

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

HISTORY OF SERIALS

The London "Standard" Was First English Paper to Print Serial

It is said that the Old Lady of Shoe Lane, as the now defunct "Standard" was nicknamed, was the first English newspaper to print a serial story, although to-day the papers which do not are to be counted on the fingers of one hand. The distinction of being the first weekly to do so belongs to the "Sunday Times." The story was "Old St. Paul's," by Harrison Ainsworth, and the author of that stirring story got a thousand pounds for the serial rights.

A well known editor, now dead, tells a good story of when Trollope came to him to arrange for the appearance serially of "Doctor Thorn." The editor offered the author two thousand pounds, but the latter wanted three. To this the editor objected, and the novelist offered to toss for the other thousand. The editor objected, and the matter was settled amicably. "But I felt unsettled," goes on the editor. "I felt mean, I had refused a challenge. To relieve my mind I said: 'Now that is settled, come over to my club, where we can have a quiet room to ourselves, and I will toss you for that thousand with pleasure. But Trollope wouldn't.'"

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written as it ran, and the authoress intended to bring it to an end in twelve instalments. It ran to forty-three. For the serial rights Mrs. Stowe got \$300 and thought she had done well. On the book she made \$20,000 in six months on a 10 per cent. royalty.

The first title in "All the Year Round," in the very first number, dated April 30th, 1859, is "A Tale of Two Cities," and the opening words are, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times." It ran for half a year, and was one of the most successful serials ever written.

STARS AND PLANETS

There is a good deal of difference, as science has found out, in the visibility of stars and planets when viewed through a telescope by day light. This varies according to the color of the heavenly bodies. The red or yellow stars are much more easily seen than the white ones. Unless the telescope is focused with the greatest accuracy often an extremely bright star will be absolutely lost against a daylight field. As a general thing the planets are much less visible in daylight than stars. The reason for this is that the telescope diminishes the brightness of the planet's disc as well as of the sky, and, therefore, does not heighten the contrast as in the case of the star. Two of the planets, however, Venus and Mercury, are better observed in daylight than in darkness. Saturn on the other hand, can hardly be seen even through a five-inch telescope, except at night.

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, straw manure from horse stables or dropping from poultry houses will serve. Pile the manure about a foot deep, then alternate layers of soda, 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.

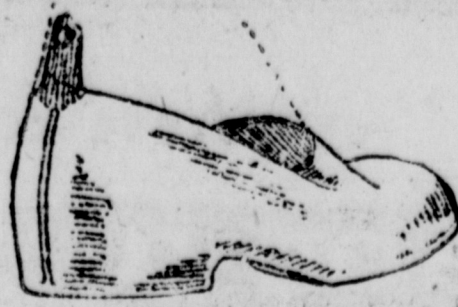
One advantage of a compost heap is that it affords a means of converting almost every kind of garbage into valuable fertilizer. A compost heap of this character should stand a year to be really most valuable as a fertilizer. If, however, it has been kept damp and turned frequently it can be used in the 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.

A Profitable Industry
In Whittier, California, is a famous walnut tree which has been leased for a term of years at \$500. Orchards seven and eight years old bring all the way from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per acre and are a fine investment, yielding from 15 to 125 per cent. according to age. The total cost of producing and harvesting an English walnut is about 70c and a half cents per pound. English walnuts are used for making pickles, catsup, oil and other culinary products.

KEEPING RUBBERS ON

Button Them to the Shoes by a Simple Device

One of the annoyances of muddy, fishy streets and roads is the difficulty to be found in keeping over shoes on the feet. An old shoe might fit very well, but it also has a tendency to stick in the mud when the ground is the least bit boggy. A good way to keep the shoes on is to fasten a small tongue to the back and have a button sewed on the shoe onto which this tongue can be fastened. If the button hole in the tongue is carefully made the tongue will last as long as the shoes.



It is not a difficult matter to make a small tongue to the back and have a button sewed on the shoe onto which this tongue can be fastened. If the button hole in the tongue is carefully made the tongue will last as long as the shoes.

WOMAN FINDS WAY TO USE HEAT TWICE AND CUTS FUEL BILL BY IT

Few people know what enormous amounts of heat are wasted every day in the ordinary methods of cooking and the waste in cooking on a gas



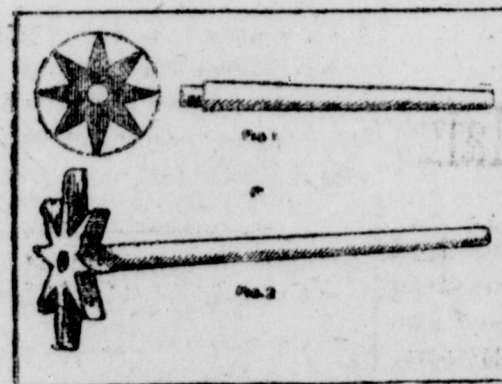
There is even greater than on the ordinary coal stove, although it does not seem to be.

