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Receipts and Notes in

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

GAY MONTMARTRE

The Brightest Spot in Paris Giving Way to Modern Improvements

The windmills of Montmartre, the oldest, most artistic and characteristic monuments of the district, have, some of them, already succumbed to the modernizing of Paris, or to the action of the elements; the other are threatened with destruction unless the friends of old Paris can get moved from their present sites.

"Moulin de la Polviere" was demolished two years ago to give way to the new Avenue Junot. The Moulin Rouge became a prey to the flames in 1914 and now the old "Moulin de la Galette" which dates from the middle of the thirteenth century is doomed to extinction or removal. A modern apartment house with steam heat and baths is going up there now, and the mill, the girls and their dancing partners, must go elsewhere. The "Old Paris" municipal council committee, has decided that something must be done to perpetually commemorate the Bohemian days of Montmartre and to preserve some of its artistic features. It proposes to transfer the "Rade" or "Moulin de la Galette" to the Place Jean Baptiste Clement where it will continue to overlook Paris. Cherry trees are to be planted around it to commemorate the godfather of the place, the popular song writer and author of the "Chanson des Cerises." Since the beginning of the war the Moulin de la Galette has been occupied by the society women of Montmartre as a sewing room, and has produced thousands of soldiers' garments.

Weavers of Cashmere shawls take two or three years to finish a pair of the very finest. These shawls bring upwards of \$500.

RAIN COMES THE LAST

Why the Rain Follows the Thunder and Lightning

Why does a heavy downpour of rain often follow a clap of thunder? Not, as is popularly believed, because the thunder jostles the cloud particles together into raindrops. In the violent turmoil between the positive and negative electricity in a thundercloud there will be places where the production of drops, by condensation, and their subsequent breaking up proceeds more rapidly than elsewhere. Hence in these places there will be more drops to fall as rain, and also more electrification, the rainfall occurring about the same time as the flash. We have, then, starting toward the earth at the same time, light, sound, and raindrops. The light, travelling at a speed of about 186,000 miles per second, reaches us almost instantly. The sound travels far more slowly—about 1,090 feet per second—but the rain falls much slower still. Thus we observe, first, the lightning, then the thunder, and then rain.

Potatoes For Rotation

One great advantage in growing potatoes is that the crop fits in admirably with the regular farm rotation. "For a three-year rotation," says Harry Broughton of Sarnia, Ontario, "you can have potatoes, fall wheat, clover and then potatoes again. A potato crop leaves the land in excellent condition for fall wheat. My brother, who lives near Whitby, had sixty-four bushels of fall wheat to the acre following potatoes. In a four-year rotation potatoes will work in as well: potatoes, fall wheat, oats or barley and then clover."

On any well regulated dairy farm the milking of the cows at a stated period is never neglected. Don't neglect the source of income.

WHEN CANADIANS UNITED

Money Gave Together For Soldiers—Lord Shaughnessy's Tribute

At a celebration in Montreal over a successful campaign for Patriotic Fund subscriptions, Lord Shaughnessy made one outstanding declaration which was loudly endorsed, and the business men came away from the meeting with this announcement in their ears: "If I were in charge of the affairs of the country, if I were administering the Government, I would get just such assistance to carry these things through as we have had in this fund. Such enthusiasm, such capacity for organization, such singleness of purpose, would give us results a thousand times better than can be had when we have to consider political exigencies or party advantages." The bonnie entente spirit, which has characterized the whole campaign, was very much in evidence at the final demonstration. Mr. J. W. McConnell, the chairman of the Day's Committee, announced that no less than 60 per cent. of the contributions included in his magnificent total came from French-Canadians.

A handful of hops in the brine in which hams and bacon are pickled add to the flavor of the meat and cause the brine sweet.

THE AGONY COLUMN

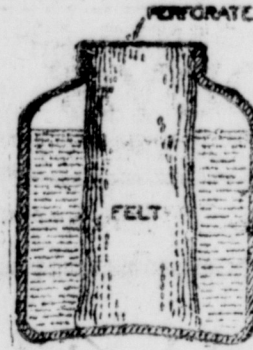
The agony column of "The Times" continues to delight one's lighter moments, as well as to touch the heart with its bits of pathos and sorrow.

In the same issue several women appeal for details of the last moments of their husbands and sons killed in action; a fat man implores that someone should grasp this unique opportunity to obtain his services for cinema comedy pictures; a colonial subaltern hopes that a kind person will help him with \$75, out of his difficulties; another subaltern, a Canadian ranker, wants \$125 urgently, and a lady wants to adopt the child of an officer who has fallen in action.

A few days ago, a girl whose fiancé had been killed, offered to marry and devote herself to a disabled officer, with a view to making him happy. What a pity one cannot follow up these appeals. Did a disabled officer reply to this: Would the girl marry a man she had never seen, and would devotion so impersonal satisfy him, and stand the strain of everyday life? Did some really kind sympathetic man write to her to point out the drawbacks to what she was so readily and wildly promising because her heart was broken?

