

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 OFF

SOME STRAY PIECES OF INFORMATION

Injections of rattlesnake venom are used to cure epilepsy.

The atmospheric changes during a thunder storm accelerate the discharge of all gases and it is now asserted that it is these, and not the electrical discharges which sour milk.

It is asserted that the germs of paralysis find their way to the brain through the nose.

The house fly is the principal source of infantile paralysis infection.

Hunger makes the brain heavier.

A potentist says that the bassoon player is always cranky and the drummer generally lacks humor.

Where do the birds die is a question which has not been satisfactorily answered, although considerable attention has been given to the matter.

A statement has been made that life would be prolonged if persons would acquire the habit of stooping by the hips instead of bending the backbone.

In Prussia a whole new knee joint has been successfully grafted.

Every year in a while lumps of butter are dug up in the Irish bogs which are said to have been placed there many years ago for flavoring or preservation.

On the last day of each year the Korean throws out of his house a straw image of a man, which is said to carry sins and bad luck with it.

Chamicals are more effective in fighting mine fires than water.

Barely one-seventh of the population of the British Empire is composed of whites.

Great Britain carries on more trade with Germany than any other country with France and the United States ranking second and third.

BAT FOR BUNTING

League Players May Soon Carry Their Own Bats

If the present tendency of specialization in baseball continues it will soon be customary for the average big league player to carry a bag of bats as varied in shape, size and purpose as a golf player. There are a dozen or more different kinds of bats now in use, though usually the great hitters use but one kind.

Now, however, there has been developed a bat made solely for bunters and the patent office recently issued a patent on the device.

This bat is of ordinary shape and



but it has two deep slots on either side extending from the butt end about one-third of the way toward the handle or grip end. Slips of a non-resilient material, such as wood board are placed in these slots. The result is that when the ball is struck with the side presenting the wood board strips the force of the rebound is expended and a new bunt is made. When the other side of the bat is turned the effect is the same as with an ordinary bat.

TRAINS KILL GAME

How Paradise For Big Game Hunters West of Graham

On the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Winnipeg and Graham, Ontario, there exists a veritable hunter's paradise. "When I tell you that I have seen red deer so close to the train that I could throw a stone at them; that moose have been killed by train and I have seen a herd of seventeen caribou crossing a lake not more than a quarter of a mile from our main line, I think that the opportunities for hunters securing a head in this region are probably the best in the country," says one hunter-traveler. He says that splendid fishing is also to be had at many points.

MARTIN'S BIRD QUEER, SAFE NESTS

World's Most Industrious Bird, Says Most Clever Opposition to These "Swallows"

A writer from Western Canada says: The sand martin or bank swallow, as it is sometimes called, is possibly the most industrious of its feathered brethren, as it persistently rebuilds its nest in the face of the sternest opposition. It is not a large bird, being about five inches long and of a dull greyish brown color, with white on throat and breast; but is extremely graceful as it appears on a calm evening skimming in beautiful curves almost to the ground, then gracefully rising above one's head into the blue.

In Strange Places

They usually build their nests beneath the beams in vacant huts, in caves of old stables or in steep out banks of the rivers, and are particularly partial to a district where limestone abounds. In these banks they have been known to excavate two or three feet, working with their bills and feet, making a hole just about big enough for a man's hand at the entrance and widening gradually at the inner part. These holes are usually about four feet from the crest of the bank and only a few inches apart. They are lined with dry rootlets of grass or leathers. On these downy cushions are laid the five little white eggs with spots of reddish brown, where the mother bird may hatch her young.

Crows Are Enemies

The moisture necessary for making the walls firm is readily carried in their beaks from the shore of the river, and while these banks are practically safe from intrusion by man, the crows learn to know the hatching season and are on the alert to devour the young swallows as they emerge from the nests. The small boy has been known to lie flat on another earth, and reaching over the edge, obtain the eggs, but it is a risky undertaking as the steep banks are of shifting sand. From the river bank below, the hill with its myriads of holes presents a honeycomb effect, and almost seems to move as the little heads peep up and out.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Canada's Backward Position Shows in a Government Report

In 1916 the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs and equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The following is from the report of the Commission, showing the need of industrial and technical education in Canada: "Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique, and to an understanding of the principles and sciences which lie at the base of all trades and industries, was not provided for in the country. When manufactured goods were wanted in increasing quantities and variety, and towns and cities were growing by leaps and bounds, it was discovered that there had been practically no organization of means for preparing the hundreds of thousands of young people to become the best qualified artisans, farmers and housekeepers in the world. The country's growing wealth was ample for the cost; but the educational work was becoming haphazard in the extreme, and worse than that, was developing into school systems that had few points of contact with or relation to industrial, agricultural or housekeeping life."