A way of conserving some of this energy and making the same heat work twice has been discovered by a southern housewife. She secured an old iron bucket and cut a slot in the side large enough to permit the handle of a saucepan to pass through it easily and long enough to allow the bucket to be turned over the saucepan when it was on the stove.

Then when she is using a saucepan to stew something she turns the bucket over it and puts something else to cook on the bucket. It might seem like a small saving, but it counts up in dollars and cents in a year.

Mix With a "Querl"

This little thing is called a "querl" and is an egg beater, a potato masher, a lemon squeezer, a butter mixer and host of other useful things. It consists simply of a hardwood handle with a star-shaped piece of wood on



the end. The star is attached very securely and rigidly to the handle so that it cannot revolve. It is easily cleaned and is used by twirling it between the palms of the hands, the star being buried in the liquid or materials it is to be mixed. The size of the star is left entirely to the fancy of the housekeeper. It should not be made of material more than one-half inch thick, however, and two to three inches is a good diameter for it.

Riddles and Answers

Why has the shoemaker experienced powers of endurance?—Because he holds on to the last.
Full to the brim, without crack or seam.—An egg.
What is that which, if you take away all letters remains the same?—The postman.
What is the greatest thing to take before singing?—Breath.
What flowers are always under a person's nose?—Nipples.
What belongs to yourself, but is used more by your friends than by yourself?—Your name.
What is that which makes every one sick but those who swallow best?—Flattery.
What is that which is often brought to the table, but never eaten?—A pack of cards.
What is a put-up job?—The paper on the wall.

MARTINS BUILD QUEER, SAFE NESTS

World's Most Industrious Bird—Small Boys Meet Clever Opposition in These "Swallows"

A writer from Western Canada says: The sand martin or bank swallow, as it is sometimes called, is possibly the most industrious of its feathered brethren, as it persistently rebuilds its nest in the face of the sternest opposition. It is not a large bird, being about five inches long and of a dull grayish brown color, with white on throat and breast, but is extremely graceful as it appears on a calm evening skimming its beautiful curves almost to the ground, then gracefully rising above one's head into the blue.

In Strange Places

They usually build their nests beneath the beams in vacant barns, in caves of old stables or in steep cut banks of the rivers, and are particularly partial to a district where limestone abounds. In these banks they have been known to excavate two or three feet, working with their bills and feet, making a hole just about big enough for a man's hand at the entrance and widening gradually at the inner part. These holes are usually about four feet from the crest of the bank and only a few inches apart. They are lined with dry rootlets of grass or feathers. On these downy cushions are laid the five little white eggs with spots of reddish brown, where the mother bird may hatch her young.

Crows Are Enemies

The moisture necessary for making the walls firm is readily carried by their beaks from the shore of the river, and while these banks are practically safe from intrusion by man, the crows learn to know the hatching season and are on the alert to devour the young swallows as they emerge from the nests. The small boy has been known to lie flat on mother earth, and reaching over the edge, obtain the eggs, but it is a risky undertaking as the steep banks are of shifting sand. From the river bank below, the hill with its myriads of holes, presents a honeycomb effect, and almost seems to move as the little heads peep up and out.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Canada's Backward Position Shows in a Government Report

In 1910 the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs and equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and in the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The following is from the report of the Commissioners, showing the need of industrial and technical education in Canada: "Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique, and to an understanding of the principles and sciences which lie at the base of all trades and industries, was not provided for in the courses. When manufactured goods were wanted in increasing quantities and variety, and towns and cities were growing by leaps and bounds, it was discovered that there had been practically no organization of means for preparing the hundreds of thousands of young people to become the best qualified artisans, farmers and housekeepers in the world. The country's growing wealth was ample for the cost; but the educational work was becoming bookish in the extreme, and, worse than that, was developing into school systems that had few points of contact with or relation to industrial, agricultural or housekeeping life."

WEDDING RING FINGER

Traditional Reason For Choice of Fourth on Left Hand

There is a very ancient belief that a blood vessel extends from the base of the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, whence, as is alleged, the choice of that finger for the wedding ring. In literature allusion to it is made as the "vena amoris," or love's vein. Unlike most notions of the kind, this idea is entirely correct, for a vein does arise directly at the root of the ring finger and, running over the back of the hand, finds its way through the "royal" vein, the "axillary," the "subclavian" and the "brachial" to the heart. This vessel is very conspicuous, standing out clearly when the hand hangs limp downward.

The reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger, however, is probably quite different. Its use for this purpose goes back to prehistoric times, and its selection is likely to have been due to the fact that it is the least free in its movement of all fingers. Accordingly, a ring, by exerting its will interfere less with the use of the hand than if placed on any other digit. It happens that the sensor tendon of the fourth finger is attached to those of the third and fifth fingers by cross-bands which restrict the movements of the ring finger considerably. Anybody may test this for himself by holding the third and fifth fingers forcibly bent and trying at the same time to extend the ring finger.