

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

THE LATEST FIDDLE

Improvement on This Old and Dear Popular Musical Instrument

For hundreds of years the beginner has been compelled to feel his way up and down the scale of a violin fingerboard that had not the slightest indication of the places where the tones changed. It has been necessary by hard practice to learn just where these points were and train the fingers to unconsciously cover them when a sequence of tones was desired.

Now a young Australian has come to the fore with a new violin that overcomes this difficulty and makes it possible to tell every note a violin can make at a glance. He has accom-

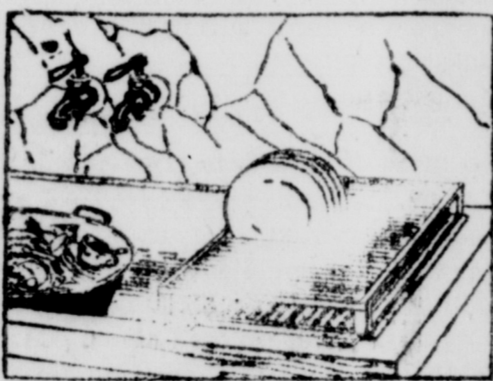


plished this by inventing a system of guide grooves for the fingerboard as shown in the drawing. Those for the low notes are wide and deep and those for the higher notes are narrow and shallow. But he has not been satisfied with simply placing guides along the fingerboard.

He has caused these guides to be made of different colored woods or painted different colors so that one can tell at a glance just what note is familiar with the system. Books of instruction containing music written on diagrams similar to the strings of the new violin are furnished students and they quickly and easily learn just how to master this most difficult—and sweetest—of all musical instruments.

DISH DRYER WORKS AUTOMATICALLY

This is a device for letting the dishes dry themselves. Two frames of pine strips are made, each one foot wide and long enough to fit across the kitchen sink. Cross strips are nailed across each frame, these strips being just far enough apart to permit a plate to stand on edge between them. The cross strips on the bottom frame should be nailed at right angles to



the cross strips on the top. Four blocks two inches high should be placed at the corners and between the frames to hold them apart, and the whole should then be nailed together.

After the dishes are washed they should be placed in this holder and then scalding hot water poured over them. That is all that is necessary. The dishes will dry themselves in a short time. The frames can be hinged to the back of the sink, if desired, and raised out of the way when not in use.

An Earthquake's Work
A fortunate landslide in China uncovered a rich deposit of coal many miles from where any coal had been known to exist.

DON'T NEGLECT FRESH AIR

Little Things Not Omitted From Care of Vast Organization

It has been demonstrated that the value of good railway material recovered from scrap amounts to about two dollars per ton, while proper sorting and classifying increases the net selling value of the scrap by another two dollars per ton, the saving thus made amounting to a large sum of money. The Grand Trunk Railway System pays careful attention to the work of salvaging the many tons of discarded material produced on a railway operating many thousands of miles of line. Central scrap yards have been established, where the sorting of this material is carried out. Forty thousand tons of scrap are examined each year and this work is done under expert supervision, so that full value is obtained for the metal and other commodities sold, while a large amount of material is reclaimed and returned for use.

The Grand Trunk buys each year approximately one million dollars worth of brass. This great mass of metal shrinks in value by usage, but every pound that can be possibly salvaged is returned to the foundry and has a high cash value. Rails with battered ends are re-sawed, used bolts are re-threaded and the couplings of air-brake, signal and steam-heat hose are repaired. The Grand Trunk has in actual use each day about \$5,000 pieces of air and steam hose, representing, with the necessary fittings, an investment of \$200,000. The perishable part of the hose must be replaced at frequent intervals, but under the system of reclamation the various couplings are used over and over again.

