

Examine Your Printing Supply

Letter Heads

Note Heads

Bill Heads

Statements

Envelopes

Tags

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Invoices

Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations
and Announcements

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Posters, Handbills Dodgers

Programmes

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Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes in

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

SPIRIT MESSAGES FROM WRECK VICTIM

Daughter of Famous Editor Perfectly Satisfied With the Genuineness of Communications She Receives

"If a man die, shall he live again?" It was the question of Job, old as human thought and hope, the biggest question in all human experience. It was asked of Estelle Wilson Stead, daughter of the famous English editor, William T. Stead, whose brilliant life went out when the Titanic sank. Stead, himself, had believed in a spirit world. This wholesome, fair-haired, fresh-faced girl gave a startling definite answer.

"Yes," she said, "I have proof of immortality. Thinkers admit that evidence of only one soul surviving



MISS ESTELLE STEAD

bodily death will prove the case. And I have that evidence!

"My father sends me personal messages that are absolutely convincing. I have even seen him, in a form more ethereal and beautiful than his earthly body. And I have talked with him face to face!

"Three weeks after he passed over," she continued, "the first message came. I was resting in the twilight with my mind at ease. And suddenly I was conscious of father's voice.

"'All that I told you is true,' he said. 'I have entered into the fuller life. We are what we will be. We have what we have faith in. And all things are possible.'

"He left me with a sense of infinite comfort and trust. He came again, often, and told me many things about his last hours and his present existence, some of which are hard to repeat.

"Father and I were always very close. The bond between our minds made telepathic communication between us common during his life. What is more natural than that his thought should reach me afterward?

"Now, consider these two facts: First, I never get such a message except when I am in sound health. Recently I was ill, as a result of overwork on my books. During that illness I got no messages. There is nothing morbid or pathological about my experiences.

"Second, the messages are their own proof. Father speaks of things that nobody knows except us two. You say that might possibly be self-suggestion—my subconscious mind at work—but the new facts that father add to the old, things that I could not possibly have known until he told me, clinch the proof."

HOW FIRES STARTED

Origin of Huge Bill of Expense For Canada

The Dominion Superintendent of Insurance issued an abstract report of fire insurance business in Canada for 1915, giving an interesting insight into what Canada paid as the price of her indifference and carelessness with fire. In 1915 Canada had an approximate fire loss of \$15,500,000. Fire insurance companies paid out for fire losses \$14,030,293, or approximately \$1,500,000 less than the fire loss. The owners of destroyed property consequently had to bear the latter loss.

Fire insurance companies collected from the people in premiums \$28,530,000, which, added to the margin of \$1,500,000, gives an approximate total of \$28,000,000. This latter figure represents only the actual cash outlay as represented by insurance protection, and value of property consumed in excess of insurance. To this must be added the loss in disruption of business, damage through hasty removal of property, the expense of upkeep of fire departments, extra water-supply, private fire protection, etc.

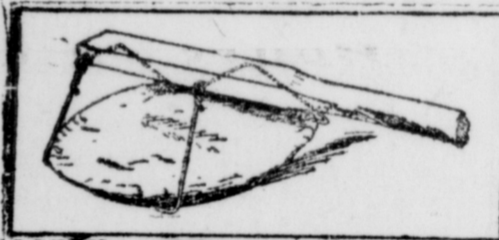
That much the greater portion of this loss may be avoided is shown by a report of the fire chief of Vancouver, B.C., for one month, covering the causes of fires in the cases of the 35 alarms responded to by the department in that city, as follows: Children playing with matches, 2; lamp thrown on stove, 1; chimney fires, 9; overheated stoves and furnaces, 3; unknown origin, 5; electric heater left turned on, 1; smoke scare, 1; backfire in carburettor, 1; grease on stove, 1; defective chimney, 1; hot ashes, 2; spontaneous combustion, 1; gasoline explosion, 1; electrical origin, 2; overheated coal oil stove, 2; defective fireplace, 1; overheated chimney, 1; smoking in bed, 1.

A PIE PAN LIFTER

Men Will Save Many a Burn in Busy Kitchens

A mere man has devised a scheme for relieving housewives from the necessity of endangering their hands to the burns and scars of baking day. His device is nothing less than a handle that can be placed on any pie plate or cake tin that has an edge wide enough to slip a length of wire under.

