THE DISPATCE

APANESE SUPERSTITION

The Japanese have many curious art tions about animals, the c ie! art which is their belief in he supercatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan. The badger is another animal feared by the superttitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens. such insignificant happenings send shudder over the believers. In Tapan a light-colored mouse in the pouse is a sign of happiness. If a pider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at its protection for all time, I convey to hight, it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means land on 8 feet of the tree on all sides." happiness in Japan.

Advice About Ducks

The breeding ducks should have a stream of clear water to bathe in. It is not essential, but it gives better fertility. When the drakes are forced to tread on land they ofttimes slip and rotten eggs or dead germs result. Ducklings raised for market have water only to drink, and every precaution is taken to keep them out of t. , & muddy or dirty duck will not farive. Keep the pens as clean as potsible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and be extremely careful Es to have any sour food lying ground, and to keep their water abblutely clear and fresh.

The Ideal Home

In building that new home build it for the future and for convenience. Don't compromise for immediate conditions. Build it so it will make more pleasant the lives of thosy living in It and lengthen too lives of those who must toil in it.

Te se" a thing to a man who really doe.se't want it is not smart: " is only making an enemy of him

M istard plasters will not bleer 12 mixed with the white of an e.g and bot water



Bramatic Story of a Bridge and ar Italian Charge

The fighting on the eastern front between Italians and Austrians is In Rescribed by an English correspondent: Running from Trieste to Gorizia, a distance of about twenty. five miles, it looks like a monstrous natural bulwark with the Isonzo as its moat. Almost every part of the

TREE THAT OWNS ITSELF

of Tree Causes Extraordinary Bequest

At Athens, Georgia, there as a glant white oak tree which no one may buy or sell or cut down; nobody owns the hand in which this tree stands. The ree owns itself. It stands on top of one of the hills of the city, and is said to be between 300 and 500 years old. Early in the nineteenth century the owner of the plantation on which the tree stod often used to sit in the shade of the huge oak. Finally, he became so attached to the tree list by made a will which deeded the tree to itself. He wrota: "For, and in con-Inderation of the great love I bear this tree, and the great desire I have for it entire possession of itself, and all And so the tree came to own itself 1 id 8 feet of ground surrounding it.

Eastern Nations' Discovery

The Eastern nations, which are far Live restered with flies than we are, like blue. The Arabs treat their houses with a kind of light blue wash, and the Japanese hang curtains of Liue glass beads and hamboo at the antrance of their baker and butcher shops. These curtains let the sif in, and the flies, should there be any in the room, pass out between the blue beads towards the light, but they do to: re-enter.

Grand Total of C.P.R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has grand total of 1,500 miles of double track. Ontario district has a double-Lacked mileage of 105. Maultoba b strict is laid with no less than 643 filles of double tracks. British Columbia district is equipped with 143.90 miles. Alberta district has 12 miles and Saskatchewan district has 210 miles of double track.

The First Letter Box

The first letter box seems to have hen installed in Paris, as a useful part of the first penny post establish ed in any country. But, strangely enough, the people of Paris diff not like the boxes for their letters, and the system was for some years give up.

RAIN COMES THE LAST

Why the Rain Follows the Thu, ter and Lightning

Why loes a heavy downpour of rain often follow a clap of thunder? Not, as is popularly believed, because the thunder jostles the cloud particles together into raindrops. In the violent turmoil between the positive and negative electricity in a thundercloud there will be places where the proin these places there will be more air in proportion to its size as does a drops to fall as rain, and also more here. electrification, the rainfall occurring about the same time as the flash, We have, then starting toward the earth at the same time, light, sound, and raindrops. The light, travelling at a speed of about 186,000 miles oper second, reaches us almost instantly. The sound travels far more slowlyabout 1,090 feet per second-but the rain falls much slower still. Thus we observe, first, the lightning, then the thunder, and then rain.

HABIT OF SAVING

Establishing Your Character You Will Earn Respect

One of the best habits that a young man can form is that of saving a certain part of his earnings regularly. I's going to take a strong character o form the habit of saving money rom a small income, yet it can be done. There are so many allurements and attractions for a young man nowadays that it will take all of his strength of purpose to live to the motto, "I am going to save now, so that in the years to come I shall have something to show for my industry. And men can save money on a small malary if they will. It is admitted, of course, that there are times when a man with family, children and sickpess must go in debt, must for the time live beyond his means. But the fact that he has formed the habit of thrift will tide him over many a hard place; and give others confidence in his ability to get out of debt if once he has been compelled to go into it. Among the many good things that may be said of a young man there is none better than to say of thim: "He is a man of sobriety, industry and These things make more hrift." wadily for success than one may magine. But greater than the money hat a young man can save is the haracter that he is establishing. Miserliness, stinginess, greed are to be schorred, but prudence and carefulness in expenditure are graces which cultivated make of a man a power in the community and sive to tim a character which commands it. self to all.