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



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 gripped in the jaws of the clamp shaped to fit it and is pulled out by the hook. The device is made of tin.

PREPARING FOR LAWN

Spring planting makes the new grass become well established before frosts arrive, but fall planting has this advantage that any weeds coming up will be killed before they can seed. Of the two plans spring seeding is the most recommended. Before putting the seed on the ground it answers to thoroughly well prepare the soil. All weeds, roots, stones and rubbish must be removed. It is an excellent plan to put the surface soil through the sieve, so as to get a dressing of an inch deep or so, of perfectly clean soil all over. If the soil is a very poor one, some well rotted manure must be mixed in with the sifted soil or at any rate kept near the surface. After the soil has been carefully levelled with the rake it should be rolled, or carefully trodden or beaten down. It must then be raked over gently again. This raking must be very carefully done so that the surface is left absolutely level and free from even a single small stone. For this purpose employ the back of the rake when the soil is fairly dry.

WHERE JUNE 21 IS NOON OF THE YEAR

Sounds Strange, But Is True as Polar Naval Facts About Night and Day

We are not to refer to a day or a night and a night to indicate a specific period of time without realizing that these terms have a different meaning in different parts of the world. Not everywhere and always does the natural day include 24 hours if measured from sunrise to sunrise.

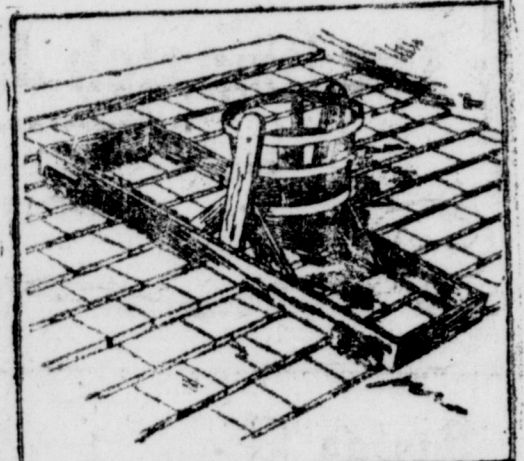
The fact is that a day is not a fixed number of hours, but the length of time during which the light of the sun illumines any part of the earth. In some parts of Norway the day lasts from May 21 to July 22 without interruption. In Spitzbergen the longest day is three and one-half months and the shortest two and a half of actual light. At Petrograd the longest day is 19 hours and the shortest 5. At Hamburg the longest is 17 and the shortest 7, and in London the longest is 16 1/2 and the shortest 8.

The beginning of the day is not a question of universal agreement. It has been arbitrarily decided by different peoples from time to time. The ancient Jews fixed the beginning of the day at sunrise; with the Umbrians it began at noon, and the Egyptians and Romans fixed the time at midnight, a custom adopted by Canada, the United States, and most of the European countries.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the longest day of the year is June 21 and the shortest December 21 (sometimes the 22nd). This latter is the time when the sun is farthest south on its annual slant over the tropic of Capricorn, making the maximum declination to the axis of the earth. All over the world this date marks a turning point in duration of the day although in every case it is not the shortest day. In places south of the equator they are enjoying the longest day. At the South Pole on this date it is high noon at the six-month's day, and at the North Pole it is midnight of the "great night."

For Roof Workers

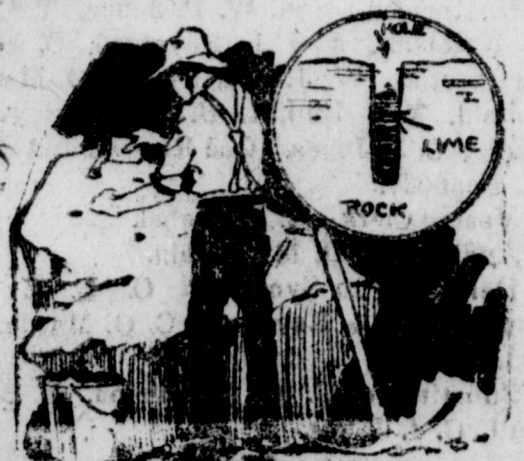
If you ever find it necessary to repair your roof, you will doubtless be troubled as to what to do with your tools and nails and supplies. That's an easy trouble to dispose of. Make a roofer's basket, like that shown in the sketch, using an old fruit basket



for the central feature and an old buck saw blade to furnish the teeth that keeps the frame from slipping. When using this basket see that the teeth are sunk into the shingles. Otherwise the basket will slide off.

Blasting With Lime

You don't have to use gun powder or dynamite every time you want to get a block of stone out of your way. A field or break up a boulder. There are easier and simpler ways. The rock of Gibraltar was honeycombed by the Moors without a bit of powder being used. Lime is the stuff that does the work. A series of holes are drilled in the rock and these are partly filled with unslacked lime. Water is then poured into the holes and the rock is split as though you did it with an axe. Another method is to drive



dry wooden plugs into the hole and pour water on it. The expansion of the wood will cause the rock to split.