The handle is an ordinary piece of pine about eighteen inches long—a piece of broom handle will do—and



two wire loops. The ends of the first wire are put through the handle, as shown in the sketch, and the loop is used as to stand away from the handle at an angle. The ends that have passed through the handle are twisted into eyelets and into these is hung the second loop, which is allowed to swing freely.

All that is necessary to remove the hot pie plate from the oven is to slip the free swinging loop under the edge of the plate and then turn the handle until the fixed loop is under the edge on the opposite side. Anyone can make the handle in fifteen minutes.

MATCHLESS GAS LIGHTER

Simply Turn the Tap and the Fireworks Start

Gas may be lighted without matches if the ordinary incandescent gas burner used is converted into a self lighter.

The thing is very simply done. A bit of fire clay or other incombustible material is rolled into a ball about the size of a pea by getting powdered clay and adding a little water. Before the ball has hardened it should be rolled in spongy platinum which comes in a gray powdered form, and, while highly expensive, enough to do the work can be obtained for a small sum. While the pea is still soft attach it with a fine wire to the top of the incandescent mantle—it might be hung or fastened to the same hook that holds up the mantle.

Then turn on the gas and light it with a match. The pea is hardened by the flame. When it becomes thoroughly hardened the gas might be turned on again it is not necessary to use a match, as a chemical action is set up in the platinum by the contact of the gas which heats the platinum immediately to a white heat and immediately to a white heat and causes the burner to ignite.

Natural gas or gas generated from gasoline will not do this.

FORESTS AND RAINFALL

Partial Rainfall is Increased by the Forests of the Rockies

It is commonly thought that the moisture which forms clouds and falls as rain is almost entirely due to evaporation from the ocean, but scientific investigations show that seven-ninths of the rain which falls over land areas is supplied by evaporation over such areas, the ocean supplying only two-ninths of such precipitation.

It was estimated by Dr. Fernow, of the University of Toronto, that 75 per cent. of the rainfall over forested areas is returned to the atmosphere as watery vapor, which does much to increase the amount of moisture carried by air currents passing over such forests.

In Canada, the prevailing winds blow from the west and the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are largely dependent for their rainfall on air currents which come over the Rocky Mountains. It is a well known fact that winds passing over high mountains become cooled to such an extent that they lose most of their moisture, which falls in the form of rain, and hence the land areas for many miles to the leeward of such mountains receive so little rainfall that they are often arid. But if the leeward slopes of these mountains are covered with forests, as is the case in the Rocky Mountains, these forests will evaporate and render again available a large amount of the rainfall over these mountains, which might otherwise pass off through underground channels, and by reloading with moisture the winds blowing over the prairies, such forests make possible a much greater rainfall than might otherwise occur. Should the east slope of the Rocky Mountains become denuded of tree-growth, it is likely that much larger areas in Alberta and Saskatchewan would be arid than is now the case.

CANADA HOLDS OWN IN CHEESE MARKETS

No Improvement, However, in Processes and Marketing can be Overlooked—Women and Dairy

In the area of industrial labor it is in the dairy and poultry yard where women and girls shine the most. In the ancient days, apart from the interior of the home and works of charity, in civilized countries, those two branches of agriculture represented practically their only spheres of non-household activity. To-day there is not a walk in life in which they have not some sort of footing, not even excepting the iron foundries, but still in the dairy and in the poultry yard they find their most congenial and most healthy agricultural occupation. It is on them that, especially in the dearth of manhood, will to a large extent fall the responsibility for the increase of Canada's dairy products.

New Zealand a Rival

Canadian cheese has for more than a generation possessed a reputation that even the long-famous home products of the central counties of England have difficulty in equalling, despite the much longer experience of the manufacturing families. Of recent years New Zealand, notwithstanding its greater distance from the centre of demand, has been pushing this country hard. The products of that partner in the vast British aggregation have, indeed, at times commanded slightly better prices, but on the whole the cheese of this country has maintained its supremacy. And the market is increasing and is bound to continue progressive. That New Zealand recognizes this fact is abundantly proven by the conversion that took place there of butter-making establishments into cheese factories.

Canada is not lagging behind it is satisfactory to be able to state. That she, too, awakened to the opportunity for magnifying trade that confronted her was proven by the increased output of 1915 as compared with previous years; was proven particularly by the progressive movement that has been going forward in the Western provinces. But the ground has not altogether been covered yet. The market is still open, is still only partially occupied as far as our products are concerned. No matter how hard we may strive to secure excellence in flavor and general character our efforts can never prove excessive.