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Envelopes

Tags

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Invoices

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Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

CANADIAN FILM STAR

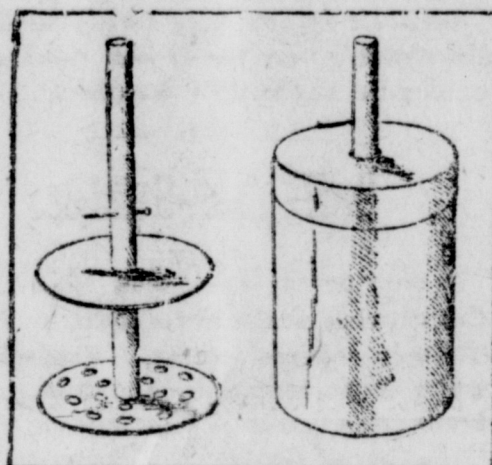
How Miss La Badie of Montreal Became Famous

Florence La Badie, one of the greatest of all motion picture favorites, is a slight girl, with long-lashed blue eyes, expressive dark eyebrows, and an abundance of fluffy, light brown hair. She has, in addition to her attractive physique, a winning personality and undoubted histrionic talent.

A young girl in a large Panama hat came into an American studio building and asked the production manager for a job. The production manager received daily some twenty requests of this nature, but he took Miss La Badie's name and address with particular interest for, obviously, she had talent. That evening the producer saw a picture in which a small role was interpreted with unusual vivacity and charm. In the interpreter he recognized the young woman who had been in his production manager's office during the day. Eighteen hours later she was under contract.

Miss La Badie was born in Montreal of well-to-do and cultured French people, and received her education at the Convent of Notre Dame in that city. She speaks both French and German fluently and expresses herself charmingly in English, and is widely read in all three languages. Personally, she is fond of outdoor sports, likes boating and horseback riding and swimming best of all. Her hobby is sketching her friends, and she does this with a gift for good, unforced caricature that affords her and her associates constant amusement.

HOME-MADE EGG BEATER SAVES EGGS COSTS NOTHING

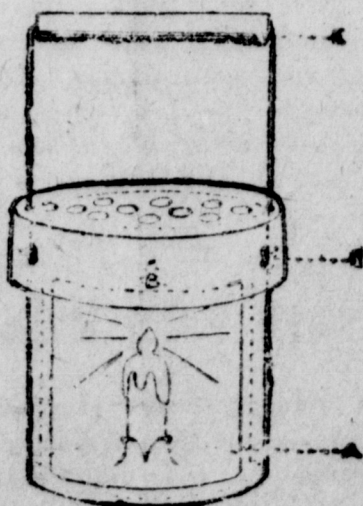


Here's a "high-cost-of-living" egg beater! Take an old yeast powder can, punch a hole in the top to admit a small rod of wood. On one end of the rod fasten a tin disk with a lot of holes cut in it. Slip another disk over the rod. About half way up the rod drive a nail so that the sliding disk cannot work but half way up. Then put your eggs in the can, put in your rod and cover the can. The beating is done by working the rod up and down in the can. And it will beat eggs quickly and efficiently without splashing the eggs all over the place.

USE FOR KITCHEN SCRAP

No Expense Attached to the Making of This Utensil

A candle lantern is a good thing to have on hand for use in the cellar. A discarded corn can furnishes the base for the lantern. Cut a square piece from one side where the ringless or mica sheet can be inserted. This can be fastened on the outside by a strip



A wire twisted all around the can at the top and bottom. Or a heavier piece of wire can be shaped to fit the inside and hold the mica in place. A handle from the washtub is used for the handle for the lantern and the bottom of an old tomato can, which is larger and will fit over the corn can, serves as the top. To hold the candle in place you can either cut a couple of cross slots in the bottom of the lantern and bend the points thus made upward, or drive a nail through the bottom and stick the candle on this.

LOSS OF LOG FIRES

Expenses to Lumbermen From Carelessness Are Listed

The elements of damage done by fires in the logging woods are fire and, foremost, lost time; then, the loss by destruction or reduction in the value or efficiency of equipment such as donkeys, loaders, logging machines, railroads, trestles, or camps. Last, the value of the product is lowered when logs are damaged.

