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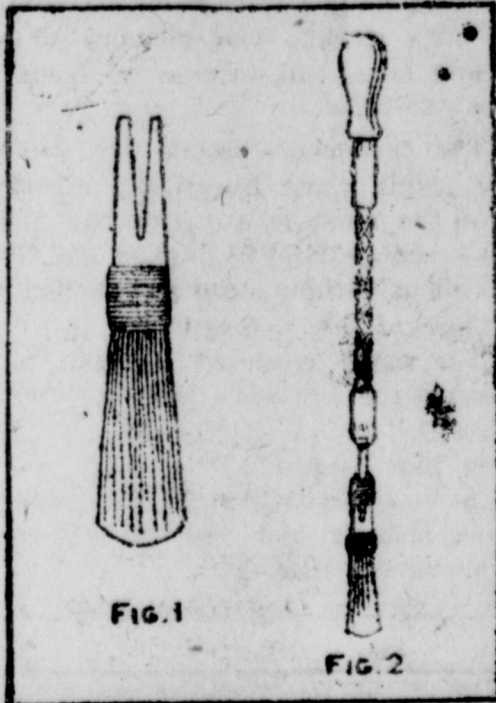
Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

TO REMOVE THE DUST USE A SCREW DRIVER

Put a Paint Brush in the Ratchet 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 cast 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.

A pin was swallowed head first, most, 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, major sickness, accidents and unemployment.

Beer and 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 \$700 a week at 70," said Dr. Fraser, of the Royal 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 along their way, and they threw away their children until they could go no further, 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 fayed and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, 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 hitherto 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."

MOUNT CAVELL HAS ITS UNIQUE FEATURES

Glacier Upon It Resembles Woman Robed in Spotless White—Was It Selected By Inspiration?

The mountains in Jasper National park that perpetuate the memory of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Germans in Belgium, is a striking pile, whose summit reaches to a height of over 11,000 feet above sea level, and is about 12 miles south of Jasper, from where it can be clearly seen at any time when not obscured by clouds. Its northern face is covered by snows and glaciers, and when lit up by the rays of the sun or moon presents a splendid spectacle, and it is regarded as being a most appropriate monument for the unfortunate victim of Hunnish hate.

Strange Figure. Lying between Mount Cavell and a high, sombre, verdureless mountain, as yet unnamed adjoining at right angles there is a remarkable glacier of immense size, which, at close range resembles the prostrate form of a woman attired in robes of white, with outstretched arms, one extending to the side of each mountain and the feet reaching down to the great ice bed at the foot. This figure creates in the minds of those who see it impressions associated with the supernatural, and it lends an additional interest to the memorial mount.

In Mournful Attitude. On the nameless mountain, which it is proposed to call Mount Sorrow, there is another remarkable figure which nature has carved from the solid rock with wonderful fidelity. It is that of a woman in an attitude of mourning, standing over a fountain-like basin. Except at the feet, there is no cleavage between the figure and the mountain, and from the point from where it can be seen best it is startlingly realistic, even to the garments, which look like buckskin, the stone being stained a brownish yellow. The life-like appearance of the figure is so very real that impressionable people will doubtless conclude that it was by no mere chance that the nameless mountain in memory of the nurse was chosen, but by inspiration.

using Warm Waste

A farm engine driven by a gas motor has been invented in Europe that is equipped with its own producing plant for making gas from waste material such as bark sawdust and dry leaves.

A Huge Crane

The largest crane in the world, mounted at a Scotch shipyard, can be lifted at every point within a circle 100 feet in diameter and can lift loads of 200 tons to a height of 140 feet from the center.

Not Yet Explored

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 square miles, or about one-eighth of the land surface of the world waiting to be explored by discovery.

THE ANIMALS' HEALTH

Dwellers in the Toronto Zoo Make Good Patients

"A long way the healthiest animals here," said Mr. F. Goode, superintendent of the Riverdale Zoo, Toronto "is the elephant. We have had her about ten years and she has only been sick of sorry once in the last five years, and then she had only a slight cold."

Speaking generally, Mr. Goode was of the opinion that the denizens of the Zoo made good patients. The great majority of them, he was convinced, are more insensible to pain than are human beings. And they have nothing like the same conception of death or suffering. To this rule, however, he made some exceptions. A sick monkey, he said, was one of the most pitiful-sounding sights of the world. To see a monkey die was pitiful in the extreme. It showed just the same kind of feelings as a human being does.

"I should say that the leopard is the most delicate of the animals we have here. He has a shorter coat than either the lion or the tiger, and a cold wind affects him. He lost a second two years ago from pneumonia. That is really the chief disease of which we stand in dread. On the whole we are extremely free from illness at the Zoo."

"Black and brown bears give very little trouble. They are naturally strong. And when they are feeling not quite up to the mark, they will drink cod liver oil freely out of a cup."

"Beavers are healthy, as well as industrious. But they fight like fury. Where a male and female are together, and have a family, and found a colony, they are all right. But put in a strange beaver among this colony, and they will kill him inside of twenty-four hours. They will cut his tail off, and tear holes in his back. And all this will be done under water. Beavers can stand any amount of pain. I have known a beaver badly mauled, and gangrene set in, but of his pain as really dead. And yet he would still keep on diving."

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 about one two-hundred and fifty degrees Fahrenheit, is an inch longer than when at its 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 works 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 Fahrenheit. 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.

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 kept 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 shore 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 opening between the heads of the several breakwaters. If we include the eight acres which constitute the present commercial harbor there is inclosed in these works a total area of low water of 680 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 above 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 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 shaking up by drifting sands have not been verified, the depth remaining practically constant.

They Have an 'Arbor'

A member of the London county council was regretting the lack of art sense displayed by his fellows when they placed an open space at the disposal of the people. He pleaded eloquently for fountains, goldfish in ornamental basins, fountains, fountains, fountains 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 spoke another member, who, prior to attaining the height of his civic ambitions, had been a petty official in the navy. "Oh, we haven't haven't we? And we've got to put in an arbor?"—and then he would still keep on diving."