

# Examine Your Printing Supply

Letter Heads  
Note Heads  
Bill Heads  
Statements  
Envelopes  
Tags  
Business Cards  
Invoices  
Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards  
Wedding Invitations  
and Announcements  
Tickets of all Kinds  
Posters, Handbills Dodgers  
Programmes

ALSO CARRIED IN STOCK  
Road Taxes, School Taxes  
Poor and County Rates  
Deeds, Mortgages  
Bonds and Bills of Sale  
Receipts and Notes in  
Books of 50 each

## THE DISPATCH OFFICE

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...a purse containing four hundred dollars in gold."

"How do the Indians of to-day compare with their fathers?" he was asked, just to get an idea of the trend of things.

"I have known them pretty well for over forty years," he replied, "and I am inclined to think that the generation of Indian young men, for some reason or other do not stand up quite as well as their fathers did."

### Salt For Cows

It is essential that a supply of salt be always available for the cows if a high yield of milk is expected. Salt feeds for dairy cows once a week is not sufficient. It is a good plan to keep rock salt under shelter where the cows can get at it once a week in such quantities as cows will eat up clean. It is not advisable to mix salt with feed, for frequently under such a plan the cow will get more salt than she needs. Cows having salt kept before them at all times in separate compartments will not eat too much. An overdose of salt given to a cow that has been deprived of it for some time acts like a poison, which sets up an irritation in the digestive organs which results in scouring.

### MAKING THE TELEPHONE LOOK AFTER THE BABY

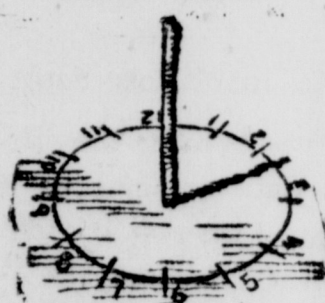
A Frenchwoman was anxious to have baby sleep in the open air in its carriage, and at the same time she was too busy attending to her household duties to stay by the carriage and be on hand when the child awoke or cried. She secured an old telephone transmitter and connected it with the line running into her house.

She put the transmitter in the carriage so that the baby could not make a sound without transmitting the cry over the line to the house. Then the



mother went about her regular duties, pausing once in a while to take down the receiver of her house 'phone to listen to baby.

If only the regular breathing was heard she continued her task; if there was a cry or a caw she was ready to go to the youngster.



CAMP SUN DIAL—  
LAY OUT ANY SIZE  
GET SHADOW OF  
SUN AT NOON AND  
WITH WATCH MARK  
OFF OTHER HOURS.

### BEST FRUIT BOXES FOR THE PRAIRIES

Various Shapes and Sizes Discussed by Dominion Official—Should Standardize When Possible

A. H. Flack, chief fruit inspector of the Prairie Provinces, writes as follows: The apple box has frequently been discussed and no decision has ever been reached in regard to it. We have for domestic purposes two sizes to select from, both of which are in use in British Columbia to-day. One is the box specified for export in the Inspection and Sales Act, Section 335, which has inside dimensions of 10x11x20 inches, containing 2,200 cubic inches, while the other is the Oregon box with inside dimensions of 10½x11½x18 inches, cubic contents being 2,173½ cubic inches. As far as the adaptability of these packages for apples is concerned I do not believe there is very much difference.

...at anything the Oregon box has the advantage. The chief argument in favor of the Oregon box, to my idea, is that the length is identical with the pear and peach box. This is really a very important point, as it enables mills to produce cheaper by utilizing material for other packages that otherwise would be wasted, and is certainly an advantage in warehousing stock and loading mixed cars. It could also be of convenience to the trade in warehousing at distributing points. Some objections may be raised due to the fact that our Australian markets require a different package. It is unfortunate that such is the case, but, nevertheless, I am of the opinion that it will be to our advantage to adopt the Oregon box for domestic purposes.

### Peach and Apple Boxes

In regard to apple crates it is quite obvious that some steps should be taken in order to have only one size in use. Undoubtedly several ideas exist as to what constitutes the best package for this purpose. In regard to the peach box we have one in use in British Columbia measuring 11x18 inches inside, and another measuring 11½x18 inches. I think it would be advisable to agree as to which of these two packages to adopt. It will, of course, be necessary to have several different depths and I would suggest 3½ inches, 4 inches, and 4½ inches. In regard to the width, 11½ inches would be the same as the apple and pear box suggested, with the accompanying advantage.

### New Kind For Pears

Regarding the pear box, I would suggest the one measuring 11½ inches wide, 8½ inches deep and 18 inches length inside. This would give us a package of the same length and width as the apple and peach box suggested. In view of the fact that a lug package is now being used for some markets, it would, I consider, be desirable to standardize one. I would favor the Pacific lug, as used by the Pacific Fruit and Produce Company. This package is used largely for cherries and is shipped containing 2 pounds net by weight. It measures 14 inches in width, 5½ inches deep and 16½ inches in length, having a hand flange on each end, with a cleat 14x1½x½ inches under the cover which permits a free circulation of air.

