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THE DISPATCH OFFICE

CANADIAN FILM STAR

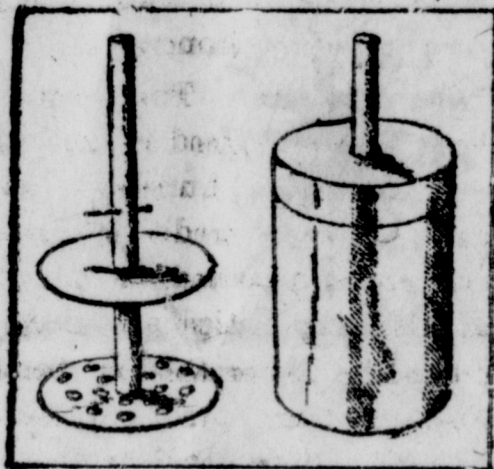
How Miss La Badie of Montreal Became Famous

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 receives 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 hobbies are sketching her friends, and she does this with a gift for good caricature that affords her and her associates constant amusement.

HOME-MADE EGG BEATER SAVES EGGS COSTS NOTHING

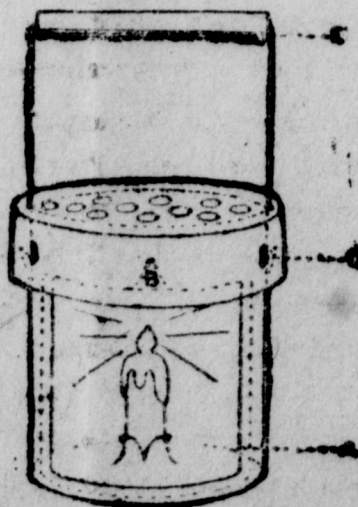


Here's a "high-cost-of-living" egg beater. Take an old yeast powder can, punch a hole in the top to admit a small rod of wood. On one end of the rod fasten a tin disk with a lot of holes cut in it. Slip another disk over the rod. About half way up the rod drive a nail so that the sliding disk cannot 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 splattering 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 of the lantern. Cut a square piece from one side where the glass 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. The handle from the wash tub 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 slits 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.

Expenses to Logging

The elements of damage in logging are, first and foremost, lost time; then, the casual loss by destruction or reduction in the value or efficiency of equipment such as donkeys, loaders, logging machines, chutes, 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 section crew. It is not unusual for a five-man crew to work a day on an ordinary fire, leaving one man to watch it for 48 hours afterward. This means \$21 in lost time. 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 band 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 turning out no product.

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 ruins 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 mean a loss of about \$400, and it will yard no logs for several days. Logging cable is easily damaged, and the loss of the lines on one machine—say, 300 feet of yarding line and 2,000 feet of back line—costs \$375. Repairing a line burned in two may be put down at \$5 per spool.

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 warring powers of Europe have built submarines to fill and destructive engines of warfare they have proved to be. The Germans have utilized submarines for mine-laying. The mines themselves are carried on the submarine. A hollow, airtight compartment, is vertical, and the mines are placed one above the other in the enclosure. The submarine then sails forth with its death-dealing load.

When the area designated for the mine is reached and a mine is to be laid, the mine-layers let water into the chamber. The door which seals the bottom of the chamber is in the anterior shell of the submarine's hull. If the door is opened, and one after another the mines are liberated from their submarine prison. They are not simply dropped into the ocean as one might expect a stone; placing them wherever takes care and skill and special appliances.

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

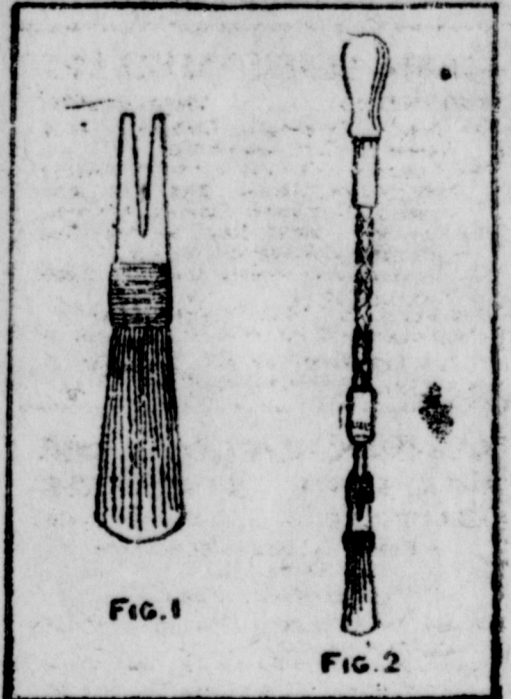
Canada's Death Rate High—Belgium's Low—Why?

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 1950, 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 skillful, and thus have the opportunity to better his position.

NEW 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 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.

Cat Survives Eight Days

After having swallowed a eight-inch pin, a three-months' old kitten belonging to Elsie Kibbey of Watertown, N.Y., has been relieved of her troubles.

The pin 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 the 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 \$40 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 baby they threw away. My mother died until she 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. Rich persons naturally became so weak that they fell behind, and were bayoneted and thrown into the river. At the Euphrates, the brigands and gendarmes threw into the river all the remaining children under 15 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, Bagdad-Zor, so bad that they have begged to be sent to the swamps, but their petition has not been granted."