

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

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

TREE THAT OWNS ITSELF

Love of Tree Causes Extraordinary Bequest

At Athens, Georgia, there is a giant white oak tree which no one may buy or sell or cut down; nobody owns the land in which this tree stands. The tree owns itself. It stands on top of one of the hills of the city, and is said to be between 400 and 500 years old. Early in the nineteenth century the owner of the plantation on which the tree stood often used to sit in the shade of the huge oak. Finally, he became so attached to the tree that he made a will which deeded the tree to itself. He wrote: "For, and in consideration of the great love I bear this tree, and the great desire I have for its protection for all time, I convey to it entire possession of itself, and all land on 8 feet of the tree on all sides." And so the tree came to own itself and 8 feet of ground surrounding it.

Eastern Nations' Discovery

The Eastern nations, which are far more pestered with flies than we are, have discovered how much flies dislike blue. The Arabs treat their houses with a kind of light blue wash, and the Japanese hang curtains of blue glass beads and bamboo at the entrance of their baker and butcher shops. These curtains let the flies in, and the flies, should there be any in the room, pass out between the blue beads towards the light, but they do not re-enter.

Grand Total of C.P.R.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has a grand total of 1,500 miles of double track. Ontario district has a double-tracked mileage of 105. Manitoba district is laid with no less than 643 miles of double tracks. British Columbia district is equipped with 143.90 miles. Alberta district has 12 miles and Saskatchewan district has 210 miles of double track.

The First Letter Box

The first letter box seems to have been installed in Paris, as a useful part of the first penny post established by any country. But, strangely enough, the people of Paris did not like the boxes for their letters, and the system was for some years given up.

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 1,100 feet per second—but the rain falls much slower still. Thus we observe, first, the lightning, then the thunder, and then rain.

Rotations For Potatoes

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 Houghton of Barnia, Ontario, "you may 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 farm, even the milking of the cows at a stated period is never neglected. Don't neglect the source of income.

WEARIN' O' THE GFREN

Big Show of Shamrock Wearing in Honor of St. Patrick

Few who put a sprig of shamrock in their buttonhole on the seventeenth of March realize that these little green leaves more than once kept the Irish from death in dire famine times. In 1596 the poet Spencer declares that the war has brought the miserable inhabitants of Munster to a point where they flock to a plot of water-cresses or shamrocks as to a feast. In his "View of Ireland" he describes this as the depth of ruin to which a land formerly having abundant corn and cattle had been plunged. The troubles continued and the shamrock is mentioned as an article of food again and again. Fynes Morrison in 1598 writes that the herb is still being "snatched out of the ditches for food."

Not until later was the shamrock used as the national emblem of Erin. Nathaniel Colgan, member of the Royal Irish Academy says the earliest record of the wearing "o' the green" is contained in the diary of Thomas Dinohy who wrote in 1667: "17th day of March yearly is St. Patrick, an inalienable feast, when the Irish of all stations and conditions wear crosses in their hats, some of pins, some of green ribbon, and the vulgar superstitiously wear shamrocks, three-leaved grass which they likewise eat (they say to cause a sweet breath)."

JAPANESE SUPERSTITION

The Japanese have many curious superstitions about animals, the chief among which is their belief in the supernatural power of foxes. There are numberless shrines, indeed, dedicated to foxes in Japan. The badger is another animal feared by the superstitious Japanese mind. It is believed to have power to annoy people, and to be able to turn into a priest at will. The crying of weasels and the baying of dogs are considered evil omens, and such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believers. In Japan a light-colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning it brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought to be very unlucky. To see a centipede at night means happiness in Japan.

Advice About Ducks

The breeding ducks should have a stream of clear water to bathe in. It is not essential, but it gives better fertility. When the drakes are forced to tread on land their offspring slip and rotten eggs or dead germs result. Ducklings raised for market take water only to drink, and every precaution is taken to keep them out of it. A muddy or dirty duck will not lay. Keep the pens as clean as possible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and be extremely careful to have any sour food lying around, and to keep their water absolutely clear and fresh.

The Ideal Home

In building that new home build it for the future and for convenience. Don't compromise for immediate conditions. Build it so it will make most pleasant the lives of those living in it and lengthen the lives of those who must toil in it.

To sell a thing to a man who really doesn't want it is not smart; it is only making an enemy of him.

Mustard plaster will not blister if mixed with the white of an egg and hot water.