DEPLORES RURAL DECAY

Fifty-four Deserted Homes in One Ontario Country Point

Rev. J. R. Bell of Laurier, Ont., provoked a keen controversy by his address on farm and village conditions in Ontario at a conference on Rural Life and Work, at the Ontario Agricultural College. He asserted that within the boundaries of his own parish there were 54 vacant homes which five years previously were occupied by large families. He declared that the villages were being deserted. Village craft was decaying, blacksmiths and other village tradesmen



REV. J. R. BELL

were passing away, and the deserted blacksmith shop is a too common feature in village life. The population of Dufferin County had decreased 2,047 in recent years owing to the exodus from the rural communities.

Mr. Bell thought the problem largely an economic one, due to small returns, bad roads, the lure of the city, and the lure of the West. There was a lack of business methods and of credit. He thought it time farmers had a banking system of their own. Mr. Bell painted a glowing picture of the future of rural life under reformed conditions. He regarded the consolidated school, with the teacher's residence, gymnasium, manual training, household science, and a school garden, as the educational system which would transform rural life. He also advocated intensive farming.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNOR

Saskatchewan Province Had a Real Father in Office

The Hon. George W. Brown, Governor of Saskatchewan, was the nearest thing to a father of his people that any Governor has been in any Province within living memory. The Lieutenant-Governorship of Ontario, for example, has become almost as foreign an institution to the great mass of the people as the Llama of Tibet—that is, from the point of view of the great mass of the people seeing it at close range. The difference between it and the Saskatchewan office, as the wealthy Mr. Brown operated it, is that Government House at Regina was open every Saturday afternoon to the schoolmarmas of the city and Province—and especially the conservatories. The Governor used to travel the Province talking to farmers' meetings in a fashion which showed them that he was the greatest farmer of them all.

Phones in Holy City
The telephone has invaded Jerusalem, a system having been installed that connects official points, business houses and some residences.

Making Theatre Patrons
In England there has been patented a combination of opera glasses and sound intensifier for the use of playgoers whose hearing is impaired.

What promises to be a valuable deposit of asbestos has been discovered in Venezuela.

VARIED RICHES OF GREATER ONTARIO

Northern-grown Wheat in Province's Best—Climate, Minerals, Pulpwood and Fisheries Discussed

Mr. J. L. Englehart, manager of the Ontario (Government) Geology 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 sometimes at Havelbury equal to that at Toronto. There were virtually three soil moulds, created by leaves and forests for countless ages; below this, clay which on test compares favorably with that of Lambton county, except for fall wheat and corn; underlying the clay is limestone—a reservoir into which rocks 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. Tomatoes took the highest mark in 1914 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 \$35 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 leased 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 Cochrane and James Bay there were more than a million horse-power. Some day the navigation of that region will come to Ontario and Toronto. A large 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.

WELSH SURNAMES FEW

Quaint Peculiarities of People of Celtic Principality

Wales has plenty of coal, slate, mercury, and consonants, but very few surnames. If a Welsh schoolmaster should say, "Jones, you may go home now for being a good boy," the whole school would quit. People who are not called Jones are called Williams, or Evans, or Hughes, or Lloyd. They divide these names between them, and make the best of it. They do not follow the English method of taking their surnames from towns and villages. They felt that to do so would cut them off from the rest of mankind. Nobody could possibly call on Mrs. Llanymynech. Dislocation of the jaw is a great drawback to social intercourse.

The Welshman has the Celtic imagination. He never calls a spade a spade. When he has done describing this implement of agriculture, the stolid Englishman thinks he has been listening to a story from the "Arabian Nights." Hence the Englishman says the Welshman is an "untruther." He isn't really. It's only a difference of method. The Welshman means the truth, which is the main thing. His conscience is all right, if his story isn't.

The Welshman is intensely patriotic. He regards Wales as the hub of the universe, "look you." The Welsh and the Manx are akin, and it was a Manxman who spoke of "the Isle of Man and the adjacent islands of Great Britain." But Welshmen are not so vain of the imperial spirit. They have helped to colonize the earth's empty spaces. They have fought in every continent side by side with King Co-