

PACKAGES FOR FRUIT

Each Western Canadian City Prefers Its Own Style

The packing of fruit to suit the taste of various cities is discussed by a Fruit Inspector Flack, as follows: Assuming that our packages have been standardized, there are other matters regarding packages that require our attention. Some markets require fruit in different packages to others. In this connection I have interviewed the wholesale trade of the prairie provinces. I believe it would be to our advantage to study the markets and endeavor as far as possible, to meet the requirements in this connection.

Regarding sweet cherries, Winnipeg requires them packed in the 24 deep pint crate, Brandon in the 4 basket crate and 24 deep pint crate. Regina has a limited demand for the 24 pint, moving the bulk of the cherries in the 4 basket crate. Moose Jaw favors the 24 pint with some lugs. Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton desire the lug. Lethbridge, in addition, can handle to advantage the 4 basket. Saskatoon likes best the 24 pint crate. Generally speaking, the ten-pound flat is a dead issue as soon as the heavy cherry movement is on.

In regard to sour cherries, Winnipeg and Brandon prefer the 6-quart basket. Regina can handle both in the 6-quart and 4-basket crate, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Calgary and Edmonton prefer the 4-basket crate. While Saskatoon can use the 4-basket flat prefers 6 quarts.

All our centres prefer the 24 deep pint for strawberries and the 24 shallow for raspberries. The 24-pint crate is also preferred for all berries and currants.

Plums are in favor in the 4-basket crate, the peach box being very unpopular, while prunes are desired in the 3 1/2-inch peach box. Apricots are required in the 4-baskets only. The 4-basket crate is proving very popular for tomatoes, Brandon and Moose Jaw being the only points that have spoken at all favorably of the peach box.

By giving our markets consideration along the lines suggested, by endeavoring as much as possible to supply them with fruit packed in the packages they prefer, will assist in increasing the demand for our produce. Our competitors study this matter and have, on various occasions, obtained an advantage over us by this method.

LOVES GIPSY LIFE

Partially Paralyzed English Girl Lives in Her Donkey Cart

Although so badly paralyzed that she can only crawl on her knees, the pluckiest young woman in England travels about the country the greater part of the year in a little donkey cart. Her only companion is "Eve," the donkey.

She is a woman of 27, of good social standing. Her outfit, besides the donkey and cart, consists of rugs, a few pots and pans and a small store of provisions. She sleeps outdoors every



"Miss Frances" and her donkey cart

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

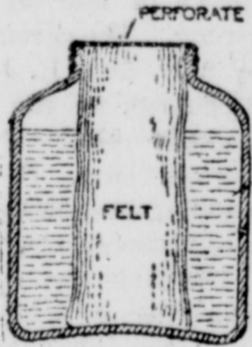
night, making her solitary camp in the woods. She lives a life more primitive than a gypsy, making her fires, cooking simple meals, and often for days at the time having no other comrades than the donkey and the birds.

A year ago she was feeble, discontented with her lot in the world, and thought her days of life were numbered. Now she is the picture of health with her clear, tanned skin and sparkling blue eyes, and expects to live many years.

"You see, both my father and mother are dead and I have no real home. So I have made the whole out-of-doors my home; the sky will be my roof; the stars my candles. The little money I have will pay my expenses. I hope to spend the rest of my life travelling around in my donkey cart," she told a woman with whom she came in contact. This remarkable young woman prefers to be called "Miss Frances" although that is not her right name, and her stationary home—when she had one—was in Withersfield Green, Sussex.

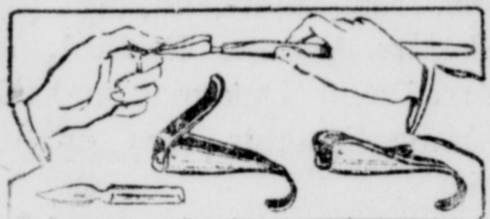
Stamp Moistener

Licking stamps and envelopes is a dangerous practice. There are hundreds of disease germs lurking in the muckage that is used on these things. The use of a sponge is not always convenient and it is a rather sloppy way to dampen the glue. A better way is to make a regular moistener. It's an easy thing to make. Any screw top jar, like a fruit jar, will do. Cut a strip of felt that is as wide as the jar is deep. Roll it so that the roll will exactly fit the mouth of the jar. The metal top is then perforated with a number of holes and the jar filled with water. The felt conducts the moisture to the top and it is only necessary to pass the stamp or envelope flap over the perforations to get sufficient moisture on them to make them stick and yet not so much that they will be sloppy.



No More Inky Fingers

The average Frenchman is particular as to his personal appearance, and it is not surprising that the most original device for pulling pens from



pen holders without inking one's fingers should have been recently invented by a Parisian.

The device shown in the sketch explains itself. The pen is gripped in the jaws of the clamp shaped to fit it and is pulled out by the hook. The device is made of tin.

