

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

WOOD FUEL VS. COAL

Comparisons by Government Experts Value of Various Varieties

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of 1 pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations made in a Government forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,600 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Canadian Pacific Railway Houses and the West

The houses which the C.P.R. is building in the West for the returned soldiers will cost them about \$1,000 each, with out offices. They will consist of four rooms each—two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen. Each farm will consist of 160 acres and there will be 80 additional acres which may be availed of in the course of time, and as the settler concludes that he can work it. The C.P.R. has several designs for homes which will be submitted to the intending settlers. These offer a variety of design to suit different tastes and different pockets, it may be said. The settler can choose a house which will cost him \$2,000, but the payments will be made exceedingly easy. In all there are probably 3,000,000 acres of land held by speculators in the West; but, apart from that, there are literally hundreds of millions of acres of cultivable land lying idle over the West—not close to the tracks, of course, but good land which many have longed for so ardently that they have sat on the steps of the land office all night to be the first in the morning to get their application in. The C.P.R. is going on on its own account with the colony homes; but it expects that the Government will shortly outline a plan of a comprehensive nature which can be generally applied to the situation.

Cool Kettle Handle



Although a wooden handle on a kettle is supposed to protect the hand, it frequently happens that the handle absorbs enough heat from laying on the metal part of the kettle to cause severe burns. Besides, it has frequently happens that the handle is burned or charred. A good way to prevent both of these happenings and keep the handle cool is to attach a coil of wire to one side of it, as shown in the sketch. This keeps the handle away from the kettle, and while it may get warm will never get hot.

Start Lawn From Seed

A well kept lawn adds a finish to the home as nothing else can. Experience has proved that the finest lawns can be started from seed, providing that the requisite preparation is given to the land, and that pure and equitable grasses in sufficient quantity and of uniform variety are sown.

The best soil for a lawn is one which is moderately moist and contains a considerable percentage of clay—a soil somewhat retentive of moisture, but never excessively wet and one that is inclined to be heavy and spongy rather than light.

LETTER DUPLICATOR MADE AT HOME

There are very few people who have not at one time or another been required to send out club notices or form letters to fifteen or twenty people and exhausted both strength and patience in writing all the letters required. Usually the number of letters to be sent would not seem to warrant the expense of obtaining a hectograph or duplicator.

And such an expense is not warranted. A very serviceable hectograph can be made that costs little or nothing. One ounce of ordinary gelatine should be soaked over night. The water is poured off in the morning. Six and a half ounces of glycerine are then heated in a water bath to a temperature of 200 degrees and the gelatine added.

This gives a clear glycerine solution of gelatine. The mass should be poured into a shallow tray or pan until it is nearly level with the edge of the receptacle. A cover should then be placed over it—but not so it will touch the top of the composition—and the mass allowed to set six hours. It will then be ready for use.

Make copy for your letters with an aniline ink—a good one can be made



with methyl violet two parts, alcohol two parts, sugar one part, glycerine four parts and water twenty-four parts. The violet should be dissolved in the alcohol and mixed with the glycerine, and the sugar should be dissolved in the water and then the two solutions mixed.

Write the copy clearly with this ink. Dampen the surface with your gelatine mass slightly with a wet sponge and lay the copy, face down, being careful to exclude the air bubbles from the surface. Leave it a minute and then raise one corner and pull it off. The inscription on the paper will remain on the surface of the gelatine and as many as fifty copies can be made from it by laying plain paper over it and smoothing it down.

When through wipe off the ink from the surface of the gelatine with a wet sponge and it can be used for another letter. If the gelatine becomes hard heat it and pour it over again.

CLIMATE LESS SEVERE

What Study of Larger Glaciers in B.C. Has Revealed

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Walcott recently returned to Washington after several months' field work in Canada. Accompanied by only a packer and cook, they spent most of their time on the continental divide, which forms the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, studying the cambrian rocks, containing the fossil remains of the earliest animal life.

Owing to the heavy snowfall of the previous winter, and the fact that most of the geological formations which they wished to examine were in the deep snow about the timber line, little progress was made till the latter part of the summer of 1916. Sections were examined and measured in the Mount Assiniboine region, and from there northwest to the celebrated Kicking Horse pass, where the Canadian Pacific Railway has bored a double loop through the mountain in order to obtain a feasible grade on the western side of the pass.

Some years ago Dr. Walcott found a remarkable fossil fauna in boulders which had been carried into Kicking Horse canyon by glaciers that have long since disappeared. This last trip he located the source of these boulders high up in the mountain cirque, where a portion of what must have been a great hanging glacier is still active.