WEDDING RING FINGER

Traditional Reason For Choice of Fourth on Left Hand

There is a very ancient belief that a blood vessel extends from the base of the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, whence, as is alleged, the choice of that finger for the wedding ring. In literature allusion to it is made as the "vena amoris," or love's vein. Unlike most notions of the kind, this idea is entirely correct, for a vein does arise directly at the root of the ring finger and, running over the back of the hand, finds its way through the "royal" vein, the "axillary," the "subclavian" and the "innominate" to the heart. This vessel is very conspicuous, standing out clearly when the hand hangs limply downward.

The reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger, however, is probably quite different. Its use for the purpose goes back to prehistoric times, and its selection is likely to have been due to the fact that it is the least free in its movements of all fingers. Accordingly, a ring encircling it will interfere less with the use of the hand than if placed on any other digit. It happens that the inner tendon of the fourth finger is attached to those of the third and fifth fingers by cross-bands, which restrict the movements of the ring finger considerably. Anybody may test this for himself by holding the third and fifth fingers together, and moving at the same time the second and ring fingers.

TREE FENCES IN WEST

Methods of Culture Found Successful by Railway

The Superintendent of the Forestry Branch of the Department of Natural Resources, C.P.R., has given the following information: "The work was started in 1873 and it took two years to get the ground ready for planting. The prairie sod had to be broken the first year, then backset and summer fallowed in order to accumulate sufficient moisture for tree growth. The conditions affecting tree growth east and west of Moose Jaw were found to be absolutely dissimilar. East of Moose Jaw trees planted three years can be left without any further maintenance; west of Moose Jaw it is necessary to cultivate each year in order to keep the trees free from weeds, which would deprive them of needed moisture. The district west of Moose Jaw is what is known as "The Dry Belt," in territory similar to this in the United States one of the railways tried watering the trees, but that is a mistake; cultivation is all that is needed.

The cost of the portable panel snow fence anywhere in Western Canada, Minnesota, Dakota, or other western states is from \$2.89 to \$2.51 per 16-foot panel. The depreciation and annual maintenance per 16-foot panel is 47 cents. The cost of 16 feet of tree fence, including three years maintenance, is \$1.95. The three years' cost of maintenance is necessary before the fence may be said to be established; west of Moose Jaw it may take five years.

The tree snow fence has been remarked upon by hundreds of tourists, and has helped very considerably in demonstrating to intending settlers the possibilities of proper cultivation in the dry areas. The tree snow fence also is just as good, if not better, than the panel fencing."

ALBERTA RURAL SCHOOLS

One of the healthiest signs of progress in Alberta is the continual formation of new school districts and building of new schools. All over the Province are these sign posts of civilization to be seen. But neat buildings furnished with an up-to-date equipment are wasted money without the real spirit of education. For many years memory was the only faculty cultivated in a child. Prizes were always awarded for learning by heart long lists of names and facts. The names of the kings of Israel and Judah, the height of Mt. Everest, or a Bible chapter repeated backwards were considered signs of great intelligence in the poor little learner. But children have come to their own and a glance at the course of studies for our rural schools will show the strides made in the right direction. Nature study plays an important part, and our children are taught by observation the great lessons of nature—the mighty mother of all real wisdom.—B. J. Wigley.

SELLING THE FEATHERS

How to Separate Turkey Feathers into Classes and Prepare

The following facts on marketing turkey feathers are well worth remembering: The quills from the third joint of the end of the wing are called pointers, and should be kept separate. In packing, keep tail and wing feathers separate. Tie each kind in bundles by itself, and press the bundles in the boxes tightly. All feathers must be clean, sound and dry-picked. The wing quills which have full plumage on both sides of the quill, which come from the first and second joints of the wing next the body, are more valuable than, and should be kept separate from, the pointers. The tail feathers should be kept by themselves and are the most valuable. The short tail and wing quills, if saved, should be kept separate from the long ones, as they depreciate their value if mixed with them. The directions for shipping are to mark the correct weight and care on the boxes, also the name of the shippers, and ship as "turkey bodies quills."

SAVING DROWNED CHICKS

Put Stiff Little Boys into Warm Jabs and Watch

A heavy rainstorm coming up too quickly for me to get my chicks in left me dismayed, but not surprised, for the ground was level, with no way for the water to run off, to find lifeless chickens scattered all about. A visiting friend declared the little chicks could be saved. This seemed impossible, as they were already stiff, but she insisted, so we gathered them up—a candy pail full. Under her direction, I filled several large pans with oats, heated them, and into these put the chickens, covering the pans with cloth and setting them on the stove, and into the oven. This saved the chickens thoroughly, and I lost only six.—L. G. Will.