Take the element of lost time. A fire is usually handled by the railroad's own crew. It is not unusual for a fireman crew to work a day on an emergency fire, leaving one man to look after the 24 hours afterward. This is a loss of 24 hours. A larger fire may require a donkey, a camp crew, and the whole camp crew. It is not all unusual for a part of all of the mill crew to turn out in an emergency. A fire which requires the whole logging crew of an ordinary double-end mill will cost the operator, in lost time, about \$200 per 10-hour shift. These figures refer to direct labor charges only and do not take into account lost operating time of expensive equipment or the supervisory and overhead charges which are going on while the plant is turned out of production.

If it is expensive to fight fires, why not let them burn? This would be good business if it were not for the fact that it would very probably be still more expensive in damage to equipment. A fire practically never burns a donkey engine beyond repair, but \$500 or \$600 damage is a frequent occurrence. Burning the sled out from under a machine, for instance, would be a loss of about \$400, and it will yield no logs for several days. Logging cable is easily damaged, and the loss of the lines on one machine may mean 100 feet of yarding time at \$100 per foot of back line—costs \$75. Dispatching a fire burned in two may be put down at \$5 per acre.

CLEVER MINE-LAYING

Submarines Used by Germans in Sowing the Seas

Mines have always been laid in the sea by vessels especially equipped for that purpose. The warships of Europe have built submarines to lift and destructive engines of war. They have proved to be. The Germans have utilized submarines for mine-laying. The mines themselves are carried on the submarine. A narrow, airtight compartment, is vertical and the mines are placed one above the other in the enclosure. The submarine then submerges with its stabilizing load. When the area designated for the mines is reached and a mine is to be laid, the mine-layers let water into the chamber. The door which shuts off the bottom of the chamber is in the interior shell of the submarine's hull. The door is opened, and one after another the mines are liberated from their submarine prison. They are simply dropped into the ocean as the mine-layers care and skill and luck permit.

Each mine has its anchor, which is attached to the bottom. The so-called "storage cable" is manipulated in such a way that it allows the mine to float from its anchor at a certain depth below the top of the water. The complete secrecy insured by the mine-laying in this method would appear particularly to any sailing vessel, because the more secret mine-laying can be kept the more perilous it is to the foe.

Tombstones For Monkeys

Tucked away in one corner of Montevideo, Uruguay, is a small, carefully kept cemetery for receiving the deceased pets of wealthy families. Who often pay somewhat lavish fees for a small plot of ground. While in some cases the graves are supplied merely with headstones, there are many of them which have substantial monuments. It is not infrequently the case that these plots are looked after almost as carefully as if they held the bodies of human beings. There are dogs and monkeys, parrots, cats, and various other animals, resting beneath tombstones, their names inscribed in granite or marble, and their graves adorned with flowers.

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 1910 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. In view of its importance, the Government 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 a better educated, more skillful, and thus have the opportunity to better his position.

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 ruination of some of them. If you would raise the finest broilers, do not allow more than 500 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 15 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 frosts. More than enough should be selected as outlined above and the poorest of the ears should be discarded.—F.C.N. in Conservation.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production as 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—a by-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 promote the possibilities of the industry to the magnificent, the grounds for prosperity 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 of British 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, producing annually 800 in the Fraser Valley, 250 in the Interior and 120 on Vancouver Island.

FLAG OF WORLD

Origin of the National Banners—Japan Heads List

The most ancient national flag in the world is either the dragon banner of China or the chrysanthemum flag of Japan. The former has been used from a very early period, and the latter is as old as the present dynasty in Japan, which is the oldest in the world. Amongst European national flags that of Denmark—a white St. George's cross on a red ground—is the most ancient, having been in use since 1219. No other flag has existed without change for anything like the same period as a national emblem, though there are Royal standards that are older. The Spanish national flag dates only from 1785, and the Union Jack, the Union Jack, was not in its present form until 1801. The Stars and Stripes, the national emblem of the United States, is older than any other flag. It was first planned and ordered by Washington of Betsy Ross, an upholsterer of Philadelphia, and was formally adopted on June 14, 1777.