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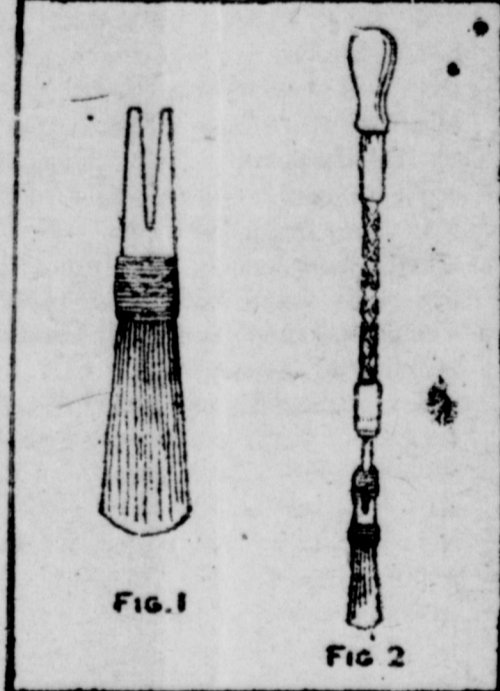
Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

TO REMOVE THE DUST USE A SCREW DRIVER

Put a Paint Brush in the Ratchet Driver And Try It

Cleaning tufted upholstery work is one of the most difficult jobs imaginable. The dust collects in the hollows and it is almost impossible to get it out by ordinary methods. This is especially true of leather furniture.



The ordinary dust brush must be kept aside and if absolute cleanliness is wanted a ratchet screw driver and a paint brush must be used.

The handle of the paint brush is cut, about 1 1/2 inches being left on the brush. This is cut V-shaped, as shown in Fig. 1. This permits the brush to be attached to the blade of the screw driver with stout cord shown in Fig. 2 and the tufted places are cleaned out by simply pushing the brush into them and whirling it with the ratchet as the screw driver would be turned.

Let Survive Eight-Year Old Cat Having Swallowed a Pin. A three-months old kitten belonging to Elsie Kinney, of Watertown, N.Y., has been relieved of her trouble.

The pin was swallowed head foremost, the head entering the stomach. The sharp end could be felt under the jaw. A veterinarian cut a small hole in the cat's throat, worked the pin out as far as the head, swung it around, and by bending it slightly, pushed it out head first from the cat's mouth.

Insurance Bill in Australia. The Commonwealth ministry of New South Wales is preparing a national insurance bill on the lines of Lloyd George's measure. Provision will be made for benefits for funerals, maternity sickness, accidents and unemployment.

Beer or a Pension. "If a man was to save the price of a pint of beer a day from the time when he is 15 years old, he would have an old-age pension of \$240 a week at 70," said Dr. Fraser, of the local government board, at the National Society, London.

HUNNISH TURK DEEDS

The following description given by an Armenian woman of the upper class, is typical of the fate suffered by hundreds of other bands. After describing the murder of every male over fifteen in a surprise attack by Kurds, and how their horses, valuables and food were taken, she continues: "Very many women and girls were carried off to the mountains, along their sister, whose one-year-old child they threw away. My father and I were until she could go no further, and dropped by the roadside on a mountain top. We found on the road many who had been in the previous batches; some women were among the killed with their husbands and sons. Many persons were obliged to start off on foot—and with what they could carry on their backs. Such persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, the brigands and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under fifteen years."

Of the districts assigned to the Armenians a Professor Hagopian writes: "These unhappy deported people have been chiefly deposited in two places—one section of them in a swampy region which has hitherto remained uninhabited on account of the deadly malaria; while the remainder have been sent to a still more unhealthy place in the direction of the Persian Gulf, that is, Der-el-Zor, so bad that they have begged to be sent to the swamps, but their petition has not been granted."

CARE OF YOUNG POULTRY

Crushed oyster shell is the best material for shell making. Duck eggs should be marketed frequently, as they depreciate in quality more rapidly than hens' eggs, especially during hot weather.

A promising bunch of growing chicks can be spoiled by one night's sweating. Allowing 100 or more to crowd together in a small coop is sure to be the ruin of some of them. If you would raise the finest broilers, do not allow more than 50 youngsters together at night.

The feeding of milk to young chicks has a most favorable influence on the growth and on lessening the mortality. It tends to prevent mortality from all causes, and if fed soon enough and for a sufficiently long period greatly reduces the death rate caused by bacillary white diarrhea.

When the young turkeys are large and strong enough to jump over the sides of the pen, let them run with the hen, gathering them in when a rainstorm threatens. As they are very susceptible to dampness, it is best not to let them out in the morning until the dew is off the grass.