LAWN-MAKING DEMANDS CARE AND KNOWLEDGE

How to Secure Velvety Sward That Rivals Flower Garden in Its Beauty

Advice on lawns is given by B. C. Tillet of Hamilton, Ont., as follows: There is no feature of our garden more important, if we would have it look well, than a perfect piece of lawn. It may be said to be the frame to the picture—the finishing touch. A really good velvety lawn is, in fact, worthy and generally receives as much admiration as the flower borders behind it. A perfect lawn depends, to a very great extent, upon the seed used. This must be the best lawn seed and guaranteed free from hay, meadow grass or clover seed. A new lawn can be laid down either in the spring or in the fall.

Level and Undisturbed

It is essential that the seed should be sown on absolutely even ground. It must not, therefore, be trodden on again after the final raking in order to avoid this, a strip of ground about three feet wide should be marked off with the garden hose. After this has

been sown, rake out the feet marks, and measure off another strip of the ground in the same way, each time leveling out the sower's feet marks.

The seed must be evenly sown and fairly thickly, so that all the ground is well covered. It should then be lightly raked in, taking care that the evenness of the ground is not disturbed, and that no footprints are left. The ground should then be rolled in order to bury any uncovered seed, which will then germinate with the first shower of rain. If the weather remains dry, the ground may be syringed over. As to the quantity of seed required, one pound will sow about thirty square yards of ground.

Cutting and Weeding

The grass should be allowed to grow until it is four inches high and should then be cut with a sharp scythe; afterward the machine may be used, setting it high; cutting too close weakens the young plants. If there are any bare places these should be reseeded. The new lawn should be cut regularly once a week, and when there is little rainfall, watered in the shade of the evening. Never water grass when the sun is overhead.

A suitable tool should be used to remove weeds, such as dandelions, daisies, plantains, docks, etc. These will always appear even when the best seed has been sown, as there are certain to be some weed seeds in the ground, but, if taken in time, the grass will soon become master of these, and they will disappear. In order to possess a fine lawn, there must be constant cutting, rolling, and watering. Nor should the broom be spared, a thorough brooming does a lawn good. Always use a catcher on the mower. It is a mistake to leave the clippings on the lawn.

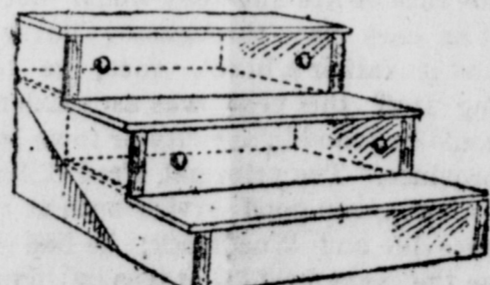
FOR STOCK RAISERS

Advice For Handling Milch Cows and Steers

The cow calving thin has a poor chance to make greatest profits, if any profits at all. The persistent milking cow needs four to eight weeks rest and good feeding before her next freshening. Is your cow which is not persistent less profitable because she is not so good, or because she is poorly fed and managed? Only by keeping records of milk produced and feed consumed can this be discovered. Discard the mongrel and scrub bull and save money. If calves are worth raising, they should be of the best breeding possible, on the sire's side at least. Use only the very best pure-bred bull available; good dairy cattle are more valuable each year and the good ones never come by chance, but are well bred and reared. Greatest profits are made in steel feeding when the animals are finished and marketed as baby beef (12 to 20 months) or as prime year-old steers. In finishing steers in summer the poor pastures must be supplemented by green fodder crops and a good grain ration.—Farm and Ranch Review.

Utilizing Space Under the Stairs

There is a lot of space wasted in most houses in the cellar and kitchen stairs that can be put to use by an ingenious person. The stairs have got to be there and the room they occupy is entirely lost unless utilized



for drawers. The method of making the drawers is shown in the sketch. It will probably be necessary to make supports for the drawers along the stair framework, but this can easily be done and the storage space thus secured will more than pay for the trouble.

Accurate photographs of buildings and land have been taken by aviators from altitudes as great as 1000 feet

Prussia As Seen By Bjornson

(London "Daily Chronicle").

We are not supposed to ask a neutral what his opinion of Germany is to-day. But fifty years ago a very distinguished Norwegian writing to a literary brother said: "Now, my friend what about the War? God protect us, should such a brutal Power as Prussia get the upper hand! That country's history shows nothing of honor, freedom or beauty, only expansion of power by all possible means, and preferably by the sternest and most undemanding. . . . Prussia possesses only the Conqueror's arrogance and heedlessness, has always possessed it, even in her art and science. Generally speaking, there is in this people not one lovable trait. There is no loveliness about it and therefore no romance." This

was the dictum of Bjornstjerne Bjornson in a letter to Henrik Ibsen.

German Aims

(Toronto "Star.")

One of the German aims in this war was to eliminate France as a European power. The first attempt was foiled by the battle of the Marne. The second attempt was foiled by the defeat of the attempt to break the French, and Belgian line and march to Calais. The third attempt was foiled by the heroic defence of Verdun. We can not afford to lose France. The world needs all its national types and especially in needs France, which has been and is one of the foremost civilizing agencies of the world. The world would have been infinitely poorer if France had been either destroyed or dominated by Germany.

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