

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 STORE

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

THE COMPOST HEAP

Successful gardening operations necessitate the possession of a good compost heap. It is easily made and a wonderful convenience and help. It stimulates growth in flowers and produces bigger and more brightly colored blooms. For roses especially it is unequalled. A compost heap of manure from cow barns is used by all big rose growers.

The foundation of a compost heap is manure which is best obtained from a cow stable. In case this is not available, strawy manure from horse stables or dropping from poultry houses will serve. Pile the manure about a foot deep, then alternate layers of sods, lawn clippings, weeds and any other vegetable material with manure. In dry weather the heap should be watered and should then be left until the material begins to decay. Turn the heap over occasionally and add some fertilizing material; also some additional clippings, weeds, leaves and other similar material.

One advantage of a compost heap is that it affords a means of converting almost every kind of garbage into valuable fertilizer. A compost heap of this character should stand a year to be really most valuable as a fertilizer. If, however, it has been kept damp and turned frequently it can be used in the course of two or three months. In a year's time a compost heap should be mellow, fine and black and sufficiently moist to make a ball when squeezed in the hand. It should not be wet nor should it emit an offensive odor.

QUEERLY INSPIRED

Jeasickness Also an Aid to Literary Inspiration

Mrs. Howe, who wrote "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," one of the finest national hymns in the world, got the inspiration in bed. Someone had suggested to her that she should set some fine words to the tune of "John Brown," but though she tried repeatedly she could not compose anything that would pass muster. One night she dreamed she had composed the poem, and waking up got out of bed, went to her desk, and wrote the whole poem as it stands to-day.

Swinburne told Mr. Edmund Gosse that "Baudelaire" was written in a Turkish bath. This poet is often a little tropical, and he evidently wanted to get the right atmosphere. A famous playwright lately confessed that almost all his best ideas came to him while rushing about in a motor car. The swift motion seemed to excite thought. So much was this the case that he had had his car fitted with a tiny writing table, so that he could jot down all his happy thoughts as they came rushing on the wings of the wind into his brain. When the engine stops the inspiration stops too.

It is a remarkable fact that that poem of spring and flowers, "Oh, to be in England now that April's here!" was written during a bad attack of jeasickness in the Mediterranean by Robert Browning. Mark Twain speaks of a man who had the "Oh, my's!" very bad in similar circumstances, but Browning's "Oh, my's!" turned to poetry of the highest order.

FOR STOCK RAISERS

Advice For Handling Milch Cows and Steers

The cow calving this 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 steer feeding when the animals are finished and marketed as baby beef, 12 to 20 months or as prime 2-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.

Quality

Chase & Sanborn's
Coffees have been
dependable for
more than fifty
Years



Seal Brand

In 1/2, 1 and 2 pound cans.
Whole—ground—pulverized—
also Fine Ground for Percolators.

WHEN PRUNING TREES

Prevent tearing the bark off the trunk in removing large limbs by first making an "undercut."

Make the cuts on a slant. Some trees, like the elm, sycamore, linden and willow will stand the process of heading back more than others, and the poplar is a tree that must be cut back every few years to keep its crown from becoming too tall and unsafe.

When shortening a branch, leave a few twigs at the end to draw the sap to the freshly cut wound and thus enable the growing layer under the bark to heal it over.

In trimming small branches or shoots, the cut must be made just above a bud.

When several branches come out from the trunk in a whorl, they should not all be cut away at the same time lest the tree be girdled. This arrangement of branches occurs most frequently in the coniferous trees.



MANY SPORTSMEN DIED

The United States Lost Leaders in Many Branches

Johnnie Poe, the famous Princeton football player, met death, fighting with the Black Watch in France, September 25, 1915, and other prominent United States sportsmen whom death claimed during 1915 were: Lincoln Beachy, one of the most daring aviators, who perished after a fall into San Francisco Bay, March 14; Capt. George Knox, of the American aero squadron, who was killed in Oklahoma, August 12; "Tim" Hurst, the baseball umpire; Charles Littlefield, jockey and horseman; Michael Murray, "father of soccer" football in America; and John Condron, a Chicago race track owner; Peter De Lacey, the "pool room king"; Floyd McFarland, an international cyclist, and Eugene Cook, a chess expert.

How French Fatten Fowl

For fattening poultry in France the pinette is the favorable plan. It is merely rows of cages, with a separate compartment for each bird, generally 10 inches square, and opens at the top. No place is allowed for improvement. Some of the pinettes accommodate fifty to one hundred birds. The bottom of the cage is in open work, and below a moveable board strewn with ashes or sawdust to receive the droppings. In front a trough for food and an earthen vessel for water. The cellar or fattening house is kept warm, and the light gradually diminished till darkness is secured on the fifth day. Only when being fed is daylight re-admitted, and even many prefer to employ a lamp.

