

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

SACRED LAKE IN ASHANTI

Natives Believe it to be Haunted by Powerful God

In Central Ashanti, West Africa, there is a sacred lake, Boamivi, which lies about eighteen miles south-east of Coomassie, and is the only lake in the country. It is roughly circular in shape, with a diameter of four miles, and lies in a deep depression with sides rising to six hundred and seven hundred feet above its surface. It has never been fathomed. An attempt was made to sound it by A. J. Philbrick, acting chief commissioner of Ashanti, but the line broke after five hundred feet had been lowered. The water is fresh, though the lake has no outlet, and only a few small annual streams flow into it. The Ashantis regard the lake as a great fetish, believing that it is the abode of a powerful and energetic spirit which manifests itself, among other ways, by dashing lights on the surface and making noises like the discharge of artillery. There are numerous villages round the lake, but canoes, paddles, fishhooks or brass pins are allowed on or near it. The natives do, however, permit themselves to catch the fish which abound in the lake, and they resort to an ingenious method of overcoming the disabilities imposed on them by its sacred character. Platted reed mats with gaping mouths are taken out from the shore by men tying face downwards on cigar shaped logs of wood. They propel themselves by paddling with their hands, and, having set the mats as a trap, they retire long enough to allow the fish to enter. They then return very quickly in the same fashion, pull together the two parts of the trap, and retire with their haul.

SCREENING GRAIN

It is certainly not economical to ship dirty grain, as the farmer hauls from thrasher to his car at expense of his man loading and unloading and his team drawing; pays freight on same to the terminal elevator, and then gives it away. Those who get it must consider it valuable as they insure it. I noted some time ago that my insurance company's report showed an item \$20,000 paid for loss on screenings by fire at terminal. How many others were on the risk? These screenings (dockings) are treated and used for food by chopping, steaming or boiling. Wild oats chopped fine enough to destroy power of germination or boiled makes good feed. The smaller seeds, as pig and mustard, are also good when so treated, and when cooked are relished by animals which will not eat them when raw.

The up-to-date threshing machines are so equipped that these smaller seeds are left in a heap under the mill and paid for at threshing by estimating the number of bushels in the heap. The farmer might pay two prices and leave this dockings, so left rather than have to separate it from his grain before shipping. Threshing machines should be so equipped with separators to grade wheat, as to run off different screens or through a similar separator to "Jumbo" from elevator, and bag the screenings and small and broken grain, running the good into wagon boxes for the granary or elevator. If the machine does not do a clean job, then the farmer should certainly separate himself at home before teaming or run it through an elevator having a good cleaner, and use the screenings as stock feed.

Old Customs Explained

There is no good reason nowadays why the bow or other ornament on a man's hat should be confined, as it usually is, to the left side; but in the days when every man had to be prepared to battle for his life there was a very good reason for this custom. In those days long plumes took the place of bows as ornaments for hats, and if they had been on the right side they would have been in danger of their getting in the way of the sword and thus causing the overthrow or even death of their wearer.

DOOR WITH SEVEN LOCKS

Westminster Abbey Has Many Interesting Parts

A London paper writes: Few who explore Westminster Abbey are aware that there are many of its most ancient and interesting parts of which they have never had a glimpse. For instance, in the eastern cloisters there is a door so guarded against unauthorized intrusion that it can only be opened by seven keys, which are in the jealous custody of as many Government officials. Five of the keyholes of this wonderful door, which is covered with human skins, are concealed from view by a stout iron bar which traverses it. This door gives access to a vaulted chamber, known as the Chapel of the Pyx, the walls of which were standing as they stand to-day before even the Norman Conqueror landed in Sussex. The chamber was once the Treasury of England, to which were brought "the most cherished possessions of the State." The regalia of the Scottish Kings and the Holy Cross of Holywood were deposited here, and for many years it served as a mint for coin of silver and gold. It was centuries ago the scene of a daring robbery, and to-day it contains in addition to a stone altar, some old chests one of which is said to have held the jewels of Norman kings.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

dreams, unfortunately, have no cash value.

Almost anybody would rather be an unpopular talker than a popular listener.

There are some people who have no enthusiasm except when they sit down to dinner.

How many of us, when we say we are doing our very best are telling the strict truth.

Don't worry! No matter what you do, the thing called trouble is bound to come sometimes.

Some people never know the difference between right and wrong till they find out which pays best.

It is curious but true that the lazier the employer happens to be, the more work he expects you to do.

One of the worst things about life is the fact that there are so many stupid people who do not appreciate it!

People used to be proud if they owned a piano; but they are not now, and brand of pride was run over long ago, by a motor car.

A man with a three-days' growth of beard may not be a pleasant sight, but he is a lot more attractive than a woman with about a quarter-of-an-ounce of powder all over her face.

LEARN HOW TO SWIM

Good swimmers are drowned now and then, but most of the victims lose their lives because they are not able to swim. As between the swimmer and the non-swimmer the chances for escape in an emergency are as ten to one. The point of the important lesson is driven home with emphasis every summer, and still it apparently needs urging as much as it did twenty years ago. Most people seem to regard swimming not as an important accomplishment, but merely as an optional recreation, like golf, tennis or china painting. And yet any of us may be confronted at any time with a crisis that makes swimming an art more important for the moment than that of walking. The folly of the common neglect is heightened by the fact that it is an art as easily acquired as the ability to walk. And once acquired it is never lost.

