

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

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Poor and County Rates

Deeds, Mortgages

Bonds and Bills of Sale

Receipts and Notes

Books of 50 each

THE DISPATCH OFFICE

CANADA'S WHITE ESKIMOS

Strange, Fierce Habits of Humorous Northern Dwellers Described

After passing three years in the Arctic regions, George H. Wilkins, an Australian who was a member of the Stefansson Expedition, arrived in England with a choice selection of stories about the so-called "Blonde Eskimos" with whom he lived a considerable time. "The Blonde Eskimos," he said, "are quite untouched by Western civilization, and their habits and customs are essentially primitive. They are not a long-lived race, and fifty years is perhaps the normal span. Human life is very little valued amongst them, and what civilized people class as murder is regarded as a more or less harmless eccentricity."

There is a ceremony of marriage among these Eskimos, but apparently the number of a man's wives is limited only by his capacity to support them. The regular price for a wife is a rifle and 12 months' hard labor in the service of the prospective bride's family. It is only rarely that a rifle can be obtained from the Indians to the south, and the price paid for it, in skins, practically represents a year's activity in hunting. Some of the more opulent Eskimos possess three wives. One is chosen for her personal attractions, another for her prowess as a hunter and fisher, while the third does the housework.

SOME STRAY PIECES OF INFORMATION

Injections of rattlesnake venom are used to cure epilepsy.

The atmospheric changes during a thunderstorm 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 scientist 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 knees instead of bending the backbone.

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

Every once 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 Lorelei throws out of his house a straw image of a man, which is said to carry sins and bad luck with it.

Charcoal is 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.

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 these great lessons of nature—the mighty mother of all real wisdom.—S. J. Wigley.

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 an 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 inch 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

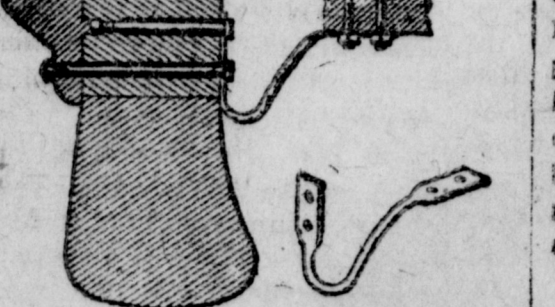
A writer on motor cars says: It has often been said that owners know too much about the motor, and their knowledge of it tends to remove their attention from the clutch gearset and the remainder of the power transmission system. We all like to work around machinery we know something about, but in the 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 bucking, due to end play in the propeller shaft assembly or clutch, if the parts are properly lubricated and kept.

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, 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 Houses 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 30 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 offer 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 8,000,000 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 it 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 the wire is 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 cool, and a soil somewhat relative of moisture, but never excessively wet, and one that is inclined to be heavy and compact rather than light.