

## THE DISPATCH.

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## START PRAIRIE FIRES

Saskatchewan Official Censures Careless Travellers in West

Fire Commissioner J. K. Wilson, of Saskatchewan, referring to the losses by prairie fires, said: "Much of the waste caused by the destructive prairie fire may be charged to those who, in travelling across the prairie, carelessly throw away a lighted match, cigar or cigarette or leave a camp fire not extinguished. The careless thrower leaves live coals around his engine when closing down for the night. In the morning he finds that a high wind sprang up during the night, his threshing outfit has gone up in smoke and a disastrous prairie fire is raging. The direct result of carelessness is that hundreds of settlers are deprived of their homes and crops, while some are penniless and dependent upon the community for assistance to tide them through the winter. The person who starts a prairie fire through carelessness or neglect should be severely punished. Such a measure surely would educate people to be more careful."

## POISON WARNING

An Attachment to a Bottle Rings a Bell

Some time in the still, dark night somebody, the wife, the baby or yourself may get suddenly ill, and somebody will hurry to the medicine case, or the pantry shelf, or wherever the medicine bottles are kept. In the darkness a poison bottle may be

grasped and carried to the sick room, and in the hurry incidental to sudden illness a dose may be administered—and a funeral held later on! Or there may be medicines that must never be given to children.

Bell bottles—that's by way of warning. Get a number of tiny bells, and fasten a bell to each bottle containing poison or any medicine which may have a serious effect if taken unintentionally. Possibly a good way would be to tie two bells to the poison bottles, to distinguish the very dangerous ones from the others, the taking of which wouldn't be quite so serious. The ringing of the bell will then prevent you from making a fatal mistake.

## A Pocket Typewriter

Just as the pen has replaced the sword and the fountain pen displaced the ordinary pen of commerce, so the time is probably approaching when the typewriter will send the fountain pen back to the scrap heap. Some smart and observing person might state that the time is already here, as typewritten letters and manuscript have practically displaced those written by hand. The fountain pen is still being carried in the pocket, however, and it was against this practice that an inventor has recently directed



his genius, with the result that a pocket typewriter has been evolved. A young German is credited with the perfection of the newest writing device. It is a folding machine that its maker guarantees to keep in perfect order for three years, and can be carried in the pocket, requiring no more space than the average watch or tape measure, and a foot rule combined. It is provided with a handle by which it is held with one hand and operated with the other, the desk or table being unnecessary.

# WAR LOAN

## DOMINION OF CANADA

Issue of \$100,000,000 5% Bonds Maturing 1st October, 1931.

PAYABLE AT PAR AT

OTTAWA, HALIFAX, ST. JOHN, CHARLOTTETOWN, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, REGINA, CALGARY, VICTORIA.

INTEREST PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY, 1st APRIL, 1st OCTOBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

ISSUE PRICE 97½

A FULL HALF-YEAR'S INTEREST WILL BE PAID ON 1st APRIL, 1917.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE LOAN WILL BE USED FOR WAR PURPOSES ONLY.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE offers herewith, on behalf of the Government, the above named Bonds for subscription at 97½, payable as follows:—

10 per cent on application;	
30 " " 16th October, 1916;	
30 " " 15th November, 1916;	
27½ " " 15th December, 1916.	

The total allotment of bonds of this issue will be limited to one hundred million dollars exclusive of the amount (if any) paid for by the surrender of bonds as the equivalent of cash under the terms of the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915.

The instalments may be paid in full on the 16th day of October, 1916, or on any instalment due date thereafter, under discount at the rate of four per cent per annum. All payments are to be made to a chartered bank for the credit of the Minister of Finance. Failure to pay any instalment when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Subscriptions, accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent of the amount subscribed, must be forwarded through the medium of a chartered bank. Any branch in Canada of any chartered bank will receive subscriptions and issue provisional receipts.

This loan is authorized under Act of the Parliament of Canada, and both principal and interest will be a charge upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Forms of application may be obtained from any branch in Canada of any chartered bank and at the office of any Assistant Receiver General in Canada.

Subscriptions must be for even hundreds of dollars.

In case of partial allotments the surplus deposit will be applied towards payment of the amount due on the October instalment.

Scrip certificates, non-negotiable or payable to bearer in accordance with the choice of the applicant for registered or bearer bonds, will be issued, after allotment, in exchange for the provisional receipts.

