

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

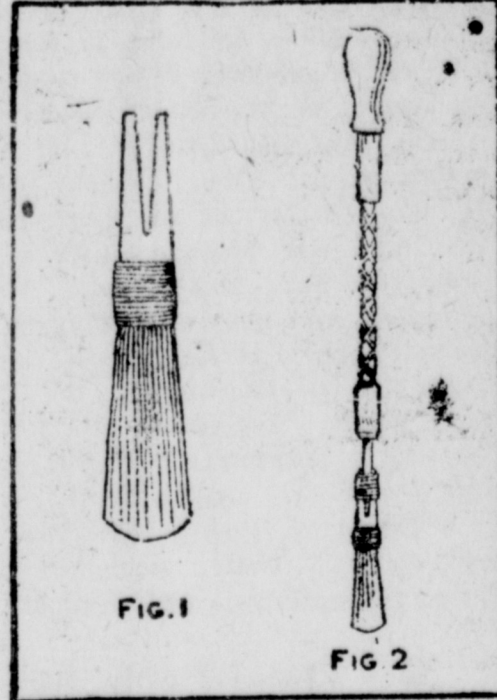
Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

TO REMOVE THE DUST USE A SCREW DRIVER

Put a Paint Brush in the Cabinet 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 put 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.

But she never thought of the large fish she had swallowed. She had been told that a three-month-old kitten belonging to Elsie Kinney, of Watertown, N.Y., had been relieved of her trouble.

The fish 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 18 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. Among them my sister, whose one-year-old child they threw away. My father and I until we could go no farther, 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 Ephrates, 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 either 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 ruination of some of them. If you would raise the finest rows, 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 16 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. -E.C.N. in Conservation.

BEE-KEEPING ON COAST

Production of Honey Increasing Rapidly in British Columbia

Although honey production is a recognized British Columbia industry 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 prophecy 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 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. Approximately 800 in the Fraser Valley, 280 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. 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 better educated, more skilful, and thus have the opportunity to better his position.

VARIED RICHES OF GREATER ONTARIO

Northern-grown Wheat is Province's Best—Climate, Minerals, Pulpwood and Fisheries Discussed

Mr. J. L. Englehart, as manager of the Ontario Government's Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway gave facts on the riches of Greater Ontario; the agricultural, fishery and mineral possibilities of which equal the very best in the world. The climatic conditions, he said, are all that are to be desired; the rainfall well distributed throughout the area, with temperate summers, delightful autumn, and sunshine at Halleybury equal to that at Toronto. There were virtually three soil moulds, created by leaves and forests for countless ages; a low lying clay which on test, compares favorably with that of Lambton County, except for fall wheat and corn; underlying the clay is limestone—a reservoir into which roots descend and refresh themselves, create growth, ripen grain, roots, vegetables, etc. Greater Ontario has twenty millions of acres of alluvial soil. This does not include vast stretches of agricultural possibilities south and west of James Bay.

Success Already

Mr. Englehart said further that farms taken up by settlers at fifty cents per acre are now valued at from \$100 to \$150 per acre. Temiskaming took the highest mark in 1914 for potatoes in the standing field crop competition for Ontario. An exhibit of spring wheat from Uno Park was awarded first honors in competition with counties from York east to Harry Sound south. Settlers could get usually \$25 per acre for pulpwood cut, drawn and peeled; thus settlers were paid for clearing their own land, the work being easy as compared with old Ontario, as there are no tap roots; while unopened spruce wood forms a savings bank for settlers on which they may draw as needed. In New Ontario the approximate value of pine on Crown lands was \$150,000,000; on licensed lands, \$10,500,000; pulpwood, approximate value, \$300,000,000.

Cheap Power and Munitions

Fisheries are important, with an annual value of four millions. The largest fresh water fisheries on the continent, he claimed, are within the Province of Ontario. The salt waters in James Bay and Hudson Bay are teeming with fish—a virgin field. The speaker predicted that that region would form the future summer resort of the Province, with motoring from Pacific to Atlantic. Between Cocoran and James Bay there were more than a million horse-power. Someday the navigation of that region will come to Ontario and Toronto. In fact selected part of the world are ideal conditions for munition factories that may be of imperial importance, as minerals are plentiful which furnish nitrate for explosives and also for the very best fertilizers, which will be needed in our Canadian West.

UTILIZING FISH WASTE

Expensive Processes Necessary to Save By-products of Salmon Fisheries

One of the problems that has long confronted the operators of fish canneries is how best to dispose of cannery waste. This waste is usually very heavy. In the case of humpback salmon, it has been stated that the waste is from 40 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the "round weight." The waste (rotten salmon) is rather less, but it constitutes a serious loss.

According to a Government estimate the waste at the Pacific Coast canneries amounted to 140,210 tons in one year, which, at values fixed at commercial operations, would amount to over two million dollars.

The products obtained from the reduction of the waste are fish scrap for fertilizer and fish oil. An analysis of several analyses of the waste from humpback salmon showed that it contained 3.02 per cent. phosphorus, 6.46 per cent. bone phosphorus and 10.43 per cent. of oil. At retail prices this would give a value of \$0.40 a ton, it would seem desirable, therefore, to establish fish reduction plants in the neighborhood of the larger canneries to utilize the waste.

One difficulty, however, has been that the canning industry is carried on for only a short time each year, and as the fish reduction plants are expensive, considerable capital would be kept idle during most of the year. On the Atlantic coast of the United States this handicap has been overcome largely by gathering enormous quantities of manure, a species of horse and cow, and converting these into fertilizer and oil. Nearly 50 factories, having a total invested capital of over \$2,500,000, are engaged in this better industry. In 1912, they produced 651,000 gallons of oil, valued at \$1,001,000, and 88,520 tons of scrap valued at \$2,138,175.

Again, the keen resources of the Pacific coast, which are being investigated by Prof. Pruce, are without doubt of great value, and may possibly be exploited to advantage by those operating the fish canning industry. In any event, the utilization of fish waste will not be an entire success until the cost of the process of reduction is lowered, or means are found for keeping the plants in operation for longer periods each year. It is deserving close attention from those interested in Canada's fisheries. -A.D. in "Conservation."