

# 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

### PROTECT MIGRATORY BIRDS

At the North American Conservation Conference, held in Washington, in 1909, and attended by representatives of Canada, Newfoundland, United States and Mexico, the international problems presented by the proper protection of natural resources were clearly recognized. With regard to migratory wild life the necessity for co-operative action is especially obvious. In Canada and the United States the protection of this invaluable resource is vested in the individual provinces and states, respectively. Protective laws were extremely diverse in both character and efficiency, with the result that the beneficial effects of adequate protection in one portion of the continent were largely nullified by the lack of similar measures in other sections. To secure stricter and more uniform protection negotiations between Canada and the United States were undertaken. The arrangement was satisfactorily concluded, the later ratification by the United States Senate constituting the final step. The treaty does not affect the administration of the provincial game laws, but insures in Canada, as in the United States, the minimum of protection regarded as essential to the permanent preservation of the wild life resources of North America.

### SUPERSTITION IN JAPAN

Missionaries Have Had a Fight Against Popular Beliefs

An European writes: "Japan is popularly supposed to have one religion, Buddhism, and one quasi-religion, Shintoism, usually understood to be upheld by the authorities as a stimulus to patriotic thinking. But as a matter of fact there are nearly thirty different sects in the two religions. It is not heathen religions, however, which have to be fought, but the superstitions which cluster round them. Worship of a deplorable kind is practised in connection with many Shinto shrines. The tourist passes a Fox shrine by the wayside, and is impressed by its picturesqueness and sees little in it except a reason for a smile.

"There are Japanese at this day who keep serpents in cages and call them Odotsusama, 'honorable lord brazen serpent,' bowing before them in supplication. When we hobnob with the principal of the village school and he, with a cynical smile, says that the people are very ignorant, we should remember that in almost every village there are one or two soothsaying women called 'Miko' who are consulted by otherwise intelligent men on every important step in business, and who have often more power than any priest or official over the actual lives of members of the community, acting not only with regard to the affairs of the living but rendering service as mediums between the living and the spirits of the departed, settling questions of property, marriage and divorce."

It should be the aim of every poulterer to improve the egg qualities of his flocks. He should take good aim. But in his endeavor to improve he should not make too rapid a pace. Trap nests help to pick out the drones, and enable us to give better attention to the workers.

Russia is estimated to have more than 4,000,000 acres of land which would produce cotton if irrigated. X-rays apparatus has been invented for killing the tiny parasites that eat small holes in leaf tobacco.

### ICONS ARE RUSSIA'S DEVOTIONAL TABLETS

There is not a home in Russia that does not possess its icon, the devotional tablet in the mystic power of which every Russian believes. These icons vary in size, quality, and decoration, many of them being of great value and antiquity. There is an interesting collection of them at the Victoria and Albert Museum. The word "icon" is really the Latinized form of a Greek word signifying portrait.

The portrait may be small enough to carry in the pocket, or it may be life size, and the icons in the Russo-Greek churches are often of wonderful workmanship and costly design. The raised halos of the portrait figures are specially enriched with precious stones and in the case of the portraits of the Virgin the robes are encrusted with seed pearls and the fingers and neck adorned with jewels.

Some icons take the shape of a square or oblong box, set in metal thickly enamelled and hinged, which, when open, reveal figures of religious interest. Some curious examples of icons of finely carved horn are also to be found, the effect being most beautiful when hung in a position which admits of the light being seen through the carving. A small but exceedingly fine specimen of the horn icon is minutely carved with a series of episodes in connection with the birth of Christ. Its mounting is of silver-gilt, chased in a cord pattern, and the whole hangs from a suspensory bead. One may also come across the icon of carved boxwood, fitted for the sake of the protection of its fragile beauty into a case of precious metal, enamelled and studded with precious stones.

### VARIED RICHES OF GREATER ONTARIO

Weather-grown Wheat is Province's Best—Climate, Minerals, Pulpwood and Fisheries Discussed

Mr. J. L. Englehart, as manager of the Ontario Government's Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway gave facts on the riches of Greater Ontario; the agricultural, fishery and mineral possibilities of which equal the very best in the world. The climatic conditions, he said, are all that are to be desired; the rainfall well distributed throughout the area, with temperate summers, delightful autumn, and sunshine at Halleybury equal to that at Toronto. There were virtually three soils mould, created by leaves and forests for countless ages; below this lay which on tests compares favorably with that of Lambton county, except for fall wheat and corn; underlying the clay is limestone—a reservoir into which roots descend and refresh themselves, create growth, ripen grain, roots, vegetables, etc. Greater Ontario has twenty millions of acres of alluvial soil. This does not include vast stretches of agricultural possibilities south and west of James Bay.

#### Success Already

Mr. Englehart said further that farms taken up by settlers at fifty cents per acre are now valued at from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Temiskaming took the highest mark in 1916 for potatoes in the standing field crop competition for Ontario. An exhibit of spring wheat from Uno Park was awarded first honors in competition with counties from York east and Parry Sound south. Settlers could get usually \$36 per acre for pulpwood cut, drawn and peeled; thus settlers were paid for clearing their own land, the work being easy as compared with old Ontario, as there are no tap roots; while uncleared spruce wood forms a savings bank for settlers on which they may draw as needed. In New Ontario the approximate value of pine on Crown lands was \$150,000,000; on licensed lands, \$10,500,000; pulpwood, approximate value, \$300,000,000.

