

WOOD FUEL VS. COAL

Comparisons by Government Experts Value of Various Varieties

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of 1 pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations made in a Government forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,000 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 3,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

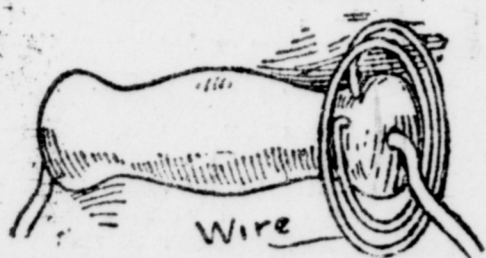
The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Canadian Pacific Railway Houses and the West

The houses which the C.P.R. is building in the West for the returned soldiers will cost them about \$1,000 apiece, with out offices. They will consist of four rooms each—two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen. Each farm will consist of 160 acres and there will be 80 additional acres which may be availed of in the course of time, and as the settler concludes that he can work it. The C.P.R. has several designs for homes which will be submitted to the intending settlers. These after a variety of design to suit different tastes and different pockets, it may be said. The settler can choose a house which will cost him \$2,000, but the payments will be made exceedingly easy. In all there are probably 3,000,000 acres of land held by speculators in the West; but, apart from that, there are literally hundreds of millions of acres of cultivable land lying idle over the West—not close to the tracks, of course, but good land which many have longed for so ardently that they have sat on the steps of the land office all night to be the first in the morning to get their application in. The C.P.R. is going on on its own account with the colony homes; but it expects that the Government will shortly outline a plan of a comprehensive nature which can be generally applied to the situation.

Cool Kettle Handle



Although a wooden handle on a kettle is supposed to protect the hand, frequently happens that the handle absorbs enough heat from laying on the metal part of the kettle to cause severe burns. Besides, it has frequently happens that the handle is burned or charred. A good way to prevent both of these happenings and keep the handle cool is to attach a coil of wire to one side of it, as shown in the sketch. This keeps the handle away from the kettle, and while it may get warm it will never get hot.

Start Lawn From Seed

A well kept lawn adds a finish to the home as nothing else can. Experience has proved that the finest lawns can be started from seed, providing that the requisite preparation is given to the land, and that pure and equitable grasses in sufficient quantity and of uniform variety are sown.

The best soil for a lawn is one which is moderately moist and contains a considerable percentage of clay—a soil somewhat retentive of moisture, but never excessively wet, and one that is inclined to be heavy and rather than light.

SACRED LAKE IN ASHANTI

Natives Believe it to be Haunted by Powerful God

In Central Ashanti, West Africa, there is a sacred lake, Bosumtvi, which lies about eighteen miles south-east of Coomassie, and is the only real lake in the country. It is roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of four miles, and lies in a deep depression with sides rising to six hundred and seven hundred feet above its surface. It has never been fathomed. An attempt was made to sound it by A. J. Philbrick, acting chief commissioner of Ashanti, but the line broke after five hundred feet had been lowered. The water is fresh, though the lake has no outlet, and only a few small annual streams flow into it. The Ashantis regard the lake as a great fetish, believing that it is the abode of a powerful and energetic spirit which manifests itself, among other ways, by flashing lights on the surface and making noises like the discharge of artillery. There are numerous villages round the lake, but no paddles, fishhooks or brass pans are allowed on or near to it. The natives do, however, permit themselves to catch the fish which abound in the lake, and they resort to an ingenious method of overcoming the disabilities imposed on them by its sacred character. Plaited reed mats with gaping mouths are taken out from the shore by men lying face downwards on cigar shaped logs of wood. They propel themselves by paddling with their hands, and, having set the mats as a trap, they retire long enough to allow the fish to enter. They then return very quickly in the same fashion, pull together the two parts of the trap, and retire with their haul.

SCREENING GRAIN

It is certainly not economy to ship dirty grain, as the farmer hauls from threshing to his car at expense of his man loading and unloading and this team drawing; pays freight on same to the terminal elevator, and then gives it away. Those who get it must consider it valuable as they insure it. I noted some time ago that my insurance company's report showed an item \$20,000 paid for loss on screenings by fire at terminal. How many others were on the risk? These screenings (dockings) are treated and used for feed by chopping, steaming or boiling. Wild oats chopped fine enough to destroy power of germination or boiled makes good feed. The smaller seeds, as pig and mustard, are also good when so treated, and when cooked are fattened by animals which will not eat them when raw.

The up-to-date threshing machines are so equipped that these smaller seeds are left in a heap under the mill and paid for at threshing by estimating the number of bushels in the heap. The farmer might pay two prices and leave his dockings, so left rather than have to separate it from his grain before shipping. Threshing machines should be so equipped with separators to grade wheat, as to run off different screens or through a similar separator to "Jumbo" from elevator, and bag the screenings and small and broken grain, running the good into wagon boxes for the granary or elevator. If the machine does not do a clean job, then the farmer should certainly separate himself at home before teaming or run it through an elevator having a good cleaner, and use the screenings as stock feed.

Old Customs Explained

There is no good reason nowadays why the bow or other ornament on a man's hat should be confined, as it usually is, to the left side; but in the days when every man had to be prepared to battle for his life there was a very good reason for this custom. In those days long plumes took the place of bows as ornaments for hats, and if they had been on the right side they would have been seen by the danger of them getting in the way of the sword and thus causing the overthrow or even death of their wearer.