Best Size of Broilers

It is claimed that the most dollstous, juicy broiler that an optours can fancy is a turkey poult of about mx pounds, or when about two-chirds grown, and of medium size. Many a young male two-thirds grown would be too large to broil. If rather large, however, the breast may be ashed. and thus more easily cooked through, but it must not be dried.

When Motor Misses

If motor persists in missing when only a light load is being corried, before reacting to adjustments of the carby retor try making spark gay a little vider, presuming, of course that the magneto is being used. On the other head, if the motor misses when there is a heavy load on board, it may possibly be obviated by closing the ark gan slightly.

Why Fowls Need So Much Air

igs, they do not sweat in the sense es on the enemy, whose stubbornness a defile. The British infantry at this t do other animals, but instead whe several times faster than

SPECIAL Opportunity of getting acquainted with SEAL BRAND COFFEE is offered you in our booklet, "Perfect Coffee - Perfectly Made". Your request will bring it by return mail.

CHASE & SANBORN

Scaled Precipices

(Special to New York Times)

HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRIT ISH ARMY IN PALESTINE, Feb. 21. (Delayed-By another brilliant oper ation the Palestine army has driven the Turks from the series of mountain lidges east of Jerusalem, forced the enemy out of Jerico cleared the valley of the west and southern section of the Jordan, and compelled the Turks to Rujm el Bahr, north of the Dead Sea which is their important centre of grain supply.

tions lasted three days, and the splen didly executed movements were timed aple. One could almost describe the its past glory. infantry moving on a twelve-mile front |

way. After a heavy 'bombardment the Turks were seen retreating from Tawill ip a northerly direction, and the hill was To Win Jericho won. At 9 o'clock the centre column got Ras Umn Desis early and won Arak Sbrasim, north of the Jericho road; but on the higa ground running eastward the Turks put up a stout resistance one London battalion having to assault three times before bayoneting the enemy out of the trenches. The whole line was captured by 3 o'clock.

MONTREAL

BRITISH CAPYURE CRUSADERS' CASTLE.

During the night the southern column moved forward toward a mountain chain some two and a half miles long, about burn 'neir storehouses and pier at nine miles east of Jerusalem. At the northern edge lies Talteddumm, the key to Jericho, and winding up over its face is the Jerusalem Jericho road. On the The different phases of the opera bill is the well known Good Samaritan Inc. and, standing out as a fine iand mark of what the Arabs call the Hill of perfectly, the mountain beights being Blood is a Crusaders' castle, with little taken almost according to the time save the most and vaults remaining of

This hill the London troops attacked as a piece of machinery set to reach at daybreak. The preliminary bombard and crush the enemy at certain specified | ment was short, but wonderfully effec moments. The London infantrymen tive. "Heavies" burst in and about the and their gunners were irresistible, and castle, and the whole series of trenches carried position after position by magni was most accurately searched. Soon Fowls are obliged to throw off much ficent courage, great skill, and fine the Turks were seen to leave them and the waste of the body throug the physical strength, inflicting heavy loss rush across a broad green patch toward

river is under the direct fire from the kill itself, so that when the Italians reached the Isonzo immediately after the outbreak of the war they found that the bridges had been destroyed. They had to rebuild them under fire.

The story has never yet been fully told because the work was done so quickly and under "such conditions that it is only now that the mind of the nation is beginning to realize it. At Si mado, where the river is c creat shee water over a hundred yards wide, the bridge was built eight times. Eight times it was destroyed but finally it was rebuilt and the batteries takes ross.

Then the Bersaglieri set out in flat boats still under the steady fire of the Austrian batteries, and it has aever been officially made known what sacrifices were made on that spot. Then the scaling of the hill commenced, the men gathering such protection as they found easily at hand. They could not be very well protected by their own heavy guns at the other side of the river because In attempting to destroy the enemy trenches they might easily destroy their own.