### TREE FENCES IN WEST

Methods of Culture Found Successful by Railway

The Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., has given the following information: "The work was started in 1928 and it took two years to get the ground ready for planting. The prairie sod had to be broken the first year, then backset and summer fallowed in order to accumulate sufficient moisture for tree growth. The conditions affecting tree growth east and west of Moose Jaw were found to be absolutely dissimilar. East of Moose Jaw trees planted three years can be left without any further maintenance; west of Moose Jaw it is necessary to cultivate each year in order to keep the trees free from weeds, which would deprive them of needed moisture. The district west of Moose Jaw is what is known as 'The Dry Belt.' In territory similar to this in the United States one of the railways tried watering the trees, but that is a mistake; cultivation is all that is needed.

"The cost of the portable panel snow fence anywhere in Western Canada, Minnesota, Dakota, or other western states is from \$2.33 to \$2.51 per 16 foot panel. The depreciation and annual maintenance per 16-foot panel is 47 cents. The cost of 16 feet of tree fence, including three years maintenance, is \$1.95. The three years' cost of maintenance is necessary before the fence may be said to be established; west of Moose Jaw it may take five years.

"The tree snow fence has been remarked upon by hundreds of tourists, and has helped very considerably in demonstrating to intending settlers the possibilities of proper cultivation in the dry areas. The tree snow fence also is just as good, if not better, than the panel fencing."

### WHITEFISH INDUSTRY

Decline of Great Lakes' Harvest is Object Lesson

The Dominion Fisheries Branch is concerned chiefly with the production of commercial species, leaving the propagation of game fish largely in the hands of the provincial authorities. While lobsters and whitefish are distributed in much the largest numbers, considerable attention is paid also to Pacific and Atlantic salmon, salmon trout, pickerel and other fish. Except with regard to such marine species as the cod and mackerel, extensive artificial culture and strict regulation of fishing operations are necessary to ensure fisheries against depletion. The history of the whitefish production of the Great Lakes furnishes the best example in Canadian experience of the manner in which a valuable fishery can be either depleted in a very short time or maintained at a high level of production accordingly as artificial culture is neglected or efficiently prosecuted. Smaller fisheries, such as the oyster, shad and sturgeon, are today in a depleted state, while the two most valuable fisheries of the Dominion, the lobster and Pacific salmon, will require continuous breeding operations on a very extensive scale to maintain their maximum productivity.



### Plums

have a spicy zest which makes them a favorite preserving fruit, and several excellent varieties are plentiful this year. Preserve all you can with

## Lantic Sugar

for the sake of economical and wholesome desserts next winter. Lantic sugar comes in

2 and 5-lb Cartons  
10 and 20-lb Bags

Pure cane, FINE granulation

"The All-Purpose Sugar"

PRESERVING LABELS FREE

54 gummed and printed labels for a red ball trademark. Send for

Atlantic Sugar Refineries Ltd.  
Power Bldg., Montreal 63

### Preventing Ditch Washouts



Spillways placed in irrigation and mining ditches on hilly ground prevent washouts during periods of high water. The spillways may be made of wood and should be placed as shown in the sketch, about one-fourth of a mile apart. The bottom of the trough should be grooved into the sides to make a substantial construction. Popular Mechanics.

### BETTER EDUCATION IN WESTERN CANADA

Suggestions as to How to Add to the Efficiency of the Educational System

Mr. W. B. Willoughby, leader of the Opposition in Saskatchewan, interviewed by Saskatchewan Public Education League, said in part: There are a few things I would particularly like to see thoroughly discussed from every angle. Firstly: What subjects shall be taught in the schools? Secondly: What steps can or ought to be taken to make the rural school a community centre? Thirdly: How should school districts be formed? With the present areas, or with greatly extended areas? Or should they be abolished altogether and the work undertaken by the municipal councils, or some new body? Fourthly: What instruction should be given in agriculture, gardening, manual training, etc., and what preparation in addition to the present should the teachers have therefor?

I am quite satisfied that from the teaching point of view we shall never have arrived at any satisfactory solution until a much bigger percentage of the teachers engaged in the profession, whether male or female, enter it with the expectation of making it their calling in life, and not making it a stepping-stone to something else. To accomplish this, however, inducements must be held out to them to remain in the profession, such as a fair salary, a pension system, a more developed community life and residence for teachers.

Unfortunately but a very small percentage of the parents get really interested or in touch with the work that the children do in school. By using the school for the various social activities of the school district or locality, I think the parents would become greatly imbued with the work. The grounds would soon be beautified, the teacher would have a residence, the travelling library might be installed, and in many other ways the dry-as-dust work of the present would be made infinitely more attractive.