

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 in

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

HIGH SALARIES IN SPORT

A Glance at the Large Amount Some Players Get.

Chance, manager of the New York ball team, receives \$25,000 a year, the highest salary ever offered to a ball player. Another baseball player, named Brossahan, signed a contract at \$10,000 a year for the St. Louis team, but after serving a year the owners decided to get rid of him. In order to break the contract, which had been made for four years, it was necessary to pay Brossahan \$20,000. That is to say, he received \$30,000 from the St. Louis club for services that did not extend over more than six months. The Chicago club that dismissed Chance offered him \$6,500 a year and in addition paid him \$10,000 for signing a contract. The New York Telegraph calculates that Brossahan received \$46,000 for his baseball services, which did not extend over eight months. Close figuring would show that in these eighteen months Brossahan would not work more than five hours a day. It is doubtful if any man ever made so much money out of sport in so short a time. Pitre, the celebrated hockey player, of the Canadian Club, receives \$3,000 a year. He plays twenty games, which is at the rate of \$150 a game. Billy Fitzgerald, the great home player of the Toronto Lacrosse Club, received \$4,000 for twelve games; so that if the time occupied be taken into consideration it will be seen that Canadian lacrosse and hockey players are still the highest paid athletes in the world.

A CURIOUS TRAVELLER

Wanted His Money in Airline Jaunts Till Police Got Him

Robert Morrow, of Bath, Ont., fifty years of age, was taken off a train and arrested on a charge of insanity at Hamilton. On him was found \$80 in cash and a bank book showing deposits amounting to \$23,242. For a week he had been wasting his substance by riding on trains all over the Province. He refused to buy through tickets or to get tickets from a station agent, but insisted on purchasing them from conductors, and those good only to the next station. His favorite ride was from Niagara Falls to Toronto, and he bought tickets from the conductors for each station on the route as he came to it. The result was that he had his pockets crammed with slips calling for rebates.

KNEW HIS RAILWAY AND ALSO HIS MEN

Two Interesting Incidents Show the Grasp J. J. Hill Had of His Own Business

J. J. Hill's close acquaintance with the details of his railway and the personnel of his men is illustrated by a story told by a New Yorker who once accompanied him on a supervisory trip over the line. The train stopped on a Dakota siding, and Mr. Hill and his friend got out and walked forward to the engine. Hill observed the number and said: "Number 94—let me see, I believe it's Roberts. Hello, Roberts, how is 94 running now? You had her in the shop last month, I remember. What was the matter? Cylinders, wasn't it?"

He shook hands with the engineer and walked on. The man said to the New Yorker who had watched the incident with the utmost amazement: "Did you ever see the like? I was four years on the Rock Island and I don't know the name of the president, and certainly never saw him—and here is Mr. Hill, who not only remembers my name and that I'm running 94, but has kept track of her and recalls when she was in the shop and why. That's the kind of a man to work for."

On that same trip they ran across a Northern Pacific train flying down a grade with hot-boxes blazing. As the crew began to carry water, Hill drew up and said to a brakeman:

Cross-examined; Fired
"What is the number of this train?"
When told that it was Number 40, he thought a minute, and then continued:

"Let me see Norris—let's conductor, isn't he?"

Norris appeared on the scene with the words:

"Here I am—who the devil are you?"

Mr. Hill ignored the question and asked brusquely, "How fast were you coming down that grade?"

"About twenty-five miles an hour—that business is it of yours?"

Again passing over the inquiry, Hill continued his catechism:

"Doesn't this road have some rules governing the speed of freights?"

Very Saucy

"Well, I don't know what business is of yours, but we are supposed to run twelve miles ordinarily and twenty-four miles in emergencies, if we carry live stock."

"Have you any live stock on board?"

"No."

Then the blow fell:

"Norris, my name is Hill. I am president of this road. You have shown that you know the rules and at the same time have violated them. Take the train into Chinook, turn over your papers, and consider yourself discharged."

WHY PRODUCE GOES BAD

Dead Products Commence Decaying Quickly and Naturally

Professor C. H. Loe of Manitoba Agricultural College writes as follows: The practice of preserving food for future use is as old as the human race itself. In fact, the lower animals in many cases still instinctively set aside their surplus against a day of scarcity. The honey bee is a marvel in this respect. Their system of concentrating, canning and capping is so perfect that they seldom lose their summer's pack. The dog, too, instinctively buries his surplus bone and hopes to return to find it mellow and appetizing, and this in much the same way as his pioneer Western master may have buried his pemmican or his Eastern mistress her jars of maple syrup.

