

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

SWEAT SHOP FACTS

A Woman Gets Eighteen Cents For Making Twelve Shirts

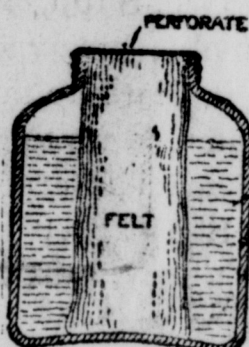
The Duchess of Marlborough gave a most remarkable object lesson regarding the English sweat shop system, at her home, Sunderland House, when a dozen representative sweated workers told their stories to a large audience.

The first woman said she had been a chain maker for fifty-two years. Holding up a heavy chain, she simply said, "This used to be 87 cents a hundred; now it is \$1.25." Next she showed thirty-one links attached to a ring which were made for two cents—"a good lot," as she described it. She gave place to the match-box maker, who said she was now paid six cents a gross instead of the four cents, which was previously given. "It takes me and a half hours to make a gross, not losing a minute." Shirt-making was represented by a woman from the West End of London. Unfolding a coarse shirt, she remarked, "A dozen of these right out before earning 15 cents. Last week me and my husband sat from 5.30 in the morning until 11 at night and made fourteen dozen shirts, which came to \$2.62, but of which we had to pay 27 cents for the machine, and 45 cents for cotton."

Another woman had quite a cheerful countenance. Holding high above her head the uppers of two shoes, she remarked, with a laugh, "These are what are commonly called 'pumps,' but what we call in our factories patent dress shoes." I get 20 cents for twelve pairs, and it takes me as long to make two pairs." The most common earn is \$1.50 or \$1.75 a week, working very hard from morning till night and finding my own machine and cotton.

Stamp Moistener

Licking stamps and envelopes is a dangerous practice. There are hundreds of disease germs lurking in the mucilage 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 held in the jaws of the clamp and to fit it and is pulled out of the book. The device is made of tin.

Where Forestry is Easy

"Of the forests of AMY, there remain but a few mutilated trunks. It is a field of desolation, levelled by the hand of the French." This was written of a French forest following a deluge of German artillery. It might as easily have been written of thousands of square miles in all parts of Canada following the deluge of annual forest fires. Nothing could save the magnificent French forests but an eastward re-adjustment of the trenches. No such grim necessity, however, faces the Canadian Provincial and Federal Governments in the relatively simple task of keeping our ready-made wealth of timber free from needless conflagrations. No army need fight for it; no life need be sacrificed. All that is required is commonsense organization.

BRIQUETTING LIGNITE

Prairie Provinces Might Adopt New Method and Save Money

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta contain many millions of tons of sub-bituminous coal and lignite but the comparatively low heating value of this coal and the fact that it distillates rapidly when exposed to the air prevent its economical transportation for any considerable distance. In fact, these provinces are now supplied almost entirely by coal from the Crows Nest district in Alberta and British Columbia and from the United States.

In a plant in Denver, Colorado, with a capacity of 500 tons of lignite per day, lignite is distilled, the by-products are saved and the residue is manufactured into briquettes. These briquettes are of very good quality, and are suitable for domestic or railway locomotive purposes. The lignite is charged into ovens having a capacity of 10 tons each. The ovens are heated by gas flame between the walls, and distillation is carried on for about two hours without the admission of oxygen from the atmosphere. During distillation about 100,000 cubic feet of gas, 130 gallons of tar and 85 pounds of ammonium sulphate, are removed per 10 tons of lignite. Benzol is removed from the gas and the gas is cleaned by electrical precipitation. While the raw lignite only contains 55 per cent. of fixed carbon, the briquettes average 84 per cent.

Curious Sinecures

It will be interesting to know, if an all-round reduction of Government salaries takes place, whether the

GARDEN ADVICE FOR THE PACIFIC COAST

Others Will Do Well Also to Heed These Hints—Fall and Spring Planting

Advice for gardening and flower-raising in the Pacific country is given by A. E. Skinner of Huntington, B.C., as follows: How often we hear the expression used that there is no money in a flower garden, but who has not been at some time or other impressed with their observations, and noticed how dreary and desolate is the mansion, with grounds uncared for, and uncultivated, and then in contrast noted the beauty and enchantment of even a humble cottage, covered with beautiful vines, and surrounded with lovely flowers and well kept grounds. It is hard to give any specific plan in laying out one's grounds to the best advantage as they vary so much in size and contour. Where one has a fairly good stand of grass, beds can be cut in any shape the fancy may dictate, and borders can be dug around the house, or along the path leading to the house, enriching it with well rotted stable manure, if deficient in fertility, pulverizing the ground thoroughly.