When the scrip certificates have been paid in full and payment endorsed thereon by the bank receiving the money, they may be exchanged for bonds, when prepared, with coupons attached, payable to bearer or registered as

to principal, or for fully registered bonds, when prepared, without coupons, in accordance with the application.

Delivery of scrip certificates and of bonds will be made through the chartered banks.

The issue will be exempt from taxes—including any income tax—imposed in pursuance of legislation enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

The bonds with coupons will be issued in denominations of \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Fully registered bonds without coupons will be issued in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 or any authorized multiple of \$5,000.

The bonds will be paid at maturity at par at the office of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General at Ottawa, or at the office of the Assistant Receiver General at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, or Victoria.

The interest on the fully registered bonds will be paid by cheque, which will be remitted by post. Interest on bonds with coupons will be paid on surrender of coupons. Both cheques and coupons will be payable free of exchange at any branch in Canada of any chartered bank.

Subject to the payment of twenty-five cents for each new bond issued, holders of fully registered bonds without coupons will have the right to convert into bonds of the denomination of \$1,000 with coupons, and holders of bonds with coupons will have the right to convert into fully registered bonds of authorized denominations without coupons at any time on application to the Minister of Finance.

The books of the loan will be kept at the Department of Finance, Ottawa.

Application will be made in due course for the listing of the issue on the Montreal and Toronto Stock Exchanges.

Recognized bond and stock brokers will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp, provided, however, that no commission will be allowed in respect of the amount of any allotment paid for by the surrender of bonds issued under the War Loan prospectus of 22nd November, 1915. No commission will be allowed in respect of applications on forms which have not been printed by the King's Printer.

Subscription Lists will close on or before 23rd September, 1916.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA, September 12th, 1916.

### A RELIABLE AGENT WANTED

In every good town and district in New Brunswick, where we are not represented.

Territory reserved for the right man. Highest commissions paid. Attractive advertising matter.

Splendid List of New Specialties for Seasons, 1916-1917.

Including Raspberry St. Regis, the new everbearing Raspberry McIntosh Red Apple, etc.

## STONE AND WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries.  
(Established 1837)

TORONTO— — — ONTARIO

## For Sale

FOR SALE.—Tamworth pigs for sale. Inquire of Charles, W. Turney, Plymouth, Car. Co.

## WANTED

WANTED—A girl to learn type setting. Inquire at "The Dispatch" Office

## BUTTER IN THE WEST

Practical Advice on How to Make and Market It

Manitoba markets about 4,000,000 pounds of dairy butter per year. This, at 25 cents per pound, would be \$1,000,000 in value. Much of this butter is not of first grade; it is what is called packing butter. Usually it is injured in the making; some in the handling. The tendency of the butter trade is to go more and more into the creameries; this is a tendency that the country merchant should encourage, for the industry can be built up to a commercial success only when the creamery takes it over. Meantime some of the methods of the creamery should be applied to the dairy. The creamery puts on the hot

gives less surface than the pound prints; they ship frequently; they store in refrigerators at a low temperature and keep the butter absolutely clean. And they grade all the butter and keep grades and colors together. Now, if the country merchant would educate the farmer into using good, large, clean new tubs, about 20 pounds to a tub, to line these with parchment paper well soaked in brine, to ship often, and to keep butter of the same class and color together, much good would result. The merchant should keep the butter on hand in a good refrigerator well aired and free from contamination; he should also ship often and keep grades and colors separate. The farmer could be encouraged by the merchant along these lines. Too many candy pails are used for butter packing, even soap boxes are sometimes seen. The merchant can study the butter situation in his district and show the farmer where his product can be improved. Some simple things help; if butter is streaked it needs the salt worked into it better; if it is too salt a word to the maker will improve it; often it suffers because the water is not worked out of it. But, above all, the farmer should be advised to patronize the creamery; that is the bone for the nation's butter industry.—Free Press, Winnipeg.

## Mud Guard For Shoes

There are numerous devices for avoiding mud. One of the most unique is a mud guard for shoes. This guard not only protects the heel of the shoe, but is said to afford the most ample protection to the heel. It is a properly shaped piece of leather or rubberized



is permanently attached to the sole between the heel and the upper. It is so made that it juts out from the heel and keeps the mud from being plastered on the shoe. In fine weather the guard may be turned up. It is provided with a snap like a button fastener to hold it in place when not in use.