

Examine Your Printing Supply

Letter Heads

Te Heads

Bill Heads

Statements

Envelopes

Tags

Business Cards

Invoices

Ladies' & Gents' Calling Cards

Wedding Invitations

and Announcements

Tickets of all Kinds

Posters, Handbills, Dodgers

Programms

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

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 ducks are forced to tread on land they oftentimes slip and rotten eggs or dead germs result. Ducklings raised for market have water only to drink, and every precaution is taken to keep them out of it. A muddy or dirty duck will not thrive. Keep the pens as clean as possible. Feed the best and purest of foods, and be extremely careful not 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 more 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.

Mistard plasters 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 thus 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 Serrado, 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 finally it was rebuilt and the batteries taken across.

Then the Bersaglieri set out in flat boats 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 quarries from which material can be got for the building of the defences.

EDMONTON LAND SCHEME

Loans to Supplement Services 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. A. 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 these 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.

EXPANSION OF METALS

Effects of Temperature on Railway and Bridges

An ordinary poker, such as is used in our homes for stirring up the fire on a winter's night, if allowed to come to the temperature of boiling water or of about one two-hundred-and-fiftieth of an inch longer than when at the freezing point. This does not mean much to the everyday man, but the expansion of metals due to heat is a very important subject for the bridge engineer or the maintenance of way superintendent.

An accident occurred not long ago in England due to the expansion of rails. The variation of temperature between winter and summer in many parts of the world is not more than 80 degrees F. Yet this range of temperature is competent to produce a variation in the length of the rails of about two feet in the mile. The effect of this expansion if it is not allowed for in the track is usually to cause the outer rail on a curve to bulge out more than the inner one and thus throw the track out of gauge. The force exerted by an expanding rail is estimated at about 1,000 pounds for each degree of temperature.—Railway and Locomotive Engineering.

Novel Railroad Record

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway (Canada) has commenced a novel undertaking whereby a record of the growth of the west so far as the railway is a factor in its growth will be kept, says the Scientific American. The official photographers of the company have begun to work on the plan of the company, and towns along the line will be photographed, each photograph being duplicated yearly, so that a continuous record may be obtained and kept of each individual town from the time it sprang up throughout the period of its growth. The record is expected to be of invaluable importance in years to come.

GREAT ARTIFICIAL HARBOR

Naval Port at Dover is Largest Area of Open Sea Ever Inclosed

The opening of Dover naval port marks the completion of the greatest artificial harbor ever built entirely in the open sea. The scheme includes an extension of the admiralty pier for 2,000 feet, the formation of reclamation works for the protection of the shops at the eastern end of Dover town extending in the direction of St. Margaret's bay for 3,000 feet, a protecting arm extending from the eastern end of the reclamation for a distance of 2,900 feet into the open sea and an island breakwater approximately parallel with the shore line and extending from the end of the admiralty pier extension on the west to the end of the easterly pier already referred to, with wide entrance openings between the heads of the several breakwaters. If we include the eighty acres which constitute the present artificial harbor there is inclosed by these works a total area at low water of 630 acres of deep water harbor capable of floating the largest of modern battleships and ocean liners. This is the largest area of the open sea ever inclosed by solid masonry protecting works.

Although that portion of the inclosing breakwaters which is visible in high water gives an impression of their great length and of the wide extent of the harbor, it is a fact that the visible masonry represents only a small proportion of the work actually done. The total length of the sea works is two and a half miles, two miles of which are in exceptionally deep water. Thus the 2,000 foot extension of the admiralty pier measured from the top of the parapet to the foundation nearly 100 feet in height and the eastern pier has a total height above foundations of eighty-seven feet. The total width at the base of the piers is over fifty feet and at the top forty-seven feet six inches.

The fears which have been expressed that this, like other harbors won from the open sea, might be subjected to shoaling up by drifting sands have not been verified, the depth remaining practically constant.—Scientific American.

They Have an Arbor

A member of the London county council was regretting the lack of art sense displayed by his fellows when they place an open space at the disposal of the people. He pleaded eloquently for fountains, goldfish in ornamental basins, lions and unicorns in stucco and emerald green garden seats. "Why," said he, in a splendid peroration, "we want something homely and countrylike—a little arbor here and there. If a foreigner came to this country and asked to see one we've never an arbor worth showing to show him."

Then up and spake another member, who, prior to attributing the height of his civic ambitions, had been a petty official in the navy.

"Oh, we haven't 'aven't we?' and wot about Portsmouth 'arbor?'—London Strand

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 commends itself to all.

Best Size of Broilers

It is claimed that the most delicious, juicy broiler that an epicure can 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 breast may be washed, 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 adjustment of the carburetor try making spark 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 the lungs; they do not sweat in the sense that do other animals, but instead breathe several times faster than mammalian animals when heated. To keep 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 of Poles. Novel 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 it varies during which the length of the day illumines any part of the world. 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 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 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 of the six-months day, and at the North Pole it is midnight of the "great night."