

Examine Your Printing Suppl

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

Hit It.
"You can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in, Mr. Highcollar," said little Johnnie. "I haven't an idea in the world, Johnnie."
"That's it. You guessed it the very first time."

Domestic Bliss.
Mr. Wyborn—Ever since I married you I've drunk the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Mrs. Wyborn—Yes; imagine you leaving a drain on anything in any cup!

Giant Sharks.
While the whale is regarded as the largest of creatures that haunt the sea, there are some sharks that can be compared in size with the former animals. These giant sharks, however, are very rare and are known under the name of the great whale shark and the basking shark. The former, which attains a length of fifty feet, is found off the coast of India, Peru and Lower California. The latter's most favorite haunts are the Arctic ocean, but it is also found near the great whale shark. These monsters, curiously enough, are quite harmless. Their teeth are very small, and they feed on tiny matter that floats on the surface of the sea. This matter the fish strains through its enormous gill rakers.

First Man Dressmaker.
One day in 1780 a beautiful carriage appeared on the boulevard of Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was the coat of arms of Rhombert, the first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker. Rhombert, who was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich, owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of 50,000 francs to his heirs.

The Queer Argan Tree.
Among the most remarkable trees of the world is the argan, which abounds in southern Morocco but is seldom seen elsewhere. A forest of argans has a curious scattered appearance, because the trees grow singly and far apart. They are very leafy, but seldom exceed twenty feet in height. The branches put out horizontally and begin a yard above the ground. Sheep, cattle and camels feed on the leaves, and goats will stand on their hind legs to reach them, but horses and mules refuse to touch them. The wood is very hard, and extremely useful to the natives, who make charcoal from it. The fruit, resembling a large olive, is used to feed cattle and to manufacture a valuable oil. It also furnishes the principal sustenance of the poorer natives.

A Martyr to the X Ray.
Dr. Hall-Edwards of the Birmingham university, according to the English Mechanic and World of Science, has not been spared the payment of a heavy price for the benefits he has conferred on mankind by his researches in X ray photography. A short time ago both his arms were amputated as a consequence of the dangerous experiments he had carried out. He has just made the novel suggestion that photography should be included in the ordinary university course of training. The connection between photography and art, he thinks, has been overrated. Nothing has helped science more than photography of late years, and it should therefore receive more attention than it does at present in the education given both in schools and in the universities.

A PLEA THAT WON THE JURY.
How an Eloquent Kentucky Lawyer Freed a Guilty Man.

John J. Crittenden, the eloquent Kentucky lawyer of a past generation, was once defending a murderer. Every one knew the man was guilty, but the eloquence of Crittenden saved him. "Gentlemen," said Crittenden at the end of his great plea, "to err is human, to forgive divine." When God conceived the thought of man's creation he called to him three ministering virtues, who wait constantly upon the throne—justice, truth and mercy—and thus addressed them:
"Shall we make this man?"
"O God, make him not," said Justice sternly, "for he will surely trample upon thy laws."
"And Truth, what sayest thou?"
"O God, make him not, for none but God is perfect, and he will surely sin against thee."
"And Mercy, what sayest thou?"
"Then Mercy, dropping upon her knees and looking up through her tears, exclaimed:
"O God, make him! I will watch over him with my care through all the dark paths he may have to tread."
"The brothers, God made, man and said to him: 'O man, thou art the child of Mercy. Go and deal mercifully with all thy brothers.'"—Denver Republican.

UTILIZING WASTE COAL.
Wasteless Slack Burned With Easy In Patent Furnace.

An illustration of the feasibility of using waste coal for power purposes has just been given here, one of the new patent water tube boilers having been installed in an oil mill in this city. The success of a public exhibition given shows, it is claimed, that much coal which has heretofore been rejected as worthless can be used and that greater efficiency can be obtained from this waste coal by the new method than from the best coal by the old method.

The system employs the known principle that almost perfect combustion can be obtained by mixing air in proper quantities with pulverized coal before the latter is introduced into a furnace. This insures better combustion with less air than usual and with a consequent increase of boiler efficiency by reducing the amount of heat carried away by the escaping gases. The results obtained with the poorest kind of fuel are claimed to be as follows:
The almost total elimination of losses, as if the fuel is burned in suspension, the amount of unconsumed coal in the furnace at any given time being infinitesimal.

Perfect Plant Growth.
The method of forcing plants by treatment with ether, as first suggested by Johannsen, is now extensively used on a commercial scale for the purpose of securing out of season flowers and fruit. This process, however, will in all probability soon be replaced by the equally effective and less expensive method just described by Professor Mollisch in a pamphlet called Das Warmsbad. The only treatment required is that of immersing the shoots by inversion in water at 30 to 35 degrees C. for nine or twelve hours and afterward keeping the plants in a dark moist chamber at a temperature of about 25 degrees until the leaves commence to appear, after which the plants are grown under ordinary greenhouse conditions. Lilacs, azaleas, spruces, etc., treated as above during the middle of November were in bloom at Christmas or early in January, whereas untreated plants of the same kind did not commence to move.

A WALRUS ON LAND.
The Awkward and Bulky Creature is Almost Helpless.

As might be expected, a walrus is about as helpless on land as a crab on a boat. It is with no little difficulty and much hitching and bounding, that he drags his huge bulk upon a sandy shore even with the boosting he gets from behind by the breakers as they roll in and dash against him.

