Kent, is the next great figure in the paper trade, and so on to the establishment of the famous mills at Maidstone, where John Whatman turned out his paper in and around the year 1760. In 1799 came machinery, and from the small mill at Beckmoor, in Hertfordshire, where Fourdriner, the inventor, first set up his plant, the industry spread all over the country.

House For Sale

Large House 16 rooms with woodshed and barn situate on Broadway near Valley Railway Station. Land freehold, one and one half extra lots adjacent suitable for gardening. ROBERT L. SIMMS, SOLICITOR.

Seaman Building King Street, Woodstock, N. B.

TO RENT

TO RENT.—Rooms to rent in the Vendome, Queen Street. Apply to MRS. E. W. WILLIAMS, MAPLE SHADE FARM, RIVER ROAD.

WANTED

WANTED.—A man for 3 months who can manage horses and knows how to farm. \$40.00 per month to the right man. Apply to G. S. Chute, Hanna, Alta.

Learn Bookkeeping

The Undersigned is prepared to give private instruction in bookkeeping—Evenings. W. R. JONES, Woodstock, N. B.

TO LET

TO LET.—The very desirable cottage on Maple Shade farm. Possession given July 1. Apply to Mrs. E. W. Williams, Maple Shade Farm, River Road.

HEART LIFE AMBER

cures Heart Disease, Purifies the Blood, Heals the Lungs and Gives Good Appetite. By Mail \$1.00. DR. WYMAN, BEECHWOOD, N. B.

Mar. 21—41

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

at once for WOODSTOCK and District for CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 list now ready. Splendid list of hardy fruit and ornamental Stock suitable for the Maritime Provinces, including, MINTOSH R&D APPLE, St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry and many other leaders.

New illustrated Catalogue sent on application. Starting at best selling time liberal Proposition.

STONE AND WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries, (Established 1837) TORONTO — — — ONTARIO

Advertisement for 'Make All Your Preserves with' featuring 'Granula' brand. Includes images of jars and a logo. Text: 'PRESERVING LABELS FREE. Send red ball trademark and name of preserve to Atlantic Granular Refineries Limited, MONTREAL. Pure Condensed Granular. Order by name from your grocer. 10, 20 & 100-lb. sacks—2 & 5-lb. cartons. 137'