Mrs. Walcott, who has studied glaciers for several years, and is well known as an Alpinist, visited Glacier, British Columbia, where she measured the position of two large glaciers, and determined that the front ice foot in each case had retreated at the rate of 100 feet a year during two preceding years. Mrs. Walcott's studies prove that the ice has been steadily retreating during the past six years. Her measurements agree with observations made in Alaska, and indicate that the climate is not as severe on the Pacific side of the continent as it was a decade ago.

Female Emigrants As a result of the restrictions on the emigration of males of military age from the United Kingdom, the emigrant parties which now leave Dublin twice a week are largely composed of young women and children. They are setting out from that port at the rate of about one hundred a week, the majority bound for the United States. Many who hoped to settle down in the States are returning, denied admission for a variety of reasons.

In Paris markets the eggs are drier and one pays according to the freshness, so that it is possible to be certain of newly-laid eggs; or, it is necessary to be economical, yesterday's eggs, or the day's before, are offered at a reduction.

The sooner farmers recognize the fact that poultry culture should be followed along the same line as dairying—giving food and care to secure results—the sooner will they begin to reap their share of profits and become competitors with practical poultry raisers.

Recently invented thumb tacks are provided with handles to help in without drawing them and which fold down into the heads of the tacks so as to be out of the way when not needed.

Australian postal officials are planning to establish at busy street corners in cities combinations of letter boxes, telephone cabinets and stamp selling machines.

A puncture resisting automobile tire has been invented that has a strip of chrome leather on the inner side of the shoe, where it is in contact with the inner tube.

A simple device has been invented for pressing stones out of cherries without touching them with the hand.

Green bones are bones fresh from the butcher, with the adhering gristle, meat, etc.

Don't throw away lighted matches, cigars or cigarettes.

TRICK POCKET KNIFE

Must be Held in Certain Position to Open the Blade

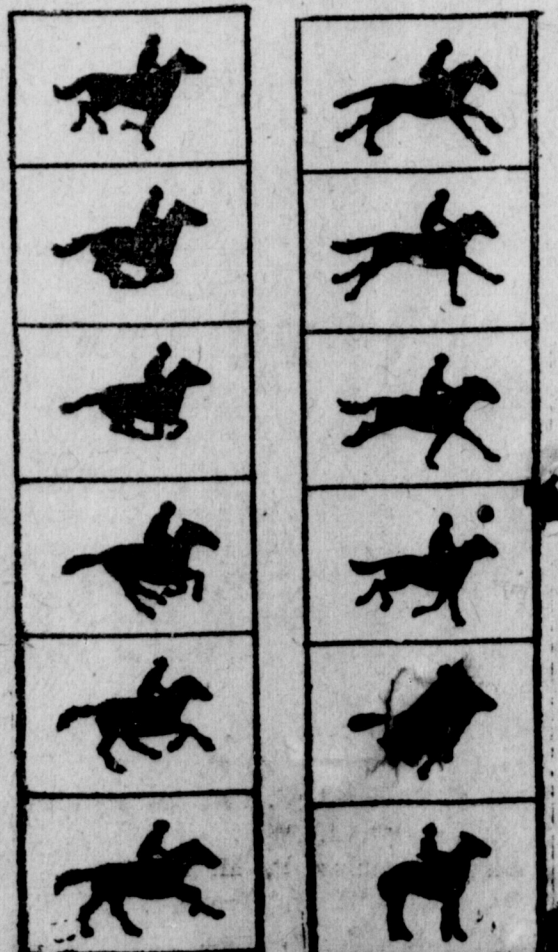
Now comes a trick pocket knife to puzzle the uninitiated. It was invented by a New York man and should be welcomed by those whose friends are continually borrowing their knives. In this implement the shank, or tang, of the blade moves in or out of the notch in it. A small steel ball moves in a groove between the handles and runs in or out of the notch, according as the blade is open or closed. When the blade is closed and the ball has

run into the notch it is impossible to open the blade. By tilting the end of the knife down and allowing the ball to run out of the notch into the groove, a slight pressure on the blade will cause it to open. There is no finger nail cut in the blade and this



STEEL BALL HOLDS IT SHUT.

adds to the mystery of the implement. By reversing the position of the knife and pressing the blade down it locks again.



The first moving pictures taken in 1873 (reproduced by courtesy of Scientific American).