His hind flippers are of little use on land, and on sand or pebbles, where his front flippers do not hold well, the labor of bounding forward is so great that he never strays beyond the edge of the water and usually lies with his body half awash, with the salt spray dashing over his dke torrents of rain. On solid rock or ice he gets along much better, and often a herd will spread several rods back from the water's edge.
The females and younger walrus give far less development of neck to encumber them and therefore enjoy more freedom of motion than the old males, who actually seem a great burden to themselves. These creatures are strictly social in their habits and always go in herds, whether traveling, feeding, fighting or resting ashore. In the days before the slaughter of all living creatures became a ruling passion in the breast of man the Pacific species inhabited the whole of Bering sea and strait in herds which often contained thousands and even tens of thousands of individuals.

Gave Himself Away.
A man who is steadily employed finally had a day off and decided to go fishing taking his luncheon with him. When he reached the creek he discovered that he had dropped the luncheon packet somewhere on the road and hastened back to look for it. Presently he met a husky negro, not very well nappy and picking his teeth.
"Did you find anything on the road as you came along?" asked the white man.
"No, sah, answered the negro, "didn't find nothing. Couldn't a dog have found it and eat it up?"—Every body's.

Cleopatra's Pearl.
Most persons know the story that Cleopatra used to illustrate her luxurious habits of living—that she dissolved in her wine a precious pearl. No one seems yet to have questioned what must have been the effect upon the drink, but scientists scoff at the possibility of such a solution. The fact is, pearls are not soluble in wine. The most powerful vinegar affects them slowly and never entirely dissolves them. The organic matter remains behind in the shape of a spongy mass that is larger than the original pearl.—New York Press.

ALBERTA HAD WORLD'S RECORD WHEAT CROP

Dramatic Features Attended Threshing of Field That Saved the Day —Farmer is Businessman

A Lethbridge, Alta., writer says: The record has been made in the growing, harvesting, threshing, and marketing of the world's record wheat crop for big acreage and the details are being entered according to a cost system like that of a great factory, while C. S. Noble dictates the story of how he surpassed all records of wheat crops from a farm as big as 1,000 acres. When the last load of grain, hauled by a team of prize Clydesdales, arrived at the elevators, completing a total of 54,383 bushels from 1,000 acres, behind it was a procession of autos filled with members of the Lethbridge board of trade.

How Record Was Made
The story of "How I Did It" includes the use of the most modern methods of business. The telephone at the central office was the main channel for personal directing of operations which covered nearly two square miles and required 120 men.

When his presence was required at any place he had a high powered automobile at his door which whirled him there at high speed. It was not many years since Mr. Noble left the United States to make a modest start in Alberta. When he made the record he owned three farms and his crop for the year was worth nearly \$100,000.

Last Field Saved Day
It was threshing time which told the story of a crop record. When the wheat from the last field was reached it was seen that the world's record would be surpassed if this grain threshed thirty-nine bushels to the acre. It went sixty-four bushels and brought the average up to nearly fifty-four and one-half bushels an acre for the entire acreage. There was a throng present and moving pictures were being taken. Suddenly a belt broke and it looked as if the climax would be postponed to another day. But feverish work repaired the belt and the crowd cheered as the last of the wheat came from the separator.

MANITOBA'S PLAN
Government Ground to be Converted into Homesteads

With a view to establishing an ideal community settlement along the Greater Winnipeg water district line, the provincial government co-operated with the G.W.W.D. Commission and acquired from the Dominion Government three and one-half townships in the Birch River district, 72 miles east of Winnipeg. This land will be placed at the disposal of intended settlers, and allotted to them as 40-acre farms. Homestead conditions will apply, but only married men will be given the opportunity of taking up one of these small farms. Very great encouragement will be extended to the men locating on these farms by the provincial government. All preliminary improvements will be made, a school house erected, while the City of Winnipeg purchased the wood from the land in clearing it. J. S. Woodsworth, director of social research bureau for the three prairie provinces, applied his theories of improving social conditions.

The scheme is in the nature of an experiment of one of the popular solutions advanced to meet the problem of handling returned soldiers, and if carried out on a broader scale, with the returned soldiers as the settlers, the district which will be colonized, is fertile, and the settlers will be encouraged to go in for small truck farming, poultry and hog raising. E. W. Kopecki has been appointed land settlement agent, and will also act as business agent in marketing the produce for the settlers.

Fortune in Seaweed
Sir William Macgregor said they had on the seaboard of Newfoundland and Labrador a submarine forest of unrivalled value—seaweed. They could not develop agriculture in Newfoundland unless they had a plentiful supply of potash, and it was certain that Germany after the war would place a heavy export duty on her potash. But a supply was to be found in the seaweed. At one time potash making from kelp on the west coast of Scotland thrived until it was killed by Free Trade. If the matter were taken up in the proper way Newfoundland would be able to start a new industry of the greatest value and supply all the potash she required, and more besides.

Green Bones Better
Green bones contain the natural juices as well as the adhering substances, making it superior to the bones that have lain on the ground for a while and lost all the natural juices or animal matter. Green bones are also more soluble and capable of having the mineral matter digested.

Logs on the ground burn on the end, or, where they lie across others, pockets burn out of the sides. A fire seldom destroys them, but it reduces their value between 10 and 15 percent.

A day spent in running water furrows or opening outlets of drains is better spent than the same day given up to plowing in water.