Shirt Has 23-inch Collar

What is thought to be the biggest shirt ever made was turned out by a factory at Parsons, Kan., for George F. Nicklor, of Ames, Ia. The shirt was a 23-inch waist, 23-inch collar, 16-inch chest, and 23-inch arms. It is made of chevot and cost Nicklor \$11. Nicklor weighs 495 pounds and is only 5 feet 6 inches in height.

ORIGIN OF SUGAR

China and India Made Discoveries in Refining

Sugar bears something of its history in its name, which is believed to derive, through various modifications—the French "sucre," Spanish "azucar," and Arabic "sakkar"—from the Sanskrit, "Sharkara." It was in India, apparently, that cane sugar in the dry, granulated state was first prepared. The date of the introduction of sugar to England is uncertain, but large quantities of Egyptian sugar were imported via Venice in the Middle Ages. In very early times the use of sugar appears to have been unknown. The sweet sap of the Indian reed seems to have been first cultivated in the country extending from Cochin-China to Bengal. Thence it was imported to Europe under the name of saccharum, and used in medicine. It was in the seventh century that the art of sugar boiling was carried to China from India, but Egyptians taught the Chinese sugar refining.

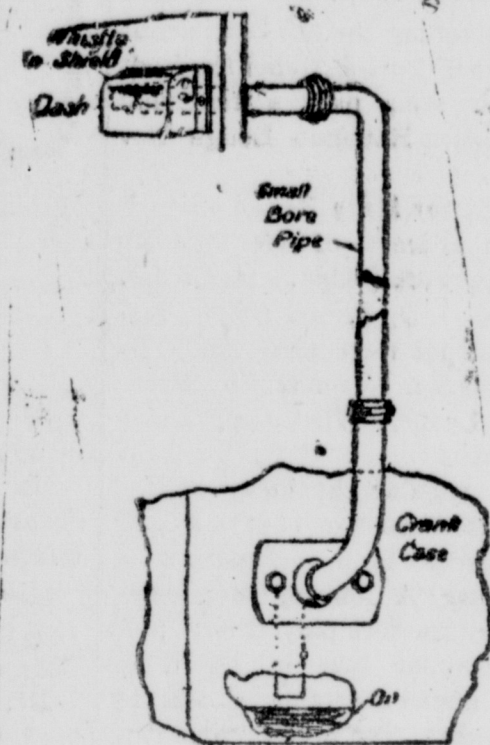
The various peoples of the Philippine Islands speak thirty-one distinct languages.

Twenty-five steps a minute is the average walking pace of a healthy man or woman.

LIKE A HUNGRY BABY

You Can Make Your Automobile Engine Cry For Oil

An Englishman is responsible for a new automobile accessory which virtually makes the engine call for oil



When the oil gets low. A continuous alarm is sounded if the lubricant in the crank chamber falls below a given level. The device consists of a small brass tube with a whistle of suitable size fixed in one end, and mounted on the dash.

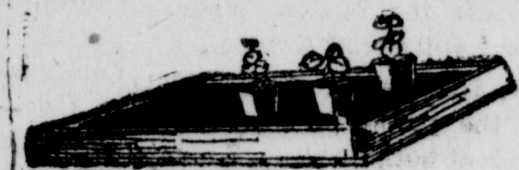
The tube is inserted through the crank chamber and the air pulsations produced by the moving piston have the power to sound the whistle. This can only be done, however, when the oil goes below the level of the tube which is placed so that its end will be just above the bottom of the case—or as soon as the quantity of oil becomes too low to get to the cranks.

Use a Knife Blade

The newest way to remove small particles of metals that become lodged in the eye is with a magnet, and as these small particles are flying about in the air most of the time it is a good thing to know that a knife blade makes a splendid magnet for this purpose when properly treated. Unscrew the cap and remove the diaphragm of a telephone receiver and gently stroke the knife on one of the magnet's exposed. Be sure you use the same magnet. Within a very short time the blade will become sufficiently magnetized to be used on the eye.

Paper Flower Pots

A good way to start plants is to plant the seed in a cylinder of paper



filled with earth and set in a tray that is also filled with earth. There is no bottom in the cylinder and the plant can be left in it throughout its life. When sufficient growth has been attained to warrant transplanting the plant, cylinder and all are set into the ground. The roots will break through the paper if it is necessary for them to do so. This makes transplanting a much cleaner and quicker job than the old method of taking the plants from pots.