AUTO MOTOR NOT ALL

Other Parts That Owners Need to Understand

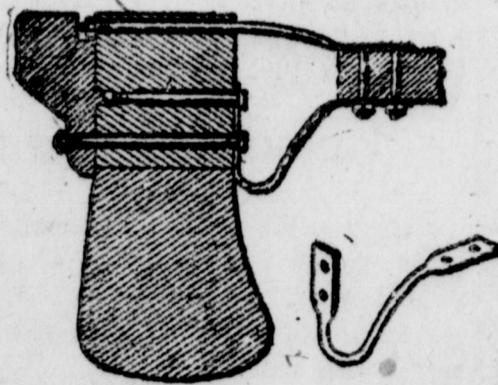
A writer on motor cars says: It has often been said that owners know too much about the motor, and their knowledge of it tends to remove their attention from the clutch gearset and the remainder of the power transmission system. We all like to work around machinery we know something about, but in the case of motor car owners, they should endeavor to learn more about the running gear and its care.

Universals, brakes, wheel bearings and many other parts not as accessible as the spark plugs, seem to be forgotten until something goes wrong with them. The owner does not wait for a bearing cap to fall off before he fills the crankcase with oil and similarly he should not wait until there is excess play in the universal before it gets its supply of grease or grease. It is difficult to keep universals well lubricated, even when the housing is periodically filled. These parts are just as important as the motor, and should receive just as much attention and at frequent intervals. There will be no buckling, due to end play in the propeller shaft assembly or clutch, if the parts are properly lubricated and kept.

IT ABSORBS SHOCK OF AXE

Device is Really a Shock Absorber For Axe Handles

A shock absorber for an ax has been designed, to minimize the vibrations which are felt in an ax handle when one is engaged in vigorous chopping. The handle of the implement fitted



with this device does not extend into the head but is fastened to it by means of two short spring-steel rods. One of these is bolted to the upper edge of the wooden member and the other to the lower edge. The former extends through the head and is fastened by a nut; the latter describes a downward curve and is fastened to the head by two bolts. This gives the handle a resilient connection with the head without lessening the force of the latter's blow when it strikes into the wood.—Popular Mechanics.

WOOD FUEL VS. COAL

Comparisons by Government Experts Value of Various Varieties

The fuel value of two pounds of wood is roughly equivalent to that of 1 pound of coal. This is given as the result of certain calculations made in a Government forest service laboratory, which show also about how many cords of certain kinds of wood are required to obtain an amount of heat equal to that in a ton of coal.

Certain kinds of wood, such as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, elm, locust, longleaf pine, and cherry, have fairly high heat values and only one cord of seasoned wood of these species is required to equal one ton of good coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, and soft maple to equal a ton of coal, and two cords of cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce and white pine.

Equal weights of dry, non-resinous woods, however, are said to have practically the same heat value regardless of species, and as a consequence it can be stated as a general proposition that the heavier the wood the more heat to the cord. Weight for weight, however, there is very little difference between various species; the average heat for all that have been calculated is 4,600 calories, or heat units, per kilogram. A kilogram of resin will develop 9,400 heat units, or about twice the average for wood. As a consequence, resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound than non-resinous woods, and this increased value varies, of course, with the resin content.

The available heat value of a cord of wood depends on many different factors. It has a relation not only to the amount of resin it contains but to the amount of moisture present. Furthermore, cords vary as to the amount of solid wood they contain, even when they are of the standard dimension and occupy 128 cubic feet of space. A certain proportion of this space is made up of air spaces between the sticks, and this air space may be considerable in a cord made of twisted, crooked and knotty sticks. Out of the 128 cubic feet, a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet.

FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

Canadian Pacific Railway House is and the West

The houses which the C.P.R. is building in the West for the returned soldiers will cost them about \$1,000 each, with out offices. They will consist of four rooms each—two bedrooms, dining room and kitchen. Each farm will consist of 160 acres and there will be 80 additional acres which may be availed of in the course of time, and as the settler concludes that he can work it. The C.P.R. has several designs for homes which will be submitted to the intending settlers. These after a variety of design to suit different tastes and different pockets, it may be said. The settler can choose a house which will cost him \$2,000, but the payments will be made exceedingly easy. In all there are probably 2,000,000 acres of land held by speculators in the West; but, apart from that, there are literally hundreds of millions of acres of cultivable land lying idle over the West—not close to the tracks, of course, but good land which many have longed for so ardently that they have sat on the steps of the land office all night to be the first in the morning to get their application in. The C.P.R. is going on on its own account with the colony homes; but it expects that the Government will shortly outline a plan of a comprehensive nature which can be generally applied to the situation.

Cool Kettle Handle



Although a wooden handle on a kettle is supposed to protect the hand frequently happens that the handle absorbs enough heat from laying on the metal part of the kettle to cause severe burns. Besides, it has frequently happens that the handle is burned or charred. A good way to prevent both of these happenings and keep the handle cool is to attach a coil of wire to one side of it, as shown in the sketch. This keeps the handle away from the kettle, and while it may get warm will never get hot.

Start Lawn From Seed

A well kept lawn adds a finish to the home as nothing else can. Experience has proved that the finest lawns can be started from seed, providing that the requisite preparation is given to the land, and that pure and equitable grasses in sufficient quantity and of uniform variety are sown. The best soil for a lawn is one which is moderately moist and one that has a considerable percentage of clay—a soil somewhat retentive of moisture, but never excessively wet, and one that is inclined to be heavy and compact rather than light.