Yet the Bersaglieri dug themselves into the rocks and managed to hold the enemy back until reinforcements tame All this was at a time when every sosition on the slope was occupied in the Austrians. But since then the men of the shovel and bick and crowbar and blasting powde have arrived. They have made las quar-ries from which material can be got for the building of the defences.

EDMONTON LAND SCHEME

Loans to Supplement Services of Banks to Farmers

The Edmonton board of trade have adopted a scheme for land development. The principal difference between its recommendation and most of the other schemes is, explains Mr. F. T. Fisher, secretary of the Edmonon board, that the recommendations put forward by his board were forof which have given long study to these matters and are equipped with a practical working knowledge and maive experience regarding these problems, gained where the schemes are expected to be applied. One of the resumendations made is for a a loan schame designed to supplement the service which the chartered banks and loan companies are able to afford. The matter is approached by the committee much more conservatively and with a much heener sense of the difficulties in the way, than by the advocates of numerous farn oloan while the committee had a keen realisation of the fact that cheap money or our farmers is highly desirable ad would tend to promote increased gricultural production, they also od that neither the ordinary laws pply and demand nor the accuamperiance as to what consti-mend imancing, can be set at a set of a Legislature.

Potatoes For Rotation

One great advantage in growing potatoes is that the crop fits in admirably with the regular farm rotation. ry Broughton of Sarnia, Ontario, "you can have potatoes, fall wheat, clover and then potatoes again. A potato arop leaves the land in excellent condition for fall wheat. My brother, who lives near Whitby, had sixty four bushels of fall wheat to the acre for lowing potatoes. In a four-year rolation potatoes will work in as well: pota, es, fall wheat, cats or barley and then dover."

On any well regulated dair aira the milking of the cows at testated period is never neglected. Don't nedect the source of income.

E GREEN

rig a u. Shamrock Wearing in Honor St. Fatrick

WEA

Few who put a sprig of snamrock March realize that these little en leaves more than once kept the . sh from death in dire famine times 1 1596 the joet Spencer declares tha. e war has brought the miserable habitants of Munster to a point there they "flock to a plot of waters'esses or shamrocks as to a feast." his "View of Ireland" he describes this as the depth of ruin to which a land formerly having ... bundant corn and cattle had been plunged. The troublous times continued and the shamrock is mentioned as an article of food again and again. Fynes Morrison in 1598 writes that the herb is still being "snatched out of the ditches for food.'

Not until later was the shamrock aserois the national emblem of Firin. Natuaniel Colgan, member of the Royal Irish Academy says the earliest record of the wearing "o' the green" is contained in the diary of Thomas Dinoly who wrote in 1687: "17th day of Ma.ch yearly is St. Patrick, an Imm weable feast, when the Irish of all stations and conditions wear crosbes in their hats, some of pins, some green ribbon, and the vulgar supertitifsly wear shamlogues, treesaved grass which they likewise cat they say to cause a sweet breath)."

WHERE JUNE 21 IS NOON OF THE . YEAR

Sounds Strange, But is True . * Poles Novel Facts About Night and Day

We are not to refer to a day or a fay and a night to indicate a specific period of time without realizing that these terms have a different meaning "For a three-year rotation," says Har- in different parts of the world. Not everywhere and always does the gaural day include 24 hours if nears. a d' from suprise to suprise

> The fact is that a day is por a fixed umber of hours, but the length of lighduring which the Righ. of the) a illumines any part of the sarth In some parts of Norway the day lasts from May 21 to July 22 withous valer. r. . In Spitzbergen the Hugest day is three and one-half months and Lie shortest two and a half of actual Ight. JAt Petrograd the longest day 1 19 hours and the shortest 5. At Hamburg the longest is 17 and the mortest 7, and in London the longest 1 161% and the shortest 8.

The beginning of the day is not a b their buttonhole on the seventeenth prestion of universal agreement. It > > heen arbitrarily decided by differ. It peoples from time to time. The) cient Jeys fixed the beginning of a day at sunrise; with the Umbrians I hegan at noon, and the Egyptians 3 d Romans fixed the time at midsight, a custom adopted by Canada, the United States, and most of the Furopean countries.