Hiding the Unsightly

As soon as all danger of frost is over, sow such annuals as stocks, asters, phlox, drummond, marigolds, godetia, mignonette, cosmos, candy-tuft, etc., all of which will give a good display of flowers throughout the summer and until frost. A good many of these seeds may be sown in pots or boxes, and planted out as the weather becomes warm, and all danger of frost is over. Unsightly fences and outbuildings may be covered, and made a thing of beauty during the summer months by sowing such climbers as scarlet runner beans (which are not only ornamental but edible), nasturtium, major, or climbing; sweet peas, tropeaeolum canariensis, and convolvulus major, all of which are easily grown from seed sown in spring. Plants of rudbeckia golden glow, may be utilized to advantage to hide some unsightly corner, it being very easily grown, and attains a height of 6 to 8 feet and blossoms very freely from seed, plants can be readily obtained from florists who invariably carry a stock of all suitable bedding plants.

Start Roses Early

If you care to go to the expense of roses, or shrubs, these can be obtained at reasonable prices at the various nurseries, and I would advise planting same in the early spring as soon as the ground can be worked, the earlier the better, while they are still in a dormant condition. If you desire to grow flowers from roots or bulbs, such as dahlias, gladioli, lilies, or Montbretias, these can be planted to advantage in the spring. Other bulbs such as hyacinths, tulips, narcissus, should be planted in the fall, any time before the frost sets in. In case of a severe winter, a good protection is afforded these by a covering of coarse stable manure, which can be removed in the spring.

The more you
know about
Coffee—



The better you
like—SEAL
BRAND

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

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HOW DO THEY KNOW?

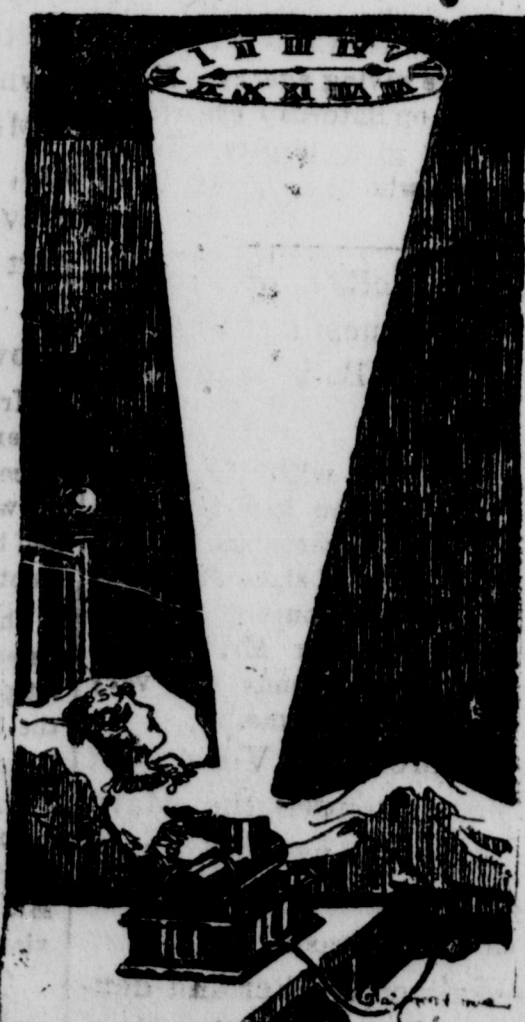
The birds know when old King Winter is about to relax his grip on the country. They also know when the summer is on the wane and it is time to fly off to the sunny South. But how do they know?

We—poor slaves of calendars and time tables and such man-made schedules—we look at the almanac and count days, and then we say that at such or such a time it will be spring, or fall or summer, or winter. With us it is a mathematical problem. Without our tables in which are put down the experiences of men we wouldn't know as much about it as the bird does. But again we ask how does the bird know?

TELLS TIME IN DARK

Hood Fits Over Small Clock and Reflects Image of Dial

How many times have you awakened suddenly in the morning to find that you've two hours more to sleep and then, through your exertions to find out the time, found yourself so thoroughly awakened that you couldn't go back to sleep again? This has happened to you numbers of times. But it need not do so if you possess yourself of a little device recently invented. It is a small thing that fits over the clock and looks like a photograph. It contains a combination of reflectors and a small electric light. A long flexible wire with a push button at the end is connected with the light, which is operated by a battery. When you wake you simply



push the button and raise your eyes to the ceiling. There in plain view and very large is a reflection of the face of the clock showing the exact time.