DOOR WITH SEVEN LOCKS

Westminster Abbey Has Many Interesting Parts

A London paper writes: Few who explore Westminster Abbey are aware that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts of which they have never had a glimpse. For instance, in the eastern cloisters there is a door so guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many Government officials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it. This door gives access to a vaulted chamber, known as the Chapel of the Pyx, the walls of which were standing as they stand to-day before even the Norman Conqueror landed in Sussex. The chamber was once the Treasury of England, to which were brought "the most cherished possessions of the State." The regalia of the Scottish Kings and the Holy Cross of Holywood were deposited here, and for many years it served as a mint for coins of silver and gold. It was centuries ago, the scene of a daring robbery, and to-day it contains in addition to a stone altar, some old chests one of which is said to have held the jewels of Norman kings.

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Third Annual Convention New Brunswick Potato Growers Convention

The third annual convention of the New Brunswick Potato Growers' Association, was held Wednesday and Thursday in the Vocational School building and was attended by a large number of farmers. The exhibit of potatoes attracted much attention and indicates that potato growing is still the leading industry among the farmers. The first session Wednesday morning was devoted to hearing reports of officers, appointment of committees

THE WINTER TERM of the FREDERICTON BUSINESS COLLEGE opens on Monday, January 7th, 1918

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and other routine business. T. W. Caldwell, the president, was in the chair at the afternoon meeting at which several very interesting speeches were made. Mr. A. A. H. Margison, of Centreville, gave an instructive address on "The Cultivation of the Potato Crop." He strongly advocated ploughing early in the fall to a depth of 8 or 9 inches. In the spring use a good disc harrow loaded with a heavy man and then go out with a spring tooth harrow with a perfect seed bed is made and the ground cleared of all grass roots. He advocated shallow planting for early potatoes if planting is deep and rain comes the sun will not warm the earth sufficiently.

A very able address was delivered by Mr. J. A. Clark on "The Relation of the Live Stock Industry to the Potato Industry." In answer to a question Mr. Clark said there were one and a half million bushels of potatoes on P. E. I. at present over and above the local consumption.

A long discussion took place over the attitude of the Food Controller in reference to fixing a price on potatoes.

Dr. Kerstead—the position was very different from the consumers' and producers' point of view. At present

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the dealer was ready to buy and the producer to sell but transportation was the great drawback. He felt he could assure them that the Food Controller would take no action as to fixing prices.

Mr. Clark also said the Food Controller would do all he could to help the situation.

Pres. Caldwell said that transportation seemed to be the whole trouble.

Hon. J. F. Tweeddale said that the farmers of New Brunswick were very intelligent men and were producing the best potatoes in the world. They take the preference and command the highest prices. The surplus was brought about by the campaign of increased production—owing to war conditions. A careful survey shows a surplus on this continent. The conditions in N. B., were different from other parts of Canada. It did not cost as much to raise potatoes in Ontario as in N. B., where potato raising is an investment and a business profit is looked for. The Dept. of Agriculture will use all its influence against any arbitrary action against the farmers. I can say no price has been fixed by the Controller and none will be fixed.

G. E. Saunders in his address on "Control of Insects Injurious to Potatoes" gave some very valuable information.

The following resolution was moved and passed unanimously:

Whereas at the present time there is a steady desire on the part of farmers to market their potatoes, and shippers have orders on hand which would enable them to move out stock quite freely; and whereas shippers have found it impossible during the past ten days to get more than one tenth of the number of cars required and whereas, it is important to both the consumer and the producer that the crop should be moved without delay—therefore, Resolved, That this Association ask that the strongest possible action be taken by the Food Controller to secure the necessary cars, and provide an officer who shall have charge of the transportation of New Brunswick potatoes, and

Further Resolved that a copy of this resolution be wired by the Secretary to the Food Controller.

Crazy or Wicked

S. John Globe

Buenos Ayres reports that Count von Luxburg, the discredited German ambassador, has in his own issue, have moved the New York Times to point out that it is not on record anywhere, and is as well known or hinted, that the initials in the German Foreign Office discovered in the despatches of Count Luxburg, when they were received, any indication of a wrecked or clouded mind. On the contrary, they must have regarded him as a wise, as well as a useful and enterprising, servant of the Kaiser, for not only did they keep him at the important Argentine post, but they heeded as well as considered his amiable suggestion as to what murders they should commit, what lies they should tell, and what orders they should

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Railway Train Service

Effective Monday, Sept. 24th, double service on St. Andrews Sub-division, will be discontinued. On and after that date there will be only one train in and out of St. Andrews, daily except Sunday, arriving at St. Andrews 11:55 A.M. (Atlantic) and leaving 1:00 P.M. (Atlantic).

N. R. DESBRISAY, S. John, N. B.

give to the docile editors of their newspapers.

Reviewing the many activities of Count Luxburg, not overlooking his secret negotiations with M. Caillaux, the Times expresses a conviction that Luxburg was not different from other German diplomats who have also been found out, but not yet declared crazy. One and all, they did the work of the Imperial German government in the way that government wanted it done. The saddest fact of the war is the revelation of the absolute disregard for any of the dancies. By no other nation could the services of men of the representative class be secured to act the part of thugs, assassins, murderers, while playing the role of courtly gentlemen. What Germany asked and received from diplomatic representatives, consular agents and other officials, no other nation, excepting Austria, would have thought of asking from any class of subjects. Secret service disclosures of the activities of the Barastorffs, Dernbergs, Luxburgs, Gydes, von Papens and the host of lesser lights accentuate the night into German character you

Erthmann-Hellweg gave when he described a treaty as a scrap of paper and took the step which opened the flood-gates of light on the forty-year war preparations which corrupted the whole moral fibre of the German people, if they had a real moral fibre. It is not the war has taught the world German character that makes it necessary to battle for what Mr. Aquith calls a clean peace. That can come only when the German people awaken to a realization that there is world abhorrence of the forces which made Germany a nation absolutely without honor.

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