It is a matter of common knowledge fiat-the longest day of the year is June 21 and the shortest December 21 (sometimes the 22nd). This latter is the time when the sun is farthest south on its annual slant over the tropic of Capricorn, making the maxinum declination to the axis of the earth. All over the world this data marks a turning point in duration of the day although in every case it is not the shortest day. In places south of the equator they are enjoying that longest der. At the South Pole on this the it is high noon of the sizmonths day, and at the Marth Pois It is midnight of the "groot night."

flying east of the Jordan.

magnificent advance the Londoners o'clock, when the British fire was lifted. and stony ridges or moving along wadi carried by a rush.

beds worn in the rock faced hills by the torrents of centuries. One, the Wadi feet high.

had the task of ousting their dug in foes able quantity of material had been des who fights best behind intrenchments. troyed. That they succeeded with comparative ly little loss entitles them to an even igher rank as fighters than they had gained earlier in this campaign. 1 hillsides, getting over crests, and ad a'ternoon. ancing across open ground in the face Mean while the Australian and New

very severe.

soon after 6 o'c'ock. Raset-Tawill, a attack the Holy City from the east, brown knob dominating a wide district | During the operations described Wel · coming resistance at Spiach Hill on the | reinforcing their troops or the sast.

was of no avail against the Britons | time were ascending the spurs of the greatly superior military qualities. [hill. Before they reached the top the their subsequent breaking up proceeds is 5 in good health a here requires Then the Anzac mounted troops, mov Turks had been railied and brought more rapidly than elsewhere. Hence nearly seven times the amount of fresh ing down from the high country near back but when the Londoners mother Jerusalem, got among the crags and the top there was a very brief fight, and boulders of the lower levels, and, after the enemy fied sgain to the defile. They being held up for a time in a country made one counter attack, but the posi entirely favoring defense, compelled tion was gained by 8 o'clock, though the enemy to leave Jericho and sent him the enemy sniped at long range during the day.

At the southern end of the range is WILD AND RUGGED BATTLEFIELD Jebel Fateif, whose southern face is as No one who has not stood on the precipitous as Gibraltar, and from its Mount of Olives and looked out on the sides massive spurs jut out, with deep rugged, barren, twisted country failing gullies between them. Some of the away to the Jordan and the Dead Sea British troops had marched in the dark can realize the tremendous effort re hours over the long mountain chain quired to turn out an obstinate enemy from El Muntar, and in some places had from trenches cut and blasted cut of; to walk in single file. The energy on the ridges and spurs of these gaunt Ekteif held on stubbornly, though when nills. The whole country is one suc | the bombardment was at its heaviest [cession of hills and valleys until it reach saw some leave for more comfortable es marshy flats more than 1,000 feet positions. The Turks shelled the places be'ow sea 1 vel. There is scarcely a where they thought the British were flat place in the whole sixteen miles preparing to attack, but their fire was from Jerusaleni, and throughout their hopelessly outclassed, and soon after 10 were either climbing up steep slopes the first line of Turkish trenches was

TURKS FIRED THEIR STORES.

About this time I could see the Turks Farar, has perpendicular cliff sides 500 setting fire to their stores on the shores of the Dead Sea, scuttling one boat and removing two others. A buge cloud of In this broken terrain the Londoner, | white smoke indicated that a consider

For a couple of hours there was a good deal of fighting on Etteit, the Turks having a number of machine guns bidden in the rough ground. These wore routed out, and the whole range witched them scaling boulder strewn was in the possession of the Britisn by

of the rapid, heavy thuds of mountain Zealand mounted troops moved east guns and the whirring rap of machine ward from El Muntar over hills and guns, and I can say their gallantry is along valleys, threatening the enemy's unsurrassable and their spirit uncon rear. The cavalry had to acgotiate able. No obstacle was too great to most difficult country, and was held up tackle; nothing beat them. The Tarks, for a considerable time in a defile with all conditions in their favor, were touch which only two men could pass completely defeated. On the first day we a st. The enemy brought several counted 120 Turkish dead, and yester give to bear at this point. He also day the enemy losses must have been strongly opposed the advance eastward from Tawil; but when darkness fell the On Tuesd y at down the British at British had won such commanding posi tacked four important positions running tions that the Turks moved off east as simost due north and south on a line of fast as they could and when the British about 20,000 yards, about five miles east troops entered Jericho this morning of Jerusalem. El Muntar, a bleak. there was not one Tark between Jericho black bill southeast of Jerusalem, only and Jerusalem. It seems safe to prop lightly held by the Turks, was taken heav that the Turks will not attempt to

was taken by a column which marched an troops made a strong demonstration from Mukmas during the night, over on the north, preventing the Turks from