#### Cheap Power and Munitions

Fisheries are important, with an annual value of four millions. The largest fresh water fisheries on the continent, he claimed, are within the Province of Ontario. The salt waters in James Bay and Hudson Bay are teeming with fish—a virgin field. The speaker predicted that that region would form the future summer resort of the Province, with motoring from Pacific to Atlantic, Between Coburne and James Bay there were more than a million horse-power. Some day the navigation of that region will come to Ontario and Toronto. In least secluded part of the world are ideal conditions for munition factories that may be of imperial importance, as minerals are plentiful which furnish materials for explosives and also for the very best fertilizers, which will be needed in our Canadian West.

### UTILIZING FISH WASTE

Expensive Processes Necessary to Save By-products of Salmon Fisheries

One of the problems that has long confronted the operators of fish canneries is how best to dispose of canning waste. This waste is usually very heavy. In the case of humpback salmon, it has been stated that the waste was from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the round weight. The waste from the "red" salmon is rather less, but it constitutes a serious loss.

According to a Government estimate the waste at the Pacific Coast canneries amounted to 140,210 tons in one year, which, at values fixed at commercial operations, would amount to over two million dollars.

The products obtained from the reduction of the waste are fish scrap for fertilizer and fish oil. An average of several analyses of the raw waste from humpback salmon shows that it contained 3.02 per cent. nitrogen, 3.46 per cent. bone phosphate and 10.43 per cent. of oil. At retail prices this would give a value of \$20 a ton. It would seem desirable, therefore, to establish fish reduction plants in the neighborhood of the larger canneries to utilize the waste.

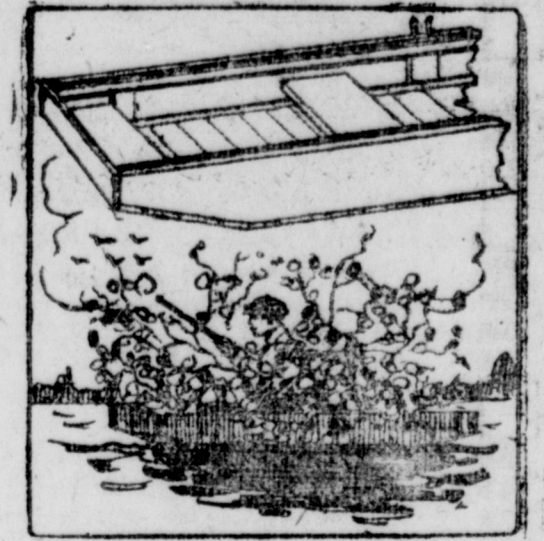
One difficulty, however, has been that the canning industry is carried on for only a short time each year, and as the fish reduction plants are expensive, considerable capital would be kept idle during most of the year. In the Atlantic coast of the United States this handicap has been overcome largely by gathering in enormous quantities of menhaden, a species of herring, and converting these into fertilizer and oil. Nearly 50 factories, having a total invested capital of over \$3,500,000, are engaged in this latter industry. In 1912, they produced 7,651,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$1,551,990, and 88,520 tons of scrap valued at \$2,138,165.

Again, the kelp resources of the Pacific coast, which are being investigated by Prof. Prince, are without doubt of great value, and may possibly be exploited to advantage by those operating the fish scrap industry. In any event, the utilization of fish waste will not be an entire success until the cost of the process of reductive is lowered, or means are found for keeping the plants in operation for longer periods each year. It is a field deserving close attention from those interested in Canada's fisheries. A.D. in "Conservation."

### FOR DUCK HUNTERS

How to Successfully Destroy the Elusive Bird

Every duck hunter requires a blind so that he can go out into the open and wait for the elusive bird. The man who hasn't a blind can easily construct one by using a flat bottomed boat or punt as a basis for his structure. The one shown in the illustration is an excellent shape to follow. It is 15 feet long, 4 feet wide and about 20 inches deep in the centre and can be rowed from either end with the additional advantage of having plenty of room for the hunter to lie down. The sides are made with boards held together with battens on the inside of the boat near the ends and at the middle. Two pins are driven in the top of each side board to be used as row locks. The bottom is made of matched boards 5 inches wide palled to the side pieces and to a keel strip which runs the length of the boat inside, with galvanized nails. These boards should be placed as closely together as possible, with white lead liberally applied to the joints. Before



sailing, place strips of lamp wick between them and the side boards.

On the inside of the boat along the tops of the side boards nail a narrow strip of wood, lathing will do, held away from the side with small cleats. A similar strip should be placed near the bottom.

When ready to be placed in commission as a blind, reeds or weeds similar to those growing in the river or pond frequented by the ducks should be stuck upon these strips all around the boat so as to form a complete screen. It is well to anchor the blind out in the river and keep it there for some time during the duck season so that the ducks can become accustomed to seeing it.

### CLEVER ADVERTISING SIGN

Whirling Electric Lights Call Attention to Placard

An ingenious form of advertising display has been patented by a Western man. An upright has a projecting arm which carries a cross bar and an x-shaped frame. On each end of the bar is an incandescent lamp and the frame is designed to support an advertising placard. When the current is applied the bar revolves and the lights whirl around at a great pace, surrounding the placard with a



COLORLED LIGHTS ADD TO EFFECT

very circle that is bound to attract attention and that also illumines a good part of the window about it. To add to the effect colored lights may be used. The cards, of course, are inexpensive to make and can be changed daily easily and oftener if desired. Furthermore, by using a time switch a merchant may leave his store at 6 o'clock in the evening with the whirler in operation and at a predetermined hour the switch will turn off the power.