There is a science underneath this food preservation and the enormous advance which man has made in methods of saving good food for future use has been made by building the process on a scientific basis. Science itself is useless in this respect if not applied. The art of doing what science demands is all important. Woe is the day when our pantry shows that the meat has spoiled, the milk goes sour, the butter rancid, the eggs rotten and the fruit which was so faithfully "put down" refuses to stay down, while the peas which you "put up" likewise refuse to remain in the condition in which you think you put them. In a word, they have all "gone bad."

This going bad is simply going in the way that nature intended. Just so soon as any agency interferes with the life cycle of either plant or animal matter to the extent that it dies, immediately that material becomes defenceless and in the natural process it forms the food for other living things, or in other words it decays. "Dust thou art to dust thou returnest," was certainly spoken of all dead animal and vegetable matter. If the peas above had been allowed to ripen nature would have preserved them in her own way by keeping them alive and that for 19 years or more. The potato likewise fights off the foe of decay so long as it remains alive, but freeze it to death and it soon becomes a putrid mass.

FIRST RULE FOR TIRES

Keep Pressure at Proper Point in Automobiles

The matter of proper tire care is perhaps about the most important consideration of the average motorist, for it is more vital to his pocket-book than anything else in connection with his car. The views of authorities vary so widely that the car owner often is at sea as to just what is the best for his tires. In some places he reads that inflation to tire makers' recommended pressure is not advisable; he has it hinted to him that the manufacturers are swayed by commercialism and hence they favor abnormal pressures to further sales of tires through more rapid wearing out. This actually was told to a motorist by a garageman who had had enough experience to know better. Such a statement is foolish on the face of it. The tire makers want to have their tires last as long as they can, for it means satisfied customers and more business. They, therefore, are the logical and best source from which to gain valuable information on proper care of tires. The first and most important rule is to pay strict attention to the recommended inflation pressure for the particular size and make of tire you are using, and maintain that pressure to the best of your ability.

HOW OFTEN?

Here is a Series of Real Brain Twisters

How many people realize the number of ways in which it is possible for some of the commonest everyday events of life to happen?

As you walk through the streets of your town, for example, and hear the chiming of your parish church bells, has it ever occurred to you to think out how many "changes" can be rung with a "peal" of eight bells? The answer is 40,320, a number which seems incredible, but none the less is true.

Ten horses run in a race. The number of ways in which the first

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The woman who orders SEAL BRAND



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second and third places can be one is 720, whilst the number of ways in which all the ten horses can pass the winning post is the enormous number 3,627,300.

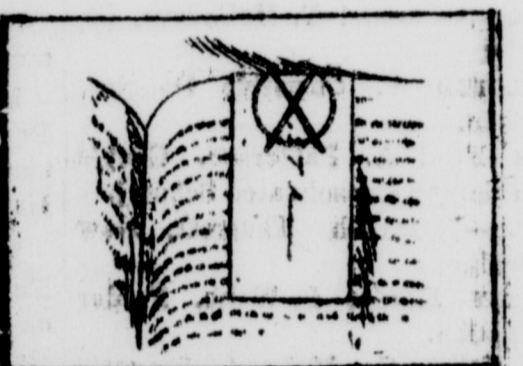
Suppose a town council is composed of thirty-five councillors. From it it is possible to form 6,375,600 different committees, each composed of eight. Eight people could arrange themselves about a round table in 5,040 different ways, and if six persons reserve a first-class railway carriage, having six seats, they could choose between 720 different ways of seating themselves.

A little girl has ten different beads to make into a necklace. She could do it 131,390 times and get a different necklace each time.

If we wish to make a selection of six books out of an available twelve, we have the choice of 924 ways in which to do it.

Finally, it would take 5,000 years for a man earning \$1,000 year to earn \$5,000,000. Whilst if a person invested \$5 at 5 per cent. compound interest he would become a millionaire—could he live so long—in 323 years.

HAIRPIN AND VISITING CARD MAKE BOOKMARK



There is a little bookmark which does not fall out and it consists simply of an ordinary paper clip and a visiting card. As paper clips are not always to be found in the home, the same effect can be secured with a hairpin. Bend the hairpin to form an M and slip the central tongue over one side of the leaf while the two ends are on the other.

Warm Food for Stock
An electric heater has been designed especially to warm food for horses fed out in cold weather.

Farming With Dynamite
Deep cultivation with the aid of dynamite is being tried experimentally in tea plantations in India.

New Oil For Paint
Oil of the Hawaiian kukui nut has been found to be better than linseed in the manufacture of paint.

Newest Folding Chair
A steel folding chair that collapses into a package smaller than a music roll is a New Yorker's invention.

Size of Madagascar
Madagascar, the third largest island in the world, has an area larger than France, Belgium and Holland combined.

Progressive Brazil
The Brazilian government has opened a superior school of agriculture and veterinary medicine at Rio de Janeiro.

A Huge Oven
To bake the paint on its passenger cars a railroad in Pennsylvania has built a huge oven into which they can