SELECTING SEED CORN

To Secure Good Crop, Select Good Seed

If a good crop of corn is expected good corn must be planted. The crop depends so largely upon the seed that no farmer can afford to plant anything but the best. Those who save their own seed are urged to carefully select it from the field crop and to give it the best of care. Those who have to buy should purchase only carefully selected seed. The Virginia Department of Agriculture conducted tests in connection with field selection and crib selection and found that ears selected from good yielding stalks in the field (field selection), produced 14 bushels more per acre, or 20 per cent. more than good ears of the same variety selected from the crib. Selection in the field enables one to see under what conditions the ear was produced and to note the character of the stalk and leaves of the parent plant, earliness of maturity, size, weight and strength. Where husking is done while the crop is standing a box can be attached to the back of the wagon and the best ears from the most suitable stalks can be plucked and placed in this box. If, however, the corn is to be cut and shocked before husking, enough for seed can be quickly gathered just previous to cutting by going into the best portion of the field and pulling the best ears from the desirable stalks. This should be carefully handled and thoroughly dried before the severe frost. More than enough should be selected as outlined above and the poorest of the ears should be discarded.—U.S.N. in Conservation.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production in a recognized British Columbia industry is in its infancy, splendid advances are being made, and the intelligent observer, looking forward, can see the Province in the not-far-distant future one of the greatest honey-bee districts on the American continent.

The development in production in the last few years has been remarkable. In 1910 the yield was so small as to be considered negligible—the product of perhaps a dozen or so small apiaries. By 1913 it had grown to fifty tons. In 1914 the production was no less than one hundred and fifty tons.

Government inspectors and other students of bee-keeping pronounce the possibilities of the industry to be magnificent, the grounds for prophesy being the success of presently established apiaries; the magnitude of honey sources, notably the fireweed, so widespread and prolific in bloom, and the wide fields of white clover and alfalfa; and the favor which Columbia honey enjoys on account of its fine quality and distinctive flavor.

It is conservatively estimated that there are now twelve hundred beekeepers in British Columbia. Approximately 200 in the Fraser Valley, 300 in the interior and 120 on Vancouver Island.

PROTECTING MINERS

Canada's Death Rate High—Belgium's Low—Why?

The accident death rate among miners is greater in Canada than any other civilized country. This is due largely to the hazardous nature of the work and to the class of labor available for employment. The fatality rate in coal mines in Belgium has been the lowest in the world, being but slightly over one per thousand employed. In 1850, the fatality rate in Belgium was as high as it is in Canada. The decrease is the result of the combined efforts of the mine owners, the workmen, and the Administration of Mines, and it is due to a great extent, to diffusion of technical and professional education. It should direct more attention to the education of the workman, so that he may not be a danger to himself or others and that he may become more educated, more skilful, and thus have the opportunity to better his position.

FOR DUCK HUNTERS

How to Successfully Decoy a Blusive Bird

Every duck hunter requires a blind so that he can get 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 be 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 hatched boards 5 inches wide nailed 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



ailing, 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 should be stuck under 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.

HORSES IN THE WEST

Some Timely Advice on the Need of Brood Mares

Canadian farmers do not appear to have fully grasped the situation with regard to horse breeding. The Canadian west, particularly Saskatchewan and Alberta, have had to import horses from eastern Canada heavily, and this is an expensive process, because eastern horses require a very considerable amount of acclimatizing in the west. The wastage of horses in the war, while it is not so great as when there are heavy cavalry charges, is very serious, and these horses will have to be replaced. Good heavy horses cannot be produced in a day or a year.

From Ontario comes the report that Americans are buying mares quite heavily. In that province, out of a shipment of 65 horses made from Toronto to New York recently, 52 per cent were females suitable for breeding. The American market is short of brood mares, and has been and will continue to buy quite freely in Canada. It is up to the Canadian farmer to see that this depletion of breeding stock is not carried to excess. In the west there is an abundance of feed and there is no reasonable excuse for all available mares not being bred.

START PRAIRIE FIRES

Saskatchewan Official Censures Careless Travellers in West

Fire Commissioner J. K. Wilson, of Saskatchewan, referring to the losses by prairie fires, said: "Much of the waste caused by the destructive prairie fire may be charged to those who, in travelling across the prairie, carelessly throw away a lighted match, cigar or cigarette or leave a camp fire not extinguished. The careless thrasher leaves live coals around his engine when closing down for the night. In the morning he finds that a high wind sprang up during the night, his thrashing outfit has gone up in smoke and a disastrous prairie fire is raging. The direct result of carelessness is that hundreds of settlers are deprived of their homes and crops, while some are penniless and dependent upon the community for assistance to tide them through the winter. The person who starts a prairie fire through carelessness or neglect should be severely punished. Such a measure surely would educate people to be more careful."