REBUILT EIGHT TIMES

Dramatic Story of a Bridge and an Italian Charge

The fighting on the eastern front between Italians and Austrians is described by an English correspondent: Running from Trieste to Gorizia, a distance of about twenty-five miles, it looks like a monstrous natural bulwark with the Isonzo as its moat. Almost every part of the river is under the direct fire from the hill itself, so that when the Italians reached the Isonzo immediately after the outbreak of the war, they found that the bridges had been destroyed. They had to rebuild them under fire.

The story has never yet been fully told because the work was done so quickly and under such conditions that it is only now that the mind of the nation is beginning to realize it. At Sagrado, where the river is a great sheet of water over a hundred yards wide, the bridge was built eight times. Eight times it was destroyed, but eight times it was rebuilt and the batteries taken across.

Then the Bersaglieri set out in fat coats still under the steady fire of the Austrian batteries, and it has never been officially made known what sacrifices were made on that spot. Then the scaling of the hill commenced, the men gathering such protection as they found easily at hand. They could not be very well protected by their own heavy guns at the other side of the river because in attempting to destroy the enemy trenches they might easily destroy their own.

Yet the Bersaglieri dug themselves into the rocks and managed to hold the enemy back until reinforcements came. All this was at a time when every position on the slope was occupied by the Austrians. But since then the men of the shovel and pick and crowbar and blasting powder have arrived. They have made large quarters from which material can be got for the building of the defences.

EDMONTON LAND SCHEME

Lease to Supplement Service of Banks to Farmers

The Edmonton board of trade have adopted a scheme for land development. The principal difference between its recommendation and most of the other schemes is, explains Mr. J. T. Fisher, secretary of the Edmonton board, that the recommendations put forward by his board were formulated by a committee, the members of which have given long study to the matters and are equipped with a practical working knowledge and extensive experience regarding these problems, gained where the schemes are expected to be applied. One of the recommendations made is for a farm loan scheme designed to supplement the service which the chartered banks and loan companies are able to afford. This matter is approached by the committee much more conservatively and with a much keener sense of the difficulties in the way, than by the advocates of numerous farm loan schemes which have been put forward. While the committee had a keen realization of the fact that cheap money for our farmers is highly desirable and would tend to promote increased agricultural production, they also realized that neither the ordinary laws of supply and demand nor the accumulated experience as to what constitutes sound financing, can be set at naught by an act of a Legislature.

HABIT OF SAVING

Establishing Your Character You Will Earn Respect

One of the best habits that a young man can form is that of saving a certain part of his earnings regularly. It's going to take a strong character to form the habit of saving money from a small income, yet it can be done. There are so many allurements and attractions for a young man nowadays that it will take all of his strength of purpose to live to the motto, "I am going to save now, so that in the years to come I shall have something to show for my industry. And men can save money on a small salary if they will. It is admitted, of course, that there are times when a man with family, children and sickness must go in debt, must for the time live beyond his means. But the fact that he has formed the habit of thrift will tide him over many a hard place, and give others confidence in his ability to get out of debt if once he has been compelled to go into it. Among the many good things that may be said of a young man there is none better than to say of him: "He is a man of sobriety, industry and thrift." These things make more readily for success than one may imagine. But greater than the money that a young man can save is the character that he is establishing. Miserliness, stinginess, greed are to be abhorred, but prudence and carefulness in expenditure are graces which cultivated make of a man a power in the community and give to him a character which commands itself to all.

Best Size of Broilers

It is claimed that the most delicious, juicy broiler that an epicurean fancy is a turkey poult of about six pounds, or when about two-thirds grown, and of medium size. Many a young male two-thirds grown would be too large to broil. If rather large, however, the broast may be skinned, and thus more easily cooked through, but it must not be dried.

When Motor Misses

If motor persists in missing when only a light load is being carried, before resorting to adjustments of the carburetor try making spark gap a little wider, presuming, of course, that the magneto is being used. On the other hand, if the motor misses when there is a heavy load on board, it may possibly be obviated by closing the spark gap slightly.

Why Fowls Need So Much Air

Fowls are obliged to throw off much of the waste of the body through their legs, they do not sweat in the sense that do other animals, but instead do so several times faster than the other animals when heated. To be in good health a hen requires nearly seven times the amount of fresh air in proportion to its size as does a horse.

WHERE JUNE 21 IS NOON OF THE YEAR

Sounds Strange, But Is True. Police Note Facts About Night and Day

We are not to refer to a day or a night and a night to indicate a special 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 it varies 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 a moment's darkness. 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 16½ 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 siant 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 of the six-months day, and at the North Pole it is midnight of the "great night."